

“The version #s should’ve been more incremental.” – Publisher
“Perfect to help fall asleep.” – Your mother Martha

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY’S

BIG BLUE LAW
BOOK

V10

Assembled by slavish Bakhtonian staff labour

#1 The World Assembly

The Adopted Nations of the World Assembly,

NOTING that the United Nations has spectacularly imploded in a colossal fireball of extra-dimensional inanity;

BELIEVING that there is a vital and needed role for a global organizational body;

FURTHER NOTING that there are an awful lot of United Nations Resolutions;

FURTHER BELIEVING that the demise of the United Nations may be fashioned into a grand opportunity for nations to draw a new destiny;

HEREBY

1. ESTABLISHES the World Assembly as the natural successor to the United Nations, with the full transfer of all Delegate ranks and associated endorsements;

2. ARCHIVES all previously passed UN Resolutions for historical purposes, so that citizens of today may forever look back upon the masterwork of their ancestors;

3. DECLARES the pages of international law to be blank;

4. INVITES members of the World Assembly to begin work on a new volume, which may in time exceed even the grandeur of its predecessor.

#2 Rights and Duties of WA States

World Assembly membership in NationStates is a choice, not a requirement. Those of us who chose to participate have certain responsibilities to ourselves, each other, and the entire NationStates community. At the same time, we as NationStates have certain rights and responsibilities that we do not willingly relinquish when we chose to join the World Assembly.

It is therefore vital to clearly delineate what constitutes sovereign law versus international law passed by this World Assembly. This document will attempt to enumerate those most basic of rights, as they exist within and as defined by the World Assembly of NationStates.

A Declaration on Rights and Duties of WA States:

Section I:

The Principle of National Sovereignty:

Article 1 § Every WA Member State has the right to independence and hence to exercise freely, without dictation by any other NationState, all its legal powers, including the choice of its own form of government.

Article 2 § Every WA Member State has the right to exercise jurisdiction over its territory and over all persons and things therein, subject to the immunities recognized by international law.

Article 3 § Every WA Member State has the duty to refrain from unrequested intervention in the internal or external economic, political, religious, and social affairs of any other NationState, subject to the immunities recognized by international law.

Section II:

Rights and Duties in War:

Article 4 § Every WA Member State has the right of individual or collective self-defense against armed attack.

Article 5 § War in the World of NationStates is defined as a consensual act between two or more NationStates. WA Member States may, at their discretion, intercede against declarations of war on behalf of NationStates who wish to avoid war.

Article 6 § Every WA Member State has the duty to refrain from fomenting civil strife in the territory of another NationState, and to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to foment such civil strife.

Article 7 § Every WA Member State has the duty to refrain from giving assistance to any NationState which is acting in violation of Article 5 or 6. Every WA Member State has the duty to refrain from recognizing any territorial acquisition by another NationState acting in violation of Article 5 or 6.

Section III:

The Role of the World Assembly:

Article 8 § Every WA Member State has the right to equality in law with every other WA Member State.

Article 9 § Every WA Member State has the duty to carry out in good faith its obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law, including this World Assembly, and it may not invoke provisions in its constitution or its laws as an excuse for failure to perform this duty.

Article 10 § Whilst WA Member States may engage in wars, the World Assembly as a body maintains neutrality in matters of civil and international strife. As such, the WA will not engage in commanding, organising, ratifying, denouncing, or otherwise participating in armed conflicts, police actions, or military activities under the WA banner.

Article 11 § Every WA Member State has the duty to conduct its relations with other NationStates in accordance with international law and with the principle that the sovereignty of each WA Member State is subject to the supremacy of international law.

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#4 Restrictions on Child Labor

Understanding that certain nations may wish to employ or allow the employment of children;  
Realizing that employment in certain industries can cause a child's well being[sic] and future to be in jeopardy;  
Believing that it is morally reprehensible for any state or governing body to force children into any situation that is likely to cause them harm;  
Further believing that certain basic protections should be provided to all children;  
The World Assembly thus:

(A) Defines a 'minor' as a person below the legal age of majority as defined in their nation.

(B) Bans the employment of minors in:

- (1) work in which they are subject to physical or psychological abuse,
- (2) work in which they are required to be in physical locations that would be damaging to their health,
- (3) work which involves dangerous machinery, dangerous equipment or dangerous tools,
- (4) work which involves the manual transport or handling of heavy loads,
- (5) work in environments exposing them to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health,
- (6) work in environments that may expose them to hazardous substances, agents and/or processes,
- (7) work which would preclude the pursuit of a full-time education, such as work for long hours or work where they are unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

(C) Bans the participation of minors in armed conflict.

(D) Bans anyone under the age of consent from engaging in sexually explicit acts as a form of employment.

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#6 Humanitarian Transport

CONCERNED about the absence of international standards governing the conduct of nations in international territory,

ACKNOWLEDGING that nations transport basic humanitarian supplies, including doctors and medical supplies as well as prisoners of war and other non-combatants through international territories,

CONCERNED that vessels moving humanitarian supplies or prisoners of war by land, air, sea, or space could also be used to move other cargo used in the conflict at the same time,

DEEPLY DISTURBED at the possibility that parties in a conflict could use prisoners of war or humanitarian supplies as shields for other military activities,

OBSERVING that no international standard has been established to make it easier for nations to identify and recognize other vessels used to transport prisoners, non-combatants, and humanitarian supplies,

1. CONSIDERS items and persons not being used to directly support combat operations, including prisoners of war, doctors and other medical experts, medical supplies, basic food and water supplies, sick and wounded combatants, and civilians to be humanitarian cargoes,

2. DISCOURAGES the practice of transporting humanitarian cargoes in the same vessel(s) or convoy as materials directly supporting combat operations,

3. RECOMMENDS that when possible, that exclusive vessels and convoys be used to transport humanitarian cargoes,

4. CALLS UPON nations to adopt a standard for identifying their humanitarian transports, such as painting the hull of dedicated humanitarian vessels completely white or flagging the vessels with an internationally recognized symbol associated with humanitarian aid,

5. URGES nations to follow this code of conduct and to inform the international community what standards they have adopted to identify their humanitarian transports,

6. DECLARES the right of humanitarian vessels to maintain defensive weapons and to have free and safe passage in international territories by prohibiting nations from firing upon vessels that are only carrying humanitarian cargoes,

7. REQUIRES humanitarian vessels to not initiate hostilities with any other vessel or targets unless first attacked and to not actively support offensive campaigns,

8. AUTHORIZES any national vessel within hailing distance of a humanitarian vessel to request, if there is sufficient cause, the humanitarian vessel to transmit their cargo manifest and prepare for boarding and inspection,

9. FURTHER REQUIRES humanitarian vessels to present a cargo manifest and to submit to the above inspection,

10. MANDATES that any searches conducted on humanitarian vessels must not put those vessels or their passengers or crew in any danger,

11. AUTHORIZES parties searching humanitarian vessels to seize any non-humanitarian cargoes, as defined in clause 1, including items listed on the cargo manifest,
12. PROHIBITS searching vessels from firing upon any humanitarian vessel that has provided its cargo manifest, allowed a search, and surrendered any non-humanitarian cargoes,
13. REQUESTS nations develop separate agreements to strengthen the basic goal protecting humanitarian cargoes,
14. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that as more nations agree to standards of practice making transporting humanitarian cargoes safer, more nations will provide humanitarian aid.

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#7 Workplace Safety Standards Act

Believing that employees have the right to safe working conditions while at their workplace;  
Understanding that a unified standard by which to measure workplace safety may lead to a reduction of workplace accidents, reduce health care costs, and help save lives;

The World Assembly, hereby:

- 1) Defines, as pertaining to this resolution:
  - A) An employee as any individual who performs a task or tasks for compensation that is not self employed,[sic] employed in law enforcement, or in the military.
  - B) A workplace as any location where an employee completes a task or tasks for compensation.
- 2) Guarantees the right of all employees to a safe working environment.
- 3) Requires that all chemicals be properly labeled, and that safety information be easily accessible in all workplaces pertaining to the chemical that include but are not limited to: [listed for ease of reading]
  - A) Physical data B) Toxicity C) Health effects D) First aid instructions E) Reactivity F) Storage G) Disposal H) Protective equipment I) Spill handling procedures J) Flammability K) Radioactivity
- 4) Requires that all workplaces establish minimum standards for Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) to ensure the safety of employees with full understanding of the hazards and environments employees may face.
- 5) Requires that all employees be provided with or provide their own PPE and that they be required to use them.
- 6) Requires that the workplace be reasonably free of safety hazards, that all equipment and tools can be safely operated, and that the workplace be maintained in such a state as long as employees are present.
- 7) Requires that all employees be trained to safely handle any hazardous materials they are required to work with or near.
- 8) Requires that proper training for tool, machine, and motorized vehicle operation be provided when employees are required to use them in the course of their work.
- 9) Requires a reasonable amount of emergency exits be provided that allow all employees to leave the workplace quickly.
- 10) Requires that emergency exits be kept accessible and clearly marked.
- 11) Requires that employees not enter or remain at a workplace when their ability to work safely is impaired to the point of endangering themselves or those around them.
- 12) Requires that all employees refrain from purposefully neglecting safety precautions in workplaces.
- 13) Requires that each nation ensure that within it there exist at least one adequately funded governmental body that inspects work sites and ensures compliance with this act throughout its territory.
- 14) Accepts that nothing in this resolution bars more stringent workplace safety standards.

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#8 World Assembly Headquarters

The ambassadors and observers to the NationStates World Assembly:
Laboring to pay attention after lengthy drinking binges last night at a well-known local pub (which, for purposes of this resolution, and for liability reasons, cannot be named);
Acknowledging the importance of international cooperation and understanding;
Applauding the efforts of international diplomatic organizations such as the World Assembly for their promotion of international goodwill;
Stressing the need for maintaining facilities for the furtherance of these activities;
Believing that a WA Headquarters, as a symbol of international unity and harmony, would help legitimize the World Assembly as an instrument of international law, and member states as partners in its creation;
Ignoring the findings of a recent census of WA diplomats, revealing a disturbing prevalence among international envoys of "drunks, stoners, weirdos, military fruitcakes, sex addicts, rejects, dear little kiddies, honest family types" and militant machistas;
Declaring, nonetheless, that it would be nice for these inmates to have an asylum to run;
Hereby:

Establishes the World Assembly Office of Building Management (OBM), the duties of which shall entail:

- locating suitable real estate for the establishment of international headquarters for the NationStates World Assembly
- constructing and maintaining the facilities necessary to house these headquarters
- furnishing the necessary security to protect the headquarters complex and all who use it
- selling contracts to vendors, retailers and other service providers to offer products or services, or operate local chapters, offices or franchises, within WA-controlled territory
- supplying access to available office space for WA agencies and all member and observer nations who request it, provided the requests are reasonable and appreciative of the OBM's limited time and resources
- ignoring or delaying requests for office space for weeks on end;

Declares that the headquarters for the World Assembly shall be located on international neutral territory, and that regular WA facilities shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of any nation;

Stipulates that fair compensation must be granted to nations who willingly, per international agreement, cede part of their territory for this purpose;

Determines that in addition to its regular duties the OBM, as a self-sustaining entity, shall determine fair and reasonable rental fees for all nations who maintain office space at WA Headquarters, and additional fees for nations who regularly use WA facilities;

Grants the OBM exclusive authority to increase, decrease or waive these fees as circumstances warrant;

Requires member states to respect the authority of the OBM over assigning offices at WA Headquarters, and invoicing nations for use of WA facilities.

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#9 Prevention of Torture

The World Assembly,

Recognising the universal right to freedom from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,

Deeming torture to constitute such treatment,

Consequently moving quickly to enact strong prohibitions on torture within international law,

Declares:

1. 'Torture' is defined as an act of intentionally inflicting pain, severe discomfort or suffering on a person for the purposes of intimidation, coercion, personal punishment or interrogation, or to extract information, confession or concession to demands from them or any other person, where committed with the approval or assistance of a government official or person acting in such capacity.
2. Such acts include, but are not limited to:
  - Physical, sexual, or psychological abuse,
  - Forced maintenance of physically uncomfortable positions, such as stress positions or forced standing,
  - Sensory deprivation, such as prolonged confinement to dark quarters and or use of a hood during interrogation,
  - Subjection to intrusive noise, such as noise that is continuous or excessively loud,
  - Sleep deprivation,
  - Deprivation of adequate food and drink,
  - Denial of necessary medical care,
  - Denial of right to religious observance,
  - Attempts to reduce physical or mental capacity, even where not causing pain or severe discomfort or suffering.
3. Torture is designated a crime against humanity, and its commission, including assistance in such commission or threats thereof, is to be designated a heinous crime under national and international law.
4. No member nation may enact or provide assistance towards the extradition, rendition, deportation, exile or other refoulement of a person to a jurisdiction where there is probable cause to believe they would be subjected to torture.
5. Member nations shall prohibit torture and attempts to commit torture, and shall treat such acts as criminal offences, including legal penalties reflecting the severity of such crimes.
6. Member nations shall take effective action to prevent acts of torture within their jurisdiction.
7. Member nations may not invoke extraordinary circumstances, such as armed conflict, state of emergency or civil unrest, to justify acts of torture.
8. An order to commit torture is a manifestly illegal order, and must be refused; such orders may be disobeyed without fear of legal penalty. Coercion may be considered as a mitigating circumstance in the prosecution of acts of torture committed by subordinates following orders.
9. The training of military and law enforcement personnel, those responsible for those held in detention, and any other persons having responsibility for persons facing interrogation, criminal investigation or detention shall include instruction on the obligation not to perform torture.

10. Any person making an accusation of torture within any member nation's jurisdiction has the right to impartial investigation thereof.

11. If there is an accusation or probable cause exists to believe that an act of torture has been committed, the competent authorities will proceed properly and immediately to conduct an investigation into the case, and to initiate the corresponding criminal process.

12. Victims of torture have the right to suitable compensation, including the coverage of all medical expenses incurred as a result of torture.

13. Evidence obtained by torture shall be inadmissible in legal proceedings, except as evidence against persons accused of having obtained it by torture.

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#10 Nuclear Arms Possession Act

REALIZING that WA members are outnumbered by non members[sic] by about 3 to 1,
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that only WA members are required to comply with WA resolutions,
NOTICING the fact that many non member[sic] nations are hostile towards WA members,
REALIZING that the WA members need to be able to defend themselves if attacked,

1. DECLARES that WA members are allowed to possess nuclear weapons to defend themselves from hostile nations,

2. PRESERVES the right for individual nations to decide if they want to possess nuclear weapons,

3. REQUIRES that any nation choosing to possess nuclear weapons take every available precaution to ensure that their weapons do not fall into the wrong hands.

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#11 Repeal Right to a Fair Trial #3

Understanding that the intended purpose of "The Right to a Fair Trial" is to provide fair trials,

Noting that the resolution fails to understand that the WA is composed of wildly divergent cultures in its description of a "Fair Trial",

Also noting that the resolution fails to take into account that certain nations have long-established non-jury judicial systems of unquestioned integrity,

Regretting that the resolution allows defendants to choose any person to represent them, despite the legal ramifications of possible conflicts of interest,

Further regretting that the resolution allows defendants any number of appeals they wish,

Noting that this flawed legislation bars a more effective resolution from passage,

Seeking the opportunity to introduce a more effective version of this resolution to the World Assembly,

The World Assembly hereby repeals "The Right to a Fair Trial".  
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#17 WA General Fund

This Assembly,

Committed to providing for a stable, reliable source of funding for the World Assembly and its operations;

Convinced, however, that a program of solicited donations from national and private benefactors would serve the WA's purpose much greater than a coerced taxation scheme;

Disappointed by the previous practice of continually establishing programs and imposing mandates upon member states without stipulating how they will be funded;

Concerned by the possibility of corruption and wasteful spending, and determined to prevent such practices in the establishment of WA funding,

1. Declares that the World Assembly shall be funded by donations from member states; the WA will not levy taxes directly upon the citizens or residents of any nation;

2. Establishes the WA General Fund, which shall be the central source for the funding of WA operations, and the monies from which shall be spent only on maintaining the administration of the WA and missions established by a vote of the World Assembly;

3. Establishes the WA General Accounting Office (GAO), to collect donations to the General Fund, calculate available and projected funds for each fiscal year, publish an annual budget for the World Assembly, and certify that all appropriations therein are disbursed and utilized in a responsible manner;

4. Provides that national donations to the General Fund shall be assessed annually by the GAO, according to donors' national wealth and ability to give;

5. Further provides that annual surpluses in the WA budget shall be returned to national donors, in equal proportion to the amount of their contribution;

6. Further instructs the GAO to submit to regular audits from outside agencies;

7. Forbids the WA from engaging in deficit spending; and, Recognizing that donations given to the World Assembly by member nations are likely to originate from public funds,
8. Affirms the right of member nations to maintain full authority over domestic taxation policies, barring those that may include unfair discriminatory practices;
9. Strongly encourages member states to provide for an appropriate degree of public accountability and transparency in decisions made regarding budgets and taxation.

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#18 The Prisoners of War Accord

REALISING that conflict is ongoing & unavoidable

BELIEVING that personnel of an enemy's armed forces captured during hostilities should be treated with respect and not be subject to human rights violations

DEFINES a "Prisoner of War", henceforth "PoW", as a member of a belligerent armed force, excluding diplomats, found in uniform or where there is other good reason to believe he or she belongs to an opposing armed force, who has been apprehended by an opposing nation

DEFINES a "civilian internee" as a civilian national of a belligerent nation present and held in an opposing belligerent nation at the outbreak of hostilities against whom no reasonable suspicion of espionage, sabotage, subversion or other criminal charges exists. The right to intern or not such persons remains the privilege of the nation in question

DEFINES a "military internee" as a member of a belligerent armed force of either hostile powers found present and held in a neutral or non-belligerent nation. This excludes escaped PoWs who have made their way to non-belligerent nations

MANDATES that all PoWs and civilian and military internees, be they held in camps or otherwise, are to be supplied, free of charge, with the following, without unreasonable discrimination:

- a) Shelter, fully nutritional food, washing facilities, water, & competent medical attention
- b) Replacement uniforms and/or clothing. In the case of PoWs, such uniform is to reasonably resemble the uniform with relevant insignia he is entitled to in his own force, and bear no markings to distinguish the wearer as a PoW
- c) Methods by which they may contact and be contacted by relatives & friends in their homeland, although the detaining nation may censor such correspondence if desired;
- d) Protection against intimidation, humiliation, insults & physical attack
- e) Other facilities as a nation may deem necessary or desirable.

PROHIBITS PoWs, and civilian & military internees, from being subject to physical or mental interrogation, coercion, medical procedures not required to ensure such person's health, killed (including the killing of unapprehended hostile troops who have surrendered), and other such violations of human rights

- a) Force may be used only in cases where the person in question is resisting apprehension, following reasonable warnings that such force is to be used. Detaining nation's forces are further permitted to search and remove any weapons and other contraband
- b) PoWs may be questioned to establish their name, rank, number (be it regimental, unit, service or commissioning), and pertinent medical and religious information not of military importance. Such information is to be freely given by PoWs

c) Detaining nations are permitted to use PoWs as a labour force. Such labour cannot, however, be used in industries involved either directly or indirectly in the furthering of the detaining nation's war aims. Detaining nations may not use commissioned PoWs for manual labour. Internees are not to be used as a labour force without their consent

PERMITS nations to engage in repatriation of civilian internees, PoW exchanges, or conditional repatriation of either

- a) Civilian and military internees may be left at liberty, military internees under the condition that they do not attempt to leave the country in which they are currently present
- b) Escaped PoWs of any belligerent force who make their way to a non belligerent[sic] nation are to repatriated[.]

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#20 Suppress International Piracy

The World Assembly,

Believing that people should be able to go about their lawful affairs without having to worry about theft, assault or murder,

Recognising that dealing with crimes that occur completely within specific nations and that only affect those own nations' peoples is a matter for those nations' own governments,

Believing, however, that any crimes that interfere with international trade and travel and/or that cross national boundaries are matters in which the WA has a legitimate interest,

1. Defines the term 'Pirates', for the purpose of this resolution, as meaning people who are not formally recognised agents of any government (although some of them may have informal links to governments, from whom they receive support in exchange for various considerations, or may be at least partly motivated by loyalty to a cause), unlike 'Privateers', and who operate in groups to use threats and force to seize vehicles and their cargos — and possibly their passengers, and/or crew, as well — for personal gain, and who may also use ships or other vehicles as transportation for raids against settlements,
2. Defines pirates as 'international pirates' if they operate across national borders and/or attack international trade,
3. Requires that all WA member nations refrain from giving any international pirates safe haven, or markets for their plunder, or any other support for their operations;
4. Requires all WA member nations to do as much as they reasonably can to suppress international piracy within their own territories;
5. Urges and authorises all WA member nations to do as much as they reasonably can to suppress international piracy within any areas (such as 'international waters') that are not under any nation's effective control, and its bases wherever those are;
6. Requires all WA member nations to treat all offences committed during acts of international piracy that occurred outside of their own territories at least as seriously, as they would treat any comparable crimes committed within those territories and against their own people, if the alleged perpetrators fall into their hands, and authorises them to try people for piratical crimes committed elsewhere;
7. Declares that anybody who is accused of having served knowingly as crew aboard any vehicle being used by international pirates, but who can not be linked to any specific offences, shall be subject to appropriate charges of criminal conspiracy and 'accessory before the fact'; and that proof of that service shall constitute adequate proof for conviction on those charges, unless they prove that they were forced into that crew on pain of death and served only as a non-combatant in which case courts may be allowed to acquit them;
8. Defines the knowing provision of unforced support for international pirates to be an act of conspiracy to commit those pirates' crimes, and requires all WA member nations to treat such acts as they would conspiracy to commit any other crimes of comparable seriousness, unless that support is
A/ given only to captive pirates, and within the limits of help that can legally be given to prisoners in general, or
B/ given only to ex-pirates, with whom the legal system has already dealt, and is to help them live honest lives;
9. Strongly urges all WA member nations to act at least as thoroughly against any pirates who operate solely within their own territories as they do against international pirates.

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#22 Diplomat Protection Act

REALIZING that that nations can use a variety of methods to restrict a diplomat's ability to do their job  
RECOGNIZING that diplomats are a necessary part of interaction between nations and the spread of cultural understanding  
RECOGNIZING that diplomatic immunity must be agreed upon by the nation the diplomat represents and the nation the diplomat serves in  
DEFINES a diplomat, for the purposes of this resolution, as any member of diplomatic, consular, and other staff serving in an embassy, consulate, consulate-general, legation, high commission, deputy high commission, or other diplomatic mission. This excludes hired personnel with local citizenship  
REQUIRES that all diplomats sent to the World Assembly shall be automatically granted diplomatic immunity  
REQUIRES that nations in which diplomats are serving must provide the diplomat with the best medical care on hand in cases of emergency  
REQUIRES that all diplomats to other nations shall be free from physical harm, execution, sexual assault, enslavement, or use for medical experiments not necessary for medical treatment of the diplomat by the nation in which they are serving  
REQUIRES that any diplomat granted diplomatic immunity be free from prosecution for crimes, search and/or seizure of personal belongings and belongings of family members and personal staff, search and/or seizure of family members and personal staff, seizure of pets, and search and/or seizure of private quarters outside any extraterritorial property by the nation in which the diplomat is serving  
a) A diplomat may still be tried for crimes by the nation they serve  
b) If suspected of a crime, the nation the diplomat is serving in may present the evidence to the nation the diplomat is from



- c) If diplomatic immunity is revoked, the diplomat remains immune to prosecution for suspected crimes that occurred during the immunity by the nation in which they are serving
  - d) A diplomat may be detained for nonmedical reasons for 24 hours in cases where they serve a direct threat to the wellbeing of others, such as driving while intoxicated or other similarly dangerous activities, or longer, with the agreement of the nation they serve
  - e) A diplomat may be expelled from the nation in which they are serving for any reason
- REQUIRES that property agreed upon as extraterritorial or as diplomatic pouches or bags be immune to search, seizure, customs, taxes, vandalism or arson by military or government officials of the nation in which the diplomat is serving, or military assaults by the nation in which the diplomat is serving
- PROHIBITS nations from sending diplomats with the express intent of committing crimes of espionage, sabotage, subversion, causing harm to the civilian population, and other related crimes committed outside of a diplomats duties[.]

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#23 Ban on Slavery and Trafficking

The World Assembly,

Considering slavery, forced labour and human trafficking to be violations of basic human rights,
 Declares:

1. Holding under the law any person to be the possession, property, or chattel of any other person or any legal entity, or binding any person to an employer by a contract to which they have not consented, shall be considered 'slavery' and immediately prohibited in all nations;
 2. Requiring any person to work, enter a work contract, or conform to terms of employment, which they have not freely agreed themselves or through a person they have freely appointed to represent them, through such means as abduction, coercion, deception, destitution, or fraud, or threats of such, to themselves or their families, including such acts as violence or criminal damage, or unlawful detention or eviction, shall be considered 'forced labour' and immediately prohibited in all nations;
 3. The definition of 'forced labour' excludes:
 - conscription or alternative required national service;
 - prison labour or community service given as sentence in the course of a fair trial;
 - required service of wartime prisoners of war and internees, in accordance with international law;
 - required national emergency service;
 - normal civic duties;
 4. Forcing or inducing the transfer of any person against their freely given will, or assisting or financing such actions, through similar forms of coercion, for the purposes of exploitation, such as slavery or forced labour, or situations approximating to such, sexual exploitation, or unauthorised medical procedures, shall be considered 'human trafficking' and immediately prohibited in all nations;
 5. Such conditions shall be collectively referred to as 'servitude';
 6. All persons under condition of servitude shall be immediately freed and all contracts or conditions enforcing servitude voided;
 7. Persons fleeing servitude shall be accorded refugee status, and refoulement to nations where they would be returned to such conditions or punished for escaping them prohibited;
 8. Reasonable action must be taken to prevent reprisals against such persons, including the passage and enforcement of laws to criminalise such;
 9. Discrimination in civil, social, economic, legal and political rights, protection under law, access to public services, travel permission and any other rights afforded by national and international law based solely on prior condition of servitude shall be prohibited, excepting any positive actions taken at the national or more local level to assist with rehabilitation, such as priority access to sheltered accommodation;
 10. Goods produced, in whole or in part, through servitude shall be permanently embargoed, and all investment and material support to nations, legal entities and persons practicing servitude immediately ended, except as transition assistance or compensated manumission to free people from such conditions;
 11. Nations shall take part in a concerted diplomatic effort to end servitude, and to prevent areas having abandoned such from returning to such practices;
 12. Nations shall apply due scrutiny to such institutions as industries employing significant proportions of migrant workers, legal or commercial sex industries, industries employing minors, and their national organ donation systems, to identify catalysts to human trafficking, and to work, where necessary in concert with others, to eliminate such.
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#24 Repeal "Prevention of Terrorism" #12

ACKNOWLEDGING the resolution's valiant effort to fight and eliminate both international and internal terrorism, NOTING that the Prevention of Terrorism resolution fails to ever define or interpret what constitutes a terrorist, terrorist organization, or terrorism, REGRETTING that the proposal allows too broad an interpretation of the controversial words mentioned above, REALIZING that such undefined terms could lead to false accusations between member states toward possibly innocent and neutral states, which could lead to declarations of war, and endangering international peace, NOTING that the resolution in question does not outline any specific steps or take any concrete action that would actually protect WA member states from terrorism; FURTHER NOTING that the resolution does not bar member states from providing financial or material support for terrorist individuals or organizations; FURTHER REGRETTING that the resolution in question prevents more effective legislation on terrorism from being introduced; SEEKING an opportunity to establish a better, more accurate resolution to help more effectively fight global terrorism with well established definitions of those mentioned in this and former Resolutions, The World Assembly hereby repeals the "Prevention of Terrorism" resolution.

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#25 WA Counterterrorism Act

The World Assembly,

REALIZING the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among WA States, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

RECOGNIZING terrorism as a major threat to the lives and well-being of civilians and non-combatants;

CONDEMNING the loss of life and harm that result from terrorist acts;

NOTICING the principle of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under rogue regimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national and regional liberation movements, in accordance with the World Assembly,

RESOLVING to address the danger of international terrorism, to protect the civilian populations of member states;

A) DEFINES "terrorism" as the use of violence by non-state actors for the purpose of creating fear or terror, to achieve a social, political, or religious outcome, and either committed with deliberate disregard or specific targeting of civilians or non-combatants.

B) DEFINES "civilians", for the purpose of this resolution, as "persons who are not members of their nation's armed forces or police."

C) DEFINES "terrorist(s)" as a person or persons whose acts fall under the definition of "terrorism".

D) DEFINES "terrorist act(s)" as an act committed by a person falling under the definition of a "terrorist" whose cause is to achieve social, political, or religious ends through violence knowingly targeted at civilians or non-combatants.

Hereby:

1) REQUIRES member states to take all effective measures at their disposal, subject to the rule of law, to prevent non-state actors from using their territory to commit terrorist acts against another nation.

(a) This shall include, but not be limited to, making it a criminal offense to conspire, aid, abet, fund, plan or carry out acts of terrorism across international borders. Member states shall prosecute those who violate such laws to the fullest extent possible within their nation.

2) BANS WA member states from providing funding, weapons, or any other form of assistance to any party committing terrorist acts against another nation, or from using other WA states or non-member states as a third party to conduct terrorist acts against another nation.

3) REQUIRES member states to freeze, or otherwise take control of without undue delay, any and all assets of terrorist individuals or organizations within their jurisdiction which may be used to support international terrorist acts, including but not limited to: equipment, facilities, and funds.

4) URGES member states to coordinate counter-terrorism activities, and share information and intelligence on individuals and organizations that practice terrorism, to combat its spread on an international level.

5) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES member states to do everything possible to address the underlying causes of terrorism within their borders, including but not limited to: poverty, racism, inequality or indoctrinated hatred.

6) CONDEMNNS the use of terrorism by any member state of the World Assembly and

7) REQUIRES any member nation employing terrorism to immediately cease and desist.

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#27 Freedom of Assembly

Nations of the World Assembly,

BELIEVING that it is an inherent right of every individual to freely associate and assemble,

APPALLED that in some nations this right is not enjoyed by all their peoples,

APPLAUDING the use of peaceful protest as a means to bring about political discussion and/or change,

DENOUNCING violence, fear, and/or terrorism as ways of bringing about these changes as a result of restriction of these freedoms,

Hereby establishes the following:

1.) All individuals shall have the right to peacefully assemble, associate, and protest to promote, pursue, and express any goal, cause, or view.

2.) No Government, Federal Authority, Corporation, or any other political or social group may take any action to infringe upon these rights; unless the individuals organizing are trespassing on private property and/or if circumstances beyond the control of the Government threaten the safety of those organizing.

3.) These things having been ordained, states that Freedom of Assembly cannot be extended towards any call for: violence, rioting, and/or actions that would cause harm to innocent people.

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#28 Repeal "Fair Criminal Trial" #13

The World Assembly,

WORRIED that dealing with both pre-trial and at-trial rights in a single resolution leaves too little room for either,

CONCERNED that witnesses may refuse cross-examination at their whim,

AWARE that the right to face one's accusers is an essential part of a free trial,

CONCERNED that trials must be fully open, and may in no part take place in privacy,

VERY CONCERNED that jury deliberations are part of a trial, and that public deliberation will put undue pressures on jurists,

ALARMED that the defence counsel must be supplied with any documentation relevant to the case, no matter how confidential,

APPALLED that client/patient privilege, amongst other confidential arrangements, is thus wiped out at a stroke,

ALARMED that files related to national security can also be revealed and discussed in detail in open court,

OUTRAGED at the security hole that every single member nation of the World Assembly is now required to have,

Hereby repeals resolution 13, "Fair Criminal Trial".

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#29 Patient's Rights Act

The World Assembly, believing that all persons have the right to participate in the assessment of their medical needs, the development of their treatment plans and to receive information concerning their condition and treatment; asserting that medical professionals must be able to provide these services without undue government interference in the doctor/patient relationship; and further asserting that patients have the right to expect confidential treatment of all communications and records relating to their care;

Hereby declares that:

(I) Patients have the right to emergency medical treatment under circumstances requiring lifesaving procedures. A physician or qualified caregiver may provide treatment without the patient's consent if, because of emergency circumstances, including the patient's physical or mental state, it is not possible to obtain their consent.

(II) All persons who are lawfully present within any WA member nation have the right to undergo any non-emergency medical procedure deemed necessary and beneficial to the patient by their physician or other medical professional, which is legal for that person in the nation where the procedure is performed, and for which confirmed funding is available.

(III) Patients have the right to be involved in decisions concerning their care and to be given full and accurate information about the nature of their illnesses, diagnostic procedures, risks and necessity of alternative procedures, the proposed treatment and the costs involved, provided that such information does not violate the medical confidentiality of other persons.

(IV) Patients may refuse treatment, provided that such refusal does not endanger the health of others. In non-emergency circumstances, treatment may be given without the patient's consent only in the presence of a legal instrument issued by a court of jurisdiction stating that the patient is not competent to make decisions.

(V) Patients have the right to be given full and accurate information about the persons and institutions directly and personally involved in their care as it relates to their care.

(VI) Personal medical records and the contents of such records, including consultations between patients and physicians, shall be held in the strictest confidence and shall not be made available to any third party without the consent of the patient, with the following exceptions:

(i) Records shall be released in response to a warrant, subpoena, or similar legal instrument issued by a court of jurisdiction.

(ii) Physicians may make the patient's personal medical records and the contents of such records available to their colleagues and any healthcare professionals involved in the patient's treatment for the purpose of providing medical care to the patient and for other reasons such as morbidity study. Records entirely stripped of all personal details may be published.

(VII) The standard of care shall not be affected by religion, race, sex, nationality, country of birth, or other such grounds, except where such factors are medically relevant to the required course of action.

(VIII) For the purposes of this legislation, "patient" may also refer to a legal guardian if the patient is under the age of majority, or is an adult unable to understand their rights under this Act.

(IX) Patients shall be fully informed of their rights in a manner they can understand.

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#30 Freedom of Expression

Assured that freedom of expression is an essential human right deserving of international protection;

Determined that no one should have to put their lives, families, liberty or property at risk for expressing honest dissent with, otherwise criticizing or even satirizing their leaders, governments, societies, churches or any other institutions of established power;

Chastened by the sacrifices already made by prisoners and victims of conscience throughout the world;

Nonetheless convinced that free expression does not extend to such abuses as defamation, incitements to disorder, or academic fraud;

Agreed that for purposes of this resolution defamation is defined as the use of knowingly false information, or the raising of such with reckless disregard for its truthfulness, in a deliberate attempt to impugn the character or reputation of any individual, group or organization, excepting government institutions or political leaders,

Be it therefore resolved that the World Assembly:

Affirms the right of all people to express their personal, moral, political, cultural, religious and ideological views freely and openly, without fear of reprisal;

Requires member states to respect and uphold this right in all available media to all individuals under their jurisdiction;

Expects member states to enforce this right fairly and equitably in the application of national laws;

Allows member states to set reasonable restrictions on expression in order to prevent defamation, as well as plagiarism, copyright or trademark infringement, and other forms of academic fraud; incitements to widespread lawlessness and disorder, or violence against any individual, group or organization; the unauthorized disclosure of highly classified government information; the unauthorized disclosure of strictly confidential personal information; and blatant, explicit and offensive pornographic materials;

Forbids member states from abusing these restrictions in an effort to stifle free expression among law-abiding citizens.

~~~~~  
#31 World Health Authority

The World Assembly,

Believing that the nations of not only the World Assembly, but those outside WA jurisdiction should be committed to the health and well-being of their people,

Further believing that good health is a key component in socioeconomic growth, development, and progress,

Deeply concerned by the potential lack of prevention and control of disease or other threats to good health in the respective member states of the World Assembly, as well as the potential lack of coordination between agencies of nations in bringing medical advances and preventative measures to nations of the WA in fighting disease, as well as addressing overall health concerns,

Emphasizing the importance of disseminating crucial information concerning current and emerging threats to global health throughout the international community, to include nations which may not hold membership in the World Assembly,

Resolving to bring decent health standards as well as coordination and preparedness to combat threats to health to as many nations as possible, hereby:

1) Strongly encourages nations to make spending commitments to achieving decent health standards for their people;

II) Further encourages coordination between the existing health agencies of nations in order to promote decent health standards in the international community;

III) Establishes the World Health Authority (WHA), with the mission to:

- identify, assess, and communicate current and emerging threats to global health,
- actively research treatment, cures, and preventative measures concerning threats to global health,
- coordinate efforts between WA member states in preventing and controlling serious health concerns;

IV) Mandates the establishment of WHA offices in the member states of the World Assembly, as necessary in order to:

- monitor the global health situation in order to prevent and control emerging threats,
- articulate and advise governments on health matters with information that is both ethical and evidence-based,
- disseminate crucial information and research concerning health internationally in a quick and orderly fashion,
- coordinate and/or support relief efforts in WA member states in partnership with the appropriate agencies or take responsibility itself should those agencies be unable to respond;

V) Strongly encourages individual nations to:

- create agencies concerned with the health of their people,
- research ways to prevent and remedy threats to decent health,
- disseminate such information in the international community in order to impede threats to decent health.

~~~~~  
#33 Repeal "Coordinating Relief Aid" #5

ACKNOWLEDGING that, in principle, such a resolution is an admirable effort to better provide relief aid to areas that need it,

APPLAUDING all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that focus on providing such humanitarian aid, NOTING that, although providing relief aid should be a fundamental part of The World Assembly, the coordinating of NGOs is not an effective way to go about it. This is because, naturally, many NGOs would prefer not to affiliate themselves with an organisation such as The World Assembly and shall continue to work independently thus making coordination of relief aid a fruitless task.

SEEKING an opportunity to establish a resolution which would put World Assembly resources to a more effective system of providing humanitarian aid,

AND HOPING that a resolution will, in the future, be put forward to create a World Assembly body that will, while working closely with NGOs in an informal capacity, shall provide its own structure of providing relief aid.

The World Assembly hereby repeals the 'Coordinating Relief Aid' Resolution.

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#34 International Transport Safety

UNDERSTANDING that the international transport of both passengers & cargo is a necessary part of world trade DESIRING international transportation systems to be consistent in its safety & reliable throughout the nations of the World Assembly

CONVINCED that the international standardization of safety features, accident investigation and communications is the best means towards greater transport safety

HEREBY

1) FOUNDS the International Transport Safety Committee (ITSC)

2) CHARGES the ITSC to enact regulations pertaining to the safety, communications, markings & signals, distress signals, loading limits, emergency protocols, the provision of life saving equipment, mechanical inspection protocol, standards of accident investigation, and search & rescue procedures for international shipping, aviation, and railways

3) FURTHER AUTHORISES the ITSC to set training and, where deemed necessary, experience requirements for internationally operating:

- a) Cockpit Personnel, Flight Attendants and private pilots on aircraft
- b) Masters, Deck & Navigation Officers, Chief Engineers & Engineering Officers, Stewards and Seamen on merchant vessels
- c) Enginemen, Guards, and Brakemen on trains, and Signalmen & Station Staff on international railway lines
- d) Maintenance Personnel & Officials involved in the upkeep & operation of transport systems

4) DECLARES that the ITSC undertake cost benefit analysis, feasibility & technological practicality studies, and other considerations before issuing regulations. Regulation will vary depending on the type, design & construction date of the aircraft, sea vessels, locomotives & rolling stock in question, as well the infrastructure surrounding such, and whether its use is classified as private or commercial

5) MANDATES that all aircraft, seagoing vessels, trains & railway routes operating internationally, and their relevant infrastructures, conform to ITSC requirements, subject to exemptions in article 6. Nations may require transport based in their own countries to conform to higher standards

6) AUTHORISES the following exemptions to article 5:

- a) Domestic transport need not comply with ITSC regulations
- b) Military craft & related control systems operating in peacetime need only comply with communications directives in circumstances where a threat is posed to civilian craft. Military craft operating during in wartime or involved in military operations are exempted fully from ITSC regulations
- c) Military airfields & naval dockyards operating in peacetimes, and domestic transport hubs, must also comply with communications, markings, emergency equipment requirements, and avail themselves to civilian transport in distress

7) PROHIBITS nations from barring WA member state commercial transports in compliance with ITSC regulations from operating in their airspace, territory or territorial waters, or preventing such from docking, landing, or otherwise embarking/disembarking passengers & loading/unloading freight,

- a) Nations are permitted to introduce reasonable requirements of prior notification and authorisation, but such are not to be refused on the grounds of the nation of the transport's origin
- b) Nations may refuse entry &c., if there are necessary practical reasons for doing so, such as limited capacity or quarantine, or in times of war or economic sanctions.

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#35 The Charter of Civil Rights

Hailing the work in furtherance of personal freedom already achieved by the World Assembly and,  
Recognising this work as the preeminent task of civilisation and,  
Seeking to augment this,  
The World Assembly,  
Requires W.A. member states to fairly and equally enact and enforce the following articles,  
Article 1.

- a ) All inhabitants of member states are equal in status in law and under its actions, and have the right to equal treatment and protection by the nation they inhabit or in which they are currently present.
- b ) All inhabitants of member states are entitled to rights secured to them in international law and the law of the nation they inhabit or in which they are currently present.
- c ) All inhabitants of member states have the right not to be and indeed must not be discriminated against on grounds including sex, race, ethnicity, nationality, skin color, language, economic or cultural background, physical or mental disability or condition, religion or belief system, sexual orientation or sexual identity, or any other arbitrarily assigned and reductive categorisation which may be used for the purposes of discrimination, except for compelling practical purposes, such as hiring only female staff to work with battered women who have sought refuge from their abusers.
- d ) Member states are enjoined to counteract ignorance and prejudice, and are urged to create or support education programs in ethnic, racial, and cultural diversity.
- e ) The application of both emergency legal measures and Martial law during periods of national crisis must also respect the provisions of this resolution.

Article 2.

- a ) Unfair and unreasonable discrimination, on the grounds outlined in clause c) of article 1 of this resolution, in private employment, housing, education, employment benefits, compensations and access to services provided to the general public shall be prohibited by all member states.
- b ) Unprovoked violence against or intimidation of any person on the grounds outlined in clause c) of article 1 of this resolution shall be a civil cause and criminal offense in all member states.
- c ) Member states shall actively work towards eliminating criminal incidents motivated by hatred or prejudice based on cultural or societal differences.
- d ) Nothing in this article shall be construed as to deny additional or stronger protections against discrimination and abuse enacted by member states.

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#36 Repeal "Veterans Reform Act" #32

SADDENED by the fact that this resolution was submitted before it was effectively refined;
OUTRAGED at the multitude of flaws this resolution holds within its body;

DISMAYED by the fact that member nations will be required to fund care for another nation's "veterans", including, but not limited to, those soldiers who have recently been at war against them or those they will be at war with in the future;

ALARMED by this resolution's definition of "veteran" that includes not only those citizens who have willingly joined their nation's armed services, but also those who have been conscripted which, in certain cases, can include a vast majority of a nation's citizens;

CONCERNED that the WA Veterans Assistance Office (WAVAO) requires all member nations to incur the monetary cost of all services allocated by Section 4 of the "Veterans Reform Act" through use of the W.A. General Fund;

MORTIFIED that the expenditures incurred to the General Fund by the WAVAO are exponential, un-restricted, unregulated and extremely vulnerable to corrupt abuse, leading to a high likelihood of massive depletion of W.A. funds;

HEREBY repeals the Veterans Reform Act.

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#37 Fairness in Criminal Trials

The World Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING that anyone may be accused of a criminal act, whether innocent or not;

DESIRING that the innocent not be wrongly punished and that the guilty not be wrongly exonerated;

BELIEVING that rigorous examination of evidence will aid this cause;

RECOGNISING that nations have many different equally valid legal systems;

OBSERVING that persons from many nations travel to other nations for a variety of reasons;

CONVINCED that agreement amongst member states on the basic legal rights of individuals concerning trials can further protect travellers and improve relations between nations;

MANDATES that all persons charged with criminal offences in the jurisdictions of member nations shall be brought to trial with such reasonable speed as is consistent with both prosecution and defence properly assembling available relevant evidence;

DEFINES "criminal offences" as those prosecuted by the state or a state-appointed actor;

REQUIRES that such trials be directed impartially by someone competent in the area of law concerned;

REQUIRES further that such trials be adjudicated impartially by person or persons competent to understand the proceedings;

COMMENDS to the consideration of member nations a jury of the accused's peers as such trial adjudicators;

INSISTS that the accused be permitted expert representation by a professional versed in the area of law concerned;

INSISTS that the accused and their representative be permitted to confer in private as regards the facts and presentation of the case, and that no part of such a conference may be revealed to any third party without the explicit permission of the accused;

FURTHER INSISTS that governmental or charitable mechanisms be set up to provide such representation to those accused otherwise unable to afford it;

REQUIRES that the accused be capable of understanding proceedings, through the provision by the court of translators and carers as necessary;

REQUIRES that evidence-giving, any addressing of the trial adjudicators by either the prosecution or defence, and any procedural or legal directives made by the trial director shall be open and transparent, excepting that individual evidence-giving may be done with the public excluded if the trial director agrees that openness would present a risk to national security;

OBSERVES that ceremonial or religious activities of the court not related to evidence-giving, addressing the trial adjudicators, or directing the course of the trial may or may not be required to be open at the determination of member nations;

FORBIDS prejudicial public discussion of a trial and prejudicial private discussion with the trial adjudicators while the trial is in progress;

REQUIRES that the accused, through their representative, be permitted to question those who bear witness against them;

ALLOWS that the identity of witnesses may be concealed as deemed appropriate by the trial director, provided there are reasonable grounds to fear that the witnesses concerned may otherwise be endangered or unfairly coerced;

REQUIRES that the accused may not be forced to self-incrimination, and that this constitutes sufficient reason for them to refuse to answer a question put to them during the trial;

OPINES that a trial should be held reasonably locally to the place of commission of the crime;

HEARTILY RECOMMENDS the use of a verdict of "Not Proven" where the trial adjudicators think it appropriate.

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#38 Convention Against Genocide

WHEREAS genocide is a most reprehensible crime and an affront to civilisation itself; and,
CONVINCED that no circumstance can justify the commission of genocide; and,
SEEKING to enact measures to prevent and punish acts of genocide,
NOW THEREFORE, the World Assembly enacts as follows:

1. (1) Genocide shall be defined as any act committed, or measure enacted, with the intent to destroy, in whole or partially, an identifiable group of persons on the basis of belief, ethnicity, nationality, culture, or a perceived innate characteristic, which for the purposes of this resolution shall include sexual orientation.
- (2) Acts of genocide include, but are not limited to: killing or inflicting serious harm upon members of the group, creating living conditions for the group which tend to bring about its physical destruction, forcibly removing children from the group, or taking measures to prevent births within the group.
2. Member nations are prohibited from perpetrating acts of genocide, and must take action against non-state groups undertaking such activities within[sic] their borders.
3. Member nations must provide aid, protection and refuge to victims of genocide to the best of their ability, and must deny such aid to the perpetrators of genocide.
4. Genocide, conspiring to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to genocide, attempting to commit genocide, and complicity in genocide shall be punishable acts in all member states.
5. (1) Nations must facilitate the extradition of those suspected of the crimes specified in section 4 to the appropriate authority should they have escaped outside of the appropriate authority's control, subject to national and international law.
- (2) The crimes specified in section 4 may not be considered political crimes for the purposes of preventing extradition proceedings.
6. In consideration of the gravity of the crime of genocide, member nations are strongly urged to apply the harshest penalties under their laws for the punishment of those convicted of genocide, and part of the sentence shall include measures to prevent those found guilty of genocide from repeating such acts.
7. The final goal of action against genocide is to uphold the rights of sapient beings, and actions taken against genocide should be consistent with this higher goal.

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#39 The Right to a Lawful Divorce

THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLED,  
CELEBRATING the cultural diversity of its member states,  
RECOGNIZING that legal unions of marriage vary among member nations and include civil contracts regulating the union of two or more persons including nationally recognized effects on the common estate and inheritance rights of the parties,  
RECOGNIZING the fallibility of sentient desires and actions, failures which can touch aspects fundamental to a person's pursuit of happiness, among them the choice of entering in good faith in a partnership for the purpose of lasting a lifetime,  
RECOGNIZING that unions of marriage may become unwanted, untenable, undesirable, harmful, and even dangerous,  
APPALLED that certain member States have not desisted to devise ever subtler ways to try to ignore self-evident sentient rights, such as the right to happiness, the right to avoid harm to oneself and one's children, the right to self-determination, and the right to pursue a second chance in life,  
ENACTS the following resolution:

- 1) Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage, which ceases to have legal existence between the requesting party or parties to said marriage from the date the divorce is legally and finally pronounced, and shall henceforth be available to all inhabitants of the World Assembly member states without let or hindrance.
- 2) Any of the parties to a marriage may ask for and obtain a lawful divorce in appropriate legal systems of the member state which they inhabit, which shall resolve such dissolutions fairly, equitably, and with promptitude.
- 3) Legal parenthood shall never be annulled by the sole reason of a divorce. In case the divorcing parties to a marriage have children, appropriate legal systems of member states shall resolve issues of custody of and support for said children with an overriding priority of the best interests of each and every child.
- 4) Upon divorce proceedings, appropriate latitude shall be given in the defense of personal assets, and appropriate legal systems of member states shall determine equitable distribution of the parties' common estate and inheritance rights.



5) No penalty of any kind shall be imposed on a party or parties seeking divorce for the sole reason of such seeking or for the sole reason there is no consent of all parties to such divorce.

6) Nothing in this Resolution shall be construed so as to dictate the beliefs or the internal, solely religious procedures and rites any religion should follow.

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#41 Access to Life-Saving Drugs

THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLED,

NOTING the awe-inspiring and hard-worked advancements in the pharmaceutical industry in what regards producing life-saving drugs, rescuing entire populations from despair and certain death from some of the most deadly epidemics ever known to sapientkind,

ACKNOWLEDGING that, for better or for worse, the search for financial profits and academic recognition are as of now indissociable and main driving forces for development of said life-saving drugs,

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the poorest nations most of the times only benefit from these breakthroughs after decades of their inception and after countless lives were needlessly and tragically lost, destroying families, entire communities, cities, nations, regions,

REALIZING that both concerns can be through good will and common sense be brought to a common and decent ground, balancing economic interests needed to continue the development of new life-saving drugs and the self-evident right of every sapient being to have access to the best medicines available to the cure of their ailments,

DECLARING AS OBVIOUS that no sapient being's health should be held hostage to any nation's ideology, notwithstanding the sacred notion that nations of all stripes are equal before this World Assembly,

RESOLVES:

1) An appropriate part of World Health Authority's budget shall be directed for buying and distributing, when and where necessary, high-cost life-saving medications and vaccines. Negotiations shall take place between the agencies and patent holders so as to achieve a minimum acceptable price, one that does not hamper the industries affected nor further research, nor depletes the WA economic resources or otherwise adversely impacts the multitude of activities dependant[sic] on WA funding.

2) Life-saving medications' and vaccines patents may be temporarily waived only in the most extraordinary of situations, like in the presence of imminent or unfolding public health catastrophes, such as lethal airborne diseases with a small period of incubation, strictly for as small a period as necessary, as determined by the WHA and only after every other venue of emergency negotiations between the WA and the patent holders have been exhausted.

3) If such a waiver is to be proclaimed, patent holders shall receive financial compensation proportional to the period between such proclamation and the suspension of said waiver, after a through audit of the values disputed, done by the WHA, the WA Trade Commission, and the WA General Accounting Office, in an appropriate time frame, and always mindful of the imperative of not to adversely impact the universe of WA-funded activities.

a) Funding for such compensation shall come from the usual WA funding mechanisms. Private donations, insofar they may create a perception of bias, are strictly forbidden.

4) The WHA shall, through statistical analysis, identify diseases that affect mainly the poorest populations, diseases for which there have not been as yet serious attempts at a research for a cure or a vaccine.

a) A Health Research & Development Division is hereby created within the WHA, with the aim to research and develop cures and vaccines for said diseases. All breakthroughs arising therewith shall be put into public domain. Products arising from such breakthroughs shall be produced according to standards set by the WHA and its divisions, and distributed when and where necessary.

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#43 WA Labor Relations Act

The World Assembly, believing that the ability to form and join labor unions is an important factor in assuring proper compensation and adequate working conditions; recognizing that industrial actions are sometimes the only means available for workers to influence management decisions; however, also believing that the welfare of the general public must be of paramount concern in weighing the right of workers to engage in such actions; hereby:

1. RESOLVES that all WA member nations must recognize and ensure the right of workers to form or join unions of their choice for the purpose of collective representation, and the right of those unions to establish and join international unions and federations of labor organizations both nationally and internationally.

2. ESTABLISHES the right of all workers to engage in strikes and other industrial actions, including, but not limited to, work slowdowns, overtime refusal, work-to-rule and general strikes, provided that those actions are authorized by a union and do not cause physical harm to persons or property;

a. Employers are not required to pay wages of workers while they are on strike.

- b. Workers may not be terminated from employment for participating in a strike or industrial action legally authorized by a union.
- c. Employers are prohibited from engaging in actions which interfere with the right of workers to engage in strikes, or actions which interfere with the ability to maintain a strike.
- 3. DECLARES that national governments may exempt from the rights granted in clause 2:
  - a. Strikes or other industrial actions not authorized by a union.
  - b. Strikes or other industrial actions which significantly endanger the health or welfare of the public, such as, but not limited to strikes by medical and police personnel.
- 4. RESERVES to the respective member nations the right to determine the extent to which the provisions of this resolution shall apply to members of the armed forces, law enforcement personnel, providers of emergency services, and government employees providing essential public services.
- 5. MANDATES that labor disputes involving workers lacking the right to strike under articles 3.b. and 4 of this resolution be settled through binding arbitration administered by an independent and unbiased third party.
- 6. DECLARES that national governments may require unions to supply fair notice to employers and relevant government agencies in advance of industrial action.
- 7. AFFIRMS the right of unions and their national and international organisations to be free to draw up their own constitutions and rules, organise their own administration and activities, and formulate their own programs. National governments may require that unions operate democratically and may set a minimum percentage of membership for legal recognition of unions, not to exceed 50%+1.
- 8. Union members have the right to form new unions or seek representation from a different union if they feel they are not currently being provided fair and competent representation.
- 9. FORBIDS discrimination based on union membership where employment is concerned. Union members and non-members must be afforded equal treatment in hiring, work assignment, compensation, promotion, training and education, and disciplinary actions.
- 10. DECLARES that unions must abide by national law, and that national laws shall not be made to impair the guarantees provided for in this resolution.

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#45 Repeal "World Assembly Economic Union" #26
 RECOGNIZING Resolution #26 as an abuse of the international power invested in the World Assembly
 APALLED[sic] that the resolution makes no reference to developing nations (only to nations in "severe economic crisis"), not recognizing the importance of tariffs, subsidies, and other such "protectionist devices" to the improvement of developing nations' domestic nonessential industry, which is vital to economic expansion and advancement
 NOTING that Resolution #26 only benefits the few nations with powerful nonessential industries, effectively out-competing the minor industries of less developed nations due to forcibly unrestricted borders
 OUTRAGED especially at the fact that the World Assembly Trade Commission (WATC) is given the unchecked power to arbitrarily regulate intra-national subsidies which do not fall under the category of international trade
 The World Assembly hereby repeals the "World Assembly Economic Union" Resolution.

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#50 International Salvage Laws  
 SEEING the need to build an international understanding on salvage laws;  
 NOTING that international salvage laws have yet to be defined by the WA;  
 AWARE of the benefit such laws would provide for salvage operations;  
 RECOMMENDS the following measures:  
 1) All personnel involved in a salvage operation shall take due care to avoid unnecessary risks to human health and not to damage the surrounding environment,  
 2) When needed, salvors must co-operate with the salvage operations of other nations to ensure the upkeep of 1),  
 3) Every vessel must, by all practical means, assist any other stricken vessel unless the vessel poses any threat to the salvors, including the potential risk of the salvage operation itself. The decision not to undertake a salvage operation on the grounds of safety is left to the captain of the salvor vessel,  
 4) Any vessel that encounters a stricken vessel must immediately contact their own nation of the salvor and the nation which owns the stricken vessel, or if the nation owning the stricken vessel is unknown, the home nation of the stricken vessel, or if the stricken vessel's home nation is unknown, the nearest friendly nation to the salvage site,  
 5) Vessels which have been designated war graves are not eligible for salvage, unless explicitly stated by the nation which owned the craft at the time of its destruction or the home nation of the vessel at the time of destruction. Any salvor breaking this clause shall be subject to the appropriate laws of said nation,

- 6) Any crewmen on board a salvageable vessel must co-operate fully with the salvors in order to ensure their own safety and the safety of all involved vessels,
- 7) Once a salvaged vessel has been safely retrieved the salvor must make arrangements to deliver the vessel to its rightful owner as soon as possible,
- 8) Any salvaged vessel which has been lost or otherwise deemed irretrievable by the party originally owning it shall be considered become the property of the salvor.
- 9) Depending on the nature of the salvage operation and the skill and risk involved to the salvor, the salvor is entitled to payment for services should the party owning the vessel seek to re-acquire it,
- 10) This resolution shall only apply to international waters only.
- 11) Salvage that is of legitimate historical interest is eligible to be claimed by the nation nearest to the salvage site provided the wreck is put on public display. A salvor is still entitled to compensation in this case. Salvors dealing in wrecks which have historical value must receive training in archaeological techniques in order to prevent damage to the wreck.

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 #51 Humanitarian Aid Coordination

The World Assembly,

RECOGNIZING and applauding the existence of many specialized Disaster Relief Agencies (DRAs), both at domestic and/or international level, that strive to provide humanitarian aid, recovery efforts and support to civilians affected by disasters, whose livelihoods may have been destroyed;

CONCERNED that without proper coordinated national and/or international management of humanitarian aid, there may be duplications, delays or other inefficiencies in disaster relief efforts;

BELIEVES that:

- Proper management of the coordination of humanitarian aid will improve the efficiency of humanitarian aid efforts by the DRAs;

- The independence of the DRAs must be preserved to prevent corruption of the humanitarian aid system;

DEFINES for the purpose of this resolution:

- A Disaster as an event caused by man or nature, either of which that causes large scale death and/or destruction to lives and/or livelihoods;

- A Disaster Relief Agency as an organization that provides humanitarian aid, search-and-rescue services, reconstruction and restoration, or other services to relieve suffering, help civilians affected, or otherwise bring a disaster situation back to normalcy;

Hereby,

1. REQUIRES Member states to:

a) Have reasonable and adequate action plans to prepare for, cope with and recover from a variety of foreseeable and realistic disasters;

b) Evaluate and test developed action plans at reasonable and regular intervals and implement all improvements in that the evaluation suggests that can be reasonably accomplished;

c) Stockpile reasonable and adequate supplies for humanitarian aid distribution to civilians to cover immediate and urgent needs in accordance to the developed action plans;

2. ESTABLISHES the International Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee (IHACC), whose duty is to:

a) Coordinate humanitarian aid to civilians affected by disasters in all member states;

b) Provide assistance in recovery efforts as requested by affected nations, should the IHACC hold the necessary knowledge and resources;

3. PROVIDES for the independence of the DRAs operating under the co-ordination and auspices of the IHACC and in co-operation with the affected nation(s), while respecting the laws and customs of the affected nations(s) while operating within said nation(s);

4. DIRECTS the IHACC to:

a) Provide accurate and truthful reports on the situation of disasters globally and identify areas where their assistance would best be allocated based on the ability of member states and DRAs to cope with an ongoing disaster;

b) Provide training and education to the DRAs and civilians of member states in preparedness for a disaster;

5. EXPECTS the IHACC, member states and DRAs to fairly manage and prioritize the coordination of humanitarian aid and recovery efforts to victims of disasters;

6. PROVIDES for a member state to:

a) Declare a disaster to be officially over within their territory;

b) Determine whether to permit a foreign DRA to continue the recovery operations in their territory under the conditions laid out in Article 3;

7. PROVIDES for a foreign DRA to cease operations if it feels that a disaster situation has returned to normalcy;
8. URGES member states and DRAs to:
 - a) Work with non-member states in the same manner as they would with member states when they are affected by disasters;
 - b) Share recovery plans and assist other member states through the halls of the IHACC.

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#52 Food Welfare Act

Regretfully noting that starvation and malnutrition are prevalent within a multitudinous number of nations in distress, and further noting that such hunger oftentimes leads to unnecessary conflict,  
Recognizing the need for assistance in the production and distribution of food in such nations, as well as the bountiful supplies and surpluses in various prosperous nations,  
The World Assembly therefore  
ENCOURAGES prosperous nations to support ailing nations when and however possible, to supplant the need of World Assembly intervention;  
ENCOURAGES all nations to research more efficient irrigation and drainage technology to prevent crop shortages and wasteful water use; to research plant breeding techniques and soil fertilization techniques, as well as employ crop rotation, and weed, insect, and pest control;  
ESTABLISHES the International Food Welfare Organization (IFWO) as the administrator of the processes of this act; authorizes the dispatching of IFWO scientists to nations needing assistance in the creation of beneficial farming practices;  
ENACTS a surplus donation system in which national crop surpluses may be donated to the IFWO, while requiring nations to carefully manage the production of such surpluses so to neither promote nor condone wasteful agricultural practices; the IFWO shall be given the authority to distribute food rations to the people of nations undergoing severe economic depression, famine, or conflict which causes a shortage of food;  
OUTLAWs governmental actions such as state-based food hoarding and unfair food distribution practices which deliberately produce famines and starvation; also outlaws such actions taken during crises such as famines, natural disasters, and refugee crises that are detrimental to the health and welfare of the people;  
RECOGNIZING that under such circumstances a compelling governmental interest exists to protect the health and welfare of the people, the right of governments to seize food to supply to victims of such crises is granted, so long as such seizure is not detrimental to the larger population;  
INITIATES the gradual reduction of protectionist and other practices, in regards to farming and food-related industries, that have the potential to severely harm international food trade; to determine when such practices have the potential to harm international food trade and regulate those practices, as well as to manage other international trade issues at the behest of the World Assembly, the International Trade Administration (ITA) is formed;  
CONSTRUCTS the World Assembly Seedbank to store seeds as a source of planting where seeds are generally unavailable, due to natural disaster, disease outbreak, and war, as well as to protect the biodiversity of food crops; such seeds shall be collected as volunteered by nations; the IFWO shall manage the distribution of seeds when needed.  
ESTABLISHES the World Assembly Emergency Crop Program, which shall be under the authority of the IFWO, and shall serve the purpose of growing those food crops that are major food-sources, but are unable to be stored in the World Assembly Seedbank; such food crops shall be distributed to nations, where they are a major food-source, during times of crises, when such food crops are generally unavailable.

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#53 Epidemic Response Act

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY,
NOTING the danger posed by communicable diseases, especially those whose etiology, pathology, and prognosis are unknown and cause human fatality;
REALIZING that a nation that intentionally withholds information about an epidemic within its borders places the international community at risk by impeding the ability of others to put into action plans to contain the disease or research a vaccine;
HEREBY
1) CREATES the Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response Center (EPARC) within the World Health Authority. The EPARC shall serve the following primary functions:
a. Identifying and confirming international outbreaks;

- b. Coordinating international outbreak response using resources from scientific institutions in World Assembly member nations, medical initiatives, regional technical networks, and international humanitarian nongovernmental organizations; and
 - c. Strengthening readiness for outbreaks of dangerous and emerging pathogens.
- 2) **REQUIRES** that all member nations report any outbreak to the World Health Authority EPARC if the incidence rate of a disease in any localized area reaches a level of more than twice that of the same calendar month in the previous year;
- 3) **STRONGLY URGES** all member nations enact immediate measures to combat a local outbreak while it is still in the incipient stages, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Providing medical care to infected individuals;
 - b. Issuing public news updates;
 - c. Eradicating insects, vermin, or livestock if they carry the disease;
 - d. Quarantining infected individuals in their homes or in hospitals;
- 4) **REQUIRES** that all member nations share viruses, bacteria, and other pathogens samples with the World Health Authority EPARC so that the international community can research a vaccine and is kept abreast of developments if the disease evolves in virulence or other characteristics;
- 5) **FURTHER REQUIRES** that all member nations allow health inspectors from the World Health Authority and international aid agencies to travel to the affected area to provide aid to infected individuals, conduct research, distribute medical supplies and vaccines, or report the latest developments to the international community, as appropriate;
- 6) **MANDATES** that all member nations act responsibly in the control of the nation's land, sea, and airport and impose travel restrictions, if recommended by the World Health Authority EPARC, to help control the spread of the disease; and
- 7) **ASKS** that all member nations cooperate at all times with the World Health Authority EPARC on issues not enumerated.

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 #55 Repeal "Right to Emigration" #46

THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLED,

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING "Right to Emigration" has a magnanimous spirit and that the vast majority of the Ambassadors and Delegates who voted for "Right to Emigration" did so for magnanimous reasons, ACKNOWLEDGING that "pursuit of ambition, opportunity or refuge" or "escape from war, persecution or injustice" are almost without exception noble objectives,

BUT NEVERTHELESS ACUTELY AWARE no amount of goodwill can by itself repair the appalling flaws of a severely handicapped text,

SADLY NOTING Resolution #46 says, in relevant part (emphasis added):

"2. PERMITS member states to waive Section 1 **\*\*only\*\*** if any of the following conditions are true:

- a) The person is either under penal servitude or undergoing (civil or criminal) legal proceedings;
- b) The person **\*\*holds certain convictions\*\*** directly linking to sexual offences;
- c) The person is below the age of maturity (as defined in their country of residence) and lacks the consent of their legal parents or guardians;
- d) The person is either **\*\*militarily interned during conflict\*\*** or **\*\*legally mandated\*\*** to remain in the current country of residence following a **\*\*judicial ruling\*\*** or;
- e) The person is suspected of espionage or intention to carry out terrorist acts by emigrating."

APPALLED that Resolution #46 has a very limited and fixed number of "waivers", thus for all practical purposes acting as a legal straitjacket, among other things **PROHIBITING** and/or **CONFLICTING** with national/international laws that may be in force that may require quarantine for catastrophic situations such as:

- 1) The epidemic outbreak of a deadly disease,
- 2) The containment of persons that carry massive amounts of radioactive elements due to nuclear fallout.

NOTING "conviction" can be conveniently interpreted as "a strong persuasion or belief",

SHOCKED that subsection 2.b) allows any Nation to hold indefinitely persons – against their will – within said Nation's borders, on the sole basis of saying a person **HOLDS CERTAIN "CONVICTIONS"** without any need to show any proof (much less trials), making it all too easy to brand any person as a sexual pervert. This is an outrageous violation of national/international guarantees of due process and free speech that may be in force,

APPALLED that subsection 2.c) leaves open the possibility that in a war-torn Nation, able legal minors left without parents nor guardians, could be forced to stay in said Nation, even if by some reason, those legal minors could want and are able to pursue a better life in another Nation,

SHOCKED that subsection 2.d) allows any Nation to arbitrarily create/forged “conflicts” (which are not defined anywhere) and equally arbitrary “military intern[ments]” for anyone, effectively rendering this Resolution moot; ALSO, in 2.d) the rules and requisites for “legal mandate[s]” and “judicial ruling[s]” are not defined anywhere, essentially depriving individuals of the “right to emigration” simply by means of an arbitrary, unappealable and unjust “judicial ruling”;

THEREFORE, THE WORLD ASSEMBLY REPEALS Resolution #46, urging a wholesome, just, well-thought and well-written statute concerning emigration be drafted with all due diligence.

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#57 Refugee Protection

CONCERNED for the welfare and safety of people who have been displaced from their country of residence; and, SEEKING to provide for the protection of persons against undue persecution and harm, and to encourage protection for persons fleeing violence and persecution,

The World Assembly hereby enacts the following:

A refugee shall be defined, for the purposes of this resolution, as any person who is for any reason outside the country of their nationality and cannot avail themselves of the protection of their country of nationality, or who refuses to do so because of a well-founded fear of unjust persecution. This shall not exclude persons also defined as refugees under different criteria by provisions of national or other international law.

1. No person, whether or not they meet the definitions of a refugee, shall be transported against their will, in any manner or for any reason, to a territory in which that person may be put at risk of persecution, unjustifiably discriminatory treatment, unjust incarceration or execution, torture, or other serious violations of their rights, whether by state or non-state entities.
2. Where a member nation has denied asylum to or expelled a refugee, the nation shall, as far as possible, seek to facilitate that person's transport to another nation which is willing to grant asylum, and must not obstruct that person's efforts to seek asylum in another nation.
3. Refugees shall not be discriminated against by reason only of their status as refugees, are entitled to full protection under national law, and shall not be arbitrarily expelled once granted asylum.
4. In recognition of the potential that the circumstances causing a person to become a refugee may exist in the long term, member nations shall as far as possible seek to facilitate the naturalisation and favourable integration of refugees, should the refugee request such assistance.
5. Nothing in this resolution shall place any restrictions on the right of member nations to grant asylum to any person they so wish; member nations are encouraged to apply greater and more liberal protections for refugees than mandated in this resolution, and neither shall this resolution be interpreted to compel any nation to grant asylum to any person.
6. With the exception of section 1, nothing in this resolution shall be interpreted to affect extradition or immigration policies of member nations in matters unrelated to refugee protection.

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#60      Nuclear Disaster Response Act

The World Assembly,

REALIZING that nuclear disasters, whether accidentally caused, or caused as result of conflict, pose a serious threat to the world's population,

UNDERSTANDING that nuclear radiation can have catastrophic effects on the environment and international population if the disaster is not dealt with accordingly, as contaminated waterways and nuclear fallout can disperse nuclear radiation across international borders,

ALARMED that many nations do not adequately respond to nuclear disasters, or underestimate their severity, placing not just their national population, but the international community at risk,

HEREBY

1) DEFINES, for the purposes of appropriately interpreting the material of this resolution:

-A ‘nuclear disaster’ as any event, brought about intentionally or accidentally, that results in the widespread expulsion of harmful concentrations of nuclear radiation

- A ‘contaminated zone’ as an area containing concentrations of radiation that can be harmful or fatal with prolonged exposure.

2) ESTABLISHES the Nuclear Disaster Response Organization (NDRO), which shall perform the following duties:

A) Confirming the severity of nuclear disasters, that is, the amount of radiation released, and its extent and distribution.

B) Providing cleanup crews to control the spread of radiation, and prevent individuals from receiving harmful doses of radiation.

- C) Determining the causes of accidental nuclear disasters, for the purposes of preventing similar disasters in the future.
- 3) MANDATES that all member nations report nuclear disasters to the NDRO, and any surrounding nations that may have been affected by the disaster.
- 4) REQUIRES that nations afflicted by nuclear disasters take the following measures in dealing with the disaster, including, but not limited to:
- A) Evacuating any areas that have been contaminated by radiation as a result of the disaster, beginning with areas closest to the source of radiation and moving outwards.
  - B) Providing clean water to areas that have had their sources of drinking water contaminated as a result of the disaster.
  - C) Providing immediate medical services to those suffering from radiation poisoning as a result of the disaster.
  - D) Clearly marking contaminated zones with multi-lingual signs, using languages present in the surrounding area.
  - E) Taking appropriate measures to prevent the spread of radiation by restricting or diverting the flow of contaminated waterways, where possible.

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#64 Food and Drug Standards

OBSERVING the poor or irregular quality control in the food and drug industries of many nations
 BELIEVING that such poor quality assurance in business endangers the consumer's health and living standard
 SEEKING to establish a firm system of quality control and standards in these industries and eliminate unsanitary and unethical food production

Hereby:

REQUIRES member-states to regularly inspect their quality control facilities in order to ensure that they are performing to the established international standards

DEMANDS that all food and drug products produced in member states must undergo safety and quality screening before being released to the consumer market

CREATES the World Assembly Food and Drug Regulatory Agency (WAFDRA)

CHARGES the WAFDRA with the responsibility to ensure that the food and drug regulatory agencies of member-states are performing satisfactorily; also to gradually implement reforms to the quality regulation authorities of member-states

MANDATES that such reforms shall include:

(A)The creation of a quality grade system by which all food and drug products shall receive a grade marking their relative level of quality and safety

(B)The establishment of forfeits for any businesses that attempt to evade safety standards upon their products; the nature and degree of such forfeits being left at the discretion of the WAFDRA and the establishment of appropriate legal consequences should any quality control facilities be found to be failing in their duty to assure the quality of the products they are charged with inspecting

(C)The creation of a team of WAFDRA inspectors who shall visit product inspection facilities on an annual basis or earlier upon the request of the committee in order to determine if they are still performing adequately to the standards of the WAFDRA

(D)The creation of an overall international standard to which all inspection facilities in member-states shall be measured against; also the creation of international standards by which to measure the safety of food and drug products

ASSERTS that in nations where there is no system of quality control the WAFDRA shall work with the national government to eventually establish such agencies

EMPOWERS the WAFDRA order the closure of any food and drug regulatory facilities that are found to repeatedly fail to succeed in ensuring the quality of the products being inspected; the closure shall be carried out by national law-enforcement

ORDERS that food and drug products being sold must bear upon them a label certified by the WAFDRA which clearly displays the quality grade that the product has been given by national quality-inspection facilities

NOTES that producers and vendors of de minimis quantities of food and drugs shall be exempt from the above clauses so long as they post visible notice at their place of sales that they are not operating under international standards[.]

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#66 Endangered Species Protection

RECOGNIZING:

- 1) That in the ever-expanding industrial world, it is virtually impossible to avoid endangering the welfare of certain entire animal species.
- 2) That in the past, industry has callously driven hundreds of animal species to extinction.
- 3) The welfare of human populations on many planets is directly dependent on the health of their planets' ecosystem.
- 4) Without legislation, many more species will be driven to extinction.

APPALLED:

- 1) That certain nations and businesses knowingly destroy entire ecosystems and endanger species, even driving some to extinction.
- 2) In many cases, conservation efforts are non-existent, extremely badly organized, or otherwise ineffective.

HEREBY:

- Requires nations to restrict encroachments onto habitats of endangered animals, pollution levels in and around the habitats of endangered species, and hunting of endangered animals based on WA Endangered Species Committee determinations (Described later).

- Forms the WA Endangered Species Committee (WAESC) with the following and responsibilities:

- 1) The WAESC is responsible for determining reasonable numbers at which each species will be considered endangered.
  - 2) The WAESC is responsible for accurately monitoring species' numbers.
  - 3) Should a species become endangered, or exhibit repeated numeric decline, the WAESC is responsible for creation of and direction of conservation efforts.
  - 4) Should a species become endangered, the WAESC is responsible for protecting the species' remaining habitat through halting business or residential encroachment into the species' habitat, and by reducing the amount of pollution in the species' habitat. The WAESC may also severely restrict the hunting of endangered species.
  - 5) Should a species come so near extinction that saving them in the wild is not feasible, the WAESC is responsible for capturing remaining members of the species, and attempting to repopulate the species enough to be released back into the wild.
- Should the WAESC restrict hunting of an endangered animal that a non-industrial tribe, or non-industrial aboriginal group relies upon for survival, the WAESC must ensure that the group is not destroyed or threatened by the restrictions it imposes.
- The WAESC may determine not to protect a species that is becoming endangered if that species is determined to be a threat to public health due to its parasitism or infectiousness (such as a bacteria, virus, or other parasite).
- If the WAESC restricts the usage of privately owned land, and this causes the property to lose value, then the WAESC must justly compensate for the landowner's loss, as well as any other reasonable losses incurred by its land use restriction.
- Urges nations to pass other pieces of legislation for protection of certain species within their own borders.

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#68 National Economic Freedoms

The World Assembly,

RECOGNIZING that industry and commerce are vital to national and international prosperity,

NOTING that capitalist, socialist, communist, and other economic systems are fully capable of providing for industrial and commercial development,

DEFINES "commerce" to include the sale, production, and consumption of a product or service,

FURTHER DEFINES "jurisdiction" as the reach of a national government's authority, including any internationally recognized land, sea, space, or other material claims,

ENCOURAGES individuals, groups of individuals, and national governments to engage in commerce with other willing individuals, groups of individuals, and national governments as allowed in their respective jurisdictions,

ALLOWS national governments to regulate commerce within their jurisdiction,

REQUIRES national governments to compensate any individual, group of individuals, or national governments for any physical property or money seized by that national government, excepting those assets used for criminal enterprise,

CREATES the Impartial Mediation Foundation to investigate, mediate, and arbitrate any conflicts that arise,

NOTES that this legislation does not affect economic protective devices or domestic taxation,

REQUIRES that no commerce be generally restricted by the WA unless:

1. Restricted by prior legislation, or
 2. The enterprise causes an extreme hazard to national populations[.]
- ~~~~~

#71 Repeal "Protection of Monuments" #69

APPLAUDING the ideals expressed in Protection of monuments.

UNDERSTANDING that not all nations treat historical sites with the respect they deserve.

NOTING the spelling errors, which may cause unintended confusion with implementation.

NOTING also, the numerous loopholes which allow for a nation to essentially ignore whole sections of the statue, or to abuse the protections provided by it.

REGRETTING the exclusion of personal property as a protected monument class in that the resolution does not allow for private and/or not-for-profit ownership of structures and property designated as monuments.

FURTHER REGRETTING that only a single solution is offered, that being nationalization of historical sites, museums and monuments.

APPALLED that one such consequence would be to deprive people of their homes if they fall under the historical site category.

BELIEVING that the monuments in the world deserve better protection than those afforded by this act.

DISAPPOINTED that while this resolution stands more specific and better thought out resolutions protecting a member nation's monuments can not be passed.

The Protection of Monuments is hereby repealed[.]

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#73 International Postal Union

The World Assembly,

NOTING the diversity of national postal administrations in member states, whether public or private;

SEEKING to transform the efficiency of international postal delivery positively;

1. CREATES the International Postal Union (IPU), a union of all member states' postal administrations aiming to coordinate postal deliveries between member state' postal administrations;

2a.i. DEFINES, for the purpose of this Resolution, the Freedom of transit, as the obligation for all postal administrations within the IPU to: relay and deliver postal items to or towards its destination in the most direct, safest and fastest route as possible, and not to discriminate between domestic and international postal items originating from other postal administrations within the IPU;

2a.ii. EMPHASISES that the definition of the freedom of transit does not imply that a member state is obliged to allow postal administrations to traverse its territory, in order to deliver postal items;

2b. FURTHER DEFINES, also for the purpose of this Resolution only, Hazardous materials, as any malicious inclusion to a mail package that could cause illness, injury, or death to a postal worker during routine transit, including but not limited to: chemical and biological agents, or explosives;

3. GUARANTEES the freedom of transit for all postal items throughout all member states, except where specifically limited in Article 4;

4. SPECIFIES that:

a) Member states are not obliged to carry mail addressed to or sent from nations engaged in hostilities with them (war, territorial/trade disputes, or refusal to recognize a nation's current government), subject to the immunities recognized by international law;

b) Member states may determine procedures for handling hazardous materials in postal administrations under their jurisdiction, and to determine which items may or may not be transmitted through their postal system; including but not limited to hazardous or illegal materials;

FURTHER SEEKING to increase the efficiency of international correspondence between member states;

5a. INTRODUCES the International Reply Coupon, which can be exchanged for the postage rate of one basic unregistered letter to be sent to another member state;

5b. SPECIFIES that postal administrations within the IPU are not obliged to issue International Reply Coupons, but are required to honour International Reply Coupons in exchange for the postage of one basic unregistered letter at the international rate;

6. PRESERVES the right of each postal administration in all member states to collect a reasonable fee for its handling of postal materials;

7. RECOMMENDS the development of fair common standards and the use of technology in postal delivery, including fee schedules and the proper handling of hazardous materials;

8. CALLS FOR the monitoring and updating of effective technical cooperation to meet the ever-changing needs of postal customers.

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#76 Standardised Passport Act

NOTING the potential security risks arising from being unable to accurately assess those entering and leaving a nation,

FURTHER NOTING that such a potential security risk may be exacerbated by the inability of relevant officials to guarantee the authenticity of a foreign passport,

BELIEVING that foreign nationals, excluding diplomatic and consular officers, should abide by the laws of the nation in which they are present, though mindful of the variation in law and legal systems between nations,

DEFINES a "Passport" as a travel document issued by the nation of which the person is a citizen, national, or subject, identifying the bearer as being a citizen, etc., of that country, and a "Visa" as a document issued by a receiving nation allowing a foreign citizen entry into that nation, subject to terms and conditions (made clear to those wishing to acquire a visa).

MANDATES that all citizens carry a Passport issued by a relevant nation in which they hold citizenship or other nationality status, when travelling abroad, except where deemed unnecessary through the existence of bilateral and multilateral border control agreement, or when unilaterally declared unnecessary by the receiving nation,

PERMITS issuing nations to allow children under the age of majority, or a specific age that is lower than that of the age of majority, in the issuing country to travel on the passport of one or both of their parents, as necessary under national law,

FOUNDs the Global Emigration, Security, Travel And Passport Organisation.

a) This organisation will establish minimum requirements of details to be included into passports, including but not limited to passport numbers, facial representations of the owner, name, date of birth, validity, and anti-forgery features;

b) Members states are required to abide by these requirements.

AFFIRMS that the passport entitles the holder to any of the consular services available from their nation's Embassies, Consulates, Consulates-General, High Commissions, Deputy High Commissions, & Legations as they may require,

ENSHRINES the right of consuls to visit nationals carrying an appropriate passport of the nation they represent when detained for legal reasons:

a) allows consuls to give the detainee legal advice, lists of approved counsels and/or barristers, and guidance on the legal process of the nation in which they are detained;

b) in cases where there is no diplomatic or consular presence of the detainee's nation a consul of another nation may be substituted for a consul of the detainee's nation, where bilateral or multilateral agreements are in place for such.

AFFIRMS that any national of a member state, carrying a valid passport and visa cannot be denied entry to a nation, except where either the security of that nation is at stake, for reasons of medical quarantine, where there is reason to believe the terms of the visa are likely to be violated or if there is reason to believe the visa was obtained fraudulently,

URGES all nations to recognise the passports of nationals of member states,

MANDATES the publication of all passport appearances (including information about recognising counterfeits), to be made available to all relevant officials, including but not limited to: immigration officials, customs and excise officers, security personnel, and constables of the law.

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#77 Repeal "The Right to Education" #59

The General Assembly of the World Assembly,

COMMENDING the efforts of Resolution #59 "The Right to Education" for attempting to promote education "as a contributing factor to self and community betterment";

NOTING that clause 1-a: "Mandates that Member States shall: Not restrict the pursuit of learning for its citizens";

ALSO NOTING that clause 3-f: "Emphasises that this Resolution does not affect a member state's right to have: Any level of government to control the education system";

BELIEVING that both of these clauses, taken separately, allow for dangerously hyperbolic interpretations, simultaneously permitting citizens to pursue education in hazardous subjects, such as the construction of illicit arms or materials, and permitting nations to control any aspect of education systems, such as curricula and restrictions on who may be taught;

FURTHER BELIEVING that these clauses are internally contradictory, severely hampering Resolution #59's ability to provide citizens in WA nations with any of the rights it seeks to protect;

UNDERSTANDING that it is in the interests of the World Assembly to strike out contradictory legislation that become legally ambiguous;

CONVINCED that serious issues like the right of citizens to receive education can and should be approached by legislation more forthright in its application;

REPEALS Resolution #59 "The Right to Education".

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#78 Universal Library Coalition

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY -

CALLS for the formation of a Universal Library Coalition (ULC). The Universal Library provided by the ULC will be internet-based and may archive any published form of the written word including, but not limited to, fiction and nonfiction books, constitutions and laws from around the world, newspapers, magazines, and professional journals. The library will be indexed at minimum by author, title, nation of origin, keywords, and category, such as biography or periodical, as determined by the publisher.

ACCEPTS submissions from individual nations, in accordance with copyright laws. If the work is not in the public domain, it may not be archived unless permission is obtained from the holder of the rights to the work. This individual or group will receive an annual payment in return for allowing wide access to their work.

ENCOURAGES all nations to join the ULC, to allow for the spreading of information and ideas across the Nation States universe. Participating nations will have the Universal Library made available to all of their internet portals. Member nations may also choose to provide content filters for their citizenry. Participating nations may build physical libraries within their borders at their own cost. Each participating nation will maintain a backup of their national data archived within the ULC.

CREATES the ULC Executive Committee (ULCEC) that will consult with ULC member nations to manage all issues related to the maintenance and operation of the ULC and its infrastructure that arise.

PROMOTES cultural awareness by permitting the creation of the Universal Literary Exchange Network (ULEN). Any ULC member nation may designate a section of a physical library or museum to house a rotating collection of literary works provided by other ULC nations. In exchange, they will volunteer some works from their own nation to the ULEN for no more than twenty-four (24) months at a time. The ULCEC will arrange for works to be moved from one ULC member nation to another.

DETAILS that non-members are free to form their own libraries within their own borders and are in no way restricted from sharing information with other nations.

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#79 Ban on Ex Post Facto Laws

Believing that ex post facto laws are violations of both the rule of law and the right of persons to fair treatment by the criminal justice system;

Asserting that one should not be penalised for doing something that is not prohibited by law;

Further, asserting that there can be no crime committed, and punishment must not be meted out, without a violation of the law as it existed at the time;

The World Assembly hereby:

Defines, for the purposes of this resolution, an ex post facto law as a criminal or penal law that retroactively changes the legal consequences of acts or the legal status of facts and relationships that existed prior to the enactment of the law. This includes laws that criminalize acts which were legal when committed and laws which retroactively increase sentences for crimes already committed;

Declares that:

(I) No person may be charged with or convicted of a criminal offence because of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted a criminal offence under the law of the jurisdiction in which the charge is brought or under international law.

(II) No nation or governmental subdivision thereof shall enact any criminal or penal law with ex post facto provisions that criminalize an act or omission, or that increase sentencing or punishment. Any such ex post facto provisions in existing criminal laws shall be rendered null and void.

(III) Any persons under sentence as a result of ex post facto laws shall have their sentence for any ex post facto offences nullified and their criminal record expunged of these ex post facto offenses.

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#80 A Promotion of Basic Education

The General Assembly,

Alarmed at the lack of a primary education for citizens in numerous member nations,

Recognizing that a lack of basic and untainted education prevents literacy, political freedoms, cosmopolitanism and social, political and scientific development,

Alternatively Recognizing that education is a stable catalyst for the growth of economic sectors in national economies that otherwise cannot benefit off scientific and intellectual innovation and astuteness,

Hereby Solemnly:

1. Declares that all citizens have the right to be educated, and thus be provided with the following capabilities through some sort of variation of edification:
 - Comprehensive literacy skills and fluency in the official or popular language(s) of their nation;
 - An understanding of basic arithmetical operations, geometrics and fundamental mathematics;
 - Cognizance of financial mathematics and concepts, currency and economics that is appropriate to the economy of their nation;
 - A familiarity with their nation's governmental policies, processes, civics, rights and freedoms;
 - A fair and impartial recollection of historical national and international events, politics and society;
 - An accurate understanding of ecological life, nature and the environment;
 - A fair and impartial familiarity to common cultural customs, beliefs and ideologies in their nation of residence and abroad;
 - Knowledge of the geographical and/or astrographical characteristics of their surrounding environment, including natural, political and demographical characteristics;
2. Further requires that member nations attempt to provide citizens of a nation the aforementioned education in the fullest possible form for any citizen that is mentally incapable, neurologically undeveloped, or otherwise incapable of learning or retaining within reason the fundamental aspects to a basic education;
3. Establishes a division of the WA General Accounting Office (GAO), entitled the Global Initiative for Basic Education (GIBE) to oversee the creation, accuracy and continuance of a registrar that lists all member nations that are currently deemed to be genuinely unable to economically support the requirements of basic edification based on this document;
4. Declares that the WA General Accounting Office (GAO) shall allocate and provide funds at the request of any nation for the purposes of complying to this legislation and providing quality education, so long as the recipient nation:
 - (a) Uses the donation(s) exclusively to provide a basic education to citizens of their nation;
 - (b) Is deemed to be genuinely unable to economically support the requirements of basic education based on this document;
5. Encourages further legislation on the rights and education of the mentally and physical handicapped.

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 #82 Universal Clinical Trials Act

This World Assembly,

BELIEVING that clinical drug trials are essential to safe research and development of medication;

RECOGNISING that drugs which are initially tested before use are safer and more beneficial to the world healthcare system;

WISHING to create a uniform system, recognised by all WA-Nations, which can harmonise the system of drug trials across the world to improve medication therapy for the benefit of humanity.

Hereby:

REQUIRES Clinical Trials to be conducted along these lines;

1) Clinical Trials must have a placebo to be trialled alongside the actual drug, to counteract any possible psychosomatic interference[sic]. These will then be trialled alongside a Control group, who receive no drug at all, to measure it's effects. Other formats of trials (variants of doses, comparisons of similar drug therapy options) will also be valid within this clinical framework.

2) Trials must be conducted in a Double Blind format, whereby neither the test subject, nor the person administering the drug is aware if the subject is taking a drug, or a placebo, in order to negate any influence from healthcare professionals, deliberate or otherwise.

3) All participants in Clinical Trials must have given their consent to be included in the trial.

4) All participants in a Clinical Trial must be made fully aware of any and all possible risks associated with the drug being trialled. Participants who wish to leave a trial, having been fully briefed of the side effects will be free to do so, subject to possible forfeiture of any possible monies earned for their participation.

5) Any persons who by way of age, disability, or mental competence are unable to give consent for the trial themselves, may be able to have a parent, guardian or ward of the court enter a consent on their behalf, if it is shown that there is a benefit to them participating in the trial.

CREATES the Clinical Excellence Commission (CEC), with the authority of overseeing clinical trials are conducted along these guidelines, compiling all unedited trial results and storing them for access from any state or healthcare authority, along with holding enquiries into any potential malpractice;

MANDATES that Clinicians or Nations may apply for exemptions from the regulations to the CEC, but such matters would have to be reviewed on a case by case basis and if any exemptions are granted, it will be due to extreme extenuating circumstances.

RECOMMENDS that the CEC work alongside health authorities of individual member states, in order to promote clinical trial standards and improve the harmony of healthcare across the nations of the World Assembly;[sic]

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#83 International Road Safety

The World Assembly,

AWARE that commercial road vehicles carry cargo and passengers across international borders;

CONCERNED for the safety of operators and passengers of commercial road vehicles that travel internationally, along with those who share the roads with them; and

FURTHER CONCERNED that accidents involving commercial road vehicles can cause an extreme hazard to the safety of the passengers, operators, and cargoes of all road vehicles involved in the accidents, especially considering the relatively large size and weight of most commercial vehicles and their cargoes;

HEREBY

DEFINES "international commercial road vehicle" as a conveyance including and not limited to a truck, a trailer, or a motor coach, that

(a) is driven over public highways across one or more internationally recognized borders between member states, has a point of origin and a destination in two different member states, or both, and

(b) is used to transport freight or is used to transport ten or more passengers or both;

AUTHORIZES the International Transport Safety Committee to promulgate regulations related to the safety of international commercial road vehicles;

FURTHER AUTHORIZES the International Transport Safety Committee to promulgate training and competency standards for individuals who operate or maintain international commercial road vehicles;

FURTHER AUTHORIZES the International Transport Safety Committee to promulgate regulations related to the safety of roads and related infrastructure at points where roads cross international borders at which one or more member states operate customs, immigration, or other border checkpoints;

FURTHER AUTHORIZES the International Transport Safety Committee to recommend safety standards for domestic roads and related infrastructure;

REQUIRES the International Transport Safety Committee to assure that compliance with regulations promulgated pursuant to this resolution is feasible and that the costs of compliance with said regulations are justified by the benefits that result from them;

FURTHER REQUIRES the International Transport Safety Committee to assure that regulations promulgated pursuant to this resolution result in reasonable improvements to traffic safety;

REQUIRES owners of international commercial road vehicles to assure that their vehicles meet ITSC safety standards;

REQUIRES individuals who operate or maintain international commercial road vehicles to meet ITSC training and competency standards;

REQUIRES owners of bridges and tunnels that cross internationally recognized borders to assure that said bridges and tunnels meet ITSC standards;

REQUIRES governments that operate customs, immigration, or other border checkpoints to assure that signage, roads, gates, customs plazas, sidewalks, curbs, and streetlamps at those checkpoints meet ITSC standards;

STRONGLY URGES governments in member states to assure that their domestic roads and related infrastructure meet or exceed ITSC standards; and

PROHIBITS governments in member states from requiring international commercial road vehicles and operators from other member states to meet higher safety standards than those required by the ITSC, unless those higher safety standards also apply to domestic motor carriers.

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#84 A Ban on Forced Disappearances

The General Assembly,

Appalled by governments that resort to enforcing disappearances, most commonly to deny individuals of their existing civil and political rights,

Defines a Forced Disappearance as a political tactic, where a government or government sponsored entity conceals the fate, or existence of an individual or a group of individuals who were required by said government to vanish from public view,

Hereby Solemnly:

1. Prohibits member nations, and the World Assembly from forcing the disappearance of any individual;
2. Requires the reversal of the political tactics used against victims of forced disappearance by ...
  - (a) Releasing to the public all of the government documentation surrounding these cases of forced disappearances;
  - (b) Publicizing the whereabouts of these individuals, or the circumstances of their death;
3. Demands that there be no statute of limitation on forced disappearance;
4. Permits member states to protect the identities and whereabouts of an individual in a way that may bear characteristics of forced disappearances, provided that the intentions of this resolution are respected and that the said individual has given consent;
5. Declares that any organization of a member nation which utilizes the provisions of Clause 4 must be officially publicized to said member nation at least to the extent of the general purpose of the program or bureaucratic entity being publicly documented;
6. Requests that such public documentation must also include that the organization is utilizing Clause 4 of this document;
7. Welcoming the addition of further legislation on the subject by member states, such as providing reparations to victims of forced disappearances, or their families.

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#85 Repeal "Disaster Preparedness Act" #81

The World Assembly,

APPLAUDING the efforts of Resolution #81, Disaster Preparedness Act, for seeking to reduce loss of lives and damage to property by means of disaster preparedness and the coordination of national disaster alert systems;

UNDERSTANDING that disaster preparedness and the coordination of national disaster alert systems is indisputably crucial to reduce the loss of lives and damage to property when predictable disasters occur;

However,

ALARMED that the resolution concerned does not have an established funding program to financially help any member state install the required disaster response systems; with the assumption being made that all member states were able to install such systems independently, whereas in reality poorer member states may not be able to afford it;

SADDENED by the fact that the Global Organization for Public Safety (GOPS) was not equipped to act in the most effective manner possible as it was not formally directed to:

- Share disaster prediction data with national monitoring agencies;
- Collaborate with member states that already possess perfectly competent agencies of their own for such matters;
- Advise national disaster response agencies about "best practice" solutions to mitigate any potential risks:

APPALLED, with consideration to the arguments above, that GOPS would be able to penalise a member state for ignoring the warnings they issued, or for responding insubstantially to a warning; where in fact, the said member state could not afford to install any kind of disaster response system to adequately respond to such warnings;

FURTHER APPALLED that member states could be unfairly penalised for deploying their own (maybe long-established) disaster response plan that is sufficient enough, yet still viewed as being inadequate by GOPS for not being the best possible method of response;

Therefore,

HOPING that a more specific, well written and better thought out resolution concerning disaster preparedness can be drafted with due diligence;

HEREBY Repeals Resolution #81, Disaster Preparedness Act.

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#86 Museums of Musical Heritage

NOTING that music is often an integral part of a nation's culture,

AWARE that music evolves and changes,

FURTHER NOTING that the preservation of music (both past and present) for future generations is a worthy venture,

RECOGNIZING that an understanding of a nation's music and musical heritage can lead to better appreciation and understanding of said nation's culture,

SUGGESTING that greater understanding of a nation's culture facilitates a greater exchange of art and ideas

HEREBY

ESTABLISHES the Museums of Musical Heritage (MoMH), an association of museums working in cohesion,

DESIGNATES the MoMH as a partnership of museums and institutions dedicated to the compilation, organization, and presentation of music and music related materials, including but not limited to recordings, sheet music, lyrics, and musical instruments,

CREATES the MoMH Database (MoMHD) as an online companion to the MoMH, where musical recordings, sheet music, and documents regarding music can be easily accessed by interested parties, be they in government, academia, or otherwise interested in music. This is to be accessible via the internet or by computer labs at the various MOMH facilities,

REQUESTS WITH EARNEST that nations, musicians, composers, recording studios, and music publishing companies donate, lend, share, or otherwise make available the aforementioned materials to the MoMH. While voluntary donations are strongly suggested, pecuniary compensation (if necessary) will be arranged by an impartial arbitrator,

SUGGESTS that nations make access to MoMH facilities and/or MoMHD readily available

FURTHER SUGGESTS that nations work alongside scholars and researchers at MoMH facilities on matters of research and study of the cultural impact of music, musical tradition, and musical heritage.

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#87 Meteorological Coordination

The World Assembly,

Understanding that accurate forecasting of the weather and of changes in the climate can be very useful for the agriculture, fishing, tourism, and transport industries, as well as for nations' populations in general;

Noting that weather patterns are unlikely to fit neatly within national borders, especially when types of weather with potentially serious effects are involved; that climatic changes can have world-wide effects; and that the more information is available, the more accurately weather-forecasting models can be designed and used;

Realising that for national governments to hinder the flow of meteorological data internationally, whether by policy or neglect, therefore hinders not only other countries' meteorological efforts but also those industries for which accurate information about the weather is particularly useful;

Understanding that nations may be reluctant to share information about their current and predicted weather when they are at war, in case that information is of use to their enemies;

1. Establishes a 'WA Scientific Programme' [or 'WASP'], to administer and coordinate whatever agencies are placed under its jurisdiction so as to promote cooperation and reduce wasteful duplication between them;
2. Creates an agency within WASP that is named the 'International Meteorological Organisation' [or 'IMO'], whose duties shall consist of _[sic]

A. Collecting information about weather, climate changes, and methods for forecasting these;

B. Conducting and sponsoring research into the development of better forecasting methods;

C. Disseminating this information promptly to any cooperating WA member nations' governments that request this service, with especial promptness when it concerns information about potential disasters, and also providing any WA member nations that request such help with the best possible advice about how to create or improve their own meteorological agencies;

D. Providing actual meteorological services within any WA member nations that currently lack adequate agencies of their own for this duty, if those nations' governments request this, in which case reasonable fees may be negotiated depending on those nations' abilities to pay;

3. Strongly urges all WA members to cooperate with the IMO by supplying it with all of the relevant information that they possess;

4. Strongly urges any WA members who choose to restrict the spread of relevant information during wartime to save that information and then to send it to the IMO for research purposes after hostilities have ended;

5. Strongly urges any WA members who currently lack adequate meteorological agencies of their own to seek aid from the IMO in this matter;

6. Strongly urges all WA members to have adequate plans in place for dealing with weather-related emergencies;

7. Instructs the IMO to cooperate with any other WA agencies that also have an interest in these matters;

8. Offers the services of the IMO to nations that are not members of the WA too, if their governments are willing to pay negotiated contributions towards its expenses and to send it all relevant information that they possess, except if and when those nations are at war with any WA members;

9. Requires that anybody receiving information originating from IMO must only pass this on to any subsequent users free of charge, rather than sell it.

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#88 WA Numerations and Units Act

The General Assembly,

COGNIZANT of the various units of measurement which nations use for a plenitude of reasons, and the attachment that a citizen generally has for their units of measurement or numeral system,

REALIZING that WA member nations' trade need not be conducted exclusively with other WA members, and thus an enforced unit of measurements for the sake of harmonization among member nations could disrupt trade between member nations and non-compliant, non-WA-members,

HAVING ASCERTAINED that it would be poignant, and a dissipation of the General Assembly's influence, for a nation to compromise their membership with the World Assembly to avoid the enforced usage of a foreign unit of measurement or numeral system,

HEREBY:

1. AFFIRMS that Member Nations are at liberty:

(a) To declare any variation of a mathematical unit as their official unit of their nation for whatever application;

(b) To declare any variation of numeration or mathematical notation as the official numeral system of their nation for whatever application;

2. FURTHER AFFIRMS that diplomats, ambassadors and any other international official have the freedom:

(a) To use any variation of a mathematical unit they wish to, for whatever application they choose to use it for (including for the purposes of WA documentation);

(b) To use any variation of numeration or mathematical notation they wish to, for whatever application they choose to use it for (including for the purposes of WA documentation);

3. ENABLES member nations with the freedom to determine if they shall prohibit their private enterprises or any non-plenipotentiary citizens of their nation from using any units of measurement or variations of numeration or mathematical notation;

4. ESTABLISHES the International Measurements Institute (IMI) to:

(a) Tabulate all of the units of measurements and numeration used by WA nations with a well maintained, and publicly-viewable registry;

(b) Devise (if not properly devised already) and publicly disclose the arithmetical methods of conversion for all the documented units of measurements and numeration which are mathematically possible to convert;

HAVING FURTHER ASCERTAINED that the conversion of values between systems will likely have undesirable rounding-based errors from arithmetical processes,

5. DEMANDS that the IMI shall devise (if not already devised) an effective, neutral and mathematically intuitive unit of measurement for any application of mathematics that can be considered as needing its own quantitative unit using a numeral system that has been devised (or chosen) by the IMI for its precision, neutrality and intuitiveness;

6. REQUIRES the tabulation and the publication of a comprehensive document to describe:

(a) The aforementioned units of measurement which shall be henceforth referred to as "IMI Units";

(b) The numeral system which IMI units utilize;

(c) Any standards that have been conceived by the IMI for the purposes of efficiency and standardization;

7. DECLARES that it is the right and the duty of the IMI to solve any disputes over proper conventions, standards, or newly discovered applications, which require the creation or the revision of a unit of measurement or its standards;

8. ENCOURAGES nations to use IMI units whenever standardization for extreme mathematical accuracy is necessary in international proceedings.

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#90 Drug Trafficking Act

The General Assembly,

Recognising the right of nations to legalise, illegalise, restrict or tax recreational drugs as they see fit, within the bounds of any past or future WA resolutions concerning such substances,

Aware that nations with widely differing policies on recreational drugs may share borders,

Conscious of the high priority many nations place on maintaining strong border control,

Asserting that nations on both sides of any international border are equally responsible for the prevention of the illegal trafficking of any goods, in either direction, across said border,

Recognising the right of nations to punish, according to their own laws, persons convicted of the production, transport, purchase or supply of illegal substances within their borders,

Worried that lack of accord over such issues may lead to conflict and division between WA member states, persecution of innocent states or individuals ostensibly to prevent traffic of recreational drugs, and/or aggressive support of illegal traffickers in order to strain, subvert and destabilise national law enforcement agencies,

1. Defines, for the purposes of this resolution, drugs as chemical substances that affect the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and/or potential addiction, and defining all drugs as being recreational, unless they are widely recognised within individual nations as legitimate medical substances and used in a manner deemed appropriate by medical experts, or they are used for a recognised sacramental purpose;

2. Demands that all nations, in taking action to suppress illegal drug trafficking, recognise the sovereignty of other nations; neither pressuring said nations to adopt changes in their recreational drugs policy, nor violating international borders in military or policing actions, covert or otherwise, without consent; nor using domestic recreational drugs policy as justification for any breach of human rights or international law;
3. Requires that no nation take action against recreational drug production by biological, chemical or biochemical methods, such as the introduction of crop-destroying pests or of abortive strains, which may be judged likely to affect the production of nations wherein said crops are legal, or likely to create health risks;
4. Requests that the law enforcement, customs and border officials of any nations sharing borders cooperate and share information, as judged relevant by both nations, in order to better prevent illegal traffic;
5. Urges that all nations producing recreational drugs closely monitor and publish records dealing with the production capacity and exchange record of any body or individual producing, transporting or purchasing such substances other than for personal consumption;
6. Recognises the right of vessels, engaged in the transport of recreational drugs legal in both exporting and importing countries, to use international territory without threat of impediment or harassment from other nations;
7. Reaffirms the right of nations to monitor vessels using international territory in order to prevent illicit activity;
8. Recognises the duty of both exporting and importing nations to closely monitor said goods at point of departure and arrival;
9. Recognises the right of nations to deny entry to vessels transporting recreational drugs.

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 #91 A Convention On Gender

AWED by the progress the World Assembly has made in Civil Rights;

AWARE that in spite of said progress, there are still persons who, while free from discrimination, are denied their basic self-sense of personhood & identity, an abuse often beginning in the earliest infancy;

FURTHER AWARE said denials are a source of untold countless horrors, among them depression & suicide;

DESIROUS of eliminating those horrors;

IT IS ESTABLISHED:

1) Definitions:

- “Majoritarian genders (MG)”: The most prevalent genders found on any given sapient species (e.g. female & male) defined not only by genetic and/or anatomical features, but also by cultural roles each culture usually ascribes them. This resolution does not in any way deny that many sapient species do not have dichotomy in gender; but may differ in number of prevalent genders;
- “Intersex persons”: Due to genetic variations, cannot be assigned to any MG by evidence of genetic and/or anatomical features;
- “Transgender persons”: Born in a given MG, their basic self-sense of personhood & identity belong in another MG;
- “Intergender persons”: Self-identify as belonging to more than one MG at once, or not belonging to any MG at all; may express combinations of MG attributes, or none at all; also may have any MG features;
- “Gender-adequation procedure (GAP)”: Medical procedures seeking to assign to intersex, transgender or intergender persons gender-related anatomical and/or genetic features needed to fit in a person-centered adequate gender.

2) No intersex, transgender or intergender person shall be considered diseased by the sole reason of being intersex, transgender or intergender;

3) No nation can prohibit GAPs to intersex, transgender or intergender persons; nor can they be prohibited to travel to other nations for the sole reason of seeking GAPs in said nations; nor can return be denied for the sole reason of having had GAPs;

4) No intersex, transgender or intergender person shall be forced to choose to fit in any gender; persons are free to keep whatever life-compatible features Nature gave them. They shall be recognized as “intersex” (or culturally equivalent gender terms) if documents require gender identification;

5) Full recognition shall be given to gender changes & intersex/gender status in international/national personal documents, if they mention gender;

6) No intersex, transgender or intergender persons of any age shall have GAPs until they are mature enough to make an informed decision regarding their own future;

7) Intersex, transgender & intergender persons shall be:

a) Provided access to a list of expert GAP providers, as well as peer support, before & after GAPs. Said support shall also be provided to intersex, transgender & intergender persons who choose not to have GAPs;

- b) Consistently told the truth, within the limits of their advisors' knowledge and belief (including providers' honesty about uncertainty) & given copies of their medical records as soon & as often as they ask for them;
- c) Allowed to have GAPs after they have been informed of the risks & benefits (plus evidence, or lack thereof, for both).

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#94 Microcredit and Microgrants

BELIEVING that through focused initiatives and international cooperation, poverty and suffering can be ended,
NOTICING that microfinance allows the impoverished access to much-needed financial assistance,
RECOGNIZING that those living in poverty may be targeted by unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent lending practices,
SEEKING to protect those persons from predatory lending through specialized, safe credit opportunities,
The World Assembly therefore
DEFINES microcredit as the extension of loans for small sums of money, by lenders to those in poverty, for the purpose of sustaining livelihood and encouraging entrepreneurship;
DEFINES microgrant as a gift of a small sum of money, for the purpose of sustaining livelihood and encouraging entrepreneurship;
DEFINES solidarity lending as practice of lending microcredit collectively to a group of persons, to decrease risk for lenders by increasing the probability of debt repayment;
DEFINES a defaulted loan as one that the borrower has failed to make scheduled debt payments for at least one year;
DEFINES borrower insolvency as the inability of a borrower to make scheduled debt payments, after all reasonable payment plans have been tried;
ENCOURAGES nations to strive to eliminate poverty through microcredit, social welfare programs, and other forms of assistance directed at the impoverished;
ESTABLISHES the World Microcredit Foundation (WMF) as a global resource for microcredit lenders and the world's impoverished persons, which is tasked with establishing WMF chapters in willing nations and ensuring the safety and efficiency of microcredit by:
- Determining credible, honest, and fair microcredit lenders and authorizing such lenders to participate in the WMF initiative, a global effort to provide microcredit and stimulate entrepreneurship;
- Forming lending standards to which all authorized WMF lenders are bound, and routinely inspecting the practices and finances of authorized WMF lenders;
- Disseminating information about WMF lenders, the WMF initiative, and microcredit in general, to microcredit lenders and borrowers;
- Educating the general populace about the safe and responsible use of credit;
- Working with borrowers to ensure the repayment of loans;
- Reimbursing lenders the balance of the principle investment in cases of defaulted loans and borrower insolvency;
CLARIFYING that the WMF shall not be the originator of any loans;
ENCOURAGES WMF lenders to practice solidarity lending, believing it to be a building block of successful microcredit lending;
ENCOURAGES nations with areas of large numbers of impoverished citizens to inquire about and establish WMF chapters in those areas;
ENCOURAGES credit lenders to research and participate in the WMF initiative;
ESTABLISHES the Microgrant Institute as a subset of the WMF, which shall:
- Accept monetary donations from individuals, governments, organizations, corporations, or other entities;
- Determine individuals living in extreme poverty who are too risk-averse to seek out a loan or have been denied access to microcredit;
- Review applications and determining if those individuals genuinely require assistance;
- Distribute a microgrant, through the monies obtained through donations, to those persons, for the purpose of sustaining livelihood and encouraging entrepreneurship.

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#95 Responsible Offshore Drilling

The World Assembly,  
RECOGNIZING the vital role that petroleum products play in the economies of many World Assembly states;  
RECOGNIZING that significant amounts of the world's oil lies offshore;  
REGRETTING the resultant need many nations have for offshore drilling;  
DEFINES offshore drilling as the discovery and development of oil and natural gas resources which lie underwater;

DEFINES an oil producer as any corporation, association, group, or state which engages in offshore drilling in the waters of any World Assembly member state;

DEFINES a safe drilling depth as that sea floor depth at which an oil producer has the technology to ensure the safety of the involved workers, and to contain, to a reasonable extent, the environmental effects should an offshore drilling system become compromised by fire, explosion, natural disaster, or other cause;

ESTABLISHES the World Assembly Responsible Offshore Drilling Administration, or WARODA, with the following purposes:

1. To assess the safe drilling depth of the oil producers operating in World Assembly member states,
2. To research methods and tactics for preventing the compromise of offshore drilling systems by fire, explosion, natural disaster, and other causes,
3. To research methods and tactics for containing and reducing the effects on the environment should such a compromise occur,
4. To establish reasonable limits on the release of contaminated water from offshore drilling systems,
5. To review proposed drilling sites with regard to the sensitivity of the surrounding environment,
6. To restrict drilling in areas determined to have extremely sensitive environments,

REQUIRES oil producers to be in compliance with the limits, rules, and regulations made by the WARODA;

REQUIRES oil producers to maintain insurance and/or an emergency fund to be used in the event of the compromise of one of their offshore drilling systems;

REQUIRES this insurance and/or emergency fund to be of sufficient size to provide for the cleanup operations should a drilling system be compromised

REQUIRES oil producers to attempt, to the best of their ability, to reduce the severity of the environmental impact in the event of a compromise of one of their offshore drilling systems;

PROHIBITS any oil producer from operate an offshore drilling operation at any unsafe depth;

REQUIRES oil producers whose origin is within a World Assembly member state to keep their operations in compliance with the provisions of this act, regardless of whether the operation is within the territorial waters of a World Assembly member state, those of a non-member state, or international waters.

REQUIRES all offshore drilling operations in the territorial waters of World Assembly member states to be in compliance with the provisions of this act, regardless of the origin of the oil producer overseeing the operations;

AFFIRMS that this act does not prohibit offshore drilling at a safe drilling depth, provided that all provisions of this act are met;

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that World Assembly member states restrict offshore drilling beyond the requirements of this act, or ban it outright.

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#97 Quality in Health Services

RECOGNIZING health is a duty of every nation, aiming at universal & equal access to health services (promotion, protection & recovery);

FURTHER RECOGNIZING health services rank among the ones which have the highest public relevance;

AFFIRMING it is necessary, under the law, to have government regulation & supervision, to be carried out directly or through third parties, and the duty of the World Health Authority (WHA) in assisting such actions if, and only if, so asked by any nation;

IT IS THEREFORE ESTABLISHED:

1) The health services shall constitute separate systems in each & every nation, organized according to the following guidelines:

- a) Full health services coverage;
- b) Community participation;
- c) Cooperation between nations that are not at a declared state of war amongst themselves.

2) The health system shall be financed by national budgets or the budgets of assigned political divisions, as well as other existing private voluntary sources. The WHA may also fund at the request of any nation, but never before a thorough audit of the health system, ensuring transparency & honesty. The WHA shall deny funding to any nation if there is:

a) Reasonable suspicion of occurrence of deliberate diversion of money from the health budget towards other uses; the WHA shall never cover deliberate budgetary shortages;

b) Reasonable evidence a nation's economy is strong enough as to not actually need external help.

3) World Assembly members are strongly urged to provide voluntary health personnel & donated medical supplies to nations that ask for such help, due to issues such as, but not limited to, extreme poverty or disasters;

4) Nations, or any assigned political divisions, shall:

- a) Provide health personnel & supplies to health services at least once every budget cycle, aiming at the gradual reduction of internal health disparities;
- b) Establish the standards of review, evaluation & control of allocation of health personnel & supplies;
- c) The WHA shall assist the shaping of said standards if, and only if, so asked by any nation.
- 5) Nations or any assigned political divisions shall retain full freedom to:
 - a) Allow or not, partial to full participation of private enterprise in their health systems;
 - b) Provide assistance only to those who cannot afford to pay for their own care, if compelling practical purposes for such a policy can be proven beyond any doubt.
- 6) The health system of a nation, or any assigned political divisions, is responsible for:
 - a) Helping the training of health personnel;
 - b) Participating in the effort of eradication of endemic diseases;
 - c) Participating in policy formulation & implementation of basic sanitation projects.

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 #101 Repeal "The Clean Water Resolution" #96

WA Resolution #96: The Clean Water Resolution (Category: Social Justice; Strength: Significant) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

The World Assembly,

RECOGNIZING the vital importance of access to water,

HOWEVER REGRETTING that this particular resolution was rushed to a vote despite being environmentally and economically impractical,

APPALLED that the resolution gives the World Assembly Water Purification and Treatment (WAWPT) the unlimited power to divert water from one nation to another,

NOTING that the diversion of water can have disastrous environmental and economic consequences, including climate change, destruction of habitats, adverse health effects, interference with shipping, and destruction of fisheries,

DISMAYED that the resolution does not require the WAWPT to provide compensation to governments or private parties from whom it diverts water,

CONCERNED that the WAWPT's mandate to create a universal water system is unnecessarily expensive in duplicating the efforts of domestic government agencies and private companies that already provide water service, PERPLEXED at the resolution's failure to provide definitions of "toxic materials" and "contamination,"

DISTRESSED that the resolution could be construed to ban additives to water that are beneficial to public health, TROUBLED that the resolution fails to promote - let alone mention - water conservation as the conservation of water may negate or at least lessen the need for the diversion of clean water,

WORRIED that the clause regarding basic education is short on details, which may result in a nation being compliant while not upholding the true spirit of the resolution by, perhaps, educating their people on how to make water toxic as a part of military training,

HEREBY REPEALS Resolution 96, "The Clean Water Resolution."

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 #103 International Drug Education

UNDERSTANDING that safety and efficacy are important standards with regards to drug therapy.

ACKNOWLEDGING that a drug may cause varying benefits and side effects in different species.

DESIRING to more fully understand the inherent benefits and harms with regards to taking drugs.

CREATES the International Drug Education Agency (IDEA) as a sub-committee of the World Assembly Food and Drug Regulatory Agency (WAFADRA).

SPECIFIES that IDEA will collect drug-related research data regarding medical and recreational drug use.

STIPULATES that drug information regarding drug procurement and/or creation will not be gathered by IDEA, unless granted by the holder of the intellectual property rights for said information.

ESTABLISHES the Database Of Clinical Treatments Under Study (DOCTUS) as a drug education branch of the Universal Library Coalition (ULC);

1. IDEA will archive all research data within DOCTUS;

(a) Data from completed but unpublished studies will be included in the archive.

(b) No identifying patient information will be included in the archive.

2. Said data will be made available to, at minimum, all medical professionals within WA nations; individual nations may provide this information to others within their own borders as they deem appropriate.

3. All research data within DOCTUS will be accompanied by a link to the relevant journal article(s), if the research has been published;

(a) IDEA will provide appropriate monetary reimbursement to journals that are not currently archived in the ULC so that their research can be accessed through DOCTUS by credentialed individuals.

(b) If a journal and/or individual article is not available through DOCTUS or the ULC, appropriate citations will be listed.

4. Non-WA nations may apply for access to DOCTUS; a nominal fee may be charged by the IDEA for access.

DETAILS that IDEA medical professionals will publish quarterly IDEA newsletters;

1. The newsletters will be written by health care professionals and will detail the most significant discoveries in drug therapy, such as new indications for an already discovered drug, new concerns regarding side effects for an established drug, new recommendations for use in certain populations, etc.

(a) Any recommendations issued by IDEA professionals regarding changes to currently established medication therapy standards will be non-binding.

(b) Scientists will be encouraged to pursue further research regarding published information to ensure that the most effective and appropriate recommendations are in place.

2. The IDEA Quarterly will be provided to all interested nations free of charge and will be archived within DOCTUS with the appropriate reference citations.

RECOMMENDS that Health Research & Development Division of the WHA accept applications for funding from WA member nations for further research regarding already discovered medication therapies to better understand their safety and efficacy with long-term use;

1. Applications for funding must include details of how the study would be conducted and what drug(s) would be studied.

2. Funded studies must receive the informed consent of all participants in the study.

3. Studies are strongly encouraged to have a control group of some nature.

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#105 Preparing for Disasters

The General Assembly,

Defining for the purposes of this resolution a 'disaster' as an event that causes massive loss of life or property damage, exempting any event intentionally caused by a warring party, or any acts of terrorism, or other political attacks,

Noting the vast amounts of wealth spent annually by member states, NGOs, and the World Assembly itself in providing humanitarian aid after disasters,

Recognizing that some of the loss of life and damage to property could be avoided if a nation had some warning a disaster was pending,

Seeking to prevent the loss of as many lives or the damage of as much property as possible when disasters occur,  
Hereby:

I. Establishes the World Assembly Disaster Bureau (WADB) which shall be tasked with monitoring public hazards,

(a) Defines 'public hazard' as a condition, event, or situation that could become a disaster or makes a disaster possible or likely to occur,

(b) The WADB shall operate "early warning" systems for the initial detection of possible disasters,

II. Demands member states to regularly inspect structures such as dams, levees, nuclear facilities, and any other structures or vehicles which hold materials which, if the structure were to malfunction, could precipitate a disaster in the immediate area,

(a) Member states shall share the findings of these inspections with the WADB,

(b) The WADB shall provide all the help that a nation requests in this process such as training national investigators or performing the investigations for the nation,

(c) The WADB is to keep all information about each nation's infrastructure strictly confidential to prevent this information from being used in a manner not intended by the resolution,

III. Mandates each nation to create response plans for likely or reasonably possible disasters,

(a) Part of each nation's response plan will be to ensure an adequate amount of funds are available to respond to a disaster,

(b) The WADB shall be able to give loans and grants to nations which cannot afford to respond to disasters on their own,

VI.[sic] Mandates WADB shall issue warnings to national governments and all national monitoring agencies, when they suspect a disaster is pending, and shall also notify the various NGOs, WA Organizations, and National Governments which frequently send humanitarian aid, in the hopes the aid will arrive sooner if advanced notice is given;

V. Declares member states maintain the right to operate their own disaster alert system,

- (a) The WADB shall provide as much assistance as possible to national systems on request,
- VI. Encourages member states to respond to alerts in a manner that will protect the lives of as many civilians as possible.
- VII.[.] Directs the WADB to research and experiment with techniques to better detect disasters, technologies that would assist in responding to a disaster, improvements to structure that reduce the danger of a disaster,
- (a) The WADB shall share this information with the national governments of all nations, for the government to use as they wish,
- VIII. Instructs the WADB to collaborate with all World Assembly organizations to achieve its goals,[.]

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 #107 Clean Water Act

RECOGNIZING the importance of access to water;
 ALARMED that many water supplies may be contaminated or otherwise not potable;
 SHOCKED that contamination of water supplies may be used as a military tactic;
 The World Assembly hereby resolves that:

- 1) The intentional contamination of any water supply that may conceivably serve civilians is prohibited, for purposes military or otherwise, without exception.
- 2) The International Bureau of Water Safety (IBWS) shall be established, and shall:
 - i) Instate minimum standards for water potability and safety,
 - ii) Research and collect information from member states on methods for water production, purification, and conservation,
 - iii) Provide access to this information to all member states,
 - iv) Assist member states in finding and obtaining sources of water, and
 - v) Assist in the creation of international water sharing schemes, where such is mutually agreeable to the nations involved.
- 3) All nations must provide at least a minimal amount of potable water to all their citizens.
 - i) Such an amount shall be no less than that required for the healthy survival of the citizens.
 - ii) Such water must meet the minimum standards as instated by IBWS.
 - iii) Nations may contract such provision to administrative subdivisions, private corporations, or individuals, provided such does not impede access.
 - iv) Nations may charge reasonable amounts for water usage, provided such does not impede access.
 - v) Nations must provide subsidy, reimbursement, or other financial assistance where necessary to ensure all their citizens can afford access to a minimal amount of water.
- 4) Each nation may determine the following for itself, provided all other provisions of this act are met:
 - i) Methods for production and distribution of water,
 - ii) Processes and chemicals used for purification of water,
 - iii) Usage of chemical additives for public health, and
 - iv) Water usage, conservation, and rationing regulations.
- 5) Nations will be strongly encouraged to educate their citizens about the importance of, and methods for, water conservation.

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 #108 For the Wrongly Convicted

Recognizing that as the wheels of justice turn sometimes the innocent are wrongly convicted of crimes.  
 Realizing that many sentences are later overturned for various reasons such as new evidence, witnesses, or new methodology but only after the accused has spent time incarcerated.  
 Noting that in most cases the individual suffers massive financial mental and social hardship or is rendered indigent by these circumstances and their records are tainted by these accusations for years to come.  
 REQUIRES that all persons who are vindicated of a crime in such a fashion have their records completely expunged of the incident by their respective governments.  
 MANDATES full restoration of all rights and privileges that would have normally been accorded them.  
 DECLARES that a minimum amount of financial restitution must be made to any victim of wrongful imprisonment and conviction by a government.  
 REQUIRES that any wages or social welfare lost during the time of incarceration, or, if both are not applicable, a reasonable amount arrived at by negotiation, be made in reparation to the victim of any case of wrongful conviction and imprisonment by a government.  
 REQUIRES that any wage or welfare restitution amount be adjusted for the normal cost of living increases for the time of incarceration.

PERMITS those wrongfully incarcerated to bring civil litigation against the government for the purpose of seeking a higher amount of restitution.

Notes that these standards are only the minimum and nations are always free to enact laws granting greater restitution should they deem it necessary or desirable.

REQUIRES that should a person perish in state custody and is exonerated post-mortem, that restitution as defined in this resolution either be:

- a) Given and distributed by the Estate Trustee either with or without a will as per domestic law governing estates or
- b) Given to the family who shall determine the distribution of the restitution based on local customs and/or religious traditions.

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#109 Rights of the Orphaned Child

The General Assembly,

SADDENED by the reality that many parents die before their children reach their national age of maturity;

BELIEVING that the care of these orphaned children is of the utmost concern, in accordance with this Assembly's belief that a child has a right to have access to nourishment, clothing, basic education and healthcare, shelter and to be free from violence and abuse;

CONCERNED that some nations may not have legislation in place to accommodate any orphans pursuant to the aforementioned beliefs;

Hereby

DEFINES, for the purpose of this resolution, an orphaned child as a being under the national age of maturity whose parents are now deceased and those who have been abandoned by their parents from the time of their birth until such a time they either reach the age of maturity, or are reclaimed;

FURTHER DEFINES, for the purpose of this resolution, a guardian as a citizen above their national age of maturity, assigned by the nation to care for the orphaned child until they reach the age of maturity;

MANDATES that in the event of a child being orphaned, the primary guardian(s) will be an elder sibling who has reached the national age of maturity or, failing such a sibling, another person(s) designated by the parents in the event of their death;

DIRECTS that failing the existence, willingness and/or competency of a primary guardian, the orphaned child shall be entrusted into the care of the State, a State-run body or a body that has been sanctioned to do so by the State, as appropriate;

ORDERS that all orphaned children entrusted to the care of the State, or equivalent as outlined above, be treated with, and provided with, the same dignity and rights of those who are still in the care of their parent(s)/primary guardian(s);

STRONGLY URGES that the State set up an Adoption Agency Board, or equivalent, to re-house the orphaned children with a vetted family or person(s), in order to provide the orphaned child with a stable home and otherwise normal childhood;

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that if the number of orphans in a family exceed just the one, that the orphaned siblings be kept together in the event of their re-housing;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the State provide bereavement counselling and/or other support services to the orphaned child in order to better help them cope with the traumatic and saddening loss of their parents, and finally

AFFIRMS the right for orphans to request the State, or relevant authorities, for information regarding the medical history, or information in general, of their biological parents while at the same time affirming the right of their biological parents to refuse releasing information which may pertain to their identity.

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#110 Identity Theft Protection Act

The World Assembly;

APPALLED at the actions of individuals and organizations who steal the identities of its persons and businesses to commit fraud, a crime known as identity theft;

HEARTBROKEN by the emotional and financial struggle victims of identity theft have to endure;

DETERMINED to reduce the risks of falling victim to identity theft and to increase the prosecution of identity thieves in all member states;

Hereby,

DEFINES Identity theft, as the crime of obtaining personal or financial information of another person without consent, for the purpose of assuming that person's name and/or to make fraudulent transactions or purchases;

DECLARES that identity theft shall be outlawed in all member states with exemption for the purposes of defense, intelligence and undercover crime fighting with respect given to civil liberties and individual privacy by applicable national and international law;

FURTHER DECLARES that the sale of personal/payment information for the purpose of identity theft shall be outlawed, and member states will commit to prosecute offenders to the fullest extent of the law within their jurisdiction;

CREATES the World Identity Theft Advisory Database as a tool for travelers where member states can list popular methods of identity theft within their nation and to teach citizens on how to avoid it;

ALSO CREATES the International Identity Database, which is only accessible by law enforcement agencies in all member nations. Law enforcement should add any person's account and identity information to this database if they report being a victim of identity theft. The database will notify local police if there are any attempts to use stolen accounts or identities;

DIRECTS member states to work as far as possible within their effective jurisdiction to fight identity theft by means of responding to and resolving reports of identity theft, and working alone or with other member states to root out identity thieves and their gangs;

REQUIRES member states to force convicted identity thieves to pay monetary compensation to the victims of their crime;

ENCOURAGES member states and security firms to research and implement better technologies and security features to cut identity theft;

STRONGLY URGES global financial, trade and retail industries (such as banks/building societies, credit agencies and the retail industry) to implement appropriate levels of strong and up-to-date counter identity theft technologies to protect their customers and to resolve any problems resulting from identity theft.

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#111 Medical Research Ethics Act

THIS WORLD ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the importance of medical research in supporting the body of knowledge in the field of medicine and improving the quality of life for all peoples.

REALIZING that medical research can be performed unethically, and cause permanent harm to the subject, sometimes without consent.

UNDERSTANDING that ethical dilemmas exist in medical research, including:

- i. Excessive coercion or deception of prospective testing subjects.
- ii. Exploiting weak, undereducated, or emotionally unstable subjects.

DEFINES an Institutional Review Board (IRB) as a board of individuals qualified to impartially analyze medical research proposals.

DECLARES that the use of prisoners of war for medical research is strictly forbidden.

REQUIRES WA member nations to create and regulate an IRB system, or by treaty to create an IRB system in conjunction with other WA member nations for collaborative scientific research efforts, to provide for nations that do not have a high amount of medical research or where establishing an IRB would be prohibitively expensive to the nation.

FURTHER REQUIRES that any entity within a WA nation that performs medical research on any individuals must have this research verified as ethical by the IRB to which their nation subscribes.

ESTABLISHES that all prospective researchers must provide the following documentation to the IRB:

- i. A protocol that defines the purpose of the study, the methods to be used, the expected results and procedures in the event the trial has a negative impact on one or more trial subjects.
- ii. The subject consent form, which accurately details the study and provides info about contacts for complaints.
- iii. Information concerning qualification and contact info of all research personnel.
- iv. Information concerning the subjects and how they are chosen.
- v. Additional documentation as determined by national law.

FURTHER ESTABLISHES that research must be reviewed every year by an IRB. If the research is not approved, termination of the research must occur when all patients can be considered stable for release, and the IRB may take measures to ensure this happens in a timely manner for quick termination.

MANDATES that the IRBs be free from political pressure in their review of research.

REQUIRES that the IRBs reject any research that they reasonably believe may:

- i. Cause participation that is not a result of an informed, impartial, and rational decision to provide consent except where the subject's legal rights were removed by due process of law
- ii. Cause preventable death, serious injury, or significant physical or psychological damage to a subject.

ENSURES that WA nations regulate issues regarding consent of individuals and how that consent can be responsibly terminated.

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#114 On Female Genital Mutilation

The Assembled Nations of the World,

APPALLED at the dehumanizing practice of mutilating the genitals of girls and young women without medical necessity;

DEFINING Female Genital Mutilation, or FGM, as any of the following, separately or together, when done to an individual without that individual's fully informed uncoerced consent and when not medically necessary:

A. The removal, in whole or in part, of the clitoris, clitoral hood, labia minora or labia majora,

B. Any deformation or alteration of the vulva for the purpose of closing or reducing the size of the vaginal opening, or

C. Any other alteration of the female genitals for the purpose, or that has the effect, of reducing or modifying sexual function, desire, arousal or pleasure;

CLARIFYING that for a procedure to be "medically necessary" per the above definition it must be, in the opinion of a medical doctor, needed in order to prevent death or permanent physical harm to an individual, and must be the least invasive procedure that will prevent death or permanent physical harm;

ACKNOWLEDGING that FGM is a longstanding cultural tradition in some parts of the world;

however,[sic] ASSERTING that cultural or religious identity or tradition is wholly inadequate justification for the barbaric mutilation of an individual's sexual organs without that individual's fully informed consent;

BEMOANING the loss of sexual function and sexual pleasure that the victims of FGM experience as a result of these procedures;

CONCERNED about the medical complications that can result from these unnecessary and unsafe procedures, including infections of various kinds, infertility, scarring, complications during childbirth or even death;

DEDICATED to the fundamental human rights of girls and women and to the bodily integrity and sovereignty to which every individual is entitled;

hereby[sic] PROHIBIT the practice of Female Genital Mutilation in all member states;

REQUIRE member states to treat the infliction of FGM upon an individual, or causing FGM to be inflicted upon an individual under one's authority or control, as a criminal act, with penalties appropriate for the barbarism of the act;

INSIST that member states likewise criminalize the act of traveling outside the nation for the purpose of inflicting FGM or having FGM inflicted upon an individual;

MANDATE that member states with populations that have a history or tradition of FGM engage in a campaign to educate their populations about the negative effects of FGM and the right of all citizens to be free from FGM;

STRONGLY URGE member states to encourage, via diplomatic pressure or other legal, peaceful means, non-member states to prohibit FGM and populations of non-member states to abandon the practice;

CLARIFY that this resolution does nothing to prohibit the voluntary alteration of the genitals when the individual undergoing the procedure fully understands the potential consequences and grants informed uncoerced consent to the procedure; and

FURTHER CLARIFY that legally sanctioned parental authority, any legal right that parents or guardians may have to consent to medical procedures on behalf of an individual or any legal rights that any person or entity may have when acting in loco parentis in regards to an individual are not sufficient justification for inflicting FGM and that only the fully informed uncoerced consent of the individual herself is sufficient justification for allowing such procedures.

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#116 Nuclear Waste Safety Act

This World Assembly,

Noting many nations depend on nuclear fuel in order to maintain a reliable energy source,

Further noting the residues of nuclear fuel can, if poorly managed, create long-term contaminated, radioactive areas, resulting in birth defects, injuries, death; or fall into the hands of terrorists who seek to steal these residues for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and "dirty bombs";

Recognizing nations are sovereign to dispose of those residues as stated by national law, even if it means shipping nuclear waste to willing nations;

Further recognizing other nations are also sovereign to accept those residues, often in exchange for monetary compensation;

Concerned that underdeveloped nations accept nuclear waste without due safety guarantees or even basic handling knowledge, putting in danger the lives of individuals;

Enacts that the international transfer of nuclear waste must be governed in a way no sovereign country is exploited.
To that end:

Affirms that the responsibility over nuclear waste belongs to both the sender and recipient nations.

The sender must assess and guarantee that the recipient has all the necessary structures so that the waste shall never leak, be stolen, or otherwise diverted from perpetual storage.

The recipient shall ask for transfer of technology so as to fulfill the requirements above. The sender shall comply as long as said transfer does not breach the sender's national security. Should the sender be a nation that is not a WA member, but the waste also was (in whole or part) processed, produced or transported by any WA member, that member or members also shall be responsible for all the duties mentioned above.

If the recipient, for any reason, is unable to prove it has all the necessary structure so that international nuclear waste shall never leak, be stolen, or otherwise diverted from perpetual storage, that nation shall be forbidden to receive international waste.

Recipients of international nuclear waste also shall never place nuclear waste storage facilities near water sources, urban centers, areas with seismic activity, wildlife sanctuaries, international borders.

Be it clarified: this act in no way whatsoever affects what a sovereign nation can or cannot do, within its borders, with nuclear waste produced inside its borders.

#121 Medical Facilities Protection

ACKNOWLEDGING that war extends beyond those engaged in combat

ACCEPTING there are always dangers presiding in conflict zones

BELIEVING however that it is immoral to target those providing humanitarian aid

NOTING the costs of recovery would be lessened if vital infrastructure and supplies are undamaged

PROPOSES the following:

1. PROHIBITS the deliberate targeting of medical facilities clearly displaying the emblems of an recognised international humanitarian movement during a conflict.

a) Defines a medical facility as a structure whose primary function is to repair damage or preserve life after the immediate effects of injury or disease.

b) Defines deliberate targeting as any intentional attack, raid or sabotage at the above while they in the performance of their duties

2. CHARGES the International Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee to identify recognised international humanitarian movements and that knowledge of them is provided to World Assembly members.

3. WAIVES the protections of this resolution where it is shown that:

a) The facility has been used in a role other than medical assistance, such as the production or stockpiling of non-medical supplies.

b) There is evidence of camouflage or attempt to abuse these protections for strategic advantage

c) In dealings with non World Assembly nations this resolution has not been followed.

4. URGES nations to conduct war in a manner that causes the least loss of life.

#122 Read the Resolution Act

The World Assembly,

CONVINCED that voting on resolutions in the World Assembly is a privilege that also confers a great responsibility, as all resolutions are binding upon the entire World Assembly;

REGRETTING that some national governments base their votes solely on the title of the resolution at vote;

MANDATES that all governments in member states:

a) Establish a government office, whose task it shall be to read the entire text any resolution that comes up for debate, and to report it's findings back to the national government;

b) Ensure that this office shall be staffed by at least one sapient, literate employee;

AND FURTHER tasks these offices to make recommendations upon the endorsement of draft resolutions;

RECOMMENDS that national governments take the findings of their national offices seriously, and use critical reflection before endorsing a proposal or casting a vote;[.]

#123 Reducing Problem Gambling

The General Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING that the gambling industry is an important part of the economies of many World Assembly members, creating employment and generating significant income for national governments;

CONCERNED that some individuals may put their livelihoods at risk by gambling excessively in a hope to get rich quick or win back losses;

OBSERVING that there are many causes behind problem gambling, such as advertising, financial problems or peer pressure;

ACCEPTING that in most cases gambling is fun and entertaining if it is done sensibly and responsibly;

DESIRING to tackle problem gambling and promote responsible gambling;

DEFINES the following for the purpose of this resolution:

- “Gambling” - the wagering of a stake (money or items of material value such as jewellery) on an event (such as lotteries or horse racing) with an uncertain outcome with the primary objective of winning additional money and/or material goods. The definition of "Gambling" does not extend to speculative investment or the financial markets for the purpose of this resolution;

- “Problem Gambling” - a situation where an individual may: feel the need to be secretive about their gambling, be compelled to gamble until their money runs out, gamble even when they have no money, be pushed to borrow, sell or steal things for gambling money, and/or their relatives are worried about the individual because of gambling;

- The “Operator” - all operators of gambling premises, lotteries or internet sites, which are based in member countries;

1. MANDATES member countries to:

a) Ensure the availability of an easily accessible help service which provides help or advice to individuals with gambling problems;

b) Ensure that treatment for gambling addiction is available for any individual who wishes to participate;

c) Establish an education programme which informs the general populace and other interested parties of local gambling laws, and gives practical advice about the risks of problem gambling;

2. MANDATES Operators which allow credit to be used as a form of payment to impose sensible deposit limits on customers’ accounts, where necessary;

3. FURTHER MANDATES member countries where gambling advertising is permitted to prohibit Operators from using advertising or marketing techniques to:

- Specifically target individuals on low income or with financial problems, such as debts;

- Present gambling as a solution to financial problems;

- Promote irresponsible gambling or misrepresent the rules of the game;

4. EMPHASISES that this resolution does not affect member countries’ choice of legalising or outlawing gambling;[.]

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#124 Essential Medication Act

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

UNDERSTANDS that each nation within this august body has its own individualized laws regarding recreational drug use inside its own borders.

RESPECTS the right of each nation to make such decisions due to the lack of international law on the subject.

REALIZES that some patients receive inadequate and/or substandard medical treatment due to the limitations of pharmacology and legal restrictions within their nation of residence.

BELIEVES that medical professionals should be able to prescribe evidence-based treatments for their patients’ use when standard courses of therapy prove to be ineffective or insufficient.

DEFINES “medically essential drug” (MED) as a medication or treatment that is necessary to improve management and/or treatment of a patient’s medical condition but is specially regulated and/or restricted within a given nation.

REQUIRES, at minimum, that member nations allow their citizens medicinal access and medicinal use of MEDs.

PERMITS member nations to implement any/all of the following restrictions on the medicinal access and use of MEDs within their sovereign borders:

- Patients may be required to try evidence-based standard course(s) of therapy for a sufficient duration to allow for adequate symptom control to be obtained. Patient-specific waivers must be available in the event that such trials would result in untenable adverse harm.

- Practitioners who prescribe MEDs may be required to obtain a special certification in order to ensure that MEDs are being used solely for medicinal purposes. The certification must have reasonable and attainable standards.

- Member nations may require MED dispensaries to institute reasonable security measures to prevent theft and/or unauthorized possession of MEDs.

CLARIFIES that nothing in this text limits a member state's ability to outlaw or legalize recreational use of MEDs or other drugs.  
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#125 Repeal "Missing Minors Database" #120

The General Assembly,

APPLAUDING the intent of Missing Minors Database, and believing in the guaranteed safety of minors,

BUT ACKNOWLEDGING several flaws with the resolution, including that:

1. It does not count as "abduction" cases where abductors, with the purpose of harm, coerce or deceive minors into voluntarily attaching themselves to said abductor;
2. It requires alerts regarding all missing minors be broadcast in "all available media", leaving confusion and differing opinions regarding whether privately-owned media is affected, and it does not allow for limitation of more-frequent alerts to within a certain radius of where the minor was last seen;
3. Further, it requires that "all border crossings [and] transportation hubs" and "all...legal enforcement authorities," everywhere in the nation, be sent an overwhelming mass of notifications about every missing minor in the nation, including runaways;
4. It counts runaway minors as "abducted", ignoring the differences between cases in which a minor is forcibly taken against their will, and cases where a minor chooses to leave of their own volition;
5. It forces nations to expend law enforcement resources towards the locating and apprehension of said runaways, who may not wish to be found and may have good reasons for leaving their family's home, then does not attempt to address the issues behind the runaway's choice to leave the home;
6. It suggests that, upon a minor's return to their family, the case be considered "resolved" and no further action is pledged or required to ensure the minor's and community's continued safety, including possible prosecution of a minor's abductor;
7. It requires needless paperwork in cases in which a parent or guardian wishes to travel across international borders with a minor and without the other parent or guardian, and does not expound requirements in cases where a minor has more than two parents and/or legal guardians;

REALIZING that "Missing Minors Database", despite its laudable intent, is a highly flawed resolution, The General Assembly hereby repeals "Missing Minors Database".

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#128 On Abortion

The World Assembly,

ASSERTING that it is the duty to protect the health of living persons;

ACCEPTING the controversy surrounding the legality of abortion;

NEVERTHELESS CONVINCED that it is inappropriate for member states to deny abortion to any pregnant female who are at risk of death if their pregnancy is not terminated;

Therefore:

1. REQUIRES member countries to legalise abortion for cases where:
  - a) The pregnancy resulted from involuntary sexual activity and/or sexual activity in which at least one of the parties could not legally give consent;
  - b) Severe foetal abnormality would result in a child being born with an incurable condition which is fatal and/or painful;
  - c) There is a risk of a life-threatening physical or mental condition which would result in the death or life-long severe disability of the pregnant woman if the pregnancy continued;
2. FURTHER REQUIRES member countries to ensure that abortion facilities are easily available to patients seeking abortion in circumstances under Section 1;
3. MANDATES that such abortions may only be carried out with the informed consent of the patient without coercion: if the patient is incapacitated and unable to make their wishes known, the patient's legal next-of-kin may make the decision on their behalf;
4. FURTHER MANDATES that physicians who carry out abortions must be trained to the same accepted medical standards that all surgeons are held to, and that abortions are carried out in a way that is as painless as possible while preserving the mother's physical health;
5. DECLARES that no physician may be compelled to perform abortion against their moral stance;
6. DECLARES that it is neither a criminal offence nor a cause for civil suit to have obtained abortion for reasons under Section 1 and no inhabitant of a member country shall be subject to prosecution for having done so, nor otherwise subjected to harassment or persecution in law or at the instigation of the state in consequence;
7. INSISTS that all member nations retain the ability to legalize abortion for purposes not covered under the preceding clauses either unilaterally within their own jurisdiction or collectively through World Assembly resolution.

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#129 Repeal "Conscientious Objector Act #127

RECOGNIZING that there are many religious, philosophical and ethical systems that forbid violence.
UNDERSTANDING that many individuals who object to violence are at risk for punishment from their government and fellow citizens for failing to perform in military duties.
RECOGNIZING that the rights of these individuals should be protected.
PRAISING the attention that GA Resolution #127 has brought to this issue.
CONCERNED that under the current language of the "Conscientious Objector Act," active military personnel may falsely develop "objections" when faced with performing as prescribed in a legal contract which includes combat duties.
CONCERNED that such an act creates a dangerous precedent in countries in adherence to international law of soldiers signing up for combat positions and then being able to break their contract when called upon to do their duty.
CONCERNED that such efforts could cripple nations of the World Assembly if they engage in combat with a state not in adherence to international law.
CONCERNED that such precedent threatens all contracts made with a government by proxy.
RESOLVES that General Assembly Resolution #127, "Conscientious Objector Act" should be repealed immediately.
REQUESTS that should the "Conscientious Objector Act" be repealed all member nations should do their utmost to abide by the rest of the motion until a better worded act may be presented to this Assembly.

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#130 Elections and Assistance Act

RECOGNIZING that free and fair elections are vital to the preservation and success of democratic institutions,  
ACKNOWLEDGING that nations transitioning from a non-democratic system of government to a democratic system of government face special challenges in both forming an electoral system and ensuring the legitimacy of elections themselves,  
RESOLVED that all nations who choose to have elections should comply with certain common expectations of what constitutes a free and fair election,  
The World Assembly hereby enacts the following:  
Article I - Definitions  
Sec. 1. "Public office" shall herein mean any office of a government that is subject to an election, whether that election be direct or indirect, popular or otherwise.  
Sec. 2. A "plebiscite vote" shall herein mean any vote put forth for the public to decide on an issue where the public's vote is binding.  
Article II - Principles of Free and Fair Elections  
Sec. 1. Where all direct elections are held for public office, a secret ballot shall be used, whereby no person's vote shall be involuntarily disclosed to the public.  
Sec. 2. In all elections for public office, the aggregate results of the elections shall be made publicly available and open to scrutiny.  
Sec. 3. Nations are encouraged to establish an independent body or bodies to monitor and officiate all elections for public office.  
Sec. 4. Nations are encouraged to use a vote-counting methodology that does not provide a disproportionate advantage to any candidate or groups of candidates.  
Article III – Assistance  
Sec. 1. To assist nations transitioning from a non-democratic to a democratic form of government, hereinafter "transitioning nations," the Organization for Electoral Assistance (OEA) is established.  
Sec. 2. The OEA shall assist creating electoral systems in transitioning nations when called upon by those nations for that purpose.  
Sec. 3. As an advisory body, the OEA shall not have any binding authority on creating electoral systems, but shall strive to promote democratic principles, including universal suffrage and voting accessibility.  
Sec. 4. The OEA shall monitor elections and plebiscite votes in transitioning nations, when asked to do so and only in the capacity agreed upon by the transitioning nations in question, excepting the mandatory provisions in Sections 5, 6, and 7 of this Article.  
Sec. 5. The OEA must have access to voting locations without undue interference, to monitor possible fraud, voter intimidation, ballot tempering, and other unfair and fraudulent activities. The OEA shall make publicly available any all reports of the previous to the press and relevant institutions.  
Sec. 6. The OEA must be allowed to either observe and monitor the tallying of votes or be a party therein.

Sec. 7. If the OEA serves in an observational capacity, OEA vote counts shall be nonbinding; however they should be conferred reasonable consideration in electoral disputes. If the OEA serves as a party in vote tallying, OEA vote counts shall be binding.

Sec. 8. Member nations are encouraged to assist in monitoring non-member transitioning nations' elections and plebiscite votes, per consensual terms and conditions.

Article IV – Clarifications

Sec. 1. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require elections in nations where no elections are currently held.

Sec. 2. However, nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny the peoples' right to self-determination.

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#133 Military Freedom Act

Article I, Preamble:

The World Assembly recognizes the need for able persons to fight in the military of member nations. It further recognizes that many persons may have religious, conscientious, or moral reasons for objecting to combative military service. The World Assembly believes that these persons should not be compelled to serve against such beliefs. It hereby enacts this resolution to protect these persons.

Article II, Definitions:

1) A conscientious objector shall, for the purposes of this resolution, be considered a person who has genuine religious, conscientious, or moral objections to participation in war, wherein:

1a) Such objections are held against participation in war of any form, rather than participation in a specific war, except as noted in §1b.

1b) Objection to a specific war shall be considered valid if the war is one of aggression as defined below, or the objector is within two degrees of consanguinity of any citizen of the opposing nation's military.

2) A war of aggression shall, for the purposes of this resolution, be considered an armed conflict initiated by the conscientious objector's nation without prior provocation from the nation being attacked.

2a) Provocation shall be considered only violent and aggressive acts, terrorism, espionage, or credible threats thereof, against the objector's nation or its allies.

2b) Such shall only be considered provocation if it was funded, sponsored, or approved of by the government of the nation being attacked.

2c) Military occupation of another nation with the uncoerced consent of that nation's rightful government shall not be considered a war of aggression.

3) Combative military duties shall, for the purposes of this resolution, be considered any duty wherein a person is required to directly cause injury or death to any person.

3a) This shall include, but not be limited to, the use of any weaponry, the equipping of weaponry to machines or vehicles, and the control of any machine or vehicle equipped with weaponry.

3b) This shall not include administrative duties or the furnishing or preparation of medical and food services.

Article III, Requirements of Nations:

1) No nation shall compel a conscientious objector to serve in combative military duties.

2) No nation may punish or penalize a conscientious objector for that status.

2a) Nations may compel conscientious objectors to serve in non-combative military or non-military duties.

3) Nations may make a good-faith effort to determine the veracity of a person's claim of conscientious objector status.

3a) This may include psychological evaluation of the person in question, as well as non-coercive, non-intimidating interviews with those familiar with the person in question.

3b) Nations must consider in these determinations the possibility that a person may develop objections during or following military service.

4) Nations may require those acquiring conscientious objector status while serving in a combative military duty to continue said duty for a pre-determined, finite period of time prior to reassignment to a non-combative duty.

4a) Such period shall exceed neither six months nor the term for which the duty was originally assigned.

5) This resolution shall not be construed to prohibit nor require the establishment of compulsory military service.

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#136 Convention On Wartime Deceased

DEFINING wartime as a period of conflict between two armed entities,

DEFINING desecration as the act of defiling, profaning, or otherwise mutilating and causing undue trauma,

DEFINING the field of battle as the location at which an armed conflict resulting in casualties[sic] has occurred or is occurring,

NOTING that in wartime situations there are casualties and deaths,

FURTHER NOTING that emotions may run high in wartime situations, resulting in unbecoming behavior,  
CONCERNED that the bodies of deceased combatants and civilians may be desecrated in acts of rage, violence, or malice,

AWARE that the bodies of the deceased should be treated with respect,

COGNIZANT of the impact that the desecration of a body can have on the family, friends, and relations of the deceased,

The World Assembly hereby

DEMANDS that states take appropriate measures to prevent the desecration of deceased civilians, military personnel, and any others who may fall on the field of battle,

CONDEMNS those who partake in such acts, as well as those governments that support said activity,

STRONGLY SUGGESTS that nations make provisions for the proper burial or other post-death rituals, depending on the culture of the nation or of the deceased in question, whenever possible,

RECOMMENDS that appropriate measures be taken to ensure the repatriation of the deceased to their nation of origin, whenever possible,

PROHIBITS the needless dismembering of deceased combatants on the field of battle[.]

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#137 Repeal "Universal Standard Time Act" #135

WA Resolution #135: Universal Standard Time Act (Category: Free Trade; Strength: Mild) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

The World Assembly,

NOTING that nations have been able to measure time independently of one another,

NOTING that the World Assembly has functioned sufficiently well in the absence of a "universal" system of time,

FURTHER NOTING that international commerce is not directly enhanced by an externally imposed clock,

CONCERNED that the physical nature of the universe precludes a single, externally imposed system of measuring the passage of time,

FINDING that many nations have means of timekeeping that are more precise than those described therein,

DETERMINED that an externally imposed "universal" system of time does nothing to benefit international trade or diplomacy,

DECLARES that "Universal Standard Time Act" be stricken from international law.

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#138 Repeal "Space Research Station Program" #115

The General Assembly,

RE-ACKNOWLEDGING that many nations are not able to reach outer space, either due to financial or technological restraints,

BELIEVING that all nations who desire to reach outer space should be able to do so,

NOTING the wide margin with which "Space Research Station Program" passed,

BUT FINDING several flaws with said resolution, including that:

1. It only creates one space station to fit the needs of over 12,000 World Assembly member-states spread over several star systems,

2. It requires that the WASRS rely solely on the donations of nations, corporations, and individuals, but does not require said nations, corporations, and individuals to donate anything at all, calling into question the ability of the space station to fund itself,

3. The WASRS, due to both the rules of the World Assembly and the wording of the resolution that created it, cannot defend itself from attack, in a current situation where some space-faring WA members have openly declared their hostility to the WASRS, or from space objects which pose a threat to the WASRS,

4. There is no specified purpose for the space station, meaning that the only actual effect of it at this point is the creation of purposeless bureaucracy,

5. Nations have no obligation to participate, and those that do choose to participate have no obligation to participate in a responsible manner, leaving the way open for more subtle opponents of the WASRS to sabotage or damage the station from the inside, needlessly endangering the lives of some of the WA's best scientists,

6. There is no provision or set-aside funding for either replacing, repairing, or even maintaing[sic] the WASRS in the case of attack, internal sabotage, and normal space wear,

BELIEVING that the problems with the resolution far outweigh its potential benefits,

NOTING that many nations have managed to reach outer space without the WA's help, and that several others have no desire to reach outer space at the present time,

The General Assembly hereby repeals Resolution #115, "Space Research Station Program".

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#140 Institutional Psychiatry Act

The General Assembly,

Hereby Demands:

1. All persons with a mental illness — or who are being treated as such persons — have the right to:
 - Voluntary residency in a mental health facility in addition to psychiatric treatment, counselling and rehabilitation by mental health professionals that are held to the same high standards as all other fields of practiced medicine;
 - Not be subject to exploitation for economic, sexual or other gains (e.g., human exhibitions, prostitution);
 - Not be subject to degrading treatment and physical, mental or any other form of abuse;
 - At-least robust allowances for visitation with their offspring — unless said persons' present behavior suggests that their presence is a danger to their children as determined by domestic courts;
 - Be employable -- dependent upon their ability to perform said work without their mental illness establishing a new threat to the safety and wellbeing of themselves or others as determined by domestic courts;
 - Freedom of communication, which includes freedom to send and receive uncensored private communications with anyone outside or inside in a mental health facility with respect to domestic court restraining orders (i.e., "no contact" provisions), and inalienable access to communicational services (postal and telephone) and newspapers, radio, television and other forms of media;
2. No patient shall be subject to medication or punishment that is not in their best medical interests or lacks a therapeutic or diagnostic purpose (e.g., as a method of punishment, for the convenience of staff, misuses of seclusion or electroconvulsive therapy, lobotomization, embarrassment via group therapy);
3. Robust periods for visitation between friends, family and other persons and the patients of a mental health facility should be available unless (1) the patient requests without coercion that they not receive visits from any given person, (2) restraining orders have been established by domestic courts against visitation between the patient and certain prospective visitors, — upon said situations, mental health facilities should provide the necessary security to fulfill these request/orders;
4. Mental health facilities shall offer a pleasant environment and living conditions for at least its residents in addition to making a wealth of recreational, educational and leisure activities and an efficient complaint system available to residents;
5. No perceived threat to the social, political or cultural values of the majority (e.g., sexual orientation, unconventional gender roles or political ideology), or the suppression of dissent shall ever be the justification for a patient's admittance to a mental health facility;
6. That nothing of this resolution shall be misconstrued as prohibiting the practice of involuntary admission to a mental health facility;
7. Member-nations (1) shall not relocate patients or mental health facilities elsewhere to circumvent this resolution, (2) shall consider further legislation on the details of admission to mental health facilities, and (3) are urged to consider any grievous deviation from this resolution by any nation as reasonable grounds for diplomatic intervention or condemnation-- not because said nation has simply 'failed to comply' with this resolution, but because of the mass social grievances that result from such deviation.

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#141 Permit Male Circumcision

The World Assembly,

AFFIRMING that male circumcision, the removal of some or all of the foreskin from the penis, may be performed for a range of medical and religious reasons;

HAVING VOTED to deny a ban on male circumcision on previous occasions;

DECLARES male circumcision to be a medical procedure, and entitles patients undergoing male circumcision to all the protections associated with that status;

OBLIGES all member states to permit the practice of male circumcision, notwithstanding their authority to regulate the procedure.

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#143 Repeal "In Regard to Cloning" #142

While the General Assembly recognises the intent behind Resolution #142, "In Regards to Cloning", it notes the following flaw:

The Resolution specifically:

"DEFINES clone as 'the organism that is an exact genetic copy of another'"

The wording used includes organisms that reproduce naturally in a number of ways in the definition of 'clone'.

Examples of organisms included in the definition are:

Any organism which reproduces by binary fission, in which the parent organism divides into two genetically identical offspring.

Any organism which reproduces through budding, in which a genetically identical offspring grows off a 'mother' organism.

Any plant which reproduces by vegetative reproduction, in which a genetically identical plant grows from the leaf, runner, or rhizome of another plant, or from the stem of a damaged plant, or from new shoots on an existing root system, or arise from tubers or bulbs.

Any organism which reproduces through asexual sporogenesis, in which a genetically identical offspring develops from a mitospore after dispersal.

Any organism which reproduces through fragmentation, in which genetically identical offspring from fragments of the parent organism.

Any organism which reproduce through parthenogenesis, in which the female of a species produces genetically identical offspring from an unfertilised egg.

Any organism undergoing asexual reproduction, not mentioned in the list above.

Based on this definition of cloning, General Assembly Resolution #142 "In Regards to Cloning" is rendered in a different sense than that in which it was meant.

For the above reason, the World Assembly hereby repeals "In Regards to Cloning".

~~~~~  
#144 Repeal "Neutrality of Nations" #14

The World Assembly,

REAFFIRMING that one of its roles is to promote world peace;

ACKNOWLEDGING that indeed "it is a right of any Nation that is uninvolved in a war to make a formal claim of Neutrality";

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that there were good intentions behind "Neutrality of Nations" and that the vast majority of the Ambassadors and Delegates who voted for "Neutrality of Nations" did so thinking they were actually advancing the cause of world peace; hence:

DISMAYED that despite its name, GA #14 "Neutrality of Nations" does nothing to promote world peace, but does the exact opposite;

PERPLEXED that any nation may switch between "Neutral" and "Belligerent" at any time according to the terms of the Resolution, as their mood strikes them, without any penalties and without fear of acting in violation of international war conventions;

SHOCKED that section 3.a) states that any nation can have its claim of neutrality voided on the sole basis of indirect trade (which it may ultimately have no control over) of ill-defined "supplies", such as "goods" and "personnel", which can encompass basic humanitarian needs such as food, potable water, medical supplies and medical personnel;

OUTRAGED that GA #14 says, in relevant part:

"2. MANDATES that Belligerent Nations may not:

a) Invade or occupy a Neutral Nation during the said war, unless the World Assembly is convinced that doing so will actually improve world peace."

SADLY NOTING that the conditions for "improv[ing] world peace" are not defined anywhere;

REALIZING the appalling potential for extreme abuse of this single clause; it gives "Belligerent Nations" unlimited power to invade or occupy any self-proclaimed neutral nation, merely by "convincing" the World Assembly that such a shameful act will "improve world peace".

CONVINCED that such a state of uncertainty does create an international environment where war is even more probable, instead of creating peace;

THEREFORE, in the best interests of peace, THE WORLD ASSEMBLY REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #14.

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#146 Recognising Achievements Act

The World Assembly,

OBSERVING that there is a great diversity of educational standards and philosophies between institutes of higher education,

NOTING, however, that standards of education are rarely, if ever, uniformly low in any one nation,

ALARMED that some institutes of accreditation refuse individuals access to their accreditation process based solely on the nation where their qualification was earned,

FURTHER OBSERVING that academic nomenclature varies just as much as educational standards,
CONCERNED that apprehensions about the quality of academic titles may reduce the employability of highly skilled individuals,
BELIEVING that a system clarifying the levels of education that individuals have received would be a boon to both individuals and their prospective employers,
Hereby,
DEFINES "institutes of accreditation" as any national or supranational organisation charged with determining the validity of academic qualifications and/or awarding suitably-qualified individuals with the right to use legally-protected professional titles,
CHARGES institutes of accreditation with the task of developing a functional national equivalence for all academic titles being held by those who legally seek work inside their area of operation,
OBLIGES all institutes of accreditation to supply information on qualifications inside their area of operation to other institutes of accreditation upon request of such,
PROHIBITS institutes of accreditation from refusing individuals access to their accreditation process based solely on the nation where their qualification was earned,
PERMITS institutes of accreditation to charge a nominal fee to cover the costs involved with accrediting qualifications earned in other nations,
CLARIFIES that this resolution neither requires nor prohibits any particular method or process of academic accreditation.

~~~~~  
#147 Extradition Rights

The World Assembly,  
BELIEVING that all persons have the right to a fair trial;  
HAVING PREVIOUSLY ruled that Member States may not extradite a person to a jurisdiction where there is probable cause to believe they would be subjected to torture;  
HAVING FURTHER ruled that nations must facilitate the extradition of those suspected of certain severe crimes, subject to national and international law;  
ENTITLES all persons inside the jurisdiction of World Assembly Member States to a legal appeal in the nation from which extradition is requested;  
DECLARES that persons inside the jurisdiction of a World Assembly Member State may not be extradited to another World Assembly Member State, in the absence of a treaty governing the terms of extradition or a national law governing the terms of extradition to nations with whom no treaty has been established;  
FURTHER DECLARES that a legal appeal against extradition must also be accepted if any of the following are true:  
a) The nation requesting extradition cannot provide evidence that – unless rebutted – would be sufficient to prove the act for which extradition is sought;  
b) The act for which extradition is sought does not constitute a crime in the nation from which extradition is requested;  
c) The crime for which extradition is sought is of a political nature;  
d) The punishment for the crime for which extradition is sought would not be administered in the nation from which extradition is requested;  
e) The nation from which extradition is requested claims jurisdiction over the crime for which extradition is sought;  
CLARIFIES that the nation from which extradition is requested may also refuse to extradite for other reasons, insofar as such refusal does not contradict existing World Assembly resolutions;  
ENCOURAGES Member States to enact legislation which facilitates the prosecution of cross-border crime.

~~~~~  
#148 Against Conflict Minerals

The General Assembly,
Noting that precious minerals such as tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold are mined or taxed by armed groups in various failed states and undeveloped nations, with the profits used to fund their militarization,
Acknowledging that said armed groups will often coerce locals to work in extremely dangerous working conditions for mining where numerous human rights abuses are committed,
Understanding that a boycott of conflict minerals in products is oftentimes impossible to do, as it is extremely hard to track the movement, trade and refining of conflict minerals,
Defines "Conflict Mineral" as any ore or metal, the purchase or taxation of which financially supports non-state militant(s),

Hereby:

1. Prohibits the taxation of minerals by a non-state militant group either directly or via proxy;
2. Outlaws the acquisition, ownership or management of a mining/drilling location by a non-state militant group either directly or via proxy;
3. Demands that member-nations endeavor to secure the transportation and trade of minerals so that it can be done reasonably safely without fear of reprisal or injury to the transporter by non-state militant groups, or fear of theft by non-state militant groups;
4. Forbids the direct act or facilitation of purchasing, trading or refining of conflict minerals, although charges against transgressors may be lifted if it is determined by domestic courts that the status of said mineral(s) was not genuinely known to be that of "conflict mineral(s)" by the transgressor;
5. Establishes the International Geological and Metallurgical Laboratory (IGML) as a subdivision of the WA Scientific Programme (WASP);
6. Requests that the IGML work in coordination with member-nations to investigate the source of suspected conflict minerals, and provide analysis without charge (e.g., laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy) for member-nations on the sources of minerals whose sources are widely disputed;
7. Encourages member-nations to urge their domestic businesses to verify the sources of minerals used in their products;
8. Permits Member-Nations to recognize non-state militant groups as de facto state militant groups for the purposes of this legislation, and hereby avoid compliance issues with c.1-2,4 but only if there is clear and present evidence to substantiate c.8.a, and also substantiate either c.8.b or c.8.c, or both:
 - (A) supporters of the de jure state or neutrals involved in the conflict will not be denied social equality with all other citizens of their nation of residence by the non-state militant group (or a government established with its assistance) if said group gains sovereign or international recognition or acquires a sovereign monopoly over the legitimate use of violence or authority;
 - (B) the militant group is a response to some form of injustice (e.g., social, political, racial or economic);
 - (C) the uncoerced will of the people of the nation occupied by the militant group is invested in such a non-state militant group more so than the state militant group (e.g., a democratic liberation front).

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#150 Repeal "Guns and Mental Capacity" #134

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

UNDERSTANDS that the aims of this resolution are laudable,

REALIZES, however, that there are far too many loopholes in the resolution text to be an easily enforceable resolution,

LAMENTS the use of definitions within the resolution text that were far too non-specific and general.

"GUNS" would include the following:

- Children's toys, such as water guns, paintball guns, marshmallow guns, etc.
- Industrial equipment, such as welding equipment, heating guns, hole punchers for leather or sheet metal, etc.
- Environmental care equipment, such as leaf blowers, snow blowers, etc.
- Self defense or survival tools, such as pepper spray, signal flares, etc.
- Spray bottles that contain pesticides, paint thinners, cleaning solvent, etc.

"MENTALLY INCOMPETENT" would include the following:

- Young children, who would then be unable to use toys specifically created for their use and enjoyment.
- Individuals who suffer from anorexia or bulimia or a similar self-image disorder.
- Anyone who has ever had a delusional fever.
- Gullible and/or misinformed individuals.
- Individuals who are being properly and sufficiently treated for a psychiatric disorder.

REGRETS the passage of a resolution that would outlaw legitimate weapons testing and also the testing of items that are inaccurately categorized as "guns" for the purposes of this resolution.

NOTES that Article VI references "a test for the purposes of Article IV," but that Article IV does not reference the use of any test whatsoever.

FEARS that the tests detailed in Articles III and V are not detailed at all within the resolution text. The lack of specificity or guidelines whatsoever leaves the content and nature of the test(s) entirely up to individual member nations. This would allow for individual national governments to subvert the intent of the proposal by creating test(s) that fit with their own desires.

WORRIES that the publishing of the test(s) on the ULC may allow for individuals to study to their nation's test(s) beforehand, thus allowing legitimately incompetent individuals to "game the system."

UNDERSTANDS that these shortcomings of the resolution text make this law's enforcement and effect dubious, at best.

REPEALS GA#134, "Guns and Mental Capacity."

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#151 Missing Individuals Act

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

UNDERSTANDS that individuals of all genders and ages are reported missing,

REALIZES that most nations have procedures already in place to assist in the safe recovery of all missing individuals,

REQUIRES that all WA member nations have reasonable protocols in place that both prevent abductions of their residents and also aid in the safe recovery of all missing individuals,

SPECIFIES that member states may determine whether runaways from within their jurisdiction should be returned to their home,

URGES for the creation and utilization of a family counseling program to be used in all cases where a runaway is returned to their home,

CREATES the Missing Individuals Archive (MIA) in order to facilitate cooperation between local, national, and international law enforcement agencies with regards to individuals who have been lost, abducted, or run away,

MANDATES that the relevant local and national agencies share relevant information through MIA and also cooperate with other WA member nations whenever it is suspected or known that a missing individual has moved across a national border,

ENCOURAGES the development of strong working relationships between WA member nations and any neighboring nations in order to better coordinate international efforts in the event of an international missing persons case.

STIPULATES that all who were knowingly involved in the abduction of an individual shall be prosecuted to the full extent of national and international law,

ALLOWS for WA member nations to add additional protocols and procedures within their own borders as appropriate for their nation's population and cultural needs.

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#152 Repeal "WA Environmental Council" #42

The World Assembly,

APPLAUDS the intentions of WA Environmental Council, and recognizes the benefits of environmental protection, REALIZES, however, there are several flaws with the resolution which make its efficacy limited, at best,

WORRIES about the goals and aims of the WAEC, as it was established without specifics being detailed within the resolution text,

UNDERSTANDS that member nations are not required to assist WAEC research, cooperate with the WAEC, nor comply with suggestions related to published scientific reports, which further undermines the WAEC,

RECOGNIZES that the WAEC has no legal authority to resolve environmental problems, and is therefore powerless to act in the face of environmental problems,

SUBMITS that the shortcomings of this resolution far exceed the potential benefits,

The General Assembly hereby repeals "WA Environmental Council".

~~~~~  
#153 Repeal "Biological Weapons Conference #65

The World Assembly,

OBSERVING that the definition of biological weapons in the 'Biological Weapons Conference' as "[any] infectious or biological agent of any kind that is intended to cause death, permanent illness, or injury" is very imprecise, and may include innocent substances, such as agents used for pest control and the protection of crops, as well as certain herbal remedies;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the resolution both "requires member states to disarm their biological arsenal" and "allows member nations to use such agents for peaceful purposes", implying a more narrow distinction than the definition of biological weapons in the resolution does not actually make;

FINALLY OBSERVING that core concepts of the resolution such as "disarmament" (the objective of the resolution), "biological arsenal" (the intended target) and "other peaceful purposes" (an all purpose loophole) go entirely undefined as well;

CONCERNED that the Biological Weapons Conference does not explicitly ban Member States from using biological weapons, except if a nation were to use them in response to being attacked with biological weapons;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the same clause states that nations may respond "with any force necessary" to an attack with biological weapons, actively encouraging the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in war;

RESOLVES that the 'Biological Weapons Conference' is poorly worded, self-contradictory and does not help to promote international peace;

REPEALS the 'Biological Weapons Conference'.

~~~~~  
#154 Repeal "Extinction Preparation Act" #126

The World Assembly:

APPLAUDS the aim of GA#126, Extinction Preparation Act, which attempted to preserve biodiversity and encourage research amongst all the nations of the world;

BELIEVES, however, that using a single facility for this purpose is highly impractical for a number of reasons, most notably:

- The variety of storage conditions required to safely preserve all contributed genetic samples; for example: embryonic samples would need to be stored differently from agricultural seeds,
- The logistical issues that some nations may encounter when making contributions and/or sending their scientists to the facility to conduct research;
- The large amount of space required to allow for proper examination of all contributed materials may be better suited for multiple facilities due to the aforementioned items,
- The security risk as a single disaster - whether caused by nature or by man - would take out all materials, information, and employees of the facility,

NOTES that this resolution fails to ensure that a wide array of genetic samples will actually be sent to the facility as it merely "urges member nations to supply specimens" and lacks any clause to allow the WASP to request specific samples;

RECOGNIZES that individual nations are more than capable of funding and maintaining security over similar projects on a national and/or regional level:

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #126, Extinction Preparation Act.

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#155 Freedom of the Press

Nations of the World Assembly,

Believing that all citizens of World Assembly member nations should have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and be educated about affairs in their own nation along with international affairs;

Defining a media technology to be any technology used for mass communication of information, including but not limited to the Internet, television, newspapers, and radio;

Further defining news media to be those elements of the mass media that focus on delivering information on current events to the general public;

Clarifying that an international news media organisation is one which has a permanent, primary base in any World Assembly nation other than the one being referenced;

Calls upon all World Assembly member nations to begin following the guidelines below to ensure a fair and free press;

Section I - Reporting

1. Nations will allow national news media organisations to utilise all available media technologies to report news from and to areas inside their own borders, as well as from any other World Assembly nation.
2. International news media organisations can only operate from within a nation's borders (ie.[sic] utilising available media technologies to report news) when given explicit permission to do so, and are subject to the same laws which apply to national news media organisations.
3. Nations are encouraged to allow reporters from international news media organisations which do not operate from within their borders entry to the nation to report news back to their own nation.

Section II - Accessibility & Censorship

4. Citizens will not be banned from accessing any news sources from news media organisations operating both within and outside the nation's borders.
5. Reports from news media organisations operating within the nation's borders can only be censored if they pose a genuine threat to the security of the nation. Otherwise they are free to report news in accordance with any national freedom of expression laws and broadcasting codes of conduct.

Section III - Additional

6. Clarifies that nations are otherwise free to control the availability of all media technologies as they see fit, except where other legislation in this field affects this right.

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#157 Repeal "Safety in Difficult Times" #156

OBSERVING the need to provide safety nets and protection in Difficult Times.

APPLAUDING all countries that are and have been providing welfare to persons located in their jurisdiction.

REALIZING not all countries have the resources to do so; especially in hard economic times.

FRIGHTENED, that this may force nations to raise taxes, which may cripple already struggling economies and force countries to resort to plundering other countries of their wealth.

FURTHER CONCERNED that this resolution has many loopholes that may be abused, and such abuse, and the oversight needed to catch offenders, will cost nations even more money that they may not have.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, The proposal does not specify what is an "Illness severe enough to prevent the beneficiary from working." This generates room for problems. A citizen could easily use this loophole to avoid working.

NOTING, "Safety in Difficult Times" specifies that unemployment benefits be given to those involuntarily unemployed. It does allow for those involuntarily unemployed due to being fired for incompetence, among many other reasons one may be fired. This leaves a loophole open for those who are unwilling to work to cause themselves to be fired and receive benefits.

ADDITIONALLY NOTING, bereavement clause is unneeded and will be abused by those not interested in working. For example; A middle aged citizen whose father or mother died could take a whole year's vacation paid by the government. In reality, while the loss of a loved one is a terrible thing, it does not require a person to be out of work for any significant length of time.

FURTHER NOTING, This resolution requires the dispensation of funds when one gives birth to a child or adopts one (See Parental Leave Section 4). For one, there is no specified length of time for the benefits to last. Secondly, there is nothing stating that the new parents must keep the child. Thirdly, there is nothing regarding cases of neglect.

WORRIES about the provisions of section 5b); "Pensions for survivors who are minors shall last until they have attained a basic education and are able to work". This is a very lengthy time for anyone to receive benefits. This would basically allow the child's guardian to live off the government dime the entire time since the provision states that benefits must be enough to provide for housing, food, utilities, and schooling costs. There is no reason that a child's guardian could not obtain work in a reasonable amount of time. Single parents of divorce do it every day.

REALIZES this is an attempt at international welfare, which each member nation is capable of seeing to themselves if they are able and willing. Many have them already, which makes this resolution redundant. Not only this, but such a Socialist piece of legislation is an ideology; something which member states are prohibited to force on others, as the rights and duties of World Assembly states declares.

ADDITIONALLY NOTING, due to the cultural and societal differences in all of the countries in the World Assembly, welfare is an issue that must be solved domestically and crafted to the specific needs and wants of the target population and through.

RESOLVES, that the "Safety in Difficult Times" resolution is poorly worded, ambiguous, and addresses an issue that should be resolved domestically.

HEREBY REPEALS "Safety in Difficult Times[.]

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#159 Promotion of Intl Education

The World Assembly:

Desiring to promote peace and international good will

Realizing that among the best ways to accomplish this is to promote student exchanges and study abroad programs for young adults attending institutions of higher education in the hopes that memories of other places and people will broaden their minds.

I. Definitions:

1. Higher education as institutes providing post-secondary education that leads to the granting of an academic degree such as, but not limited to, colleges, universities, research institutes, or military academies; OR providing education that leads to the granting of a professional license or rating such as, but not limited to, medical schools or technical-trade schools.

2. Student exchanges as fully enrolled/matriculated students attending an institution of higher education other than their own in a foreign country for a short period of no less than one academic term and no longer than two academic years with the degree/license/rating granted by their original institution.

3. Study abroad as fully enrolled/matriculated students attending an institution of higher education in a foreign country until transferring to a new institution, quitting the institution and returning to their home nation, or fulfilling requirements for their degree program/license/rating.

II. Office for Education Exchange

1. Creates the Office for Education Exchange (OEX).

(a) Charges OEX with developing guidelines promoting student exchanges and study abroad programs within institutes of higher education of member states as well as

(b) Accredite institutes of higher education within member states as having satisfied said guidelines as well as

(c) Develop scholarship programs to allow for students who currently experience financial burden to attend either a student exchange or study abroad.

(d) Designates OEX as the final binding board of arbitration regarding irreconcilable conflicts between institutes of higher education in matters of credit transfers and course applicability to the students' degree program/license/rating.

III. Institutes of Higher Education

1. Requires member states with such to designate at least one institute of higher education as a candidate for accreditation by OEX for a student exchange or study abroad program.

2. Prohibits discrimination against students in student exchanges or study abroad programs; excepting:

(a) Allows member states to set reasonable requirements for enrollment based on academic standing, language ability, physical requirements (Where needed and in accordance with international law), and/or financial ability.

(b) Allows restrictions to sensitive information and/or facilities where access to such would normally be controlled.

(c) Requires students to meet all other visa requirements of the host nation in accordance with international law.

(d) Allows institutions of higher education to set enrollment caps on the number of foreign students it accepts.

3. Requires OEX accredited institutions of higher education in member states to accept grades/credits from other OEX accredited institutions of higher education.

4. Encourages member states to promote student exchanges or study abroad to their own youth.

(a) Encourages and allows member states to have multiple exchange/study abroad programs beyond this resolution.

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#160 Forced Marriages Ban Act

The General Assembly,

Realizing the importance of marriage in many societies,

Respecting the various cultural and religious customs surrounding marriage,

Recognizing that many, if not most, marriages are intended to be lifelong unions,

Believing therefore that no person should be coerced to marry,

1. Defines forced marriage, for the purposes of this resolution, as the contractual or covenantal union of persons without the informed consent of every person being joined or a similar nonconsensual or coerced union of persons;

2. Prohibits forced marriage;

3. Forbids member states and their political subdivisions from enforcing or providing legal recognition to forced marriages performed in other countries;

4. Requires each member state to offer to annul all forced marriages of people in its jurisdiction; and

5. Recommends that member states establish special law enforcement divisions to investigate claims of forced marriage and communities that supposedly countenance such unions.

~~~~~  
#161 Medical Standards in Prisons

The General Assembly,

ACKNOWLEDGING that adequate healthcare in prison medical wards is a vital aspect of the facility,

DEFINES, for the purpose of this resolution, Prison as a facility used to confine accused and/or convicted criminals in accordance with local, regional, and/or international law,

HEREBY MANDATES that all Prisons in all member states have, at minimum, one functioning medical ward that:

1. Employs an adequate number of appropriate medical professionals, relative to the prison's occupancy, with at least one qualified physician present in the medical ward at all times;

2. Allows all prisoners immediate access to anesthetics, analgesics, and other such drugs when determined to be medically necessary by staff health care professionals;

3. Contains an appropriate number of beds, which will be made available to all inmates who suffer from a medical emergency that requires observation in the medical ward;

4. Utilizes up-to-date, effective medical equipment for the treatment of prisoners;

5. Provides gender-appropriate services as dictated by the inmate population of the prison in question, including appropriate care and treatment for pregnant individuals and their offspring;
6. Arranges for the safe transfer of prisoners to outside facilities for those who require specialized medical care beyond that offered by the Prison medical ward.

REQUIRES the use of appropriate sterilization techniques throughout the prison and medical ward to minimize the spread of infectious disease.

PROHIBITS the following inhumane actions from being performed on prisoners:

1. The administration of medical drugs for the purpose of causing anguish;
2. The administration of medical drugs for the purposes of causing death, with exceptions granted for euthanasia at the inmate's request and for capital punishment;
3. The use of prisoners as test subjects without their informed, written consent.

ALLOWS individual member states to impose additional protocol or standards that do not conflict with this resolution to their current correctional facility medical system.

~~~~~  
#163 Repeal "Law of the Sea" #47

WA Resolution #47: Law of the Sea (Category: Political Stability; Strength: Mild) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

The World Assembly,

APPLAUDING the intentions of GA#47: Law of the Sea, in attempting to set standards by which nations may claim oceanic territory bordering their shores,

REALIZING that the resolution was erroneously addressed to "The United Nations," the predecessor to the World Assembly which no longer existed at the time of the resolution's passage,

NOTING that, according to the text of the legislation, "waters within 12 nautical miles of [a] nation's sea border" will be under a nation's "sovereign control" and that a nation has "the sole right to harvest natural resources" in "waters within 200NM of [its] sea border,"

FURTHER NOTING that, should any nations with adjacent or opposing shorelines find their "12 nautical miles" of oceanic territory overlapping in any fashion, this legislation arbitrarily divides these waters between the nations regardless of a nation's history, economy, or its relations with its neighbor,

UNDERSTANDING that the legislation permits nations with overlapping oceanic territory "to voluntarily agree to divisions along other lines," yet noting that nations with border disputes are unlikely to come to an agreement if they are led to believe that arbitrary division of territory would occur,

CONCERNED that the arbitrary division of oceanic territory has the potential to damage certain nations by reducing their spheres of influence and/or inciting conflicts between previously ambivalent neighbors,

DISMAYED that GA#47 fails to establish limits to oceanic territorial claims, without which a nation may use islands, sand bars, or atolls occurring within the first 12 nautical miles of its oceanic territory as a basis for further claims,

APPALLED that GA#47 includes no provision requiring nations to control pollution within their 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) arising from activities such as deep sea mining and oil exploration that may pollute the EEZs of neighboring nations and damage international fishing grounds,

DISMAYED that GA#47 fails to include exceptions to sovereign control of territorial waters, giving nations bordering narrow straits or sea channels an undue influence over international shipping that must pass through these water bodies,

CONVINCED that errors and omissions described herein renders the resolution inoperable and detrimental to World trade and the environment,

HEREBY repeals "Law of the Sea".

~~~~~  
#164 Consular Rights

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the existence of diplomatic missions like consulates and embassies which serve as a representation from one nation to another,

Understanding in many nations the laws may be confusing to understand for a common citizen from another culture and that a representative from the diplomatic mission of one's home nation may make the law more clear,

Realizing that nations may also accuse a citizen of a crime falsely and that governments may want to hear evidence from the citizen that he or she is being falsely accused so the government may protect its citizens abroad,

Knowing that those citizens of a nation convicted of a crime in another nation may also wish to speak to a representative from their home nation's diplomatic mission to inform their government on conditions within the prison or to seek advice on appeals,

Hereby:

Defines for the purposes of this resolution:

The "home nation" as the nation the accused holds citizenship in.

The "host nation" as the nation that has accused or convicted the foreigner of a crime.

A "diplomatic mission" as an embassy, consulate, or other formal representation of the home nation.

Declares a person charged of a crime while in a member nation as a non-citizen has the right to meet with a representative from their home nation's diplomatic mission within a host nation, should such a diplomatic mission exist,

Allows host nations to require these meetings to occur off of the actual grounds of the diplomatic mission, to prevent a situation where the accused refuses to leave the building the host nation is not allowed to access,

Encourages nations to staff diplomatic missions with legal experts in the host nation's laws to be able to advise their citizens accused of a crime within the host nation,

Further declares that foreigners convicted of crimes and imprisoned within member states have the right to meet with a representative of their home nation's diplomatic mission privately, within the prison, once per year, should such a diplomatic mission exist.

~~~~~  
#166 Repeal "On Humanitarian Aid" #162

ACKNOWLEDGING that humanitarian aid is an important international issue and that the World Assembly strives to promote and protect humanitarian aid missions,

RECOGNIZING the importance of providing protection to humanitarian aid workers within conflict areas,

DISMAYED that "On Humanitarian Aid" does not reflect the realities of humanitarian aid missions and the volatile conflicts in which they are undertaken,

DISAPPOINTED that "On Humanitarian Aid" revokes legal protection from any humanitarian aid worker who engages in self-defense against militants, which is a policy that will fundamentally harm the viability of humanitarian aid missions in the future,

WORRIED that "On Humanitarian Aid" does not sufficiently address the concept of "neutral zones" and that the arbitrary declaration of neutral zones may destabilize a conflict or risk the lives humanitarian aid workers,

DETERMINED to prevent the harm of humanitarian aid workers and promote the success of humanitarian aid missions through a more effective and appropriate resolution,

The World Assembly hereby repeals "On Humanitarian Aid."  
~~~~~

#168 Law of the Seas

ACKNOWLEDGING that nations have the right to claim jurisdiction, for legal and economic purposes, over those parts of the seas that are adjacent to their lands,

CONCERNED that if such claims are taken to excess they have the potential to destabilise international security, SEEKING to remedy this situation, whilst taking into account nations' legitimate interests;

1. DEFINES the term 'sea border' as the point where waters meet the land at mean low tide, or where such a border would exist at sea level in the case of undersea nations;

2. ACKNOWLEDGES that, subject to any limits that WA law places on national rights and unless these terms would create conflicting claims,

A) Waters within 24 nautical miles ('NM') of a member nation's sea border, and any further waters that are enclosed by these, shall be considered that nation's 'Territorial Waters' over which the nation shall have sovereign control and may enforce any and all of its own laws;

B) All of the waters within 200 nautical miles of a member nation's sea border, whether these are within its own Territorial Waters or are International Waters, and any further waters that are enclosed by these, shall be counted as its 'Exclusive Economic Zone' ('EEZ') within which it has sole authority over the exploration and use of natural resources;

C) Each of these zones also includes the relevant sections of sea-floor;

D) A nation's territorial jurisdiction also extends over offshore installations located within its EEZ, and over ships registered in that nation while those are in International Waters;

3. STATES that in the case of conflicting claims between member nations any waters where two or more nations' claims would overlap shall be divided along lines mid-way between those nations' sea borders, unless those nations freely agree on an alternative partition instead;

4. URGES any member nations whose claims conflict with those of any non-members to seek peaceful agreement on basis of these same rules with those other nations;
5. FOUNDS the World Assembly Nautical Commission (or 'WANC'), gives this agency the right and duty of binding arbitration in any disputes about this resolution's interpretation that might arise between WA member nations, and also allows it to provide arbitration in relevant disputes involving any non-member nations who actually volunteer to accept this service;[.]

~~~~~  
#173 Repeal "Social Assistance Accord" #169

The World Assembly,

ACKNOWLEDGES that individuals in need may be deserving of assistance;

HOWEVER, REGRETS that the 'Social Assistance Accord' overreaches on the number of policies it tries to regulate, and that the lack of detail may lead to situations that are clearly unfair:

1. The 'Social Assistance Accord' does not permit Member States to make temporary welfare benefits conditional on reasonable obligations, such as having to actively look for a job. This is unfair to welfare recipients who have been actively seeking opportunities to work, and undermines the general intent behind welfare limitations: to reject 'free-riders';

2. The 'Social Assistance Accord' mandates that individuals be granted 10 weeks paid paternal leave whenever they adopt a child, regardless of parenthood or the child's age;

3. The 'Social Assistance Accord' does not specify whether parental leave must be granted to the father, the mother or both, nor does it grant the power to decide on that issue to Member States;

REALISES that World Assembly resolutions are legally binding and not merely aspirational, and that some of the mandates of the 'Social Assistance Accord' may not be affordable:

1. Poor and developing nations, regardless of their good intentions, may be unable to provide benefits that cover water, nourishment, housing, and utilities to all idle individuals within their borders and their dependants;

2. A right to "immediate access" to all information regarding benefits is equally impractical in remote or isolated areas;

REPEALS the 'Social Assistance Accord'.

~~~~~  
#174 Right to Petition

The World Assembly,

BELIEVES that individuals should have the right to petition without fear of reprisal;

DEFINES a petition as: a written observation, suggestion, request, criticism or complaint that relates to an issue of public or private interest;

RESOLVES that citizens and residents of World Assembly Member States, acting alone or as part of a group, have the right to send petitions to officials and institutions that claim jurisdiction over their person, and extends this right equally to companies, organisations and associations that have their headquarters in a World Assembly Member State;

BANS Member States from enacting punishment or reprisals against anyone for making use of their right to petition.

OBLIGES officials and institutions to pass petitions that do not fall within their field of activity on to a more appropriate or competent official or government institution, whenever possible;[.]

~~~~~  
#176 Disability Welfare Act

The General Assembly,

RE-AFFIRMING its belief that there exist various human rights, including those to shelter, food, and education,

ACKNOWLEDGING that many achieve the means to enjoy those rights through work and employment,

SADDENED by the reality that there often exists the unreconcilable impediment to work and employment that is disability,

BELIEVING that this threatens the ability for some to achieve their aforementioned rights,

CONVINCED that nations should help those who are at a disadvantage due to a disability,

Hereby

DEFINES, for the purposes of this resolution, a disability as an arduous, constant and debilitating physical or mental affliction which renders one incapable and ineffectual in terms of work and employment;

DIRECTS nations to create a system, or systems, of welfare to assist those who are disabled;

DEMANDS that those who have been rendered disabled, as defined by this resolution, be granted adequate benefit(s) from or by the aforementioned system(s) which equate to, at the least, the minimum amount required to attain the same level of well-being and dignity a working, able person would otherwise be entitled to enjoy;

REQUIRES nations to, when determining what constitutes adequate benefits based on the above, take into account the average cost of day-to-day expenses including, but not limited to, food, shelter, healthcare for the disabled, and education;

RECOMMENDS that nations, unless already achieved, build on their system(s) of welfare to include in its remit those who in need yet are not disabled;

ENCOURAGES nations to put in place systems whereby those who have a disability but could work, providing the correct infrastructure and/or assistance is in place, are given the opportunity to do so.

~~~~~  
#177 Concerning Financial Fraud

The General Assembly,

NOTING the existence of financial fraud, especially against public and state institutions, and its pervasive strain on the economies of many nations,

CONCERNED that a lack of attention to this issue could cause damage not only to the economies of nations in which such crimes take place but also to the economies of other nations to which they are, to varying degrees, connected,

DETERMINED to bring an end to this practice in the interests of global economic stability,

The World Assembly therefore resolves:

1. "Financial fraud" shall be defined as the procurement of fiscal and/or material assets by deceptive means, either by way of intentional misrepresentation of fact or deliberate and outright statement of false information,
2. For the purposes of this resolution, the term "victim(s) of fraud" shall be disambiguated to refer to any individual, public or private entity, national or international body or any group thereof that suffers a loss of fiscal and/or material assets due to financial fraud,
3. Member-states shall take all practical, effective preventative measures, including the creation of domestic laws, in order to eliminate financial fraud,
4. Member-state shall ensure that all victims of fraud shall receive compensation for their loss equal to or greater than the value of the loss and that this compensation shall be derived from the fiscal and/or material assets of the perpetrator of the act of financial fraud which resulted in the loss,
5. Member-states are encouraged to share information on those who have been convicted of financial fraud upon request and co-operate with each other on the prevention of further acts of financial fraud by all possible means.

~~~~~  
#167 Repeal "Legalizing Prostitution"

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

APPLAUDS this resolution's intention of reducing barriers to free trade and commerce and improving the legal protection sapient beings have from abuse and disease and to further their civil rights,

REGRETS that this resolution equates the criminalization of prostitution with the criminalization of prostitutes, which may lead to incorrect assumptions with regards to the effects of criminalization,

AFFIRMS that the age, fame, infamy or notoriety of an act, practice or profession is not, and should not be, considered in itself a valid basis for determining its legal status, and is rather irrelevant in the arena of international law,

NOTES that the legalization of prostitution applies to "all member states residing with the World Assembly." This can be exploited should member states define themselves as residing within their own sovereign territory rather than territory which is under direct World Assembly sovereignty. The operative clause can in this manner be rendered completely ineffective,

WORRIES that while this resolution mandates that prostitutes be made fully aware of the "health or other specific risk (sic)" connected to prostitution, no such information is required to be made available to clients. Risks to clients may include:

- Sexually transmitted infections,
- Other infectious diseases, such as respiratory diseases, which may be transmitted through talking, kissing or other non-sexual contact between prostitute(s) and client(s),
- Unwanted pregnancy and parenthood,
- Injury, death and psychological trauma,
- Social stigma, family and work issues,
- Robbery and blackmail,

ACKNOWLEDGES that the "Sexual Privacy Act" [since repealed] outlaws non-consensual sexual acts, which would include those between prostitute(s) and client(s) as well as between any other persons. Protection from non-consensual sexual acts would remain without "Legalizing Prostitution",  
SPECIFIES that the confines of previously passed international law are broad enough to allow a member state to effectively stop sapient beings from working as prostitutes in spite of the operative clauses of this resolution, rendering it completely ineffective,  
REALIZES that this resolution fails to take into account the diversity of economic systems among member states and specifically fails to recognize systems in which businesses operate without profit,  
QUESTIONS the resolution's assertion that brothels are beneficial to the safety of the prostitute as there is no factual basis for this statement,  
CONCLUDES that "Legalizing Prostitution" is flawed to the point of being ineffective and therefore fails to achieve its goals;  
HEREBY:  
REPEALS Resolution #167, "Legalizing Prostitution".

~~~~~  
#179 Clean Prostitute Act

NOTING that prostitution is a controversial subject,
REALIZING that constantly passing and repealing resolutions dealing with prostitution is a waste of the World Assembly's time,
DECIDING to end the madness once and for all,
The World Assembly,
DECREES that the decision regarding whether or not to legalize prostitution shall be left to member nations to make within the confines of international law,
REQUIRES that prostitutes working in nations choosing to allow prostitution be regularly screened for sexually transmitted infections and further stipulates that any prostitutes who are diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection abstain from their work until their infection has been cured.

~~~~~  
#180 A Decriminalization of Suicide

The General Assembly,  
Noting that modern psychiatry has come to recognize suicidal tendencies as a common response to depression or a symptom of mental illness,  
Believing that the religious or moral prohibitions of "self-murder" are not strong enough to justify the sentencing and incarceration of those who attempt and fail to commit suicide, since this punishment may only further damage the subject's mental state,  
Hereby:  
Affirms that the act of intentionally ending one's own life, hereby defined as "suicide", shall not be a criminal offense or breach of law in any member-nation;  
a. Additionally, the act of attempting to commit suicide shall not be a criminal offense or breach of law in any member-nation;  
b. Member-states shall not impose taxation on suicide or attempted suicide (see cl.3);  
c. Member-states shall not withhold inheritance, tax credit or other benefits on the basis that one died specifically by suicide. However, if a member-state is an insurer it may withhold life insurance to beneficiaries if the insured died by suicide;  
d. Any ongoing punishment for breaching laws that do not comply with this resolution shall cease immediately;  
Requests that member-states and their respective legal systems take care in distinguishing between activities of a potentially careless and/or life-threatening nature (e.g., recreational substance use, failure to use safety equipment) and specific acts that are intended by one to end one's own life;  
Demands a state shall not respond to someone who has attempted suicide as it would respond to a criminal offender simply because they acted to end their own life;  
a. If a subject committed criminal offenses in the course of an attempted suicide, the subject could be convicted for those offenses but the actual act of attempted suicide would not be a criminal offense;  
b. If a subject's suicide attempt directly affects the health and safety of others (e.g., suicide bombing), the subject may be convicted for posing a harm to others but the actual act of attempted suicide would not be a criminal offense;  
c. If a suicidal person has not breached the law but is to be institutionalized, this institution must be a dedicated mental health facility, separate from the criminal justice system or penitentiaries;

Recognizes a desire to attempt suicide motivated by many of the common underlying motivations behind suicide (e.g., despair, depression, substance abuse) is a medical emergency which demands therapy and treatment;  
Clarifies that nothing in this act shall impact whether member-nations can criminalize the forcing, assistance, aid or abetment of suicide.

~~~~~  
#161 Repeal "Medical Blockade Restriction" #74

The General Assembly,

LAUDING the intent of GAR#74 - that being, to allow medical supplies and personnel to freely pass through blockades in order to ensure that individuals are not harmed as a result of political conflict,
WHOLLY AGREEING with the assertion that "[L]ife is fundamentally more important than political or international affairs,"

YET ASTUTELY AWARE that no amount of meritorious intent can compensate for the flaws of any text,

ACKNOWLEDGING that GAR#74 stated, in relevant part:

"REQUIRES any blocking force or forces to grant vessels carrying medical supplies and personnel passage."

APPALLED that such a provision effectively negates the purpose of a blockade, in the sense that any vessel, regardless of its intended content, can be granted free passage through a blockade, so long as it contains medical supplies and personnel.

PERPLEXED by how a World Assembly Statue can be used to guide the searching of delivery vessels, and further contending that such searches are ineffective given that passage cannot be prevented as long as the vessel contains medical supplies and/or personnel, regardless of its other contents.

DESIROUS of a resolution that effectively ensures the transportation of necessities of sapient life, such as medical supplies, while simultaneously allowing nations to enforce their blockades.

Due to these enumerated reasons,

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY THEREFORE REPEALS GAR#74.

~~~~~  
#184 Repeal "Habeas Corpus" #67

The Assembled Nations of the World,

CONVINCED of the right of individuals to be free from illegal or unjust detention;

APPLAUDING the intent of this body to uphold that right when it passed General Assembly Resolution #67,

"Habeas Corpus;"

however, DEEPLY TROUBLED by several flaws in the aforementioned resolution that render it ineffective in several areas;

TERRIBLY VEXED that the aforementioned resolution explicitly allows double jeopardy, the practice of trying an individual more than once for the same offense;

FURTHER VEXED that the aforementioned resolution imposes minimal obstacles to the unfettered use of double jeopardy, merely requiring the approval of a person who is "duly authorised by the legal system" to grant a "full legal authorisation for a retrial," essentially allowing for indefinite retrials, continuing to detain the individual all the while, until the court hands down a verdict favorable to the state;

DISTURBED that the aforementioned resolution allows the arbitrary detention, with no suspicion of wrongdoing, of an individual for up to twenty-four hours in any week, with minimal restrictions and with nothing to prevent repeated arbitrary detention for twenty four hours during every week indefinitely as a form of harassment or extra-legal punishment;

STUNNED that the aforementioned resolution does absolutely nothing to prohibit the continued detention, possibly indefinitely, of an individual after an acquittal;

FLABBERGASTED that the aforementioned resolution does absolutely nothing to prohibit the continued detention, possibly indefinitely, of an individual after his or her criminal sentence has been completed;

NOTING WITH CONSTERNATION that the aforementioned resolution does not actually require member states to allow detained individuals to challenge their detention, much less set any standards for such challenges;

DESIROUS of a resolution that effectively grants the right of habeas corpus to every individual under World Assembly jurisdiction, but cognizant that such a resolution cannot be passed until GAR67 is repealed;

hereby REPEAL General Assembly Resolution #67, "Habeas Corpus."

~~~~~  
#185 Repeal "WA Copyright Charter" #61

WA Resolution #61: WA Copyright Charter (Category: Education and Creativity; Area of Effect: Artistic) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

BELIEVING the people have a right to partake in their own culture

UNDERSTANDING that the primary purpose of copyright is to promote the creation of new works;
NOTING that it is very difficult to motivate people who have been dead for a quarter century;
PUZZLED why the World Assembly nonetheless insists upon this as the minimum term for copyright;
CONCERNED that the wording of the resolution forces a system of guilt until proven innocence in the case of fair use, which runs contrary to the legal systems of many member nations;
WHOLEHEARTEDLY BELIEVING that, other than the aforementioned flaws, the resolution is well written and strikes a decent balance between the rights of the people and the promotion of creativity;
HOPING a similar resolution will be promptly passed, with the aforementioned flaws addressed;
The World Assembly hereby repeals Resolution #61, "World Assembly Copyright Charter".

~~~~~  
#186 Medical Provisions in Blockade

The General Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING that, in the course of international politics and trade, nations may at times place blockades on other nations,

HESITANTLY ACKNOWLEDGING that this unregulated practice may serve as a detriment to those living within an embargoed nation, insofar as member-states may not be able to effectively provide quality healthcare for their citizens.

ASSERTING that sapient life should be considered a higher priority than international politics,

The World Assembly therefore;

DEFINES, for the purposes of this resolution:

- "Medical supplies" as any item or collection of items that are used in the delivery of medical advice and/or analysis, as well as the maintenance of general health, inclusive of, but not limited to : medications, medicinal clothing, apparel, surgical equipment, medical examination devices, and medical reference;
- "Professional medical personnel" as any qualified individual (or group thereof) that delivers medical advice, assistance and/or examination as a primary part of their job.

PROHIBITS the blocking of any transport that is conveying medical supplies and/or professional medical personnel; however, any transport that is attempting to convey any product besides the aforementioned is not covered under the provisions of this resolution.

MANDATES that member-nations, on the occasion where medical supplies and/or professional medical personnel are transported alongside other items during a blockade, to arrange the collection and transport into national borders of said medical supplies and/or professional medical personnel, at an agreed point close to, but on their originating side of, the nation's borders.

CHARGES the World Health Authority and national health organizations with the following duties:

- a. Assuring the safe transportation of medical supplies and professional medical personnel to and in blockaded member-nations; and
- b. Dispensing medical supplies and professional medical personnel transported under these terms among the populace of the blockaded member-nation on a per-needs basis, ensuring that said medical supplies are used for non-military, medical purposes, and said professional medical personnel are not assigned to military positions.

MANDATES that governments of blockaded member-nations do not interfere with transportation and dispensation of medical supplies and professional medical personnel within their borders, unless assisting in the transportation and dispensation under the supervision and direction of the World Health Authority and national health authorities.

~~~~~  
#188 Repeal "A Model World Assembly" #165

The World Assembly,

Applauds that this resolution was geared towards the betterment of mankind,

Realizes, however, that no matter the noble intentions, this resolution is neither necessary nor effective,

Recognizes the following flaws in GAR 165:

- The General Assembly already dictates that nations must teach their students about international and national affairs, meaning students are already taught about the World Assembly as dictated by GAR #80, A Promotion of Basic Education,
- The resolution does not even effect any mild level of change upon national educational systems as it merely "encourages individual schools in nations to implement (these) in their school," although it may cause significant problems when nations' educational philosophies are based around other methods of learning,
- The financial costs and logistical considerations involved in introducing and implementing simulated conferences on the local, national, and international level far outweigh the insignificant benefits that could be accorded by the limited merits of this resolution's purpose,

- The clause which requires the transporting of children to the WAHQ for the purposes of an international conference would be problematic, should GAR#8 World Assembly Headquarters ever be repealed,
- The clause which "requires member nations to educate people" is so vague that it is unclear as to whether "people" refers to the entire population or to only a select group of individuals; this loophole only technically requires member states educate at least 2 of their people on the subject,

Specifies that the lack of clarity within the resolution's text effectively negates its intended purpose, which was "[T]o improve the world..." - and instead, creates a layer of useless, aimless bureaucracy,

Highlights that the WA has suffered from a distinct lack of common sense on many past occasions; as such, simulation of it may not set a good example for students,

Due to these enumerated reasons,

The World Assembly hereby repeals GAR 165, 'A Model World Assembly' [.]

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 #189 Repeal "For the Detained and Convicted" #62

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

UNDERSTANDS that all individuals who are accused of a crime should be accorded certain rights and protections under international law;

REALIZES that the current resolution on the subject contains a number of flaws that make it ineffective, at best, and detrimental to WA member nations and their citizens, at worst;

REGRETS that clauses within this resolution's text allow for the abuse of these rights under the guise of upholding them;

NOTES that Clause 1a proclaims that all who are detained are "considered the accused until proven guilty;" yet the resolution does not make any attempt to ensure that innocence is presumed of all accused until proven otherwise. As such, any accusation, no matter how spurious, may follow individuals throughout the rest of their lives, even if they are never convicted of the crimes in question;

QUESTIONS the details of Clause 1c, as "outside and inside threats" are referenced but not given any further elaboration. Such a lack of clarity may be exploited by nations wishing to evade compliance with this clause's intent;

HIGHLIGHTS an additional shortcoming of the resolution's text, in that WA member states are not required to protect convicts from outside threats as Clause 2d only ensures protection for the convicted "from inside threats", which fails to protect the convicted from the following:

- Natural disasters and other potentially hazardous weather conditions, such as extreme temperatures, and
- Civil unrest that threatens the lives and well-being of convicts;

BELIEVES that misconduct, as detailed in Clause 2g(i), should also have the potential to result in the temporary loss or reduction of exercise time, which is not permitted under the terms of this flawed resolution;

ENCOURAGES the drafting of further proposals on this subject to ensure the protection of all who are accused, charged, and convicted of crimes within WA member nations;

REPEALS GA#62, "For the Detained and Convicted."

~~~~~  
 #191 Repeal "Animal Cruelty Prevention" #145

The World Assembly,

DETERMINING that "Animal Cruelty Prevention" does not address certain complexities, and that it neglects to place safeguards on certain exceptions that it grants:

- "Animal Cruelty Prevention" considers any "reasonable person" qualified to determine the degree of care appropriate for an animal, rather than relying on expert advice that might be offered by a professional, such as a veterinarian;
- Anyone is allowed to mistreat an animal, so long as the mistreatment is for religious reasons;
- The definition of domestic animals can also be applied to humans, thus legalizing the sacrifice of human beings and other sapient creatures;
- "Wild animals" may be abused or mistreated with impunity;

BELIEVING that these flaws may lead to grave and unintended consequences;

ASSERTING that it is in its best interest to repeal ineffective legislation, such as resolution #145;

Hereby,

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #145, "Animal Cruelty Prevention."

~~~~~  
 #192 Repeal "Right to Privacy" #58

The General Assembly,

Applauding the intent of General Assembly Resolution #58,  
Regretting the resolution fails to account for certain aspects of the privacy issue,  
Observing the text defines privacy, and establishes types of privacy, but does not specifically state that a person has a right to privacy, or that the government cannot infringe on all of those types of privacy,  
Believing the text should clearly state that 'consent' to infringe on ones privacy can be considered given by seeking to enter a secure location or someone else's property, or by trying to use services like transportation or hospitals,  
Realizing the resolution forbids secret espionage programs that monitor citizens or gathers their personal information, but then adds "unless authorized by law" which removes all protection for citizens from such programs,  
Noticing the resolution creates no restrictions on when a government can make private information public which it finds in the course of an investigation,  
Understanding a more effective resolution is needed to fully provide the protection of personal privacy,  
Hereby repeals General Assembly Resolution #58 Right to Privacy.

~~~~~  
#193 Repeal "Double Jeopardy Prohibition" #187

The World Assembly:

APPLAUDS the aim of GAR #187, Double Jeopardy Prohibition, which was to ban the deplorable practice of Double Jeopardy within WA member states;

REGRETS that the resolution ultimately overstepped its intended purpose and made it much more difficult for WA member states to ensure that those individuals who have committed a crime are appropriately punished;

NOTES that the resolution's text includes the following statement: "1. Once an individual has been acquitted of a crime, member states shall not try that individual for the same alleged criminal act again.";

CLARIFIES that the term "acquitted" in the aforementioned clause is not the same as a final judgment of innocence, which in turn creates a number of legal problems for WA member states;

DETAILS that this restriction outlaws a number of otherwise fair and necessary judicial proceedings such as:

1. Trial de novo, which is a common civil law occurrence in which a trial is essentially redone,
2. Concurrent jurisdiction, which may exist on both on the international and national level and may result in local politics playing a role in determining where an individual is tried in order to impact the outcome of the trial,
3. Prosecution appeal, which may be necessary in the event of any or all of the following:
 - a. Learning of judge or jury bias during the original proceedings,
 - b. Tampering with evidence, or
 - c. Discovering new evidence that may have changed the outcome of the case;

BELIEVES that such an absolute ban is neither wise nor prudent due to the compelling need for WA member states to run their judicial systems in a just and reasonable manner through having access to the previously mentioned appeal proceedings;

REPEALS GAR #187, Double Jeopardy Prohibition.

~~~~~  
#194 Treatment of Inmates

RECOGNIZES that those detained by police and judicial authorities either while awaiting adjudication or investigation, or while serving a penal sentence, may be vulnerable to abuse.

WORRIES that those members of society who have been accused but not yet found guilty may be forced to endure worse treatment than those whose guilt has been determined.

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

1. DEFINES:
  - a. "detainee" as a person who is in custody while subjected to questioning, criminal proceedings and/or trial, but for whom either (a) a verdict has not yet been determined at a trial, or (b) whose guilt is determined but is awaiting a punishment to be pronounced.
  - b. "convict" as a person who is serving a custodial sentence after guilt has been pronounced.
2. STIPULATES that all detainees must be presumed to be innocent until a formal verdict is determined at a trial.
3. REQUIRES all member nations to provide the following, at a minimum, to all detainees and convicts:
  - a. Sufficient and appropriate living space.
  - b. Regular access to physical activity.
  - c. A diet sufficient to sustain life.
  - d. Appropriate clothing for extant environmental conditions as deemed necessary for the inmate.



- e. Prevention of abuse, with the proviso that effects that are directly due to the loss of freedom, such as isolation, shall not be considered abuse.
  - f. Access to correspondence and visitation with consenting family members and friends from the outside community on a regular, reasonably frequent basis, in a manner consistent with the safety and security of the institution, institutional staff and inmates.
4. PERMITS member nations to temporarily suspend the services detailed in clauses 3b and 3f above for a reasonably short period of time, as punishment for misbehavior after a reasonable judgment is made.
  5. MANDATES that member nations shall each establish national standards jointly with the World Assembly Commission on Human Rights for all services listed in clause 3 above, and further requires member nations to meet or exceed such standards.
  6. ALLOWS member nations to monitor inmates who are taking advantage of the services listed above in order to maintain institutional security and order, except as otherwise regulated by extant or future international law.
  7. OBLIGATES all nations to additionally provide detainees with:
    - a. Conditions, privileges, and rights that are no worse than those accorded to convicts who pose a similar risk to institutional safety and security.
    - b. Notification of the reason for their detention.
    - c. Access to legal documentation relevant to their trial, in a form accessible to the detainee.
    - d. The right to prepare for their own defense.
  8. OBLIGES member nations to provide oversight of convict and detainee care beyond that exercised by the direct management of the correctional institution
  9. GRANTS all detainees and convicts the right to have appeals of conditions of detainment heard by oversight institutions specified in clause 8.
  10. FORBIDS member nations from arranging to house their detainees and/or convicts at facilities in outside nations for the purposes of evading compliance with this resolution.

~~~~~  
 #195 Repeal "Habeas Corpus Act" #190

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

APPLAUDS the aim of protecting individuals from unreasonable detainment practices.

REALIZES, however, that the specific time limits listed within the resolution's text may risk the safety and prosperity of WA member nations; for example:

1. Clause 1 may require WA member nations to criminalize otherwise non-criminal offenses for the purposes of public safety.
 - a. Government-provided child protective services would be severely limited to a maximum of 6 hours per 7 day period, due to shortcomings in GAR#19, Child Protection Act, in combination with GAR#190. This limit would apply to, for example, children who are removed from their homes due to suspicions of parental/guardian abuse.
 - b. Non-criminal detainment of intoxicated individuals is limited to a maximum of 6 hours per 7 day period. This may not be sufficient to allow individuals to be held for the duration of their intoxication.
 - c. Six hours of administrative detainment for illegal immigrants may be insufficient to accurately determine where such individuals originated from prior to their deportation.
2. There are no exceptions granted for Clauses 1 & 2 with regards to "special circumstances."
 - a. Some suspects may be considered a "flight risk" if they are not detained while sufficient evidence is collected and compiled for the purposes of charging them with a crime. This process may take longer than the maximum time allowed.
 - b. Some crimes, such as terrorist attacks or serial killings, may be especially complicated, which would require additional detainment time before charges can be formally filed. Such a circumstance is outlawed.

DETAILS that Clause 6 outlaws any detainment for criminal offenses that are only punishable by a fine, which may require WA member nations to change their penal code to include the possibility of jail time for such offenses.

QUOTES the following line in the resolution's text, which reads: "CLARIFIES that nothing in this resolution shall be interpreted as prohibiting any of the following," and

SPECIFIES that the aforementioned phrasing does not in any way exempt the following items from any of the preceding clauses of the resolution. Therefore, "Involuntary psychiatric commitment" and "Medical quarantines" are not prohibited but are limited, such that they are only allowed for up to 6 hours within 7 days in the absence of criminal suspicion. As a result:

1. Individuals who undergo “involuntary psychiatric commitment” must be treated and released after 6 hours. Most psychiatric treatments take multiple days, if not weeks or months, to be fully effective. This 6 hour limit prevents WA member nations from providing effective treatment to these individuals.
2. An individual cannot be “medical(ly) quarantine(d)” for more than 6 hours. This negates the quarantining efforts as, even with appropriate treatment, individuals will typically remain contagious after such a short period of time.

NOTES that Clause 12 unintentionally bans all medical quarantines for infections that are not at risk of causing a pandemic but do have the potential to cause widespread harm within a limited geographic area, even though such quarantines may be in the best interests of overall public health.

HOPES that an improved version of the Habeas Corpus protections will be considered by this Assembly.

REPEALS GAR#190, Habeas Corpus Act.

~~~~~  
 #196 Freedom of Information Act

*Emphasizing* the importance of openness, transparency and accountability in government,

*Believing* that every citizen should have access to the official documents and records of their government, within reason,

The General Assembly,

1. *Mandates* that all World Assembly (WA) member nations release any official government documents or records requested by their citizens at minimal or no charge;
2. *Clarifies* that WA member nations may fulfill these obligations either on a per-request basis or through the general availability of one or more publications containing this information, or some combination of the two, so long as the information remains easily and readily accessible;
3. *Permits* WA member nations and the WA itself to place restrictions on the release of official government documents or records based on reasonable, legitimate and non-arbitrary criteria, such as the protection of privacy or national security interests;
4. *Requests* that WA member nations redact information from documents or records restricted under the above clause rather than prevent their distribution to the public;
5. *Requires* WA member nations to implement a fair judicial appeals process where their citizens may challenge these restrictions.

~~~~~  
 #197 Banning Extrajudicial Transfer

THIS WORLD ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the loophole in international law regarding human rights, a loophole which allows for human rights to be violated by member nations by the simple transfer of individuals outside of WA territory.

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the treaties, alliances, and other associations made between WA and non-WA nations that could provide the means and opportunity for such violations to occur.

HEREBY bans in all member nations the willful, knowledgeable transfer of any individual from a member nation to another jurisdiction by an individual, organization, or member state for the purposes of denying or violating any of the political or civil rights that are guaranteed to that individual in the jurisdiction of the member state by law.

URGES member nations to take action to, in a way compatible with national security interests, the interests of the individual(s) involved, applicable law, and practicality, restore those rights that were denied due to the transfer with the consent of the individual in cases in which such a transfer has taken place prior to the enactment of this resolution.

~~~~~  
 #198 Preventing Multiple Trials

RECOGNIZING the significant financial and psychological burden that criminal trials cause to innocent defendants.

DEPLORING the practice of trying individuals repeatedly for a single offense without valid justification,

NOTING the potential for governments to use multiple trials as a means of harassing defendants.

SEEKING to create a balance between preventing unjustified multiple trials of individuals while allowing nations to ensure justice through fair retrial,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. DEFINES "retrial", for the purpose of this resolution, as a prosecution-initiated re-trial of a defendant after a final verdict was previously passed on a legal case based on substantially the same alleged actions as the previous verdict.

2. OUTLAWS retrials except where significant and compelling miscarriages of justice can result from allowing the verdict previously reached to stand, such as when proper legal procedure was not followed in the course of the previous trial.
3. MANDATES that each member nation shall independently determine, for their nation's legal system:
  - a. Specific circumstances, which qualify as significant miscarriages of justice, under which retrials are allowed.
  - b. A reasonably low limit on the number of such retrials.
4. FORBIDS retrials under all circumstances within a given nation except as allowed under clause 3.
5. REQUIRES defendants to be provided with
  - a. Written notification of the decision to seek a retrial and the reasons for doing so; and
  - b. the right to appeal, before an impartial judge, the decision to retry the case.
6. FORBIDS the filing of new criminal complaints on an individual based upon substantially the same facts as a previously concluded trial for the purpose of circumventing restrictions on retrials.
7. CLARIFIES that nothing in this resolution shall affect a defendant's right to appeal their conviction or sentence.

~~~~~  
 #199 Sustainable Fishing Act

The World Assembly:

AWARE that fish and other aquatic species are important sources of food, economic growth, and revenue for many nations and their people;

CONCERNED that many aquatic ecosystems are over-exploited;

WORRIED that without proper safeguards, populations of aquatic animals may be harvested out of existence;

CONVINCED that imperilling or extinguishing whole populations of aquatic life would cause serious ecological problems and bring disaster to the people who rely on those populations;

DETERMINED to ensure the long-term viability of aquatic populations within the jurisdiction of Member Nations and - to the extent possible - international waters;

HEREBY:

1. DEFINES "Overfishing" (for the purposes of this Act) as: "Harvesting a population of an aquatic species in a manner that is impossible for that population to support over time, resulting in an overall decline in the health of the population and imperilling its long term viability."
2. DEFINES "Maximum Sustainable Yield" (for the purposes of this Act) as: "The maximum number of individuals - possibly within specified ranges for age and size - that can be harvested from a population without resulting in Overfishing."
3. DEFINES "Invasive Species" (for the purposes of this Act) as: "A species that is not native to a particular ecosystem whose presence has proven disruptive or harmful to the local ecology," and clarifies that actions taken to control Invasive Species do not fall under this Act's restrictions on Overfishing;
4. REQUIRES that Member Nations determine and publish the Maximum Sustainable Yield of aquatic species populations inhabiting their national waters and any international waters over which they have an internationally-recognized jurisdictional right.
5. PROHIBITS Overfishing in the national waters of Member Nations and in international waters over which Member Nations have an internationally recognized jurisdictional right.
6. REQUIRES Member Nations to prohibit Overfishing by their own people in all other waters if the other nations that harvest those particular waters agree to refrain from Overfishing in them as well.
7. ENCOURAGES Member Nations to prohibit Overfishing by their own people in all waters regardless of whether other nations agree to do so.
8. TASKS the World Assembly Science Programe (WASP) with the following duties: :[sic]
 - To provide Member Nations with any and all assistance they require to determine Maximum Sustainable Yield of aquatic species populations in their national, territorial, and jurisdictional waters;
 - To evaluate and determine the Maximum Sustainable Yield of aquatic species populations in unclaimed waters;
 - To propose plans for sharing international stocks among nations in a way that will prevent Overfishing of those stocks.
9. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member Nations to work collaboratively with other nations to manage international and migratory aquatic species populations in a way that ensures their long-term sustainability.
10. CLARIFIES that Member Nations may temporarily permit Overfishing in order to meet the needs of an emergency, *so long as* (a) Overfishing is permitted only to the extent necessary to meet the emergency, (b) no

populations are reduced to levels from which they would be unable to recover (in the WASP's opinion), and (c) the Overfishing period is followed by a period in which the targeted populations are allowed to recover.

~~~~~  
#200 Foreign Marriage Recognition Act

The General Assembly,

Recognizing civil marriage as a secular institution that exists in many, if not most, member states,

Realizing that people who are married often migrate or travel to different member states,

Believing that such marriages should remain valid in foreign member states and that those people should not be burdened with having to remarry after moving to different member states,

1. Requires every member state to provide every foreign marriage that meets all of the following conditions the same legal recognition as a domestic marriage:

- a. The marriage was performed legally under the jurisdiction of a foreign member state, and that marriage remains legally valid in that same foreign member state;
- b. The marriage does not violate World Assembly law; and
- c. The marriage would be legally valid if it had been performed domestically;

2. Declares that marriage, as used in this resolution, refers to civil marriages (social unions of individuals provided legal recognition by governmental authorities) as well as other sorts of civil unions or civil partnerships of similar legal effect;

3. Further declares that member state, as used in this resolution, refers to member states as well as their political subdivisions; and

4. Affirms that this resolution has absolutely no effect on religious practices and that member states are not required by this resolution to recognize marriage or similar unions.

~~~~~  
#201 Habeas Corpus

The General Assembly,

BELIEVING that being detained unlawfully is a serious affront to an individual's liberty and right to freedom,

CONCERNED that some nations may not have the pathway of habeas corpus to rectify such illegal detentions,

CONVINCED that habeas corpus is a legal remedy that must be available to those who are detained,

Hereby

MANDATES that any individual detained by the state, or a state actor, shall have the right to appeal the legality of that detention before an impartial judicial body, or its equivalent, by oneself or through proxy;

DEMANDS that detention shall neither be arbitrary nor shall continue if deemed illegal;

REQUIRES that nations employ the usage of time limits on detention so as to avoid the unnecessary breach of an individual's liberty and right to freedom.

~~~~~  
#202 Convict Appellate Rights

The World Assembly,

CONSCIOUS of the possibility of innocents being wrongfully convicted of crimes which they did not commit,

BELIEVING that anyone wrongfully convicted of a crime should have a chance to appeal that conviction,

Hereby

DEFINES "convict" as a person who has been declared criminally responsible for one or more illegal acts,

DECLARES that all member-states shall create a legal mechanism by which convicts may appeal their conviction,

REQUIRES member-states to allow such appeals when one or more of the following is true;

- evidence has emerged that was previously unavailable which suggests the conviction was factually false,
- it can be shown that proper legal procedure was not followed in the course of the trial,
- there is reason to believe that the court decided a question of law incorrectly,
- there is compelling evidence suggesting improper bias on the part of the judge or jury,

PLACES the duty of deciding whether there are sufficiently compelling grounds for an appeal with the judiciary,

PROHIBITS the limitation or restriction of the right of convicts to appeal their convictions based on time passed since conviction,

AFFIRMS the right of member-states to grant broader appellate rights than those mandated by this resolution and to place a reasonable ceiling on the number of appeals that a convict may lodge.

~~~~~  
#203 Repeal "Nautical Pilotage Act" #104

The World Assembly,

RECOGNIZES the importance of ensuring the safety of travelers at sea.

BELIEVES that the term “pilotage”, which is left undefined in this resolution, is best defined as “the act of navigating a ship”.

ACKNOWLEDGES that effective pilotage is important for travelers due to the presence of underwater hazards which may cause ships to run aground or capsize.

NOTES that while oversight zones, defined as the sum total of “international waters that are known to be traveled annually by at least a small, but steady subsection of the traveling population”, are required to be “equipped with proper buoyage, lighthouse or mark systems as defined by the World Assembly”, no agency or member nation is held responsible for creating these navigational markers.

QUESTIONS the ability of member nation authorities to sufficiently protect pilotage “from harm, vandalism or theft” in international waters, as WA member nations lack jurisdiction over vessels originating from non-member nations.

POINTS OUT that, since authorities and citizens of member nations “do not have the right or duty to pilotage an area that is within an Oversight-Zone”, voyagers from member nations will, in international waters designated as "Oversight Zones", either have to engage unregulated pilots from non-member nations or alternatively sail without any form of pilotage whatsoever, thus paradoxically increasing the perils of sailing in oversight zones.

REPEALS GA Resolution #104.

~~~~~  
#205 Freedom to Contract

*The World Assembly:*

AFFIRMING that all people have a fundamental right to liberty, which includes the freedom to choose, think, and act as an individual within the confines of socially acceptable behavior;

CONVINCED that a person's freedom to voluntarily and willfully make agreements with others is an important part of their fundamental right to liberty;

BELIEVING that recognition of the freedom to form contractual agreements would improve and promote commercial and social interactions between and within world nations;

HEREBY:

1. DEFINES a "contract" for the purposes of this resolution as "an agreement between two or more persons containing specific terms that the parties intend to be legally binding and enforceable;"

2. DECLARES that any person who a member nation regards as competent to manage his or her own affairs shall be permitted by that nation to freely enter into binding contracts;

3. CLARIFIES that while a person must generally be permitted to contract freely, member nations - either individually or through collective WA action - may regulate certain contracts or agreements within their jurisdiction if doing so is necessary to meet some compelling public policy interest;

4. OBLIGATES Member Nations to provide an enforcement mechanism for valid contracts;

5. PERMITS Member Nations - either individually or through collective WA action - to establish reasonable rules regarding the form required for contracts, including whether certain contracts must be in writing, signed by the parties, and/or notarized by a government official.

~~~~~  
#206 Repeal “Delineation of Borders Act” #117

The World Assembly,

AGREEING that border dispute arbitration is an issue of the utmost relevance and importance,

APPROVING of the ideas and intent behind the Delineation of Borders Act,

NOTING that the Delineation of Borders Act does little other than create a committee, GABDO, with no legal authority,

DEEPLY AWARE that this lack of authority means hostile nations will likely continue to cause death and destruction due to disputed borders, regardless of GABDO's recommendations,

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the existence of the Delineation of Borders Act in its current state essentially blocks the creation of a body with some form of power which could help prevent unnecessary hardship and bloodshed as a result of disputes over borders,

Hereby

REPEALS GA #117, Delineation of Borders Act.

~~~~~  
#208 Resolving WA Trade Disputes

*Recognizing* the numerous benefits of international trade to the economies of all World Assembly member nations,

*Regretting* that trade disputes between member nations serve as a barrier to international trade, resulting in severe political and economic consequences,

*Believing* that it is therefore in the World Assembly's interest to establish an impartial mediation and arbitration body tasked with resolving international trade disputes,

*Realizing* that failing to do so would constitute a extreme hazard to national populations,

The General Assembly,

1. *Mandates* that all member nations involved in a trade dispute enter into independent bilateral or multilateral negotiations, as appropriate, for a reasonable length of time in order to make a good faith attempt to peacefully and amicably resolve the issue;
2. *Extends* the mandate of the World Assembly Trade Commission to include non-binding mediation and binding arbitration services for international trade disputes rooted in a member nation's violation of international trade law or its own national laws;
3. *Clarifies* that such mediation and arbitration may only occur:
  - a. with the initial explicit, uncoerced consent of all the member nations involved in the dispute, and
  - b. after any independent bilateral and multilateral negotiations have failed;
4. *Stipulates* that such mediation and arbitration must proceed as follows:
  - a. the World Assembly Trade Commission must assemble a mediation or arbitration panel, consisting of unbiased adjudicators with the required qualifications and experience to fulfill their duties,
  - b. the member nation which requested mediation or arbitration must present the panel with a legitimate allegation that a member nation involved in the dispute has violated international trade law or its own national laws, and that this violation is a chief cause of the dispute,
  - c. each member nation involved in the dispute may present arguments and evidence pertaining to this allegation to the panel, and must comply with any reasonable request made by the panel for evidence necessary to make an informed ruling on the allegation,
  - d. the panel will consider all evidence presented and present a ruling detailing whether the allegation is true, as well as any actions on the part of member nations required to remedy the issue,
  - e. any member nation involved in the dispute may appeal a recommendation or ruling by the panel, on the grounds that the evidence presented was improperly considered, to a separate appellate panel, which will release a final ruling or recommendation based exclusively on the evidence presented to the original panel;
5. *Authorizes* the World Assembly Trade Commission to impose any applicable financial penalties on member nations which consented to the arbitration process but refused to comply with a final ruling by an arbitration panel or its corresponding appellate panel, as appropriate.

~~~~~  
#209 WA Trade Rights

Regretting that World Assembly member nations often face harmful and unnecessary barriers in their trade with other member nations,

Emphasizing that these barriers ultimately serve as obstacles to the economic prosperity of all member nations,

Recognizing that these barriers therefore constitute a serious hazard to national populations,

The General Assembly,

1. *Grants* the following rights to each member nation:
 - a. the right, for a good or service originating from said nation, to receive the most favourable trade preference from any other member nation that said other nation grants to any other member nation for the same type of good or service,
 - b. the right, for a good or service originating from said nation, to have applied the same taxes or regulations by any other member nation that said other nation applies to the same type of good or service of domestic origin, at least once the good or service has legally entered that nation,
 - c. the right to create or maintain existing free trade areas or customs unions, so long as such areas or unions ultimately lower trade barriers between their members, not raise trade barriers for non-members;
2. *Clarifies* that member nations may suspend their individual responsibilities under the above provision in the following cases:
 - a. in the event of a significant disparity in labour, environmental or human rights standards, or to ensure reasonable quality control on goods and services, but only if such a suspension does not constitute discrimination between goods and services from different member nations with similar issues,

- b. to apply domestic subsidies, or to protect domestic industries against a discriminatory subsidy applied by another member nation, so long as any retaliation in the latter case is directly proportional to the original subsidy,
- c. to protect vital national security interests during serious international disputes or times of war, or
- d. to develop any other additional reasonable and appropriate trade regulations that are consistent with the goals of this resolution, as well as the interests of sustainable development and poverty reduction, either unilaterally through domestic legislation or collectively through World Assembly resolution.

~~~~~  
 #210 Repeal ““Numismatics Appreciation Act” #56

The General Assembly,

COMMENDING the intentions of General Assembly Resolution #56, insofar as it aims to preserve the monetary culture of member nations;

DISPUTING, however, that the currency of a nation is a "monumental part of [its] history," as well as the notion that "cultural heritage and tradition can be preserved through the safeguarding of each nation’s currency;"

ASSERTING that the amount of resources allotted[sic] to preserving one miniscule aspect of a nation's history, as provided in GAR#56, is superfluous;

ACKNOWLEDGING that GAR#56 states, in relevant part:

*4. Obligates each World Assembly member nation to regulate the buying and selling of coins and banknotes;*

REGRETTING that clause four contravenes the intended purpose of the resolution by creating an opt-out for unwilling nations due to a lack of mandatory regulations, aside from the requirement that "World Assembly member nations [regulate] the buying and selling of coins and banknotes," to any degree in which they find acceptable;

CONSIDERING it to be unnecessary for the World Assembly to regulate the trade of currency, as standard market price determination is more effective than an international grading system established by WANA;

CLARIFIES that nations may still create establishments dedicated to the preservation of their currencies, notwithstanding the passage of the repeal;

FURTHER CLARIFIES that General Assembly Resolution #56 does not prevent one-world currencies, nor does it involve itself in economic mediums of exchange, aside from items that are collected privately for cultural or personal reasons;

Hereby,

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #56, "Numismatics Appreciation Act."

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 #211 Repeal ““On Expiration Dates” #149

The General Assembly,

COMMENDING General Assembly Resolution #149, On Expiration Dates, for seeking to ensure safety among consumers of perishable goods;

DISAPPOINTED, however, that GAR#149 states, in relevant part:

CHARGES any distributor of any necessity to attain an accurate and average prediction of how long each and every necessity that they distribute will last until it degrades to a level of quality at which it will directly "lead to the deprivation of any sort of bodily activity that is required for the extension of [one's] lifetime;"

NOTING that the resolution in question is flawed, inasmuch as it only requires that products display how long such a product lasts on average before spoiling, while failing to require the above said items to display the date in which the product was manufactured;

REGRETTING that such a loophole renders the entirety of the resolution useless, and even detrimental, as it allows manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to deceive consumers as to when the product is to expire;

FURTHER NOTING that GAR#149 requires all items, regardless of whether an expiration date is necessary or practical, to display such labels on the products;

BELIEVING the aforementioned resolution to be irrevocably flawed;

Hereby,

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #149 "On Expiration Dates."

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 #212 Repeal ““Nuclear Power Safety Act” #204

The World Assembly:

NOTING that General Assembly Resolution #204, "Nuclear Power Safety Act", establishes the Nuclear Energy Safety Commission (NESC) and its duties but does not require nations to comply with its recommendations;

REGRETTING that the NESC's sole mandate is to recommend that member-states implement measures already required under extant international law such as GA#60, "Nuclear Disaster Response Act" and GA#105, "Preparing for Disasters";

NOTING that GA#60 already mandates that member nations take specific measures to deal with nuclear crises;

RECOGNIZING that GA#105 already requires member states to inspect nuclear facilities for safety reasons;

FURTHER NOTING that GA#7, "Workplace Safety Standards Act" already establishes guidelines for safe work environments, as well as protocols for individuals who have to handle hazardous materials;

FRUSTRATED by the oversights of the author of GA#204 regarding the above legislation as well as the potential dangers created by GA#204 as follows:

- APPALLED that GA#204 allows energy corporations and national nuclear energy industries to pick and choose guidelines that suit their corporation's or nation's needs without regards to civilian safety;
- WORRIED that in order to maximize energy output and profits, nuclear energy industries will cut corners, exposing workers and civilians to the many dangers of nuclear radiation;
- TROUBLED that the mandate that member nations "follow adequate building designs" to construct nuclear power plant facilities allows nuclear energy industries to use older, more hazardous plans deemed as "adequate";
- ANXIOUS that nations are required to "establish procedures and arrangements to maintain safety and stability", but are not required to update these procedures on a regular basis;
- FRIGHTENED that the same mandate does not give any real form of direction and thus gives nuclear energy industries the freedom to implement potentially inefficient and non-protective safety codes;

CONCERNED also that GA#204 defines nuclear power as "the use of sustained nuclear fission to generate heat and do useful work", thereby excluding other forms of energy generation by nuclear processes, such as nuclear fusion, from safety regulations;

HOPING that any future resolutions related to the safety of nuclear power address these issues and properly take previous World Assembly legislation into account;

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #204: Nuclear Power Safety Act.

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#213 Privacy Protection Act

The General Assembly,

Believing that each and every person has the right to keep certain affairs private,

Recognizing that a void in international law currently exists with regard to this matter,

Seeking to provide basic protection of the right to privacy for the good of all peoples,

1. *Declares* that every person has a right to privacy that extends to all lawful actions that occur out of public view and to all lawful actions, places, and other matters for which a subjective expectation of privacy and a reasonable, or objective, expectation of privacy exist;

2. *Prohibits* infringement on the right to privacy by member states, their political subdivisions, and all state (governmental) actors thereof within their respective areas of jurisdiction subject to this resolution and past and future;

3. *Affirms* that this resolution does not protect privacy with regard to unlawful actions (or matters) and actions that occur within public view;

4. *Further affirms* the legality of the following under the law of this Assembly as not infringing on the right to privacy:

- a. Conducting or attempting to conduct a legal arrest or pursuing a criminal suspect;
- b. Conducting a search or seizure with a warrant or similar authorization because of a possible legal violation by the person or possibly involving the person who is being searched, whose property is being searched, or whose property is being seized;
- c. Conducting a search or seizure without a warrant or similar authorization because a compelling public interest exists (for example, there is an imminent threat to public safety);
- d. Monitoring or conducting legal surveillance of a criminal suspect or an associate;
- e. Requiring that a person testify about something that is private when violations of the law are suspected or during the course of a lawful trial;

5. *Allows* persons to waive their privacy rights so long as uncoerced and informed consent is provided;

6. *Clarifies* that reasonable, or objective, expectations of privacy might vary regarding similar actions, places, or other matters in different jurisdictions because of differences in culture and so forth;

7. *Notes* that this resolution provides only minimum protections of the right to privacy and that member states themselves or this Assembly may enact greater protections of the right to privacy than what is provided in this resolution; and

8. Expresses the openness of this Assembly to further debate and consideration of legislation regarding privacy rights in more specific areas, especially for circumstances in which the rights and obligations of the individual are unclear or unassured.

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#214 Repeal "Intangible Cultural Heritage" #207

The General Assembly,

ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of protecting and preserving cultural customs and practices;

BELIEVES that specific forms of intangible cultural heritage, while not strictly harmful to national populations, should be reasonably restricted in the interests of public morality, the rights of others, economics and development, national security, or other compelling reasons;

HIGHLIGHTS that the resolution in questions prevents member nations from compelling their citizens to obey pre-existing laws if such laws contradict any form of culture, regardless of the more important concerns outlined above, so long as such "culture" doesn't cause damage to society as a whole;

OUTRAGED that such a resolution may prevent further international legislation on topics such as animal cruelty and abuse, or others practices that may be considered barbaric, but are included in the definition of "intangible culture;"

CONCLUDES that such a resolution, while meritorious in its intent, causes much more harm than good;

Hereby,

REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #207 "Intangible Cultural Heritage."

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#215 Repeal "Organ and Blood Donations Act" #175

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

REALIZES that repealing GAR#175, "Organ and Blood Donations Act," *will not* outlaw organ and blood donations and transplants within WA member nations,

BELIEVES, additionally, that the shortcomings of the resolution require its repeal in order to allow WA member nations to most effectively perform life-saving organ and blood transplants.

HIGHLIGHTS the wording of Clause 7, which states: **Forbids transplantation or transfusion of infected and/or diseased blood, organs, tissues, or components thereof from one person (a donor) to another person (a recipient).**

RECOGNIZES that the wording of this clause does not allow for any flexibility with regards to such transplants, even if such a transplant would be consented to by the prospective recipient.

UNDERSTANDS that some infections, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), and Hepatitis B & C (HBV & HCV) may be spread from donor to recipient during a transplantation or transfusion process, which means that individuals with these diseases shall be considered "infected and/or diseased" under the terms of this resolution.

DETAILS the following:

- CMV is a disease that may affect a substantial portion of a given nation's population.
 - a. CMV-positive blood and components can be safely transfused into otherwise healthy recipients, even though such transfusions are likely to spread the disease to CMV-negative recipients.
 - b. CMV-positive organs and tissues can and have been transplanted safely to CMV-negative recipients in need when associated with appropriate anti-viral treatments.
- Hepatitis B (HBV), Hepatitis C (HCV), and Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) viruses are diseases that affect varying amounts of individuals within a given population.
 - a. HBV, HCV, and HIV-positive donors can and have successfully donated organs to a recipient who tests positive for the same disease that they have.
 - b. Many individuals who are in need of organ transplants may be willing to take an organ that is HBV, HCV, or HIV-positive as receiving an organ would prolong their life even if they were to contract a new disease in the process.
- Clause 7 "forbids" the transplantation of organs from individuals who test positive for CMV, HBV, HCV, and HIV, which means that each of the above examples are currently prohibited under WA law.

REGRETS that the unfortunate wording of this clause does not allow for flexibility in the handling of donations and transplants, which prevents member states from instituting common-sense practices that do not harm public health and may provide a net benefit for individual patients.

LAMENTS that the scarcity of resources available for transfusion and transplantation is adversely impacted by this resolution and increases the possibility that those patients in need of an organ transplant will die prior to receiving an organ that can save their lives.

DECLARES that individual recipients, in coordination with informed recommendations from their health care provider(s), should be allowed to give their informed consent for such procedures that are outlawed by this resolution.

HOPES that the WA will consider future legislation on this subject to rectify the aforementioned flaws while still assuring the safety and availability of blood, blood components, organs, and tissues in order to save lives of individuals in all WA member nations.

REPEALS GAR#175, "Organ and Blood Donations Act."

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#216 Repeal "Stem Cells For Greater Health" #49

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

DECLARES that repealing GAR#49, "Stem Cells for Greater Health," will not prohibit stem cell treatments in WA member nations.

RECOGNIZES the shortcomings of this Resolution, which include:

1. The emphasis it places solely on stem-cell research:
  - a. A broader base of support for innovative medical research may improve the overall health and well-being of individuals within WA member nations.
  - b. Some nations may have access to technology that is more advanced than stem-cell research, which limits the usefulness of this resolution.
2. The requirement with regards to the WHA funding and conducting research into stem cells alone prevents the WHA from focusing its resources towards the most promising and effective research. Instead, the WHA is required to use their resources on stem cell research even in the face of technological advances which may make stem cell research obsolete.
3. The failure to ensure patient access and/or affordability of stem cell treatments resulting from the research and development covered in this resolution.
4. The automatic inclusion of "**All breakthroughs and developments ... into the Public Domain**" through this resolution waives the intellectual property rights of those who make groundbreaking discoveries and may also discourage, or at least slow, the development of new innovations.

REGRETS the lack of sufficient and necessary regulations and/or guidelines when harvesting stem cells as the resolution only states that "**Stem Cells must be harvested in the most humane and least destructive way possible.**"

NOTES that:

1. Consent - specifically uncoerced, informed consent - should be obtained from the donor or legal guardian of stem cell tissue, which is not required within this resolution.
2. Stem cells should be harvested as effectively and efficiently as possible, while minimizing the risk to the donor.
3. Demand for stem cells may have increased as a result of this resolution, which in turn may have resulted in unethical methods of stem cell harvesting and/or the exploitation of stem cell donors.

BELIEVES that individuals and/or private organizations that discover new stem cell innovations should retain their intellectual property rights for a period of time, in accordance with other international laws on the subject.

ACKNOWLEDGES that the World Assembly has previously affirmed the freedom of choice with regards to medical treatment and the right to medically essential drugs and treatment.

LAMENTS, however, the lack of sufficient protections for donors of stem cells within the text of this resolution.

UNDERSTANDS that this resolution is not only flawed and insufficient but may also serve as an impediment to the development of new innovations in medical technology and treatment.

ENCOURAGES the World Assembly to consider future legislation in order to promote the development of effective, cutting edge technologies in the fields of health and science.

REPEALS GAR#49, "Stem Cells For Greater Health."

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#217 Biomedical Donor Rights

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

BELIEVES that all individuals should be accorded specific rights and protections under WA law.

REALIZES that many live donors of biomedical tissues often are donors for altruistic reasons and may receive no personal benefit from the procedure.

WISHES to ensure that donors of biomedical tissues shall not be exploited or discriminated against in any way throughout the donation process.

SPECIFIES that "biomedical tissues" shall include, at minimum, the following:

1. Blood and blood products, such as platelets and plasma.
2. Organs, such as the kidneys, liver, and heart.
3. Stem cells, such as embryonic stem cells, those found in the bone marrow and the umbilical cord, and other adult stem cells.

DETAILS that "biomedical procedures" shall include, at minimum, the donation, harvesting, transplantation, or transfusion of biomedical tissues.

DECLARES that prospective donors of biomedical tissues shall not be discriminated against without a valid medical rationale, such as blood and tissue typing or the presence of a dangerous contagion.

REQUIRES that the donation process for biomedical procedures shall involve:

1. Techniques that are as humane as is practicable using appropriate sterile technique for the procedure in question.
2. Testing and typing of the donor and donated biomedical tissues in order to:
 - a. Ensure that the donor, if a living donor, is healthy enough to undergo the donation procedure.
 - b. Determine whether or not a disease or infection is present in the biomedical tissue.
 - c. Simplify the matching of donated biomedical tissues with recipients so as to minimize negative transfusion reactions, biomedical tissue rejection, and the transference of disease or infection.

MANDATES that prospective donors shall be given all medically relevant facts regarding the biomedical procedure prior to obtaining their uncoerced, informed consent.

1. A legally completed advance health care directive (e.g. living will) shall be followed in order to respect the wishes of the individual in question.
2. In the absence of a legally completed advance health care directive, WA member nations may permit an individual's legal guardian or next-of-kin to provide uncoerced, informed consent on behalf of a donor in the event that the individual in question is under the threshold of majority or is otherwise unable to understand the information in question.

RECOMMENDS that individual WA member nations adopt an opt-out system for biomedical tissue donation from irreversibly "brain dead" donors, in the absence of a legally completed advance health care directive.

DECREES that the medical staff that determines whether or not an individual is irreversibly "brain dead" shall not include members of the transplant staff and shall not be influenced to provide false declarations that an individual is irreversibly "brain dead."

PERMITS individual WA Nations and their health care systems to delay or defer donation of biomedical tissues due to a donor's co-existing medical condition, which may place a potential recipient at risk; if such a medical condition exists, WA nations are urged to make all reasonable attempts at treatment so as to allow the donation to occur.

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#218 Biomedical Innovation Org

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

UNDERSTANDS that despite the many advances that have been made in medical technology, there are still medical conditions in need of a cure or better treatments.

BELIEVES that, to better assure the health and wellness of citizens living in WA member nations, the World Assembly should work to facilitate the further development and innovation of medical technology and treatments.

SPECIFIES that "biomedical tissues" shall include, at minimum, the following:

1. Blood and blood products, such as platelets and plasma.
2. Organs, such as the kidneys, liver, and heart.
3. Stem cells, such as embryonic stem cells, those found in the bone marrow and the umbilical cord, and other adult stem cells.

ENCOURAGES all WA member nations to pass laws to facilitate and encourage the innovation of new treatments involving biomedical tissues.

CREATES the Biomedical Innovation Organization (BIO) within the World Health Authority (WHA), which will be tasked with:

1. Coordinating research on treatments involving biomedical tissues conducted within WA member nations, including the sharing of findings and breakthroughs on an international level.
2. Including research data for biomedical innovations as a part of the Database Of Clinical Treatments Under Study.
3. Ensuring that WA member nations appropriately submit patents for biomedical innovations as a part of the Universal Patent Archive.
4. Developing and distributing an effective and inexpensive test for testing biomedical tissues for any disease or infection prior to transplantation to a recipient.

RECOMMENDS that studies involving biomedical tissues include a control group of some nature.  
INSTRUCTS the WHA to allocate an appropriate portion of their budget to assist with the engineering and international implementation of a low-cost and effective system for storing and maintaining previously donated biomedical tissues within WA member nations. This system shall include, at minimum:

1. Medically relevant details with regards to the results of the typing and testing that has been done.
2. Procedures to prevent the unintended or incorrect transplant or transfusion of biomedical tissues (e.g. the wrong biomedical tissues, etc.)

ESTABLISHES the Biomedical Education Organization (BEO) within the WHA, which shall develop educational programs highlighting:

1. The benefit to patients who are treated with biomedical tissues,
2. The details involved in donating biomedical tissues to be used for research and/or treatment, and
3. The importance of creating advance health care directives to ensure that one's own wishes are followed.

URGES all WA member nations to utilize such educational programs, or equivalents, to better educate their citizens regarding the aforementioned topics.

ARRANGES for the BEO to develop and provide Continuing Education courses for medical professionals throughout the multiverse in order to further the knowledge and expertise of practitioners in all WA member nations.

SUGGESTS that all WA member nations work, independently or collaboratively, to develop new systems, techniques, and technologies through which additional biomedical tissues shall be made available for transplant or transfusion.

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#220 Repeal "Child Protection Act" #19

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

APPLAUDS the aim of GAR#19, Child Protection Act, which is to protect children from abuse.

REGRETS, however, that shortcomings within this resolution cause it to fall short of successfully achieving this goal.

UNDERSTANDS that repealing this resolution will not prevent WA member nations from continuing their efforts to protect children within their borders.

ACCEPTS that physical and emotional abuse of children should be considered criminal acts within WA member states.

NOTES, however, that although this resolution states that "A child is entitled to ... not to be physically or emotionally abused" it fails to criminalize such actions.

FEELS that while giving children the right to not be abused is laudable, this resolution does not go far enough in working to prevent such horrific actions against children.

RECOGNIZES that this resolution's text also permits the continued abuses of children as Clause 3 reads: "A child has the right to remain with his or her parents or guardians, provided that articles 1 and/or 2 have not been violated".

OBSERVES that such wording, at minimum, permits WA member nations to leave abused children in the care of those who are abusing them until such abuse can be proven, which may result in children remaining with their abusers throughout the investigative process.

BELIEVES that children should be protected from those who are accused of abusing them throughout the investigative and judicial process.

REALIZES that the wording of the aforementioned Clause 3 means that children have a right to remain with their parents or guardians, which would include those who may be:

1. Detained in prison, for a crime unrelated to child abuse.
2. Fighting in a war in a foreign country.
3. Hospitalized for an extended period of time due to a severe illness or injury.

PROTESTS that this resolution clouds the issue of child protection rather than serving to clarify it through defining a child as "being under the age of consent or majority." The wording of this clause is ambiguous, and it may permit WA member nations to pick and choose which definition they wish to employ in a given situation, depending on what best serves their governmental interests, versus serving the best interests of the child.

HOPES for future legislation that comprehensively ensures the protection of children.

REPEALS GAR#19, Child Protection Act.
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#221 On Multilateral Trade Talks

*Recognizing* the value of international trade to national economies and populations,

*Seeking* to promote multilateral trade negotiations between all World Assembly member nations,

The General Assembly,

1. *Declares* that multilateral trade negotiations must be hosted at the World Assembly at least once every ten years, with the mandate of reducing protectionist measures between all member nations;
2. *Mandates* that the World Assembly Trade Commission provide any financial or logistical assistance that is reasonably required to host these negotiations;
3. *Requires* that all member nations send at least one qualified delegate to these negotiations;
4. *Further requires* that, during these negotiations, delegates make a good faith attempt to cooperate with other delegates in order to come to mutually beneficial agreements which are in the best interests of all national populations involved;
5. *Notes* that any agreement arising from these negotiations is binding on all member nations which consent to that agreement.

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#222 Prevention of Child Abuse

The General Assembly,

COGNISANT of the inherent innocence and naivety possessed by a child,

APPALLED that individuals may sometimes violate and/or take advantage of these attributes to further their selfish enterprises,

DESIROUS of a resolution where these natural attributes are protected and violations of the same result in swift retribution,

Hereby

DEFINES the following for the purpose of this resolution:

A child as any individual under the national threshold of majority, or equivalent,

A guardian as any individual that is legally accountable for a child, or the biological parent in nations where such definitions do not exist,

Child abuse as any and/or all of the following:

- i. the forcing of unwanted or nonconsensual sexual behaviour and/or desire upon a child,
- ii. the causing of excessive physical pain, injury or harm with a malicious intent, or through negligence, outside that which may occur from peer-to-peer bullying,
- iii. any deliberate act and/or behaviour which results in serious emotional and mental trauma in a child,
- iv. when a guardian deprives, intentionally or otherwise, a child of necessities such as care, nourishment, shelter, and/or healthcare on a long term or continuous basis, if that guardian is capable of providing such;

AFFIRMS that all children have the right, and expectancy, to be free from all forms of child abuse;

MANDATES that all acts of child abuse be criminalised;

REQUIRES nations to investigate fully, and to the best of their ability, all reports of child abuse;

INSISTS that such investigations be confidential, as well as respectful and impartial to the parties involved;

REQUIRES nations take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the victims of reported child abuse, both during and after such investigations;

FORBIDS the transport of children to a country not covered by this resolution for the purpose of contravening the articles of this resolution;

PROHIBITS the creation and/or distribution of materials without artistic merit depicting child abuse except for those which are needed for credible and genuine educational and research purposes, as well as for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse;

CLARIFIES that nothing in this resolution prohibits nations from enacting more stringent legislation on the subject of child abuse.

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#223 Transboundary Water Use Act

The World Assembly,

NOTING that certain surface water and groundwater resources, such as rivers and lakes, water basins, and aquifers are transboundary among nations.

CONCERNED that abuses committed by one nation on transboundary water resources could detrimentally affect the environment, economy, and well-being of neighboring nations.

AWARE that abuses may include, but are not limited to: Damming or diversion of rivers for irrigation or hydro-electric power generation, overtapping of aquifers, and discharge of urban wastes, industrial byproducts, and storm waters into rivers and lakes.

Hereby,

1) DEFINES, for the purpose of this Act, “Transboundary Water Resources” as water resources which are situated in part in different nations.

2) FORMS the Joint Water Resources Management Panel (JWRMP) to establish sustainable water use policies, cooperation protocols, and other regulations necessary to protect transboundary water resources,

3) ADOPTS the following articles to ensure that transboundary surface and groundwater resources are managed in-common and used sustainably.

Member nations shall:

Conserve, improve, and use transboundary water resources responsibly;

Mitigate any downstream hazards caused by upriver human activity;

Agree not to overlap, divert or dam transboundary water resources if the action causes significant harm to neighbouring nations;

Adopt measures to eliminate pollution from agriculture or industrial activities entering transboundary rivers and groundwater basins;

Ensure future development carried out on or near transboundary water resources will not cause lasting, adverse change to them; and

Allow neighbouring member nations to monitor the progress made in mutually agreed joint-implementation programs.

4) DIRECTS member nations to resolve disputes on transboundary water issues bilaterally or multilaterally, failing which, allows member nations to refer the dispute to JWRMP for arbitration with the consent of all parties involved.

5) CLARIFIES that member nations may:

Trade water rights so long as doing so is not detrimental to the public welfare or conservation goals; and

Enact more stringent environmental and water conservation laws than those stipulated by JWRMP.

6) AFFIRMS the importance of international cooperation and requests member nations cooperate with non-member nations on issues stated herein.

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#224 Promotion of Bee-Keeping

The World Assembly,

Happily aware that Bees not only play a major role in pollinating many species of plants, including quite a few species that are useful to people, but can also produce both honey and beeswax in quantities that makes their harvesting by people worthwhile,

Open to the fact that keeping one or more hives can therefore provide people with a useful supplement to their diets and incomes, as well as assisting the pollination of some local crops,

Not at all happy that some nations might, for one reason or another, play unnecessary restrictions on bee-keeping;

Enthusiastically urges all WA member nations to _

1. Legalise bee-keeping, without setting unreasonable limits on whereabouts keepers may allow their bees to roam;

2. Legalise both domestic and international trade in hives or swarms of bees, honey, beeswax, bee-hives, and other relevant goods;

3. Refrain from imposing unreasonably strict or petty regulations upon bee-keeping and the associated activities, and from taxing these matters at rates that would render them not worthwhile for the bee-keepers;

4. Recognise the legal right of people from adjoining nations to reclaim swarms of bees that those people owned within those other nations under those other nations' own laws but that have strayed or even been lured across the international border;

5. Ensure that training in bee-keeping and in the processing of the bees' products is available easily enough within their jurisdictions to meet the needs of any of their people who are interested in this possibility;

6. Discourage the reckless use of general-purpose insecticides, because those could harm bees (and other useful insects) as well as the 'pest' species that people actually want to get rid of;

Yearning to ease international trade in these goods, enacts that (subject to any restrictions imposed by earlier GA resolutions that are still in force) all WA member nations are required _

1. To allow the importation and exportation of any bees, bee-keeping equipment and/or products of bee-keeping of types whose possession would be legal within their borders, without unreasonably strict or petty regulation, subject to any restrictions that they apply to international trade in general in time of war or other national emergency, except as is genuinely necessary to prevent the spread of disease;

2. To limit any place customs duties, tariffs, or other taxation, that they place on the international trade in bees, bee-keeping equipment, and/or the products of bee-keeping, to levels that do not exceed taxation on the internal trade in such goods within their borders, except that if any imported goods received government subsidies within their country of origin at higher rates than equivalent goods are subsidised within the receiving nation then additional

tariffs may be imposed to balance that difference.

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#225 Repeal "Assistance Givers Protection" #106

Applauding the intentions of Ga #106 "Assistance Givers Protection,"

Seeking, however, to improve the quality of international law,

Believing that the resolution in question is poorly written,

Regretting that the ambiguity of its language precludes several of its clauses from being effectively enforced,

Recognizing that simply believing yourself capable of helping someone does not necessarily indicate capability to help effectively,

Notes that the resolution bars simple actions such as removing someone from harm's way, when doing so would be both warranted and acceptable.

Feeling that GA #106 unnecessarily ties the hands of nations who might be better arbiters of the merits of each individual case,

Emphasizes that harm resultant of negligence, even in the course of providing assistance, should still be actionable in civil court in at least some cases,

Accepting that most nations will pass their own laws on the subject without the interference of the World Assembly, Hereby repeals Ga #106 "Assistance Givers Protection."

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#226 WA Development Foundation

Recognizing that developing member nations often encounter significant difficulties in making capital investments and attracting foreign investment,

The General Assembly adopts the following resolution:

Article I: Mandate

1. The World Assembly Development Foundation is established, mandated with promoting socioeconomic development in developing member nations through foreign investment and international trade.

Article II: Development Strategies

1. The Foundation shall conduct extensive research relating to socioeconomic development in all developing member nations. All of the Foundation's research shall be released to the general public.

2. Based on its research, the Foundation shall create a comprehensive development strategy for all developing member nations, including as necessary:

a. capital investment projects designed to improve the infrastructure required to support future economic development and provide basic public services;

b. governmental reforms designed to promote good governance and remove barriers to foreign investment and international trade, including but not limited to austerity measures, balanced budgets, trade liberalization, privatization and deregulation, sustainable development programs, democratic reforms, improved respect for fundamental human rights, and increased spending on basic public services as appropriate; and

c. reasonable timelines for the completion of the aforementioned projects and reforms.

Development strategies shall be drafted with the full participation of all the major stakeholders in the subject nation.

Article III: Sovereign Loans Program

1. The Foundation is authorized to offer sovereign loans at its discretion to any developing member nation. Nations must have made a good-faith effort towards implementing the governmental reforms recommended by their development strategy, though the Foundation may allow exceptions during times of national emergency and economic crisis.

2. Member nations shall use these loans exclusively to implement the recommendations from their development strategy, though the Foundation may allow exceptions during times of national emergency and economic crisis.

3. Loans extended by the Foundation shall be entirely financed by willing member nations. The Foundation shall not be held liable in the event that a member nation defaults on a loan. A nation's share of all loan payments and influence on the Foundation's loan policy shall be proportional to the size of its contributions to the Foundation.

4. In general, member nations are encouraged to provide debt relief to other member nations during times of national emergency and economic crisis.

Article IV: Foreign Investment Insurance Program

1. The Foundation is authorized to insure any foreign investment in developing member nations at its discretion when available insurance is inadequate. The grounds for a claim are limited to currency inconvertibility, expropriation, war, terrorism and civil disturbance, breaches of contract, and governmental failure to honour financial obligations.

2. The Foundation shall charge premiums to investors sufficiently high to cover the risk of their investment and the expenses incurred in determining that risk.
3. The Foundation shall take any reasonable course of action to avoid bankruptcy, and must maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 10% at all times.

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#229 Access to Courts

The World Assembly:

CONVINCED that providing a system for resolving civil disputes is one of the primary purposes of government;

APPLAUDING the varied and admirable systems of civil justice that exist in every member nation;

AWARE that all civil justice systems have an attendant cost that is paid for by taxes, filing charges, and other court fees;

CONCERNED that court costs can be very expensive and that some individuals, because of their limited resources or means, may be unable to afford filing or court fees;

RESOLVED that an individual's socioeconomic background should not determine their access to justice, and that an individual should not be deprived of access to civil courts simply because they are unable to afford court costs;

Hereby,

1. DEFINES "court costs" for the purposes of this act, as "the costs and fees charged by a court (or other civil justice system) directly to a litigant for services rendered by the court." Examples of court costs include, but are not limited to: filing fees, service fees, court reporter charges, court transcripts, copying costs, and other similar expenses charged by the court.

2. ENCOURAGES member nations to fund their civil justice systems in a manner that completely avoids passing court costs directly onto litigants;

3. ENCOURAGES member nations to permit a successful litigant to recover the court costs they incur from the losing party;

4. MANDATES that if a member nation requires the payment of court costs, prior to the assessing those costs a litigant is entitled to request a cost waiver and/or deferment. Any individual whose request demonstrates that paying court costs would present a severe financial hardship, given their particular economic situation, shall be permitted to proceed with their case regardless of whether they have paid court costs.

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#232 Foreign Copyright Recognition

Recognizing that many World Assembly member nations use copyrights to promote creativity and to reward the authors of intangible works for their efforts,

Further recognizing that the efficacy of these copyrights is impeded by the failure of other member nations to recognize them,

Believing that foreign copyright recognition will make it easier for authors to market their works internationally, The General Assembly,

Defines "copyright", for the purposes of this resolution, as the set of exclusive rights granted to the author of an original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, including the right:

to reproduce, publish, publicly display, publicly perform, and create derivative works of the work;

to sell or license any of these rights to others;

to seek damages and injunction against any entity that infringes upon these rights; and

to extinguish any of these rights;

Further defines "foreign copyright", for the purposes of this resolution, as any copyright that is recognized by the member nation where the copyrighted work originated;

Mandates that all member nations recognize foreign copyrights for, at minimum, twenty years after the date of creation or publication of the work, or the period used by the member nation of origin of the copyrighted work;

Authorizes member nations to create reasonable limitations and exceptions to foreign copyrights, but only when such limitations and exceptions are clearly in the public interest and do not adversely impact the ability of a rightsholder to reasonably profit from any normal use of their work;

Encourages member nations to permit appropriate uses of copyrighted works without the permission of the rightsholder for the following purposes:

news reporting;

education, scholarship and research;

commentary, criticism, parody and satire; and

purely private copying of legally acquired copies of a work;

Clarifies that member nations are not required by this resolution to recognize the copyright of a work of domestic origin, nor the copyright of a work in violation of general restrictions on freedom of expression;
Further clarifies that nothing in this resolution should be interpreted as limiting the World Assembly from further legislating on copyright.

~~~~~  
#233 Ban Profits on Workers' Deaths

AWARE that in countries that allow international corporations, most of the time these corporations act as a force for good, providing employment and economic strength to the communities in which they operate;

FURTHER AWARE that, in order to maximize profits, international corporations may lawfully distribute their corporate subdivisions among many different countries to benefit from a multitude of variations on national subsidies, lower taxes, reduced bureaucratic overload, and so on;

APPALLED that some corporations and other employers can and sometimes do secretly buy life-insurance policies in their employees' names, designating the corporations themselves as beneficiaries, thus demonstrating to be more interested in their employees' deaths as a source of revenue than in their actual well-being;

DEPLORING such a practice;

DETERMINED to end it once and for all;

IT IS ESTABLISHED:

1) Defines, for the purpose of this resolution, "Dead peasant policy" as when an employer secretly buys a life-insurance policy in an employee's name, designating the employer itself as a beneficiary, collecting or expecting to collect benefits after the death of said employee.

2) The employee's free, fully informed, uncoerced consent shall be required for the validity of any life-insurance wherein her/his employer is a beneficiary. Other beneficiaries of the employee's own free choosing shall receive at least half the benefits of any life-insurance policy, present or former, in which the employer is or was a beneficiary.

3) To fire, burden, harass, penalize or pressure any employee for not listing her/his employer as a beneficiary of a life-insurance policy is forbidden.

4) Any employees, present or former, targeted by dead peasant policies have the right to have any and all personal documentation pertaining to participation in said policies fully disclosed and may seek and obtain the immediate annulment of such policies without let or hindrance; if an employee is deceased, that employee's heirs, if any, shall have the aforementioned right in lieu of said employee.

~~~~~  
#234 Freedom to Read and Learn

The World Assembly,

APPLAUDS past initiatives to build libraries and guarantee freedom of expression,

AFFIRMS that those advancements are of little value without the right to access knowledge,

RECOGNIZES that the World Assembly does not prohibit nor obligate member states to regulate or ban certain works, for example works advocating illegal acts,

Enacts:

No person shall be punished for reading, nor for enabling oneself and/or another to read, nor for acquiring knowledge and/or cultural enrichment from non-readable media or reading media adapted for individuals with disabilities, provided that the material was legally published with the intention that it be publicly available.

~~~~~  
#235 Child Firearm Safety Act

The World Assembly:

AWARE that many nations permit and/or encourage their citizens to keep firearms for various lawful purposes, including sport and family protection;

ALSO AWARE that firearms create a risk of serious injury and death not only for home invaders but for family members as well;

WORRIED that children, because of their youth and inexperience, are particularly susceptible to the risk of serious injury and death posed by firearms;

CONVINCED that many of the risks to children posed by firearms could be reduced by simple safety measures;

RESOLVED that member nations have an obligation to ensure that children are protected from the risks posed by firearms kept in their home;

Hereby,

1. DEFINES a "child" for the purposes of this Act as "any individual under the national threshold of majority, or equivalent;"

2. DECLARES that it is unlawful for an individual to intentionally provide a firearm to a child, or to negligently allow a child to access a firearm;
3. REQUIRES that any firearm kept or stored in the home of a child be secured in a reasonable manner to eliminate the risk of injury or death to the child;
4. CLARIFIES that notwithstanding the above provisions, it is not unlawful under this Act to provide a firearm to a child (or allow a child to access a firearm) if that child has received an education in firearm safety and proper use, and has demonstrated knowledge thereof;
5. CLARIFIES that notwithstanding the above provisions, it is not unlawful under this Act to provide a firearm to a child under proper supervision for the purposes of educating the child in firearm safety and proper use;
6. MANDATES that an individual who lives in the same home as a child, or who may regularly encounter a child, must demonstrate knowledge of proper firearm use and safety before acquiring a firearm; especially, knowledge of how to reduce the risk posed by a firearm to the health and safety of children;
7. AFFIRMS that nothing in this Act affects the ability of member nations to legalize or prohibit firearm ownership through national or international law.

~~~~~  
#238 Repeal "Marital Rape Justice Act" #231

The World Assembly,

DEDICATED to the defence of human rights, to the protection of equality, to the combatting of rape and to the administration of justice for all,

BELIEVING the target resolution was written with all of these goals in mind but that it fails to achieve any of them, CONCERNED the target resolution merely throws up legal barriers to marital rape without asserting a right to be free from it, thus failing to defend human rights,

APPALLED the target resolution orders the elimination of legal distinctions between instances of rape yet allows for authorities to discriminate in favour of victims of marital rape and against victims of non-marital rape when responding to accusations of rape, thus failing to protect equality,

ACKNOWLEDGING this discrimination was intended to allow for authorities to give due attention to cases of rape where the victim and perpetrator are living together,

NOTING this goal could be achieved without allowing general discrimination,

FURTHER NOTING this goal is not even achieved by allowing general discrimination, as the definition of marital rape excludes familial relationships and other relationships not established in legal contracts that could give the perpetrator just as much access to their victim in order to commit a repeat attack,

HORRIFIED such discrimination could lead to victims of non-marital rape having their accusations neglected or actively ignored in favour of victims of marital rape, thus failing to combat rape,

WORRIED the Act's definition of "marital rape" confuses the issue of marital rape, as some of the legal relationships included in the definition carry no connotation or expectation of sexual activity, while some relationships not established in legal contract do carry such connotations and expectations but are excluded from the definition,

AGREEING these failures were wholly unnecessary and prevent the target resolution from achieving the administration of justice for all,

CONVINCED their exclusion would have increased the efficacy of the target resolution and helped it achieve its goals,

DESIROUS of the opportunity to replace the target resolution with a more effective and comprehensive resolution without these failures,

Hereby

REPEALS GA #231 Marital Rape Justice Act.
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#240 Sexual Autonomy Guarantee

The World Assembly,

DEFINING "the right to sexual autonomy" as "the right to be free from unwanted sexual activity, to never be obliged to engage in sexual activity and to participate in sexual activity only with the free and informed consent of all parties to that activity",

CONVINCED that everyone has the right to sexual autonomy,

SEEKING to guarantee this right to every citizen of every member-state,

ACKNOWLEDGING that there exists a belief that a marriage contract, or equivalent legal document, or the existence of a similar relationship, represents a permanent and continuous state of consent to sexual activity,

WISHING to eliminate inequality between victims of rape while also preserving the practical capability to intervene in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the crime,

Hereby

GUARANTEES every citizen of every member-state the right to sexual autonomy without exception,  
DECLARES that consent to sexual activity may be withdrawn at any time before or during sexual activity,  
MANDATES that no marriage contract, or equivalent legal document, or the existence of any similar relationship, shall ever be construed as providing prima facie consent for sexual activity, nor shall any state or manner of dress, nor any behaviour perceived as "sexual provocative",  
PROHIBITS member-states from creating a legal distinction between sexual crimes which take place within a marriage, or similar relationship, and sexual crimes which do not,  
REQUIRES that all sexual crimes, and accusations of such crimes, receive the same level of attention as any other crime of similar magnitude and a response from legal authorities that is timely and appropriate to the circumstances of their execution, including efforts to protect the victim from a repeated attack by the perpetrator, regardless of whether the victim and perpetrator are in a marriage, or similar relationship, or not,  
STIPULATES that, with specific regard to protecting victims from repeat attacks, special care and attention must be given where a shared work, education or living space, or other factors, such as a familial or professional relationship, give the perpetrator a level of access to the victim that a random attacker would not have,  
ENCOURAGES member-states to establish education programs to correct misconceptions and misinformation about sexual crimes and to combat stigma against the victims of such crimes.

~~~~~  
#241 Repeal "Consumer Product Safety" #139

The General Assembly,

CONSIDERING the protection of consumers from potentially dangerous products to be a laudable goal;
OBSERVING that the Consumer Product Safety Council is given the authority to unilaterally declare a product unsafe, and thus illegal to import or export;
LAMENTING that no appellate system exists through which manufacturers can appeal a commercial ban on their product;
NOTING that GAR#139 states, in relevant part:
"DEFINES an 'unsafe consumer product' as any consumer product that can pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard or can injure a consumer while used properly and according to age / training / safety requirements;"
CONCERNED that the aforementioned definition may prohibit and, at minimum, unnecessarily restrict the commercial trade of common products such as matches, lighters, vehicles, electronic appliances, certain forms of medication, and firearms;
REGRETTING that the Consumer Product Safety Council is charged with seeking financial compensation and legal recourse from manufacturers that produce appliances such as the ones listed above, which will serve as a further financial disincentive for the production of such products;
DISPUTING the notion that GAR#139 "will promote a higher level of consumer safety on an international level, leading to a decline in injuries and deaths associated with consumer products," taking the aforementioned arguments into consideration,

Hereby,

Repeals General Assembly Resolution #139, "Consumer Product Safety."

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#242 Biological Warfare Convention

The World Assembly,

RECOGNIZING the inherently unpredictable nature of self-propagating weaponry such as biological weaponry,  
BELIEVING that it is contrary to the principles of this assembly to permit warfare of such an unreliable nature,  
RESOLVING that effective measures must be taken to ensure that such warfare is minimized

And to this end resolves;

1. "Biological agents" shall be defined as any disease-producing bacterium, virus, prion, or other microorganism with the capacity to be used effectively in an act of biological terrorism or biological warfare;
2. The use of biological agents as weaponry in any situation with the intentions of incapacitating, injuring, or destroying civilians populations, military personnel, or the environment is hereby prohibited;
3. Member nations shall take all measures necessary and practical in preventing the production, sale, or transfer of biological agents (and/or the components necessary in their construction) from their own nation

to another party, if the transfer process is considered to violate the intentions and provisions of this resolution;

4. The World Assembly Commission on Biological Agents (WACBA) shall be created within the World Health Authority (WHA), and is hereby tasked with the following:
  - a. To assist the civilian populations of member nations which have been subjected to the consequences of a biological attack by proportionally utilizing all appropriate resources provided by the WHA,
  - b. To assist the governments of member nations in creating effective bio-defense programs to ensure the safety of member nations against biological agents;
5. Member nations are further encouraged to take retributive measures, subject to limitations recognized by international law, against nations or groups that handle biological agents irresponsibly - for example, in excessively violent, destructive, or blatantly unnecessary ways;
6. Member nations reserve the right to stockpile biological agents for the purposes of research only, so long as they are in compliance with the provisions of this resolution; biological agents collected by member nations for purposes other than research shall be neutralized in a timely manner, and with as safe a procedure as possible;
7. Such research as mentioned prior shall be limited to the development of vaccinations, the creation of defensive measures or counter measures, or the development of medical treatments.

~~~~~  
#245 Repeal "First Responder Protection Act" #237

RECOGNIZING the important role first responders play in medical emergencies and their need for special protection,

ACKNOWLEDGING the laudable intention behind GAR #237 "First Responder Protection Act",

HORRIFIED that GAR #237 does not respect basic rights such as the right not to be convicted twice for the same crime as well as the right for due process and trial, raising concerns with regard to GAR #37 "Fairness in Criminal Trials",

APPALLED that the resolution bypasses national judiciary by requiring conviction without a trial,

REGRETTING the micromanaging nature of GAR #237, which extends as far as camera installations in ambulances,

CONCERNED that the resolution's description calls for "Medical personnel exclusively engaged in the collection, transport or treatment of the wounded and sick" to be "respected and protected in all circumstances", while "all circumstances" might include situations where First Responders may be unnecessary or even disruptive,

FIRMLY BELIEVING that the protection of First Responders is not a Human Right and indeed not an international issue,

DISAPPOINTED that a resolution was passed into international law by this body with such obvious flaws in both language and logic including - but not limited to -

1. A recursive definition of the term "First Responder",

2. The incorrect and confusing use of the word "define", making interpretation of the resolution's definitions difficult if not impossible,

3. Failing to properly criminalise the physical abuse of first responders, due to poorly-chosen wording,

HOPING that special protection can be given to first responders through national legislation without violating basic rights,

the WA General Assembly hereby REPEALS GAR #237 "First Responder Protection Act" [.]

~~~~~  
#246 Repeal "Vehicle Emissions Convention" #239

*Recognizing* that it is necessary to reduce vehicular emissions to reasonable levels,

*Nevertheless believing* that the flaws present in GAR #239, "Vehicle Emissions Convention" necessitate the resolution's repeal,

*Dismayed* that the target resolution ignores the law of diminishing returns by requiring nations to implement a progressive schedule for the reduction of emissions even if current emissions levels are already relatively low, which has the potential to cause substantial hardship to the automobile industry with little to no resultant environmental or health benefits,

*Concerned* that the target resolution also recommends that emissions be reduced by an arbitrary 75 percent regardless of current emissions levels,

*Lamenting* the target resolution's creation of the "International Vehicular Emissions Authority", a wholly unnecessary committee that is powerless to fulfill its mandate of ensuring compliance with the target resolution since it has no mechanism for doing so,  
*Confused* by the target resolution's requirement that the automotive industry set aside "proportionate funding" for the reduction of emissions, as the resolution does not state what the funding must be proportionate to,  
The General Assembly,  
*Repeals* GAR #239, "Vehicle Emissions Convention".

~~~~~  
#247 Rights of Crime Victims

The World Assembly:

Convinced that crime victims deserve a meaningful role in the criminal justice system;

Committed to affording crime victims the dignity, respect, and access to justice that they are due;

Resolved that criminal proceedings should be conducted to ensure a fair balance between the rights of crime victims and the rights of criminal defendants;

Hereby enacts the following provisions:

Defines the following terms for the purposes of this Act:

- "crime victim" as "a person who as part of a criminal prosecution is alleged to have suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm (actual or threatened) as a result of the criminal conduct of another, who is not simultaneously accused of criminal conduct of their own arising out of the same incident or occurrence." In the event that the crime causes the death or incapacitation of the crime victim, member nations may permit the crime victim's immediate family to exercise the rights afforded under this Act.
- "the accused," as "a person who has been formally charged with a crime based on probable cause that they have committed a criminal offense."
- "critical stage of the prosecution," as "any date or event at which a substantive or procedural element of the case is resolved or decided," including release hearings, hearings relating to the scheduling of trial, pre-trial evidentiary hearings, plea hearings, trials, sentencing, probation and parole hearings, and any other events deemed critical within the relevant national judicial system.

Mandates that member nations shall provide crime victims with the following rights:

1. Notice: crime victims shall be notified in advance of any upcoming critical stage of the prosecution, and shall be duly notified of any important developments in the case;
2. Participation: crime victims shall have the right to be present at any critical stage of the prosecution, to make a statement on the record, and to have that statement duly heard and considered;
3. Protection: crime victims shall have the right to reasonable protection from the accused throughout the criminal justice process, including but not limited to:
 - the right to prevent the accused from accessing the crime victim's address and personal identifying information without a court order,
 - the right to an order restraining the accused and known associates of the accused from harassing, threatening, stalking, or otherwise harming the crime victim,
 - the right to prevent the accused from directly contacting the crime victim outside the presence of law enforcement officers, and
 - the right to be tested at no cost for sexually transmitted infections and other serious communicable diseases if the crime victim may have been exposed to those illnesses during the commission of the crime;
4. Restitution: crime victims shall have the right to seek restitution from the accused through the criminal justice process or through an independent civil action;
5. Representation: crime victims shall have the right to exercise their rights in-person or through a personal representative or attorney. Member nations are encouraged, but not required, to provide crime victims with an attorney;

Urges member nations to provide crime victims with additional rights not enumerated above where those rights would serve the interests of fairness and justice;[.]

~~~~~  
#250 Repeal "Reduction of Abortion Act" #44

To People of the World Assembly:

**APPLAUDING** the author's intention of helping reduce abortion rates worldwide.

**APPALLED** that this resolution has been allowed to stand due to the fact that it has done nothing to reduce abortions.

**Examples from GAR #44:**

*STRONGLY URGES member states to research, invest in, and provide universal access to abortion reduction services*

*FURTHER ENCOURAGES member states to provide financial aid to pregnant individuals and parents to reduce or remove economic reasons for abortion and economic barriers to childbirth*

This resolution should have required the state to provide stated services if there ever was any real intent to reduce abortion. Also it only guarantees a right to information, but not the right to receive anything from a decision derived from such information.

**FURTHERMORE** Without requiring member states to provide all the options or guaranteeing this right to its citizenry; it opens the door to more abortions or unwanted births and/or pregnancies. Article 5, section A and Article 6 render this resolution useless due to if it is all ready[sic] banned in a member state, no assistance can or will be provided. It takes away what little power this Resolution had to begin with.

**ADDITIONALLY** Hopes future legislation can be passed that allows a universal right to choose.

**HEREBY** repeals GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION # 44

Reduction of Abortion Act, rendering it null and void.

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#251 Repeal “Physical Sites Protection Act” #244

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging the good intentions of GA#244,

Believing, however, that the vast assortment of sites in WA nations would be better handled by those individual nations,

Further insisting that the WA cannot begin to comprehend the cultural significance, nor regulate the use of innumerable sites that exist in WA nations,

Clarifying that man-made sites may become significant through their commercial use, and that banning such use would irreparably harm a site's cultural significance,

Insisting that the PHPC's interference in a nation's preservation could actually cause more harm to the site's integrity and value,

Noting the development of a culturally significant site may be tied directly to non-interference in its creation and maintenance,

Realizing that individual nations can protect their cultural heritage more efficiently and effectively than the World Assembly as a whole,

Considering the flaws present in the original resolution, and confident in the ability of WA nations to legislate on this issue individually,

Hereby repeals GA#244.
~~~~~

#252 Repeal “International Competition Law” #70

The World Assembly,

Cognizant of the intentions of GA#70 to reduce anti-competitive practices in the international market,

Admiring those intentions and lauding the efforts of the International Trade Administration,

Believing that the resolution in question has limited effectiveness, because it does not account for new or evolved anti-competitive practices,

Disappointed that the failure of foresight has led to the proliferation of many such practices worldwide,

Recognizing that the methods of regulation tasked to the International Trade Administration are excessively cumbersome,

Noting that the resolution seeks an international solution to the problems many national regulatory agencies face,

Understanding, however, that easing the burdens national regulatory agencies face in the pursuit of good business practices, rather than assuming those burdens, would be a preferable solution to those problems,

Believing that the World Assembly can work to ease those burdens and stop anti-competitive practices more easily without GA#70,

Hereby repeals GA#70.  
~~~~~

#253 Repeal “Freedom in Medical Research” #171

The General Assembly,

Realizing that Resolution 171, Freedom in Medical Research, says the following,

- *"Doctors, and other medical professionals that utilize controversial forms of treatment shall not be penalized by either the individual, post-procedure, or the government, unless fully informed consent was not acquired,"*

Regretting that this provision prevents patients from suing physicians who have harmed them while providing "controversial forms of treatment" and that it further prevents governments from prosecuting or removing the medical licenses of physicians who act negligently while providing "controversial forms of treatment," a phrase that the resolution never defines,

Believing that the patient, at least in some cases (which should be determined by law), is entitled to compensation for any loss or injury that he suffers at the hands of a physician, even if that patient did provide informed consent to the procedure that harmed him,

Opining that consent to a controversial procedure is not necessarily consent to every potential loss or injury that might result therefrom,

Suggesting that physicians who perform "controversial forms of treatment" and want to avoid lawsuits require the persons whom they are treating to sign contracts waiving the right to sue (see Resolution 205, Freedom to Contract) instead of relying on this Assembly to protect them from their own negligence or incompetence when they harm their patients,

Concerned that the provision quoted above unduly might restrict the authority of governments to regulate or to ban unproven medical procedures that are performed by charlatans and that are likely to cause severe harm or significant financial loss to patients and their families,

Noting that Resolution 171, Freedom in Medical Research, also says the following,

- *"Medicinal drugs, and other such substances shall visibly print the side-effects, ingredients, and the company in which the substance was produced on the vessel in which it's sold in,"*

Understanding that it is often impossible to fit an entire list of the ingredients and potential side effects of a drug on the label of the vessel and that it is more reasonable for the drug and its container to be accompanied by a separate pamphlet or booklet that contains a full list of ingredients and potential side effects in a font size that is large enough to read,

Worried, therefore, that the requirement that all side effects and ingredients be printed on the vessel is unreasonable,

Holding the position that Resolution 171, Freedom in Medical Research, is flawed for the aforementioned reasons,

Clarifying that the passage of this repeal does not prevent member states from enacting and enforcing their own laws to provide legal protection or immunity to physicians who offer and provide controversial or experimental forms of medical treatment,

Repeals Resolution 171, Freedom in Medical Research, thus rendering it null and void.

~~~~~  
 #255 Rights of Neutral States

The World Assembly,

REAFFIRMING that it is a right of states to refrain from conflicts that do not directly involve them,

BELIEVING that it is a responsibility of this Assembly to uphold this right,

And to this end resolves;

1. The term "neutral state" shall be defined as any state that has formally declared a policy of non-involvement, either in a specific conflict that involves one or more other states or in all such conflicts beyond its own borders (as 'general neutrality'), that has not participated in a relevant current conflict, and is in full compliance with the obligations of neutrals as listed in this resolution;
2. The term "belligerent" shall be defined as any state with armed forces involved in a relevant conflict;
3. The obligations of neutral states are as follows:
  - f. The state shall not allow any belligerent's forces to cross or remain within its lands, excepting as clause 5 of this resolution lists, to launch attacks from or through its territories, or to recruit therein, nor shall it be legal for its people to serve belligerents as mercenaries;
  - g. The state may not perform any actions within or against belligerents that this resolution forbids belligerents to perform within or against neutrals, except that it may use reasonable force to repel belligerent forces that are violating its neutrality;
  - h. The state must not sell or otherwise supply war materiel to a belligerent, or allow anybody within its borders to do so, or allow its agencies or businesses to transport war materiel for belligerents, or (except as any other WA law specifies) allow war materiel for belligerents to cross its territories;
4. The rights of neutral states are as follows:
  - a. Belligerents may not declare war or commit any acts of war against states neutral in the relevant wars, and no WA member may do so at all to states that follow 'general neutrality';

- b. Belligerents may not send armed forces into or across neutrals' territories, except as this or another WA resolution specifically allows;
  - c. Belligerents must not conscript people with a neutral's nationality into their service, unless that neutral state agreed before the war that those people also hold the belligerent's nationality;
  - d. Belligerents must not interfere with neutrals' international trade, except as any other WA law specifically allows;
  - e. Belligerents must not compel prisoners of war (POWs) to enter a neutral's territory with the express intent that those people be caught and interned therein;
5. The following individuals or groups of belligerent states have the right of free passage within the territories of neutral states and vice versa; furthermore, any states trespassed upon have the right and duty to intern any trespassing personnel until either the conflict ends or both sides agree to their release:
    - a. Accidental strays who intend on leaving immediately;
    - b. Warships that were in serious danger of wreck, for a reasonable time to have their own crew make repairs to improve seaworthiness (but not to improve specifically combat-related systems);
    - c. As members of diplomatic missions, within reason;
    - d. Casualties or POWs being repatriated with both belligerent sides' consent;
    - e. Escaped POWs;
  6. Member nations that form military alliances with any non-member nation must make full compliance with the provisions of this resolution by that ally a term of the alliance.

~~~~~  
 #256 Foreign Trademark Recognition

Recognizing that businesses often use trademarks to identify their goods or services,
Believing that international recognition of trademarks will reduce consumer confusion in the marketplace while rewarding businesses for producing higher quality goods and services,
 The General Assembly,

1. *Defines* "trademark", for the purposes of this resolution, as a group of words, a visual design, an auditory expression, or some combination thereof that is used to identify goods or services from a particular source;
2. *Further defines* "trademark right", for the purposes of this resolution, as the set of exclusive rights granted to a distributor of goods or services regarding the use of a specific trademark, including the right:
 - a. to use that trademark to identify goods or services from that distributor and to distinguish those goods and services from those of other distributors,
 - b. to seek damages from and injunction against any other entity using that trademark in conjunction with the distribution of similar goods or services,
 - c. to license any of these rights to others, and
 - d. to extinguish any of these rights;
7. *Further defines* "foreign trademark", for the purposes of this resolution, as any trademark for which a trademark right is recognized by the member nation where the relevant distributor is located;
8. *Mandates* that each member nation recognize the exclusive rights associated with foreign trademarks for as long as the relevant distributors actively make use of their foreign trademarks when distributing goods and services in that member nation;
9. *Authorizes* each member nation to create reasonable limitations and exceptions to the exclusive rights associated with certain foreign trademarks when such trademarks are:
 - a. merely descriptive of a product or service, or synonymous with a particular type of product or service,
 - b. deceptive or fraudulent,
 - c. confusingly similar to a trademark already recognized by that member nation, or to the name of another distributor or geographical location in that member nation, except when that trademark or that name was purposefully chosen to cause confusion in the marketplace due to its similarity with a foreign trademark,
 - d. in violation of general restrictions on freedom of expression, or
 - e. prohibited by any additional trademark regulations created by that member nation, so long as such regulations remain consistent with the goals of this resolution;
10. *Clarifies* that nothing in this resolution should be interpreted as requiring member nations to recognize domestic trademarks;
11. *Further clarifies* that nothing in this resolution should be interpreted as limiting the World Assembly from further legislating on trademarks.


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#258 Repeal "Invasive Species Response Act" #254

*The General Assembly,*

APPLAUDING the intent behind GA #254, "*Invasive Species Response Act*;"

YET CONCERNED with the resolution's heinous failure to adequately define invasive species to include all known species that can destroy non-native ecosystems upon introduction;

NOTING that the resolution's definition of invasive species as "any non-sapient plant or animal species posing a serious risk of rapid, uncontrolled, and detrimental population growth upon being introduced to a new environment" alarmingly disregards bacteria, archaea, protists and fungi as potential invasive species threats;

OBSERVING that the biological domains and kingdoms omitted from the definition all contain species that can be considered invasive and highly dangerous if introduced into a non-native habitat;

REGRETTING that the resolution's "international ban on the unregulated introduction of potential invasive species to nations" is impossible to enforce, because in most cases the introduction of a potential invasive species is by definition "unregulated" anyway;

SADDENED that the target resolution merely "*ENCOURAGES* cooperation between member-states and the World Assembly Science Program in identifying species with the potential to thrive in and dominate certain environments or cause extinctions of native species," making a great policy optional instead of mandating the policy - something that would help to control the spread of invasive species in all member-states;

Hereby REPEALS GA #254, thereby making it completely null and void.

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#260 Repeal "Access to Science in Schools" #48

Affirming the purpose of GAR #48, "Access to Science in Schools", namely to ensure that all students have access to a quality education in the sciences,

Noting that the target resolution requires that all schools that receive government aid include peer-reviewed science in their curricula,

Remarking that the term "school" includes institutions of higher learning,

Recognizing that many institutions of higher learning do not include peer-reviewed science in their curricula as it is irrelevant to the material being taught, such as:

- a. graduate schools teaching law and business,
- b. vocational schools teaching the vast majority of trades, such as locksmithing, piano tuning or tailoring, and
- c. arts schools teaching the visual or performing arts,

Emphasizing that in many nations, such institutions are attended exclusively by students who have already received substantial instruction in the sciences as part of their primary and secondary education, but who have ultimately chosen to specialize in another area,

Acknowledging that such institutions receive government funding in certain nations, placing them under the purview of the target resolution,

Concluding that the target resolution's requirements are completely impractical and inappropriate for such institutions,

Recommending that any replacement resolution simply mandate that all member nations provide students with a quality science education rather than micromanaging the affairs of particular schools,

The General Assembly,

Repeals GAR #48, "Access to Science in Schools".

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#262 Repeal "Rainforest Protection Act" #261

*Affirming* the purpose of GAR #261, "Rainforest Protection Act", namely to protect and preserve tropical rainforests,

*Nevertheless believing* that the flaws present in the target resolution necessitate its repeal,

*Disturbed* by the target resolution's ban on slash-and-burn agriculture in tropical rainforest areas, which fails to take into account that slash-and-burn agriculture:

- a. can be practiced in an ecologically sustainable manner and only causes environmental damage when insufficient time is allowed for vegetation regrowth, and
- b. is a necessity for subsistence farmers who would otherwise be faced with the prospect of starvation due to a lack of suitable farmland in forested areas,

*Troubled* by the target resolution's ban on mineral extraction in tropical rainforest areas when it causes any surface ecosystem damage, which fails to take into account that such damage may only be temporary and that the land can be restored to equivalent land capacity through replanting and soil replacement after resource extraction is complete,  
*Distressed* by the lack of an appeals process or even any established criteria for the Tropical Rainforest Protection Agency's determination of logging quotas, which allows the Agency to arbitrarily restrict forestry industries in World Assembly member nations without any accountability,  
The General Assembly,  
*Repeals* GAR #261, "Rainforest Protection Act".

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#263 Uranium Mining Standards Act

The World Assembly, noting its consistent efforts at bettering the environment for future and current generations;
Observing that the uranium mining industry plays a pivotal role in the economies of many member nations;
Concerned that whilst this industry is indeed of great importance to many member nations, this is often to ecological detriment;

Determined to ensure the least possible impact on the services this industry provides and the revenue it generates;
However refusing to allow this to take precedent over the often severe impact made on the landscape and environment;

Hereby;

i: Mandates that nations allowing uranium mining within their territory conduct an annual audit of each operational mine to ensure that basic radiation precautions are in place and being utilized.

ii: Charges all national governance with the responsibility of assessing operational mines for any issues relating to waste product disposal, radiation containment and structural integrity.

iii: Further requires all nations to conduct a survey on surrounding flora and fauna at potential mine sites and currently operational mine sites to ensure that the construction and resultant operation of the mine will not endanger nor has endangered any species in the general vicinity.

iv: Instructs nations who discover flora or fauna indigenous solely to the potential mine site to make documented efforts to relocate either the mine, or the relevant species to ensure that the species suffer as little impact as possible.

iv(a): In relation to mandate iv; should a nation be required to relocate a species they are required to coordinate these efforts with the Protection of Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) to ensure maximum efforts made at preservation.

v: Charges all national governments with assessing the areas directly around mining operations currently in progress and annually thereafter on all active mines, to ensure that no significant contamination of water supplies or soil has occurred and take all possible measures to treat and prevent the further spread of contamination if such is discovered.

vi: Re-establishes the Nuclear Energy Safety Commission (NESC) with the provision to assist nations with the testing requirements under this act should they require it.

vii: Directs the Nuclear Energy Safety Commission (NESC) to conduct these tests on behalf of nations and to give government mandates based off of these findings.

viii: Makes provision for nations to apply to the WA General Fund on the provision that they can show verified needs for assistance in order to conform to directives given by the Nuclear Energy Safety Commission (NESC) or by their own self audits.

ix: Empowers the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct any and all essential financial checks required to verify a nations[sic] economic requirements to conform to this act and to approve or deny funds appropriately.

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#264 Repeal "Language Preservation" #243

The General Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING the goal of resolution #243, which is to preserve languages,

NOTING that nations may have a large quantity of languages,

REALIZING such nations may be unable to record all languages,

SADDENED nations are required to interfere with languages lacking an alphabet, which may alter the language,

CONVINCED that some cultures would not like their languages to be recorded, for it is sacred to them and any interference made by the government would go against their beliefs,

ACKNOWLEDGING that some languages have an overwhelming amount of notable works of literature which have yet to be recorded, and recording these works is a task which may take many years of research,

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the term "notable works" used in the resolution is a vague term, as the resolution does not clearly state what makes a work of literature "notable",

BELIEVING the International Language Research Center is not needed to record the billions of languages, which already is an overwhelming task,  
HEREBY repeals GA #243[.]

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#265 Repeal "Animal Protection Act" #228

The World Assembly:

Praising the noble intent of the "Animal Protection Act"(GA#228),

Deploring however, that GA#228 is subject to many flaws and errors which make it more difficult to protect animals effectively,

Regretting that the resolution's limited definition of animals as only those species which are capable of experiencing "the unpleasant sensory experience associated with actual tissue damage" limits the capacity of that resolution to properly protect all domestic animals,

Further regretting that the restrictive definition of pain in the resolution does little or nothing to limit suffering nor does it completely prohibit non-painful abuse, including many forms of neglect,

Disagreeing that permanent responsibility for an animal should be so easily established without regards for the rights of temporary or transitory caregivers,

Understanding that GA#228's author surely meant to use the word "ancestor" rather than "descendant" in their definition of an owner, which would ensure the care of the children of a purchased animal,

Noting that the periods of time between PAWS Committee meetings are a detriment to the protection that committee is intended to provide,

Further noting that the need to hold meetings on a regular basis, or at the very least "as needed" is significant and would benefit any future resolution on this subject,

Believing that this resolution's many flaws make it a hindrance to the members of the World Assembly, rather than a boon,

Hereby repeals GA# 228, the "Animal Protection Act".

~~~~~  
#267 Sensible Limits on Hunting

The World Assembly,

Recognising the wide ranges of cultures and economic systems that exist across its member nations,

Aware that hunting wild animals for their meat (which is sometimes called either 'bushmeat' or 'game') and maybe for other reasons too is an important activity within some of those cultures and economic systems, and that some people actually rely on those hunts for their own survival,

Concerned that increases in national populations and easier access to hunting grounds may increase levels of hunting, and might also cause the extension of hunting to non-traditional prey species, which could seriously threaten the survival of local stocks or even entire species,

Noting that some meats and other goods obtained by hunting are traded internationally, and that increased populations and/or wealth in importing nations may also promote increases in hunting,

Concerned also that meat obtained by hunting may be likelier than meat from domestic stocks to carry parasites and diseases that could affect people,

Determined that levels of hunting and the international trade in the products of hunting should therefore be regulated, to prevent over-hunting and to protect public health;

Hereby, within any limits set by earlier resolutions that are still in force:

1. Recognises member nations' rights to allow and regulate the hunting of non-endangered animal stocks, and to ban hunting of any animals, within their borders;

2. Requires all member nations to regulate hunting within their borders, according to relevant expert advice, so as to keep the animal stocks involved at sustainable and environmentally suitable levels (except that they need not protect 'invasive' species, species parasitic on people or domestic livestock, or species carrying agents likely to cause serious epidemics in people);

3. Urges member nations that set quotas for the hunting of any animals to give adequate priority for hunting rights to those communities there for whom those hunts are economically and/or culturally the most important;

4. Requires member nations to prohibit the sale and use of meat or other goods obtained by illegal hunting;

5. Requires that meat, captive wild animals, and other goods obtained through hunting, may only be exported from or imported into member nations if they are correctly certified as having been

A. Obtained through legal hunting;

B. Tested properly for risks to public health, and confirmed as safe;

and

C. Taken only from non-endangered stocks, unless they are (i) live animals, embryos, or gametes, being sent for use in scientifically-run breeding programmes; (ii) previous exports being repatriated; (iii) live animals taken from captivity, being sent for release in the proper environment; (iv) obtained in ways that did not increase their stock's endangerment, and being sent for academic use; or (v) materials included in artworks or antiques, and originally taken (from stocks then not obviously endangered) at least 99 years ago;

6. Urges member nations to teach their people about the ecological problems that unregulated hunting can cause;

7. Urges member nations to ban any hunting methods that are unnecessarily cruel, and the trade in meat or other goods gained using those methods;

8. Urges member nations to ensure that any goods obtained by legal hunting within their borders are properly tested for health risks before being sold or consumed there.

~~~~~  
#268 Repeal "Chemical Weapons Protocol" #266

The World Assembly,

Believing that chemical weapons may cause loss of life and environmental damage that is unconscionable to the members of this august assembly,

Bemoaning, however, that the "Chemical Weapons Protocol"(GA#266) contains a number of flaws that preserve an environment in which chemical weapons may still easily fall into the hands of those who would use them recklessly, Regretting that the resolution fails to make a case for the use of incapacitating agents, which are non-lachrymatory, non-lethal, and heavily restricted by GA#266,

Noting that nearly any chemical "is capable of causing death or severe harm... primarily through its toxic chemical properties" and therefore nearly any chemical is thus classified as a chemical agent for the purposes of GA#266, Specifying that the World Assembly is committed to improving this legislation, to both reduce flaws, and ensure a more balanced resolution on Chemical Weapons,

Believing that under these circumstances a repeal of GA#266 is both reasonable and expected,

Hereby repeals the "Chemical Weapons Protocol"(GA#266),[.]

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#269 Repeal "Against Corruption" #248

The World Assembly,

Understanding the inherent problems of bribery and corruption,

Respecting the intent of "Against Corruption"(GA #248),

Noting, however, that the clause on the subject of individuals and organizations contains an error which was acknowledged after GA #248 was already at vote,

Further noting that the error(using the word "nation" rather than "organization") creates a severe flaw in the resolution, forcing organizations to be responsible for the independent actions of every employee, rather than protecting them from rogue actions as intended,

Believing that the appropriateness of gift giving is much easier to ascertain on a local level than through international legislation,

Hereby repeals "Against Corruption"(GA #248).

~~~~~  
#270 Repeal "Rights of the Disabled Act" #227

Noting that GAR #227, the "Rights of the Disabled Act," is well-intentioned and seeks to protect the mentally disabled; but

Concerned that numerous problems in the text of "Rights of the Disabled Act" make it ineffective and sometimes even harmful;

Troubled that "Rights of the Disabled Act" classifies people as "mentally disabled" based on an arbitrary "two-out-of-four" system, rather than solid medical science and/or the professional opinion of a doctor;

Worried that such a system may be both over-broad by including individuals who are not truly mentally disabled and under-broad by failing to count others who are;

Also Troubled by the mandate in "Rights of the Disabled Act" requiring that the rights of mentally disabled people be exercised by a responsible adult in "necessary cases," without needed clarification about what constitutes a "necessary case" and without any regard to whether the mentally disabled person is able to make sound decisions despite their disability;

Worried that the ambiguity in such a system may result in mentally disabled people being wrongfully denied the ability to exercise their own rights;

Deeply Troubled by the flawed definition of a "responsible adult," which allows an uninterested, non-family member to exercise the rights of a disabled person "in lieu of a suitable candidate;"

Convinced that the many flaws in "Rights of the Disabled Act" render it problematic, unworkable, and sometimes harmful to the very people it is supposed to protect;

For all the forgoing reasons, THE WORLD ASSEMBLY HEREBY REPEALS: General Assembly Resolution #227: "Rights of the Disabled Act" [.]

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#271 Repeal "Protection of Outer Space Act" #63

The World Assembly,

Applauding efforts to reduce the number of hazardous objects in the orbit of celestial bodies which either do support or may support life,

Understanding, however, that "Protection of Outer Space Act,"(GA#63) contains a number of flaws in its text including, but not limited to:

\* Treating outer space as an "environment" to be "polluted," rather than protecting habitats from space borne debris,  
\* Failing to account for the fact that problems during recycling may be "unnecessary" while also being unintentional and unavoidable,

\* Requiring recycling efforts to use methods that are "least likely to cause unnecessary risk" without expanding upon what unnecessary risks it is meant to reduce,

\* Urging nations to "remain outside of Outer Space until their crafts and crew are compliant with its(COSC's) standards" without any regard for the fact that development of such technologies is often achieved during the early stages of space exploration,

\* Restricting protections to planets that contain nations only, rather than those containing life or life supporting environments,

\* Defining the term "outer space" in such a way as to include the space occupied by orbital habitats(while not necessarily protecting their surrounding area from space borne debris) and preventing any future resolution on that topic,

\* Further defining the term "outer space" in such a way as to require the "Coordination of Space Consortium(COSC)" to be responsible for most of the observable universe(or approximately 4.077 times 10 to the 32nd power, cubic light-years of space),

Believing that, while the immediate area surrounding habitats and heavily traveled routes deserve some protection, it is lunacy to attempt protection of all of space and ultimately unneeded,

Hereby repeals "Protection of Outer Space Act"(GA#63).

~~~~~  
#272 Chemical Weapons Accord

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging that nations may possess chemical weapons,

Realizing that some nations use chemical weapons both domestically and during military conflict,

Whilst understanding the massive casualties and long term environmental damage that these weapons may cause; also believing that small scale tactical defensive usage of these weapons is sometimes vital to the survival of smaller nations,

For the purposes of this protocol "Chemical agents" shall be defined as:

- "Chemical weapon": any substance that is used with the intention of causing death or severe harm to sapient beings, a habitable area or to the environment solely through the toxic chemical properties of such agent,
- "Riot control agent": any chemical substance that is used with the intention of non-lethally incapacitating and subduing sapient beings solely through the chemical effects of such agent,

The General Assembly hereby declares:

1. The use of chemical weapons in any capacity that may injure or destroy military personnel, or the environment shall be limited to defensive or delaying operations of aggressive offensive military forces,
2. The use of chemical weapons that have a reasonable probability of affecting civilian populations shall be prohibited,
3. Member nations shall be permitted to utilize riot control agents, within the boundaries of current and future World Assembly legislation,
4. Member nations shall take all measures necessary and practical in preventing the sale or transfer of chemical weapons from their own nation to any other party if that transfer is intended to facilitate the violation of the intentions and provisions of this act,
5. Member nations shall take all necessary and available precautions to secure their chemical weapon stockpiles, to prevent their chemical weapon stockpiles from accidental release, and to prevent those

stockpiles from falling into the hands of individuals whom have the intent to violate the intentions and provisions of this act,

6. Member nations shall use all available means to ensure chemical weapons remain fully under state control; furthermore private individuals, and corporate entities shall be prohibited from possessing chemical weapons,
7. **The World Assembly Chemical Weapons Commission (WACWC) shall be re-tasked with the following mandate:**
 - A. To develop and maintain a library of known chemical weapons, and to share this information with any nations that request it,
 - B. To assist member nations in establishing effective programs meant to defend against chemical weapons,
 - C. To assist member nations in the voluntary decommissioning and destruction of their chemical weapons,
 - D. To provide medical and humanitarian assistance to member nations subject to unprovoked offensive chemical weapon attacks, in cooperation with the International Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee.

#273 Repeal "Internet Net Neutrality Act" #89

Affirming the importance of network neutrality and regulating Internet service providers to prevent content discrimination and other anti-competitive business practices,

Regretting that the flaws present in GAR #89, "Internet Net Neutrality Act", necessitate its repeal,

Recognizing that the target resolution prohibits Internet service providers from engaging in "network discrimination," defined in part as "intentionally blocking, interfering with, discriminating against, impairing, or degrading the ability of any person to access, use, send, post, receive, or offer any lawful content, application, or service through the Internet,"

Alarmed that many standard, common sense Internet pricing models, such as charging more for faster speeds and greater usage, are prohibited by the target resolution because they technically constitute "interfer[ence] with...the ability of...person[s] to access...the Internet" as well as "discriminat[ion] against...person[s]" based on price paid,

Stunned that this restriction effectively requires Internet service providers to charge a person with very high levels of Internet usage the same amount for Internet access as a person with very low levels of Internet usage, which is ridiculous,

Concerned that this restriction harms both consumers and Internet service providers by preventing the former from purchasing an Internet plan appropriate to their needs and income while precluding the latter from recouping the costs of their substantial investments in network infrastructure,

Emphasizing that these pricing models are considered to be perfectly legitimate in virtually all other industries and markets, and there is no rational basis for singling out Internet service providers for special treatment,

Troubled by the redundancy in the target resolution's title ("Internet Net Neutrality Act"),

Hoping that a replacement network neutrality resolution will soon be passed without these flaws,

The General Assembly,

Repeals GAR #89, "Internet Net Neutrality Act".

#274 Repeal "Renewable Energy Installations" #236

The General Assembly:

Notes that GAR #236, "Renewable Energy Installations," seeks to make the world a more eco-friendly place; but Documents that GAR #236 defines a renewable energy installation (REI) as "facilities which will generate power derived from naturally occurring resources that will have the least impact and damage on the environment through their operation," which is an unreasonably strict definition and automatically excludes a large number of power-generating methods and facilities that are renewable, efficient, and very eco-friendly simply because they are not the absolute least-impacting facilities one could imagine;

Recalls that Clause (ii) of GAR #236 reads: "(ii) Having identified suitable sites within their borders, nations without renewable energy installations must build R.E.I.s at the designated sites, provided the nation is in an economically viable position to do so;"

Believes that the strict definition of REI makes it unlikely that many member nations will be in an economically viable position to actually build said REIs - making the positive environmental impact of this resolution minimal, at best;

Notes that Clause (i) of GAR #236 reads: "(i) Nations who do not already possess R.E.I.'s to identify key areas where the placement of facilities would cause the least environmental disturbance," which unfortunately does not allow member nations to designate REI locations based on ease of construction, access, and/or maintenance, but rather focuses only on the narrow issue of ensuring the least possible environmental disturbance - forcing those member nations who can afford to build REIs to do so in suboptimal places;

Understands that Clauses (i) and (ii) of GAR #236, together require nations to identify areas where REIs would cause the least environmental disturbance and build REIs on those sites, even if:

1. The nation does not need any more energy facilities,
2. The nation is already entirely reliant on clean energy,
3. The site is of historical or cultural significance,
4. There is already something of great value built on the site,
5. Building a power generating facility on the site would be foolhardy or dangerous, and/or
6. The nation would rather spend the considerable resources necessary to build a power generating facility on other equally environmentally-friendly projects, such as wetlands restoration or recycling centers;

Acknowledges that if GAR #236 is repealed, member nations can still demonstrate a commitment to renewable energy via national legislation, international agreements, and through the free choices of individual citizens;

Hereby repeals General Assembly Resolution #236, "Renewable Energy Installations".

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#275 Repeal "Cultural Heritage Protection" #72

The World Assembly,

Understanding that culturally significant sites are important cornerstones to many societies,

Regretting, however, that Cultural Heritage Protection(GA#72) fails to perform its function without placing an undue burden on WA nations,

Knowing that GA#72 "DEFINES a cultural heritage site as a [sic] area of interest, archeological, historical, or cultural to any member nation within its own jurisdiction[sic]" regardless of that site's current use,

Lamenting that any site, even those of incredibly minor "archeological, historical, or cultural" importance, may be designated as protected at the whim of the nation housing such a site,

Accepting that, regardless of its cultural importance, a site used to house military weapons, soldiers, prisoners of war, or used as a base for espionage should be a valid target for military attack or liberation,

Bemoaning that, while cultural sites are often housed in or near population centers, GA#72 may encourage the use of cultural sites to house military assets because of the protections it provides,

Believing that GA#72 was never intended to provide protection for military assets,

Regretting that this error has been left uncorrected despite open acknowledgement by nations involved in writing the resolution,

Hereby repeals Cultural Heritage Protection(GA#72).

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#276 Repeal "The Early Learning Act" #230

The General Assembly,

Sympathizing with the desire to promote education in all nations;

Realizing that "demand among parents and guardians for early learning facilities" as specified in Clause 1 of the target resolution, can be unreasonable, and the resolution provides no redress to ensure that the demand among parents and guardians that is fulfilled is reasonable and beneficial, thus opening avenues for abuse such as:

The use of early learning as a free long term care center,

The demand for excessive numbers of teachers, establishments, or other resources that the government cannot reasonably provide,

The demand to teach in sparsely populated areas or disaster zones in which it would be excessively onerous to provide access to early learning,

The teaching of children that are too young to benefit from early learning;

Further Realizing that the inability of a nation to meet every demand without subsequent deterioration of other priorities makes the target resolution improperly burdensome;

Understanding that conventional education is also important, and this resolution may force member nations to reduce necessary funds from conventional education in order to meet the demands for early learning;

Concerned that many of the guidelines established by the resolution are unnecessarily strict and lead to unintended consequences, notably:

Teaching styles differ by nation, by culture, and over time, and thus focusing on "five key areas" prohibit nations from specializing their programs to their individual needs,
The teaching of children with special needs, who may learn differently and need different guidance that is not recognized by the resolution and is restricted by the aforementioned "five key areas", which must be adhered to even when detrimental,
The requirement that early learning be held in "settings outside the home or family", which precludes the possibility of family members aiding in early learning;
Regretting that this resolution reduces standards of education in member nations;
Believing that individual nations can create and maintain their own early learning facilities to a much better standard if this resolution is repealed;
Hereby repeals GA #230, "The Early Learning Act".

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#277 Repeal "Dignified End of Life Choices" #54

The World Assembly,  
Understanding that "Dignified End of Life Choices"(GA#54) attempts to provide euthanasia services to those who might reasonably seek them,  
Realizing that Clause 5 reads: "This resolution shall not preclude a nation from enacting an assisted suicide law that is less or more restrictive than this resolution, so long as said law complies with Sections 4 (D) and 4 (E)",  
Regretting that Clause 5 negates the bulk of the protections provided in the preceding clauses of GA#54, which opens up a whole host of concerns, which include:  
\* The patient in question will not be required to actually request the administration of lethal drugs,  
\* There is no need to ensure that a patient's request is voluntary, and  
\* Patients may be forbidden from rescinding a request for the administration of lethal drugs prior to their administration,  
Believing that patients seeking euthanasia should be accorded greater protections than those accorded by this flawed resolution,  
Encouraging the World Assembly to consider additional legislation on this subject,  
Hereby repeals "Dignified End of Life Choices"(GA#54).

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#278 Repeal "Anti-Cyberterrorism Act " #100

The World Assembly,
Understanding that the "Anti-Cyberterrorism Act"(GA#100) seeks to limit acts of cyberterrorism,
Regretting, however, that the resolution defines cyberterrorism as "any premeditated, politically or ideologically motivated attack or threat thereof, through the use of information technology... by sub-national groups or agents,"
Knowing that the inclusion of the term "sub-national" was intended to limit the resolution's effects to the efforts of non-state actors, but also knowing that the term "sub-national" specifically refers to the administrative divisions of a national entity,
Bemoaning the fact that this definition limits the ability of nations to engage in cyber warfare,
Believing that cyber warfare may be used as an alternative to conventional warfare, and result in less loss of life than a conventional attack,
Accepting that even if the author's intent with regards to the term "sub-national" were to be respected, the resolution still severely limits the ability of nations to engage in cyber warfare and maintain plausible deniability of actions that may provoke conventional attacks as a response,
Cognizant that this resolution will continue to cause more harm than good as long as it remains in place,
Hereby repeals "Anti-Cyberterrorism Act"(GA#100).

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#279 Right to Emigration

Committed to improving the world, one resolution at a time,  
Cognizant of the fact that some nations may recognize their citizens as property of that nation and therefore deny them the right to leave said nation,  
Determining this to be a gross abuse of sapient rights and seeking to resolve this issue,  
Hereby,  
Mandates that no government may prevent the emigration of individuals from their nation,  
Declares that individuals may specifically be exempted from the aforementioned mandate if:  
(a) They are subject to a medically legitimate and necessary quarantine,



- (b) They are awaiting trial, undergoing legal proceedings, or if they are carrying out a sentence as a result of such legal proceedings,
  - (c) They have a warrant existing for their arrest,
  - (d) The recipient nation or the nation of origin having probable cause to believe that the individual is traveling for the purpose of committing a crime,
  - (e) The individuals concerned are non-emancipated minors traveling without the consent of a legal guardian,
  - (f) They are legitimately determined to be mentally unable to make the decision to travel of their own accord,
- Clarifying that nothing in this resolution prevents member nations from setting requirements for entry and residency within their borders.

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#280 Repeal "International Radio Act" #75

The World Assembly,

Realizing that GA#75 "International Radio Act" intends to establish certain regulations on radio signals, Fearing, however, that GA#75's intentions are undermined by the resolution's flaws, which include:

- The resolution's fifth clause, which allows the "unrestricted use of any radio power and frequency in the immediate protection of life or property in situations", which includes radio frequencies and radio power which could be harmful to life,
- Requirements that nations must maintain radio services dedicated to services such as spacecraft communication, aircraft communication, and radiolocation which are wholly inefficient and financially wasteful to nations that do not need such services,
- The International Radiocommunications Commission's requirement to set general frequency allocations internationally will result in pre-existing radio signals with designated uses having to be uprooted for the sake of achieving this objective, and therefore the resolution inhibits governmental, corporate, and hobby radio operations by forcing them to move away from the frequency that they are accustomed to using,

Understanding that this resolution exposes civilians to highly powerful waves, which can cause long-term health issues such as cancer,

Believing that such risks can easily be mitigated with appropriate regulation on this matter, which the existence of this resolution prohibits the World Assembly from considering,

Regretting the unnecessary expense imposed upon WA member nations, as this resolution requires nations to maintain radio services that they do not use or need within their borders,

Encouraging the World Assembly to pursue more refined legislation regarding regulating radio signals and their uses,

Hereby Repeals "International Radio Act" (GA#75).

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#282 Repeal "Protect War Correspondents" #170

The World Assembly,

Aware of the intent of "Protect War Correspondents"(GA#170),

Deploring however, that GA#170 fails in many regards to afford adequate protections to war correspondents,

Accepting that clause one of GA#170 states that militants are prohibited from interacting with war correspondents "with the intent of stymieing their actions", regardless of what those actions are, and knowing that such prohibitions are overly burdensome to enforce,

Understanding that clause one also states that member states "shall be held accountable" for the behavior of individual militants towards war correspondents, without any regard for the intent or actions of those member states in attempting to limit behavior that violates the resolution,

Noting that clause four states: "Individual member-states may deny war correspondents access to their territory, and as such, war correspondents must adhere to standard immigration policies prior to entering; war correspondents that enter without proper verification are exempt from all protection granted by the provisions of this resolution,"

Believing that nations in a state of belligerence often have differing views on the existence and position of borders between them and that such differences can result in immigration policies that are impossible to properly adhere to, thus limiting the extent of the protections supposedly afforded,

Further believing that a nation can deny access to their territory through immigration policies that discriminate against war correspondents, which seriously reduces GA#170's effectiveness,

Further noting that clause five declares: "War correspondents may aid any belligerent during conflict; by doing so, their protection will be nullified until post-conflict, exclusive of self-defense,"

Regretting that clause five would allow war correspondents to engage in espionage, only losing their protections after gathering the information and aiding a particular side of the conflict successfully,

Deducing that clause six is both vague and poorly worded, using the phrase "compromising the war effort" to describe a situation in which war correspondents would have their "immunity relinquished", and thus be "subject to persecution by the afflicted nation", which is problematic for the following reasons:

\* "Compromising the war effort" is a vague catch-all term which can be applied to literally any reporting done by a war correspondent that portrays a nation in a negative manner,

\* "Relinquished" describes a process of voluntary action, rather than what should be an involuntary action such as "nullified" which was used in clause five,

\* "Persecution" is an entirely inappropriate term for reprisal in a war zone against those who, as the clause was likely intended to outline, use the protections afforded by the resolution to assist another nation in their war efforts, Concluding, as the original authoring nation did, that the myriad of flaws present in this resolution necessitate its repeal,

Hereby repeals "Protect War Correspondents"(GA#170).

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#283 Repeal "Industrial Pollution Control" #281

Affirming the need to reduce pollution to reasonable levels,

Regretting that the flaws present in GAR #281, "Industrial Pollution Control", necessitate its repeal,

Remarking in general that the target resolution's substantial lack of clarity makes it very difficult for member nations to discern their obligations under the resolution,

Noting the target resolution defines "threshold of environmental quality" as "the level of environmental degradation beyond which an area is deemed unsafe for population or unable to sustain natural flora and fauna",

Concerned that this definition does not distinguish between areas that are permanently as opposed to only temporarily unable to sustain native flora or fauna, and excludes areas that are able to sustain an equivalent level of biodiversity through non-native flora or fauna,

Distressed that this definition also fails to take into account the limited relevance of whether or not an area is unsafe for population when no population is actually present in that area, as well as that it is sometimes necessary to permanently make an area unsafe for population in order to safely dispose of dangerous materials, such as nuclear waste,

Perplexed that the target resolution only appears to require that member nations "adapt" (as opposed to "adopt") thresholds of environmental quality,

Further noting that the target resolution defines "pollution" as "chemical and energy contaminants that cause adverse change in the environment or the health of a population",

Dismayed by the lack of clarity as to what exactly constitutes an "energy contaminant" or an "adverse change in the environment or the health of a population", as well as the lack of any distinction between "pollution" and "industrial pollution" even though both terms are used throughout the resolution,

Confused by the target resolution's contradictory mandates with respect to pollution reduction targets, for which implementation is merely "recommended" in clause 3(iv) yet apparently required in clauses 4(i) and 4(ii),

Alarmed by the lack of an appeals process or even any clearly established criteria for the World Assembly Science Program's determination of pollution reduction targets, which - assuming the implementation of pollution targets is actually required - allows the Program to arbitrarily restrict industries in World Assembly member nations without any accountability,

The General Assembly,

Repeals GAR #281, "Industrial Pollution Control".

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#284 Repeal "Ethics in International Trade" #118

The General Assembly,

CONDEMNING the detrimental nature of internationally mandated protectionism on the world economy as imposed by GAR#118, "Ethics in International Trade," especially considering the ineffective means by which the original resolutions seeks to accomplish its goals,

ALARMED that the World Assembly's economic intervention may disrupt the value of goods based on traditional factors caused by competition and instead place monetary value in social and ethical issues,

CONCERNED that a company may fire workers, depriving them of what livelihood they had, in an attempt to offset the costs of the tariff, thus worsening the conditions of the very laborers that GAR#118 seeks to help,

REMINDING members nations of the obligations incumbent upon them to comply with extant World Assembly legislation which deals with issues of social justice and the fair treatment of workers (in greater detail than the conditions enumerated in clause 1b), such as GAR#4, "Restrictions on Child Labor," GAR#7, "Workplace Safety Standards Act," GAR#21, "Living Wage Act," GAR#23, "Ban on Slavery and Trafficking," GAR#43, "WA Labor

Relations Act," GAR#107, "Clean Water Act," GAR#176, "Disability Welfare Act," and GAR#234, "Freedom to Read and Learn," and others,  
CONFUSED as to the purpose of the wildly redundant and expensive system of assessment provided under the ITA's mandate, considering the issues of clause 1b are eclipsed entirely by the aforementioned guarantees provided by the World Assembly,  
CONSIDERING, with the foregoing obligations already incumbent on member nations in mind, that the ITA's focus must be on non-member nations, despite not having the jurisdiction to properly assess the conditions of laborers in such nations, as they cannot be compelled to comply with investigations into their labor conditions by the World Assembly,  
RECOGNIZING that non-member nations willing to submit to ITA investigation are likely to already have labor standards at least comparable to those stipulated in GAR#118, whereas non-member nations that refuse to allow investigation cannot be properly assessed anyway,  
AWARE that the magnitude of information that the ITA would have to regularly assess regarding literally every product and commodity produced would inevitably result in inaccurate or inequitable rulings based on limited information,  
DISPUTING the need for a bureaucracy mired by redundancy and superfluous procedures and whose mandate is crippled by its inability to properly perform its duties in non-member nations, making for a costly and thoroughly unworkable expense on member nations which benefits neither member nations, nor the workers that it seeks to aid,  
ASSERTING that it is a duty of the World Assembly to facilitate worthwhile goals, such as promoting the economic well-being of member nations, not putting member nations at an economic disadvantage by instituting idealistic policies that serve as an active detriment to member nations,  
Hereby,  
REPEALS General Assembly Resolution #118, Ethics in International Trade.

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#285 Assisted Suicide Act

The General Assembly,
Recognizing the ethical controversy surrounding assisted suicide and euthanasia,
Understanding that there are several asserted rights involved in the debate, including the "right to life" and the "right to die,"
Believing that the issues involved are far too complex for there to be a single policy forced on all cultures,
Seeking, therefore, to reach a compromise that is broadly acceptable to the member states of this august body,
1. Grants every member state, subject only to this resolution and active resolutions previously adopted by this Assembly, the authority to determine for itself the legal status of assisted suicide and euthanasia in its jurisdiction;
2. Declares that residents of member states, subject to the normal migration and travel laws, have the freedom to travel to foreign jurisdictions where assisted suicide or euthanasia is legal for the purpose of undergoing such a procedure;
3. Requires that no person be penalized in any way whatsoever either by the government or by a private party for exercising his freedom of conscience by choosing not to participate in an assisted suicide or euthanasia procedure;
4. Prohibits the use of World Assembly funds for assisted suicides and euthanasia procedures;
5. Mandates that member states that allow assisted suicide or euthanasia enact and enforce laws ensuring that all assisted suicides and euthanasia procedures are safe and consensual; and
6. Suggests that member states, for statistical purposes, submit annual reports to the World Health Authority on assisted suicides and euthanasia procedures that occurred in their jurisdictions in the previous year.

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#286 Reproductive Freedoms

BELIEVING in the reproductive rights of all individuals,  
ACKNOWLEDGING that individuals may have cultural or religious misgivings regarding termination of pregnancy,  
BEMOANING the fact that some nations codify such misgivings without regard for the freedom of the individuals to choose,  
YEARNING to put the choice of whether or not to give birth firmly in the control of each individual;  
THE WORLD ASSEMBLY  
RECOGNISES that the termination of pregnancy is a medical procedure, with all the rights and protections afforded to such a practice,  
MANDATES that Member Nations recognise the right of all individuals to have their pregnancies terminated through safe, openly accessible procedures,

DEMANDS that Member Nations prohibit any impediment to the termination of pregnancy that is not applied to medical procedures of similar risk and complexity,  
REQUIRES Member Nations to ensure protection from targeted animosity to providers and patients of the procedures covered by this resolution,  
PERMITS Member Nations to enact policies encouraging individuals to allow live delivery of their offspring, provided such policies do not ultimately hinder the individual from terminating their pregnancy,  
SUGGESTS that Member Nations encouraging live deliveries take unwanted offspring into their own care.

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#287 Cultural Site Preservation

The World Assembly,

Recognizing the abundance of sites with cultural significance within member nations and the need to preserve them for future generations,

Acknowledging the World Assembly as the perfect medium to assist with such preservation,

1. Hereby creates the World Assembly Trust for Cultural Heritage(WATCH),
2. Empowers the WATCH to perform the following actions:
 - a. Designate sites, in consultation with the nation housing said site, as culturally relevant,
 - b. Create an archive including, but not limited to, visual, verbal, and literary works that pertain to culturally relevant sites,
 - c. Recommend specific preservation practices to nations for their culturally relevant sites,
 - d. Fulfill requests by nations to assist in the preservation of sites when the nation in question is unable to do so,
3. Urges nations to follow the preservation recommendations of the WATCH,
4. Encourages all nations to make a good faith effort to preserve their culturally relevant sites, and to assist other nations in the preservation of their culturally relevant sites,
5. Mandates that nations shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid unnecessary damage to sites the WATCH has deemed culturally relevant,
6. Further mandates that nations shall not willingly use culturally relevant sites to house military or intelligence assets,
7. Requires the WATCH to grant exemptions in good faith to the protections and requirements of sections 5 and 6 for a site currently used as an intelligence or military asset in order to preserve its use as such.

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#288 Right to Adequate Sanitation

The World Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING that sanitation is vital to the health and well-being of all people, and that when neglected, is a detriment to human life and may result in widespread outbreaks of disease,

BELIEVING that it is the duty of both member nations and the World Assembly to see that measures towards ensuring adequate sanitation are achieved,

FURTHER BELIEVING that it is a right of all people to equitable access to sanitation,

Hereby,

EXPANDS the mandate of the World Health Authority (WHA) to include the following:

- a) Directing all appropriate funds towards investigating the causes of poor sanitation in member nations, researching solutions, and utilizing all appropriate resources to assist member nations in dealing with poor sanitary conditions and the consequences thereof,
- b) Sharing all research and relevant information with member nations in an effort to mitigate the causes of poor sanitation,
- c) Advising member nations based on the aforementioned research measures,
- d) Funding and directing education measures, in coordination with the governments of member nations and other relevant institutions that promote improving sanitation;

REQUIRES that member nations shall take all measures practical, reasonable and necessary in providing a safe level of sanitation for their inhabitants, including but not limited to, constructing adequate solid waste management systems and ensuring access to public sanitation facilities;

MANDATES that all member nations must freely provide educational material on the importance of sanitation;

ENCOURAGES member nations to work cooperatively with both one another and non-member nations to improve regional access to sanitation, the quality of sanitation, and other objectives regarding improved sanitation;

REQUESTS that member nations offer incentives for innovations and solutions to solve sanitation problems, and;

STRONGLY URGES member nations to set prices for publicly sponsored sanitation operations in such a manner so as to make them as affordable as feasible.

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#289 Radiological Terrorism

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the right of member nations to defend themselves with a well equipped[sic] military,

Understanding, however, that radiological weapons serve no practical or effective military purpose, and that such weapons are more suitable for the goals of pariah states and terrorist groups,

Believing that banning such weapons will be conducive to international peace,

And to this end resolves;

1. "Radiological weapon" shall be defined as any conventional weapon designed or intended to spread radiological substances; furthermore, "radiological substance" shall be defined as any radioactive material with the capacity to be used in the construction of a radiological weapon;

2. Member nations shall be prohibited from constructing, developing, or possessing radiological weapons under any circumstances; the transfer of such weapons between a member nation and another party shall also be prohibited, excepting instances where the transfer is for the purpose of decommissioning said weapons;

3. Member nations shall take all measures practical and necessary to prohibit the transfer or sale of radiological substances from within their nation to another party if there is reasonable suspicion that such a party may intend on contravening the provisions and intent of this resolution;

4. The use of radiological weapons shall be prohibited under all circumstances;

5. The World Assembly Disaster Bureau shall have its mandate expanded to include the following:

Assisting in the process of decommissioning radiological weapons, at the request of member nations, and to facilitate and oversee the transfer of radiological weapons from member nations that lack the technological capabilities necessary to decommission such weapons to member nations that do possess such capabilities,

Assisting member nations in recovering from the consequences of a radiological attack,

Liaising with member nations, when appropriate, to develop response plans in case of a radiological attack which may include, but shall not be limited to, procedures for evacuation and decontamination and training disaster relief and response personnel;

6. Member nations shall be required to monitor and review activities within their jurisdiction when there is reason to suspect that such activities will result in the misuse of radiological weapons and shall further be required to apprehend such activities using all means necessary and practical;

7. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as placing any limitations on the possession, development, or use of nuclear weapons.

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#290 Protecting Migratory Animals

The General Assembly:

Aware that species diversity is an irreplaceable part of our natural world, and that nations are constantly deriving new medical, scientific, recreational, social and economic uses from our world's biodiversity;

Recognizing that all nations have a duty to protect and conserve the world's biodiversity for future generations;

Noting that conservation of migratory animals requires the concerted efforts of every nation with jurisdiction over any part of the animals' migratory path;

Resolved that nations can and should work together to conserve and protect migratory animal species;

Hereby enacts the following provisions:

1. Notes that, as used in this act, migration refers to the foreseeable, seasonal movement of an animal from one area to another on a greater scale than its normal daily activities;

2. Directs each member nation to catalog the migratory animal species that:

- inhabit the member nation's territory between periods of migration, or

- pass through the member nation's territory during migration;

3. Mandates that, where a migratory animal species ranges or migrates across international borders, member nations must collaborate with other nations to preserve and protect the animal's habitat and migratory path;

4. Requires member nations to restrain individuals, businesses, and organizations within their jurisdiction from unreasonably degrading the integrity of migratory animal populations living in, or traveling through, the territory of any nation;

5. Urges member nations to exchange research data on migratory animal species with other nations;

6. Clarifies that, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, member nations may take reasonable actions to deter migratory animals from damaging or destroying property, or becoming pests. Furthermore, invasive migratory species are not covered by the protections of this act.

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#291 Sustainable Forest Management

The World Assembly,

UNDERSTANDING that the forestry industry is a major source of income for many states;

ACKNOWLEDGING that each state has the right and responsibility to utilize its natural resources for the betterment of its people;

However,

CONCERNED by the widespread environmental damage caused by deforestation;

FURTHER CONCERNED by the effects such damage has on other states;

BELIEVING these effects to be, in part:

- a) Increases in the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;
- b) Displacements of indigenous life forms from their natural habitat;
- c) Rise of temperatures in cleared areas;
- d) Soil erosion and sterilization;

DISMAYED that foreign states have no recourse to protect their own environment from such effects;

Hereby,

CREATES the World Assembly Forest Commission (WAFC) to

- a) Track deforestation;
- b) Create guidelines for sustainable forest harvesting;
- c) Establish standards specific to each nation to limit the impact of forest harvesting processes;
- d) Identify,
 - i) Areas which are the most environmentally sensitive and provide recommendations for their protection,
 - ii) Areas best suited for harvesting;
- e) Develop recommendations for the reforestation of previously cleared land;

URGES all states to set aside a portion of their extant forest for conservation, that such forest, or forests, be as large, and its boundaries as uniform as possible, and be in the most environmentally sensitive areas;

REQUIRES that before the commencement of logging operations, a proposal be submitted, by the state or states affected, to, and approved by, the WAFC detailing plans:

- a) Which clearly define the area to be harvested;
- b) To minimize soil degradation and damage to the biodiversity of the area;
- c) For the revitalization of the forest upon completion, taking into consideration the rejuvenation of the ecosystem and long term health, or, if the area is to be developed for some other purpose include:
 - i) Such development plans outlining the intent and purpose and area to be used;
 - ii) A timetable as to the anticipated start and completion of said development;
 - iii) Intentions for areas cleared but not part of the subsequent development;

AUTHORIZES the WAFC to provide funds, in the form of a grant or loan, on a case by case basis for the cost involved in revitalization efforts;

EXEMPTS wood taken for personal use and which is not sold or traded for profit.

ALLOWS for the felling of trees beyond the established regulations if the trees are diseased or in the event of some other emergency which requires it;

STRONGLY URGES states to avoid harvesting trees near waterways and coastlines;

ENCOURAGES that areas damaged by acts of nature, or cleared prior to the passage of this resolution, be reforested;

CALLS UPON able states to lend aid and assistance to neighboring states which may need it.

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#293 Repeal "International Criminal Court" #102

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY:

RECOGNIZES that through the passage of previous legislation, the World Assembly has established a standard of conduct within WA member nations:

GAR# 9, Prevention of Torture, outlawed torture and established procedures for the investigation and prosecution of those involved in torturing others.

GAR#18, The Prisoners of War Accord, established standards of appropriate treatment and care for PoWs.

GAR#23, Ban on Slavery and Trafficking, outlawed slavery and forced labor.

GAR#25, WA Counterterrorism Act, worked to prevent terrorism by helping to coordinate counterterrorism activities and requiring WA member states to cease any state terrorist actions.

GAR# 38, Convention Against Genocide, outlawed genocide and allowed for the prosecution of perpetrators of such a crime within WA Member States.

GAR#40, The Landmine Convention, worked to negate the future deployment of landmines and mitigate the future risks to already deployed landmines.

ACCEPTS that such international standards are good and right within such an international body, even though the application of such legislation is limited to acting within the sovereign borders of WA member nations.

HIGHLIGHTS the following clause in GAR#102, International Criminal Court, which reads:

AUTHORIZE the ICC to issue arrest warrants for any person ("wanted person") suspected of these crimes if their home jurisdiction refuses to bring them to justice, unless an extant WA resolution requires they be tried elsewhere; NOTES that the jurisdiction of the World Assembly, and thereby the aforementioned International Criminal Court, is limited to only acting within WA member nations or through their actions within their territories.

BELIEVES that each WA member nation ensures that crimes outlawed within WA legislation are appropriately pursued and prosecuted within their sovereign territory, removing the need for the International Criminal Court to issue said arrest warrants.

UNDERSTANDS that the existence of GAR #79, Ban on Ex Post Facto Laws restricts the crimes that can be brought before the International Criminal Court to those that are presently outlawed by existing WA resolutions, which would require additional legislation to outlaw international travesties that are not currently covered under existing WA resolutions.

ASSERTS that WA member nations will be most effectively served repealing the International Criminal Court, due to its limitations in both efficacy and utility, as outlined above.

REPEALS GAR#102, International Criminal Court.

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#294 Repeal "'Multilateral Prosecution Act" #99

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

VALUES consistency and fair treatment of all individuals within the justice system of all WA member nations.

UNDERSTANDS that the resolution in question creates a separate process and set of protocols for trying stateless individuals outside of the typical legal channels within WA member nations, which results in the following issues:

- Individuals may become stateless by choice, should they prefer to take their risks at trial through this less used process;
 - Stateless individuals may elect to declare a nationality simply to avoid the process laid out in this resolution; and
 - The resolution implies that the lives and/or rights of stateless individuals are valued differently than those who have a stated nationality, which is not something that the World Assembly should endorse within its resolutions.
- RECOMMENDS that the WA eliminate the possibility for unequal treatment of stateless individuals.
- BELIEVES that this resolution establishes a "separate but equal" process, which is inherently unfair and minimizes both the humanity of stateless individuals and the rights that should be accorded to them.

REALIZES that since the passage of this resolution, the World Assembly has worked to ensure that the following resolutions regarding due process have been clarified to ensure that the details of the following resolutions affect all individuals, including those who are stateless:

- GAR #37, Fairness in Criminal Trials,
- GAR #194, Treatment of Inmates,
- GAR#198, Preventing Multiple Trials,
- GAR#201, Habeas Corpus, and
- GAR#202, Convict Appellate Rights.

ACKNOWLEDGES that the standards provided by the aforementioned pieces of legislation provide greater consistency in the treatment of all individuals whether they are stateless or have declared a nationality, rendering the "protections" provided by this resolution to be unnecessary and thereby merit a repeal.

REPEALS GAR#99, "Multilateral Prosecution Act."

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#295 Repeal "Oil Tanker Standards Act" #98

The World Assembly,

Accepting that accidents involving oil tankers are an issue of importance to this body,

Regretting, however, that World Assembly Resolution #98, the "Oil Tanker Standards Act," is an incredibly flawed and problematic solution to those problems,

Noting that the World Assembly Oil Transportation Committee (WAOTC) is assigned the task of ensuring oil tankers are "kept up to meet requirements" without outlining exactly what those requirements are or how they even pertain to the resolution,

Further noting that the WAOTC is tasked with acquiring "new technology from member states already possessing it at the member state's consent" without defining what kind of technology it would acquire,  
Understanding that requiring "non-proprietary double-hulled technology be made available to shipbuilders", without actually requiring the WAOTC to provide it, makes many of the WAOTC's assignments superfluous,  
Further understanding that the requirement to "phase out" the use of single-hulled tankers is both costly and needless, as such tankers could find use hauling materials that are not as damaging to the environment,  
Acknowledging that WA#98 places an unreasonable burden on nations with pre-existing fleets of single-hulled tankers while failing to provide any relief to this burden by funding this requirement,  
Observing that the resolution imposes a requirement for a "proper" ventilation system without explaining what the purpose of such a system would be, and given that there are many ventilation systems which may have completely opposing purposes, this requirement is both ambiguous and unenforceable,  
Astonished that the resolution urges nations to implement "other or better safety features aboard oil tankers other than what is specified here" despite the fact that "other safety features" may be inferior and used by nations to circumvent the requirements imposed on them previously in the resolution,  
Believing that WA#98 is insufficient for the purpose of reducing spills, as there are many types of oil tanker designs that would not necessarily benefit from the technologies outlined here, nor would they see any benefit to the added costs these technology's integration would incur,  
Recognizing that the sum of the flaws present in WA#98 both in format and in practical application have created a resolution that is nearly ineffective in achieving its stated goals,  
Hereby repeals World Assembly Resolution #98, the "Oil Tanker Standards Act."

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#296 Prevention of Wildfires

The World Assembly,

Rejoicing that many nations include not only urban areas and farmland but also wide expanses of natural or at least semi-natural habitats too,

Realising that although most nations probably have fairly adequate measures in place for controlling fires in urban areas some might not yet have extended those systems to cover their more rural areas effectively too, and that the best ways for managing fires in rural areas — especially in wilderness — may differ from those useful at more urban sites anyway,

Aware that wide areas of vegetation (especially those of woodland, such as may be called 'forests') are often likely to contain large amounts of combustible material, leading to serious risks that any fires started there might spread uncontrollably and cause significant damage,

Wise to the fact that natural fire can be an integral and even important factor in some ecosystems, and that even in 'wild' areas where that is not the case carrying out controlled burns of limited extent to reduce potential fuel levels for unplanned fires may be a better policy than simply trying to prevent all fires there altogether,

Regarding this as an 'international' enough topic for WA legislation because even when a fire itself does not cross international borders the smoke-clouds from it may do so, maybeso with seriously harmful results, as well as for the potential effects on global environments and endangered species;

Hereby,

1). Instructs all member nations to:

i/ Have and enforce, across all of their territory, laws against both reckless fire-starting and the deliberate starting of inadequately controllable fires;

ii/ Have suitable plans, with the necessary personnel and equipment for those, in place for managing fires everywhere within their borders, to the best extent practical within reason;

iii/ Ensure that the relevant people in any other nations likely to be significantly affected are given reasonable notice of planned fires and, as far as is practical within reason, arrange those fires for mutually agreed dates;

iv/ Ensure that the relevant people in any other nations likely to be significantly affected are also notified of any unplanned fires that are identified;

v/ Refrain from the use of uncontrolled fire as a weapon or tool of war in wilderness and semi-wilderness areas, and in any other places from which the fires would be likely to spread into such areas.

2). Encourages member nations to:

i/ Include the safe handling of Fire at a basic level in their educational syllabuses;

ii/ Coordinate plans for controlling fire in border areas with relevant neighbours;

iii/ Cross-train suitable units and individual volunteers from their armed forces in fire-fighting, and position suitable equipment ready for their use, so that when not actually needed for more martial duties they can assist in this work;

and deploy other units with relevant skills and equipment to assist in fire-management efforts as appropriate.

3). Instructs the WA Disaster Board to study and to distribute as appropriate information about fire hazards and fire-control methods; urges member nations to share all relevant data that they possess with the WADB; and offers this service to any non-WA nations that are interested (and are willing to pay reasonable fees, share their relevant data with the WADB, and meet clause #1's terms to the same extent that would be necessary if they were WA members) too.

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#297 Child Welfare in Adoption

The General Assembly,

BELIEVING that intercountry adoption can be beneficial to nations experiencing difficulty with their internal rate of adoption and to children in need of a loving home,

FRUSTRATED with the reality that member nations each have differing rules and regulations regarding intercountry adoption,

CONCERNED that such a myriad of bureaucratic minutiae poses a danger to the welfare of children involved in intercountry adoptions, and unnecessarily increases the risk of child abuse and trafficking,

HOPEFUL that the consolidation of these varied rules and regulations will aid in the safekeeping of vulnerable children, as well as break down barriers to intercountry adoption,

Hereby

DEFINES, for the purpose of this resolution, the following:

child: an individual under the threshold of majority in both the country of origin and the recipient country,

prospective adopter: a party who is seeking to adopt a child;

STRONGLY ENCOURAGES member nations to permit intercountry adoption;

DEMANDS that, should one not already exist, each member nation that permits intercountry adoption establish a state or semi-state agency, to be known as National Adoption Boards, which shall have the following duties:

to maintain a register of children available within that nation for adoption,

to work with and vet prospective adopters in that nation, and

to liaise with National Adoption Boards in other member nations during intercountry adoption processes;

DECREES that any intercountry adoption between member nations must be conducted between National Adoption Boards, and that no transfer of children shall take place until the intercountry adoption is finalised and confirmed;

REQUIRES National Adoption Boards to consider the welfare and wishes of all children available for adoption, in particular with determining if intercountry adoption is appropriate for each individual child;

CREATES the World Assembly Adoption Authority (WAAA) to establish and implement a stringent and rigorous uniform code of rules and regulations regarding intercountry adoption;

MANDATES that all National Adoption Boards be member organisations of WAAA and that they adhere to all these regulations, procedures, and standards established;

DECLARES that no National Adoption Board may establish regulations, procedures, protocols, or standards regarding intercountry adoption that are contradictory or additional to those established by WAAA;

FORBIDS WAAA from establishing standards, protocols, and procedures that could reasonably be construed to be discriminatory (e.g. disallowing an intercountry adoption based on the prospective adopter's, or child's, nationality, race, gender, sexuality, or marital status), unless there are compelling practical reasons to do so;

PROSCRIBES the transfer of children by member nations to non-member nations in an effort to circumvent any facet of this resolution;

OUTLAWS the practice of buying children, in which financial or in-kind payments are exchanged to ensure an individual receives a child, however;

ACKNOWLEDGES that, in the case of adoption processes, some reasonable fees may be charged by National Adoption Boards, and/or their domestic affiliates, for expenses incurred during the adoption process.

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#298 Reducing Spills and Leaks

The World Assembly,

Believing that reduction of harm to the environment and preservation of lives is an issue of paramount importance to this body,

Accepting that spills and leaks, when involving hazardous materials, may cause irreparable harm to the environment and result in lost lives,

Hereby,

1. Establishes the Spill and Leak Disaster Administration (SaLDA) with the following responsibilities:

A. Creating safety standards to minimize the risk of a spill or leak during material transport and storage,

B. Establishing cleanup standards for spills and leaks,

- C. Designing reimbursement standards for the purposes of:
 - a. Making whole those affected by spills and leaks,
 - b. Collecting appropriately punitive penalties from those entities that cause and/or allow spills or leaks to occur through negligence,
- D. Acquiring technologies that reduce the risk of spills and leaks,
- E. Distributing technologies to nations in order to minimize the risk of spills and leaks,
- F. Recommending the usage of SaLDA standards and technologies to WA Nations,
- 2. Requires nations to establish standards and utilize technologies appropriate to their needs and capabilities using SaLDA recommendations and technological resources for the following purposes:
 - A. Minimizing the risk of spills and leaks,
 - B. Making whole those affected by spills and leaks,
 - C. Enabling faster and more efficient cleanup of spills and leaks,
- 3. Urges nations to establish standards in line with any SaLDA recommendations not already required by clause 2,
- 4. Requires that nations deny entry to their territory to any transport owned and/or operated by an entity that does not follow SaLDA recommendations as outlined by clause 2 and which is carrying materials the nation to be transited considers capable of causing a spill or leak,
- 5. Allows exceptions to denials of entry as outlined in clause 4 in the following situations:
 - A. If such a denial would itself create a public safety hazard or significant environmental damage,
 - B. If such a denial would be in violation of extant international law,
 - C. If said transport is in compliance with all safety standards relating to SaLDA recommendations adopted by the nation it is transiting,
- 6. Requires nations to make a good faith effort outside of SaLDA recommendations to minimize the risk of spills and leaks from any transport originating in their territory or from any storage facility housed in their nation,
- 7. Urges nations to cooperate in the cleanup of spills and leaks.

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 #299 Legal Competence

The World Assembly,

Believing that the freedom to make important decisions about one's life for oneself is a fundamental 'sapient right' that should not be unreasonably restricted;

Hereby, within any limits set by earlier resolutions that are still in force,

- 1). Defines the term 'Legal Competence' as meaning a status in law whose possessors (i.e. 'legally competent' persons) are considered mature and mentally capable enough to give their informed consent on important decisions and who are therefore eligible to validate legally-binding contracts, manage finances and property and businesses, agree to or refuse medical treatments (except for any measures against disease that are legally required), make valid wills, emigrate, act as legal guardians for persons who lack this status, and enjoy any other rights that applicable laws declare are also (like all of those listed above) linked to possession of this status, without needing consent from a parent or other 'guardian' for any of those actions;
- 2). Requires all member nations to have clear and fair rules about when and how a person becomes recognised as possessing Legal Competence within their jurisdiction, and to make those rules publicly available, and specifies that
  - i/ The only criteria that can be used for denying a person Legal Competence are immaturity (defined by chronological age and/or psychological testing), mental illness, very low intelligence, or physical injuries or illnesses that currently make it impossible for that person to exercise informed consent;
  - ii/ For any of those criteria other than chronological age, the decision as to whether or not they apply must be made by appropriate experts acting (and allowed by the authorities to act) objectively without fear or favour;
  - iii/ A person's active dissent from the views of national or local authorities on any matter (including but not limited to politics, religion, philosophy, or economics) cannot be used as "evidence" that the person is unsuitable to possess this status;
  - iv/. There must be a reasonable system for appeal against any refusal to recognise a person as legally competent on any basis other than just their chronological age, whether the appeals are made by those persons themselves or by others acting on their behalf;
  - v/. If subdivisions within a member nation are allowed to set thresholds for this status for their own peoples separately then any person who has been granted this status by any of those jurisdictions must still be recognised as holding it by every part of that nation;
- 3). States that any person classified as not legally competent must have at least one legally competent person officially recognised as a 'guardian' to make relevant decisions for them and protect their interests, and also that people who are not legally competent must not be employed in combat;

4). Acknowledges the right of member nations to set reasonable thresholds of maturity and/or mental capability for people to hold any other rights or responsibilities within their jurisdictions (including but not limited to, whatever is legal there in terms of political matters, criminal responsibility, sexual matters, access to and operation of weapons or vehicles or other devices, participation in hazardous activities, use of drugs, and gambling), and that in these cases a single government can assign different thresholds for different rights or responsibilities.

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#300 Child Pornography Ban

BELIEVING that the children of the world need safeguarding from physical abuse and emotional cruelty;
RECALLING current national and international laws in place to protect children's rights and well-being;
HOWEVER CONSCIOUS of loopholes in existing international laws that permit the exploitation of children in the production and dissemination of child pornography;

The General Assembly HEREBY:

DEFINES "visual recording" as filming, photographing, videotaping, or producing any visual or audiovisual representation, including:

-- purposeful recording via discrete means such as a hidden camera;

-- realistic depiction, such as computer-generated animation, that is difficult to distinguish from the recording of a real person.

DEFINES "child" as someone who has not yet attained the age of consent in the nation in which he/she is present at the time of recording, regardless of citizenship or residency.

DEFINES "child pornography" as the visual recording of one or more children engaging in real or simulated sexual activities, including the visual recording of nude children primarily for sexual purposes.

BANS the production, possession, solicitation, sale and distribution of child pornography in all member nations.

BANS the exportation of pornography from member nations, when the youngest person depicted is below the age of consent in either the distributing or the receiving nation.

BANS the importation of pornography into member nations, when the youngest person depicted is below the age of consent in either the distributing or the receiving nation.

MANDATES that nations treat violations of this resolution as criminal offenses, and proceed accordingly.

CLARIFIES that this resolution does not cover the following:

(1) The visual recording of persons who have attained the age of consent but have not reached the age of majority;

(2) The act of visually recording nude images, provided it is not intended to be used for sexual purposes;

(3) The act of visually recording oneself for private, personal use;

(4) The act of transmitting a visual recording of oneself to another person or persons privately but not publicly, nor the receipt or possession of such recordings;

(5) The use or transfer of recorded evidence to be used in criminal or civil cases;

(6) Accidental recording of child pornography, such as via security camera footage, provided that such recording is not distributed, sold or copied, except to be provided to law enforcement as potential evidence in a criminal or civil case under subclause (5) above;

(7) The unsolicited receipt, such as via electronic means or parcel delivery, and subsequent temporary possession of child pornography, provided that such materials are turned over to law enforcement authorities upon discovery;

(8) Non-realistic, artistic representations, such as drawing, animation, painting or sculpture;

(9) Other anatomical representations used for non-sexual purposes, including educational areas such as biology and pediatric medicine.

FURTHER CLARIFIES that member nations may place additional restrictions not covered under this resolution, provided that such restrictions do not violate international law.

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#301 Ban on Leaded Fuel

The World Assembly,

Recognising that internal combustion engines burning various organic fuels, such as short-chain hydrocarbons, are a method widely used for propelling vehicles,

Aware that burning short-chain hydrocarbons in some types of engine can lead to irregularities in the combustion cycle, a situation called 'knocking' that both reduces fuel-efficiency and increases wear on the engines,

Informed that one solution found for this problem is the addition of other chemicals to the fuel as 'anti-knocking agents', with organometallic compounds containing Lead (e.g. Tetra-Ethyl Lead) as a common choice for this role although reliable alternatives to them also exist,

Concerned that using those organometallic compounds for this purpose disperses Lead into the environment where it can be taken up directly by some life-forms and can also pass on accumulatively up the food-chains involved,

possibly crossing national borders in the process, because Lead is a cumulative poison to many types of organism and can cause serious health problems even at sub-lethal dosages,

Believing it desirable to end this spreading of poison;

Defining the term 'leaded fuel' to mean any fuel mixture including organometallic compounds of Lead, or of any other metal of comparable or worse toxicity;

Hereby requires that each WA member nation \_

1. Begin at once to restrict the numbers of vehicles requiring leaded fuel for efficient running that it produces and imports, so that the annual average number of such vehicles in use for civilian purposes within its borders for any year after one year has elapsed since the date of this resolution's passage (or since the date when the nation first joined the WA, if later) will be no higher than the annual average number of them in use there for the year immediately before that initial date, and take further steps so that within no more than four years since that initial date no such vehicles at all are produced there for civilian use;

2. Begin at once to restrict the amounts of leaded fuel that it produces and imports for civilian use, so that the total amount of such fuels available for civilian purposes within its borders per year after one year has elapsed since the same initial date as for clause #1 will not exceed the total amount that was available there for that use during the year immediately before that initial date (or, if supplies were restricted during that previous year because the nation was at war for any part of that year, the total amount available there for that use during their most recent full year of peace instead if their government would prefer this figure), and take further steps so that within no more than four years since that initial date no such fuels at all are produced within its borders or brought into therein for civilian use;

3. Begin at once to restrict both the numbers of vehicles requiring leaded fuel for efficient running and the amounts of leaded fuel which it produces and imports for military use, on the same basis as it must restrict the availability of such vehicles and fuels for civilian use within its borders, unless it is in a state of open warfare at any stage during the four years following the relevant initial date in which case it may postpone the deadlines once by whichever is less out of a further four years or the duration of hostilities.

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#302 Individual Working Freedoms

The World Assembly,

Strongly reaffirming its commitment to individual liberty,

Believing that individuals should be as free as possible from undue government interference in making decisions governing their personal lives,

Convinced that the issues of when, how often, and for how long an individual works should remain an issue for private negotiation between employer and employee,

Dissenting from the view that one standard working week can be determined as a universal diktat, given the diversity of national economies, the particulars of industries working on cyclical, seasonal or other irregular working patterns, and the varying conditions, demographic, environmental, developmental, and otherwise, of member nations,

Considering any attempt to impose a universal manacle of working time restriction to be a grossly unfair abrogation of individual freedoms,

Desirous of reaching a fair compromise on the issue:

1. Encourages all nations to grant their people the greatest possible degree of freedom in determining their terms of employment, with specific regard to working time;

2. Calls upon all nations to respect the rights of individuals to be free to make choices about their terms of employment, and equally of individuals to seek representation or counsel during such negotiations;

3. Mandates the removal of working time regulations that serve only to reduce individual liberty and that do not serve any other purpose;

4. Reserves the right of all nations to choose whether to set specific regulations on workweeks and working time in the general public interest;

5. Promotes a healthy harmony of national and individual rights in economic decision-making.

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#304 Repeal "The Landmine Convention" #40

The World Assembly,

Taking note of the passage of WA Resolution #40, "The Landmine Convention",

Troubled that the definition of "landmine" used in this resolution includes mines designed to become non-operational after a certain time has elapsed,

Considering that given these landmines do not necessarily pose significant risks to civilians they should not have been prohibited and that this technical flaw undermines the resolution's claims to concern for civilian casualties, Suggesting that nations with the technical capacity to comprehensively demine mined areas post-conflict may be capable of deploying landmines in a way that poses little risk to civilians, Recalling that the WA has several times voted to not ban or to repeal bans on chemical weapons and that denying WA members conventional area denial munitions is therefore inconsistent with general international law, Further aware that WA member nations have many responsibilities in wartime, for the protection of civilians and prisoners of war, and that non-member nations, who outnumber WA members severalfold and have provoked many international incidents of war, hold no such obligations, Concerned that the occupation of any WA member nation's territories by non-member nations could result in war crimes over which the WA would have no jurisdiction nor ability to arrest, Therefore believing that any area denial munitions available to WA member nations should be permitted in the defence of their territory from armed occupation by hostile non-members, Heartened that repeal of this resolution will not preclude future legislation to continue the demining work of the World Assembly Demining Agency:  
Repeals WA Resolution #40, "The Landmine Convention".

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#305 Repeal "The General Patent Charter" #93

Affirming the practice of granting inventors certain exclusive rights associated with their inventions in exchange for the detailed public disclosure of that invention, which promotes scientific and technological innovation, Believing that World Assembly harmonization of patent law, as attempted by GAR #93, "The General Patent Charter", is necessary, as the effectiveness of patents is substantially reduced when other member states fail to recognize them, Regretting, however, that the target resolution's myriad flaws necessitate its repeal, Concerned that the target resolution fails to clarify the extent to which member nations are required to recognize the validity of patents issued by other member nations, especially:
a. whether the right of national patent offices to renew patents under clause 2 of the target resolution compels all member nations to recognize such a renewal, as patents must always be "recognized in all member countries" under clause 1 of the target resolution,
b. whether, if this is in fact the case, this seemingly unrestricted renewal right would effectively allow a single member nation to prevent a patent from entering the public domain in all member nations indefinitely,
c. whether, if this is not the case, the target resolution effectively prohibits all member nations from renewing patents, as patents must always be "recognized in all member countries" under clause 1 of the target resolution, Saddened that this lack of clarity largely prevents the target resolution from accomplishing its stated purpose of ensuring the "mutual recognition of patents issued by member countries," Disappointed that the target resolution fails to provide adequate protection against "submarine patents", or patents whose issuance and publication are intentionally delayed with the intent of launching litigation against infringing industries that developed during the delay, Alarmed that the target resolution compels member nations to offer patent protection to domestic inventors, even though member nations may prefer to implement some other form of recognition for intellectual property for their own citizens, which is an issue with no international significance, Hoping that a replacement resolution governing the foreign recognition of patents will soon be passed,
The General Assembly,
Repeals GAR #93, "The General Patent Charter".

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#306 Rules of Surrender

COGNIZANT of the World Assembly's enduring commitment to ensuring ethical standards in warfare;  
FINDING UNTENABLE the international community's lack of just standards on the treatment of combatants laying down arms, and;  
RESOLVED to rectify this oversight;  
The General Assembly,  
DEFINES surrender as the act of combatants capitulating to an enemy force during a time of armed conflict between nations;  
DEFINES a parley as the negotiation for surrender, ceasefire, or other form of truce between representatives of parties in an armed conflict;

DEFINES a symbol of truce as an inviolable signal made by a party of the conflict for the cessation of hostilities and intention to parley, including signals of military tradition such as waving a white flag, laying down arms, or other internationally recognized symbol so associated;

DEFINES hors de combat as a state in which a combatant is immediately recognizable as unable to engage in combat, including the state of being wounded, incapacitated, unarmed, or otherwise incapable of defending themselves;

OBLIGES member states to extend the following protections and duties:

Article I. Those parties participating in a parley, under the protection of a symbol of truce, or in the process of complying with the terms of a negotiated surrender are entitled to the following:

1. Protection from assault, injury, or detainment by any combatant party to the conflict while displaying, broadcasting, or otherwise openly utilizing a symbol of truce;
2. Good faith in all negotiations relevant to the conditional surrender by combatants party to the conflict;
3. Expectation of all rights and protections afforded by World Assembly law, regardless of the status of the combatants' nation of origin;

Article II. Those parties participating in a parley, under the protection of a symbol of truce, or in the process of complying with the terms of a negotiated surrender have the duty to:

1. Comply, in good faith, with all accepted terms of surrender, insofar as they are legal and do not constitute an outrage of personal dignity, and;
2. Refrain from perfidious activity while under the protections of a symbol of truce, including but not limited to abusing the protections of a symbol of truce, feigning surrender to take advantage of the enemy, or using a symbol of truce or parley to screen force deployment, munitions resupply, or reconnaissance operations;

Article III. Those parties accepting surrender have the duty to:

1. Immediately recognize and confer upon the surrendering party all the protections of prisoner of war status following the satisfaction of the terms of surrender, and;
2. Refrain from perfidious activity as it relates to the process of negotiating and accepting surrender;

ASSERTS that member states shall consider combatants found hors de combat to be surrendering and accordingly extend the protections outlined in Articles I and III, subject to the belligerents' reasonable ability to comply with the duties outlined in Article II.1;

DECLARES that those belligerents in violation of the duties herein shall have their protections as outlined in Article I.1 revoked as the situation requires;

MANDATES that member states consider the deliberate and knowing violation of these Articles a war crime, and exercise their jurisdiction over violators appropriately.

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#307 Anti-Counterfeiting Pact

Recognizing the negative impact of counterfeit currency operations on nations;

Realizing such actions not only degrade value of and trust in legitimate currency within nations, but also obstruct free trade and damage relations between economic partners;

Determined to protect commerce between nations and foster international goodwill;

Whereas the term legal tender shall be defined as a medium of exchange recognized by a nation or other assigned political division as valid for meeting a financial obligation;

The World Assembly thusly resolves:

1. Except in the case of declared war, member states are henceforth required to outlaw the counterfeiting, and associated commission of counterfeiting, of foreign currency with the intention of releasing it as legal tender into the market to devalue currency or otherwise defraud another member state.
2. Member states in a declared state of war are exempt only to counterfeit the legal tender of those entities with whom a state of declared war exists.
3. The World Assembly Numismatics Authority (WANA) shall be re-established and tasked with creating an investigative framework for the screening, detection, and source-tracking for counterfeit tender. The WANA shall liaise with relevant member state authorities to investigate, coordinate, and disseminate information on both state- and non-state-sanctioned counterfeiting operations.
4. The WANA shall inspect the minting facilities of member states for illicit counterfeiting operations either on request or if there is credible evidence to suggest such an operation's existence, and issue nonbinding evaluations of a member state's anti-counterfeiting security.
5. Member states shall take all necessary steps to suppress counterfeiting operations in their jurisdiction, and shall promptly notify both the WANA and the entity whose tender is being counterfeited of such incidents.

6. Member states will cooperate with WANA investigations to the fullest extent practicable, including maintaining a single point of contact with the WANA.
7. Member states are required to prosecute those individuals violating the provisions set forth in this law to the same degree that they would prosecute those involved in a comparable domestic counterfeiting operation.
8. Non-member states voluntarily complying with the responsibilities set forth shall be entitled to equal access to this law's protections and benefits. Member states shall make no distinction between WANA-compliant non-member states and member states in regard to the provisions set forth in this law, except as required by extant legislation.

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 #310 Disabled Voters Act

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that many citizens of member states, in effect, are unjustly deprived of their voting rights because of common physical or mental impairments, such as blindness, that have absolutely no effect on their capacity for making reasoned choices,

Wishing to pass legislation preventing such forms of disenfranchisement,

Seeking to provide reasonable accommodations that enable such people to exercise their democratic freedom,

1. Declares that no person who is otherwise qualified to vote shall be denied the right to vote in a public election on account of blindness, deafness, developmental reading disorder, developmental coordination disorder, limited mobility, or any other physical or mental impairment that does not diminish general intelligence;

2. Requires that member states and their political subdivisions, in all public elections, allow any person covered by Section 1 the freedom to receive assistance in voting from an individual whom he or she has selected freely;

3. Permits member states and their political subdivisions, at their legal discretion, to prevent an individual from rendering assistance under Section 2 if that individual is:

- a. younger than the national or local age of majority;
- b. ineligible to vote because of a criminal conviction;
- c. guilty of committing electoral fraud in the past;
- d. the employer or an agent of the employer of the impaired person;
- e. an agent of the labor union or professional association of the impaired person;
- f. an agent of a political party or a political campaign; or
- g. an agent of the government or one of its instrumentalities;

Provided that no adult family member or cohabitant shall be denied the ability to render assistance if he or she is selected freely by the person who is receiving assistance;

4. Directs member states and their political subdivisions to make good-faith efforts to ensure that all persons covered by Section 1 receive appropriate accommodations allowing them to vote in public elections on an equal basis with voters who do not have physical or mental impairments;

5. Grants any person covered by Section 1 or an appropriate representative the right to sue the government in an appropriate domestic court and to receive appropriate equitable relief from that tribunal if the government does not meet its obligations under this resolution;

6. Affirms that this resolution does not prevent the passage of future resolutions protecting or promoting voting rights in public elections; and

7. Clarifies that this resolution does not affect private elections (such as elections for private clubs or organizations) and that it does not require member states or their political subdivisions to hold elections for public offices.

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 #311 Repeal "Marine Debris Accord" #309

The World Assembly,

Recognizing that marine pollution is greatly destabilizing the marine environment and endangering the economies of various sea-dependent nations,

Arguing that the resolution "Marine Debris Accord" doesn't help cleanly enough with the aforementioned problem, in that:

Firstly, marine debris is badly defined, so that standard procedures such as burial at sea, naval warfare, and even environmentally conscious actions like the sinking of non-biodegradable materials for the creation of new coral reefs, and the releasing of environment monitoring probes and buoys, are practically barred by the resolution;

Secondly, the treatment of waste is also badly defined, so that, for example, even waste that is simply made to look shiny can be considered as treated waste, and discharged into the environment without other, more important considerations in mind, like biodegradability or lack of hazardous materials;

Thirdly, the terms on the loss of fishing nets would be a major impediment on the meager economies of many nations in this assembly, as it focuses more on the loss of the nets, rather than the longevity of the nets' materials; and Finally, the restrictions imposed upon ships close off situations in which the ships must jettison cargo for their own integrity, thus preventing worse environmental situations, such as the ships sinking themselves; Thus concluding that the resolution, though fair in its ideals, requires more work before finally being accepted by this assembly,

Hereby Repeals General Assembly Resolution #309, Marine Debris Accord.

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#312 On Universal Jurisdiction

Recognizing the moral depravity of war crimes and crimes against humanity,  
Believing that such crimes are so heinous that the international community bears a collective responsibility to bring those who are guilty of such crimes to justice,  
Concerned, however, about the potential lack of accountability and abuses of power associated with granting criminal jurisdiction to an international court,  
Convinced, therefore, that the best means to fulfill this responsibility is to grant individual World Assembly member states the right and obligation to prosecute such individuals,  
The General Assembly,

1. Defines "universal jurisdiction" as the right to claim criminal jurisdiction for a crime allegedly committed by an individual, regardless of where or when the crime was allegedly committed, or the citizenship, nationality, or country of residence of that individual;
2. Declares that all World Assembly member states have the right to claim universal jurisdiction with respect to any act that constitutes a "crime against humanity" or a "war crime" under World Assembly legislation, or for which universal jurisdiction is implicitly or explicitly recognized under World Assembly legislation;
3. Requires member states to safely and fairly prosecute individuals suspected of committing an act listed in section 2 in cases where:
  - a. the individual is within the territorial jurisdiction of that member state,
  - b. the individual has not already been given a fair trial for that crime by another state, and
  - c. there is evidence which would lead a reasonably intelligent but cautious person to believe that the individual is guilty of that crime;
4. Directs member states to ensure that the severity of the sentence assigned to an individual following a conviction of a crime listed in section 2 of this resolution is consistent with the severity of their crime;
5. Strongly encourages member states to volunteer any evidence relevant to the prosecution of an individual for a crime listed in section 2 of this resolution;
6. Permits member states to transfer an individual subject to prosecution under section 3 of this resolution to the jurisdiction of another member state that is able and willing to safely and fairly prosecute that individual for the same alleged crime or crimes;
7. Forbids the World Assembly from preempting a member state's claim to universal jurisdiction under this resolution, including but not limited to through an international criminal court or a substantially similar institution, to the extent permitted by this and previous World Assembly resolutions;
8. Clarifies that nothing in this resolution grants member states the right to claim universal jurisdiction over individuals that are not currently within the member state's territorial jurisdiction;
9. Further clarifies that nothing in this resolution precludes the World Assembly from passing further legislation on criminal jurisdiction, international police or judicial cooperation, or extradition.

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#313 Repeal "Freedom of Marriage Act" #15

The World Assembly,
Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of human rights and extending protections for LGBT persons across the NS world,
Resolving itself, however, of the need to remove wasteful, redundant and unnecessary legislation from its books,
Recalling that subsequent to Freedom of Marriage Act's adoption, Resolution #35: The Charter of Civil Rights (COCR) was enacted, forbidding discrimination by governments and/or public-service providers based on any "reductive categorisation," not just sex or sexual preference,
Contending that the passage of COCR eclipses the need for a Freedom of Marriage Act, as COCR effectively outlaws discrimination in the performance and recognition of marriages, and in a far more efficient manner,
Believing that this is evidenced by the fact that Freedom of Marriage Act only addresses discrimination in marriage based on sex, whereas COCR also outlaws discrimination against interracial, interfaith or intercultural couples,

Further condemning the confusing and needlessly complicated legal structure created by Freedom of Marriage Act, in which undefined "religious communities" are exempted from its terms, leaving theocratic regimes and nations with privatized marriage in doubt as to which set of rules they are meant to follow, Reminding member states that repealing this act will not authorize discrimination against same-sex couples in any way,

Hereby REPEALS Resolution #15: Freedom of Marriage Act.

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#314 Repeal "Defense of Self and Others" #183

the World Assembly

Approving of the intentions of resolution #183 to allow for a person's right to self-defence,

Regretting that resolution #183 relies on the institution of the "judiciary" despite there being no international law requiring the independence of the judiciary, the proper functioning of the judiciary, or even the existence of the judiciary,

Observing that under the terms of the second operative clause a person cannot be prosecuted for using reasonable force yet under the terms of the third operative clause the decision as to whether reasonable force was used or not is reserved to the judiciary,

Believing that this presents a significant barrier to a member state's prosecution services from initiating prosecutions where the use of reasonable force may be used as a defence in legal proceedings, as the prosecution services themselves are unable to make a determination as to what constitutes reasonable force,

Noting that this is a serious contradiction within resolution #183: an individual cannot be prosecuted for the use of reasonable force yet the determination of whether that individual used reasonable force is a decision reserved to the judiciary,

Regretting that resolution #183 contains a definition of reasonable force which is inexact due to the usage of the vague terminology: "within a reasonable degree of the smallest amount of force",

Contending that the definition used is so unclear that many criminal acts of violence may not be prosecutable due to the lack of guidance to prosecutors, judges and others involved in potential legal proceedings as to what exactly constitutes reasonable force, and by extension, therefore, what constitutes excessive force,

Realising that prosecutors should retain the right to bring prosecutions against those they suspect may have used more than reasonable force and that suspects are entitled to whatever form of fair trial may be used in a member state,

Maintaining that resolution #183 unintentionally introduced an almost all pervasive immunity from prosecution to any person claiming they used reasonable force,

Further believing that the use of reasonable force to defend oneself or others should be no more than a valid defence in legal proceedings,

Hereby:

Repeals resolution #183, "Defense of Self and Others".

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#316 Repeal "On Genetically Modified Foods"

WA Resolution #158: On Genetically Modified Foods (Category: Free Trade; Strength: Mild) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

The World Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the definition of "genetically modified foods" used in Resolution #158 on the subject is technically flawed,

Sagely recognising that limiting definition of genetically modified foods to those involving the "introduction of foreign DNA or synthetic genes" does not take account of:

The transplantation of material from same or similar species (cisgenesis);

Genetic modification such as gene knockout without the introduction of new material, rather through the manipulation of the existing material;

The use of recombinant RNA instead of DNA as a vector;

Strongly believing that any legislation intended to require labelling of all genetically modified foods should employ due scientific rigour in its definitions,

Further considering the scope of the requirements to label any food crossing international borders to be excessive, given that it would necessitate the labelling of food waste not intended for consumption, food products posing no risk of transgenic contamination, and small quantities intended for personal consumption rather than resale;

Severely doubting that given these flaws these requirements are useful, justified, or in the best interests of member nations, and,

Remaining fully confident in the ongoing enforcement of Resolutions #64, which requires labelling of food products to meet safety and quality standards, and #249, which prohibits harmful genetic modification technologies:
Repeals World Assembly Resolution #158, "On Genetically Modified Foods".

#317 Wartime Looting and Pillage

Noting the necessity of military conflict and the violence and destruction that often follows;
Seeking to protect civilians who find themselves caught in a situation they aren't responsible for, and;
Striving for a fair balance between strategic considerations and civilian lives;
The World Assembly establishes thusly:

Article I. Wartime Looting

1. Wartime looting shall be defined as the forceful seizure or theft of non-essential or humanitarian relief supplies by a military entity from civilian non-combatants within a theatre of combat operations during a time of armed conflict.
2. Wartime looting shall be determined by the nature of the goods being seized; seizure of essential supplies, such as food, water, or medical supplies not distributed as humanitarian aid, and material essential for immediate military operations, shall not be considered wartime looting, provided the owners are left sufficient supplies for their own needs.
3. Essential supplies seized from non-government entities by military forces shall be replaced or compensated for as soon as possible by the nation responsible for the seizure.
4. During conflict, member states shall specifically prohibit the seizure or damage of artistic or cultural treasures without explicit permission from the artefact's rightful governing authority, except for the purpose of temporarily securing them against damage or theft.
5. Member states are obliged to return secured artefacts to their rightful governing authority at the cessation of hostilities, and shall compensate owners for damages sustained in the interim.
6. Member states shall consider actions deliberately contrary to these provisions to be wartime looting, and therefore a war crime, and shall take all necessary steps to prevent it within their jurisdiction.
7. Member states shall consider command responsibility in the prosecution of wartime looting, and shall consider orders to the contrary of these provisions to be manifestly illegal. Member states shall ensure that subordinates can refuse such orders without fear of penalty.

Article II. Wartime Pillaging

1. Wartime pillage shall be defined as the intentional use of violence against civilians and their property by a military force, except where rendered, in the strictest sense, an absolute necessity by military strategy.
 2. Member states' military forces are obliged to prevent unnecessary or disproportionate use of violence against civilians. Military forces may respond in self-defence with equivalent force to open aggression against them by civilians.
 3. Member states' military forces are obliged to limit deliberate targeting of civilian property, except where such action is rendered an absolutely military necessity, and shall take all possible steps to protect civilian property from destruction in the territory they effectively control.
 4. The use of violence against civilian persons or property for the purposes of coercion or reprisal shall never be considered a military necessity by member states.
 5. Member states shall consider actions deliberately contrary to these provisions to be wartime pillaging, and therefore a war crime, and shall take all necessary steps to prevent it within their jurisdiction.
 6. Member states shall consider command responsibility in the prosecution of wartime pillaging, and shall consider orders to the contrary of these provisions to be manifestly illegal. Member states shall ensure that subordinates can refuse such orders without fear of penalty.
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#318 Repeal "Nuclear Testing Safety" #119

The World Assembly,

Applauding the efforts of General Assembly Resolution #119 to protect the environment from harmful radioactive byproducts associated with nuclear testing,

Concerned clause #1 defines nuclear testing as "usage of a nuclear weapon for research purposes, that is not targeted to destroy or affect a civilian, military, or prisoner populace", thus allowing nations to circumvent this by testing nuclear weapons connected to an actual delivery system,

Confused that clause 2 states "BANS nuclear testing within the area between the edge of a populated celestial body's atmosphere and twice the distance of geosynchronous[sic] orbit - measured at the equator of said celestial body", while failing to take into account the magnetosphere of a celestial body, which can trap highly dangerous high energy particles, creating dangerous radiation belts,

Disappointed in the lack of clear language and typos that make this resolution a travesty to international law,
Hoping the World Assembly passes clear and concise guidelines that actually prevent unaffiliated persons from
being affected by nuclear testing in the future,
Hereby repeals "GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION # 119 Nuclear Testing Safety".

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#319 Repeal "Cooperation in Science Act" #92

Lauds the goals set forth in the cooperation of science act.  
Wishing however to avoid the politicization of science.  
Convinced that this act does not do enough to further the advancement of scientific knowledge.  
Desiring to do more, for ourselves and our children.  
Concerned that in section two WASP is tasked with a goal of coordinating scientific studies and research projects of  
international scope but given no clear framework or direction on how to accomplish that goal.  
Troubled that because WASP is voluntarily funded; a funding entity could potentially halt funding of research in  
order to control or exploit the advancements for their own ends.  
Dismayed That WASP cannot live up to its mandate of providing a public forum for free and unhindered debate on  
scientific research and issues as outlined in section three due to this lack of oversight in its initial mandate.  
Believes that the WASP would better serve the citizens of this assembly with a broader mandate  
Asserts That funding of this act under the auspices of the WA general fund would serve to put WASP beyond such  
political divides, and believing that funding provided by the WAGF would be both unbiased by any one member  
nation; as well as serving better to further the research done while simultaneously achieving the goal of making it  
more openly available to the entire assembly.  
Knowing we can collectively provide a better future for all people  
Hereby repeals GA#92 Cooperation in science act.

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#320 Infectious Disease Control

The World Assembly,
Supporting ongoing efforts to control infectious disease,
Recognising that international travel to territories afflicted by public health hazards of infectious disease often
requires visitors bear documented evidence of medical precautions undertaken,
Concerned that differences between national means of providing such documentation may lead to either
exacerbation of infectious disease through inadvertent admission of those not having undertaken medical
precautions, or unnecessary restrictions on international travel through inadvertent rejection of those having
undertaken medical precautions,
Believing that a single, standard, universal certificate of medical precaution would resolve this situation,
Convinced that the World Health Authority's Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response Center (EPARC) is
ideally suited to deliver such certification through its international position,
Seeking to implement such a process in a manner consistent with practical concerns and national sovereignty:
Defines, for the purpose of this Resolution, "medical precautions" as vaccinations, prophylaxis, and any other
necessary medical, surgical or pharmaceutical mitigation of risk;
Requires that each nation encountering a public health hazard of infectious disease within their sovereign territory or
any other territory under their jurisdiction:
Seek expert medical counsel to determine necessary medical precautions to be undertaken by visitors to that
territory;
Publicly promulgate a travel advisory and any updates in its status until the hazard has been resolved, describing
relevant medical precautions to be undertaken by visitors to that territory;
Inform, at minimum, their World Health Authority national office and the embassies, consulates and other
diplomatic missions they have established with any nation from which they permit travel, of this advisory and of any
updates in its status;
Directs EPARC to create a single, standard, universal certificate of medical precaution (UCMP), to include:
Name, national identity, personal identifying information and signature of recipient;
Name, status and signature of medical practitioner;
Type, date, batch and manufacturer of dose (and where necessary booster dose);
Stamp of issuing authority;
Anti-forgery measures;

Mandates the introduction of the UCMP to replace all divergent comparable travel documentation within a timeframe agreed between each nation and EPARC to be practical, affordable and safe, and being not more than ten years from passage of this Resolution;

Enjoins nations to support the implementation of the UCMP through:

Training of medical practitioners in its correct employment;

Training of border security and immigration agents in its recognition;

Enforcement of legal measures to prevent fraudulent or false use;

Encourages nations to negotiate expansion of the scope of UCMP recognition with other parties;

Emphasises that possession of a valid UCMP does not confer visa rights and that administration of the UCMP does not affect a nation's rights to control immigration, emigration, or passport status;

Declares that the provisions of this Resolution apply only to international travel and do not affect national documentation requirements for purely intranational travel.

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#321 Repeal "International Expositions Act" #172

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging the effort of General Assembly Resolution #172 "International Expositions Act" to highlight the rich and diverse traditions of World Assembly members,

Concerned #172 mandates an "International Exposition of Culture" every year, whilst failing to account for the massive cost, and time needed to construct facilities for such an exposition to take place,

Confused by the fact the "International Exposition Authority" has the full authority to select a member nation city to host the "International Exposition of Culture", whilst failing to define the nomination criteria of such a selection,

Befuddled #172 states these expositions must be carried out in the manner of a worldwide fair, whilst failing to define what a world wide fair should entail,

Disappointed clause 7(a) states host nations have the right to deny entry to nations of which they are currently in conflict with, thus denying legitimate member states the right to showcase the heritage and culture of their nation to the rest of the international community,

Further confused that host members may not omit certain ideologies, cultures, or beliefs from these conventions, whilst simultaneously stating they may deny entry to nations of whom they are in conflict with, thus defeating the purpose of clause 7(a), by causing intentional conflict with said nation,

Hereby repeals "GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION # 172 International Expositions Act".

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#322 On Scientific Cooperation

We the collected nations of this assembly,

Understand that science is the pursuit of knowledge, and declaring that this knowledge should be used for the collective good of all sapient species. Noting that through the applied use of scientific knowledge we can shape a better existence for ourselves and our posterity. Believing that such knowledge should be freely shared so that all benefit from it, we do hereby tasks the World Assembly Scientific Programme (hereafter referred to as WASP) with the following mandate.

Defines for the purposes of this act:

Scientific literature as comprising scientific publications such as journals or books that report or review original empirical and theoretical work or research in the natural and social sciences or within a given scientific field.

1) Hereby tasks the WASP with the following mandate;

(a) To collect and archive copies of any and all publicly available scientific literature with the aim of preserving and protecting it for use now and in the future excepting only that which is illegal under extant WA law.

(b) Requires all WA members to cooperate with the WASP by supplying it with all data relevant to it's mandate within extant national and subnational law.

(c) To disseminate to any citizen of any member nation of this assembly any of this literature upon request excepting only that which is illegal under extant national or sub national law.

(d) To provide an international forum for the free circulation of ideas. In order to accomplish this goal any new theorems and experimental data submitted to WASP shall be disseminated to all member nations for the purpose of unbiased peer review in order to facilitate the most up to date scientific record possible.

(e) To coordinate with the ULC in order to maintain multiple and redundant backup copies of this archive at various locations to prevent loss due to a disaster or other calamity.

(f) To work with the ULC to ensure that only relevant data necessary to the scientific process makes its way into the archive in order to prevent confusion and excess.

- 2) Directs the WASP to upon request; coordinate research activities between any national, sub national, corporate or individual entities within the WA by facilitating the establishment of a joint program to encourage, develop and assist in cooperative research and development activities in science and technology including but not limited to
- (a) Coordinated joint research/development projects, studies, and investigations;
 - (b) Joint scientific courses, workshops, conferences and symposia;
 - (c) The free exchange of science, technology, information, and documentation;
 - (d) The free exchange of scientists, specialists, and researchers;
 - (e) The free exchanges or sharing of equipment, materials and facilities;
 - (f) All in the context of cooperative research activities in order to expand the boundaries of knowledge for all concerned.
- 3) Directs the GAO to provide the WASP with whatever resources are needed to accomplish these goals.
- (a) Permits the WASP to accept additional private funding from nations and private entities that wish to aid in the furtherment of these shared goals.
- 4) Forbids the utilization of the WASP for the deliberate bypassing of intellectual property laws.

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 #323 No Penalty Without Law

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its stance that "one should not be penalised for doing something that is not prohibited by law,"

Regretting, however, the lack of internationally recognized legal safeguards protecting individuals from criminal penalties in circumstances where no relevant law exists,

Believing that the World Assembly must act to rectify this oversight,

1. Declares that neither member nations, political subdivisions thereof, nor any person or organisation acting on or purporting to be acting on the authority of the member nation or political subdivisions thereof, may arrest, detain, prosecute, or punish any individual unless such action is specifically permitted by international law or a relevant member nation's established statutory laws, judicial precedents, or guidelines with the force of law;
2. Mandates that such established international or statutory laws, judicial precedents, or guidelines with the force of law shall define any punishable action in good faith so as to reasonably minimize ambiguity in enforcement;
3. Requires member nations to ensure that all established international or statutory laws, judicial precedents, or guidelines with the force of law applicable under their jurisdiction are publicly promulgated when it is determined to be both practical and necessary in preventing their inhabitants from committing punishable actions;
4. Prohibits member nations, political subdivisions thereof, or any person or organisation acting on or purporting to be acting on the authority of the member nation or political subdivisions thereof, from arresting, detaining, prosecuting, incarcerating, fining, or otherwise placing under duress individuals for violating laws that are not publicly promulgated;
5. Demands that all individuals previously convicted or currently detained in violation of any of the aforementioned principles shall be immediately freed and have their sentences nullified, and;
6. Clarifies that nothing in this resolution shall provide protection for those that claim ignorance of the law if the relevant law is publicly promulgated in accordance with the provisions of clause three.

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 #324 Repeal "Reducing Automobile Emissions" #257

The World Assembly,

Vexed that WA Resolution #257, "Reducing Automobile Emissions", is not thoughtfully considered and does not show appropriate regard for the interrelated nature of human, economic and environmental factors,

Regarding the Resolution's requirement that "all member nations ... take any and all economically viable measures to reduce automobile emissions" to be crass, clunky, and about as subtle as a gynaecologist[sic] in a gas mask,

Observing that this harsh mandate takes no account:

of whether any environmental or other gain from such reductions is balanced by their cost even if they meet the nebulous standard of being economically viable,

of the difficulty of even determining what constitutes economic viability given the lack of context the Resolution provides,

of measures that are technically economically viable but that violate civil rights, pose significant non-economic viability issues, or are otherwise environmentally harmful,

of the cost-benefit analysis of offsetting higher automobile emissions with other more consequential environmental actions,

of whether these reductions actually meet the "recommendations" the Resolution empowers the IAEC to create, or in fact, of anything whatsoever other than the sole monomaniacal goal of reducing automobile emissions,

Opining that the general benefits of international law to reduce automobile emissions are not sufficient to atone for these severe legislative defects:
Mandates the repeal of WA Resolution #257, "Reducing Automobile Emissions".

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#326 Repeal "Responsible Arms Trading" #325

Affirming the need for the securitisation of weapons for the peaceful lives of civilians across the world,  
Recognising that war is an inevitable part of human nature as well as a conflict which can lead to the creation of new nations and the achievement of radical change, and  
Believing that peace and prosperity are best preserved by the protection of civilians and not overregulation of arms used generally for defence,  
This august World Assembly;

1. Objects to the definition of armament, as it includes the 'parts necessary in their construction or production', which includes items such as wood, metal, brass, and saltpetre, since this is an overly broad definition which includes many resources which are and are not used in armament production;
2. Realises that clause (4) is a piece of boiler-plate filler which does nothing, since it exempts from regulation weapons that are not regulated and only binds future regulations to relax gun control laws for 'recreational purposes only' and tighten said laws in the case of posing 'imminent lawless action', the first of which is irrespective of the violent nature of non-developed countries and the second of which is irrelevant, as any regulation passed would ipso facto make violations 'imminent' and 'lawless';
3. Objects to the requirement that 'exporters and brokers of armaments within member nations ... register with the relevant governments of the nations in which they operate', as this would mean government oversight over all armament production facilities and endanger the freedoms of civilians who may want to overthrow dictatorships;
4. Decries clause (7), which prohibits the sale of weapons:  
if there is a possibility of diversion, which may occur in the chaos of war (e.g. blockades, interception, etc.) and or if there is a possibility of use in a 'war of conquest or expropriation',[sic] the definition of which is not well defined, and hence, can include cases where nations may wish for payments of war indemnities (thus expropriating wealth), colonies, and or claims of uninhabited territories;
5. Believes that the mandate for the issuance of 'end-user certificates' is irrespective of the chaos of war, which may lead to the capture of war materiel, hence forcing that 'said buyer' might not be the 'final recipient of the product'; and thus; this esteemed World Assembly;
6. Repeals the resolution on Responsible Arms Trading.

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#327 Repeal "Sexual Privacy Act" #16

The World Assembly,
Acknowledging that WA Resolution #16, "Sexual Privacy Act", mandates that all member nations legalise incest,
Understanding that children conceived by closely related persons can be in severe danger of inheriting congenital birth defects,
Believing that there is a compelling government interest in restricting incest,
Regretting that such action is illegal under WA law with the Sexual Privacy Act in place,
Resolves the situation by repealing WA Resolution #16, "Sexual Privacy Act".

~~~~~  
#329 Repeal "Rights of Indigenous Peoples" #328

Distressed and mortified that 'Rights of Indigenous Peoples' would allow culturally distinct minority groups to circumvent the legitimate authority of member nations, as the resolution attempts to '[prohibit] member nations from ... limiting [indigenous] culture[s]' in clause (5),  
Maintaining that it is a violation of human rights to make some groups 'more equal' than others,  
Concerned that the resolution permits ritual murder, as ritual murders are not prohibited by international law,  
Believing that ritual murder is immoral and a violation of human rights,  
Further disapproving of the resolution as it prohibits governments from pursuing public health initiatives or executing infrastructure programmes for economic development in their own sovereign territory if there are beliefs to the contrary,  
Confident that international economic development is important for the functioning of the free society and building of the modern society,  
The World Assembly hereby,  
Repeals the resolution on the 'Rights of Indigenous Peoples'.

#330 Nuclear Testing Protocol

The World Assembly,

Confirming the rights of member nations to produce and possess nuclear weapons for offensive and defense purposes,

Concerned that nuclear weapons which are not properly tested have a probability of not functioning as intended, possibly producing far higher yields than predicted,

Also realizing the need for safe and secure testing of nuclear weapons, which seeks to mitigate the damage to the environment and non-participating actors,

Thus resolving to enact a sensible policy that allows for the safe testing of nuclear armaments whilst protecting the environment and its inhabitants,

The General Assembly hereby,

1. Requires members to refrain from testing nuclear weapons in open atmospheres if it could lead to the excessive harmful contamination of the environment, inhabited or agricultural land,
2. Demands member nations refrain from testing nuclear weapons in a manner which could directly cause harm to civilians or government personnel,
3. Directs member nations to halt testing nuclear weapons at altitudes which could produce a damaging electromagnetic pulse to non-involved civilian or government facilities, vehicles, and equipment,
4. Urges member nations to cease high altitude nuclear weapon testing if it has a high probability of creating artificial radiation belts around a planetary body,
5. Further urges member nations halt testing nuclear weapons in a manner which could lead to harmful damage to civilians, government personnel, or their structures via artificial seismic activity,
6. Further directs member nations take all necessary security precautions to prevent unauthorized access to nuclear testing sites, materials or confidential data surrounding nuclear tests,
7. Further demands that member nations classify all information and materials related to nuclear testing as state secrets and prevent this information or material with anyone not authorized to have access to this information,
8. Empowers the World Health Authority to demand presence at any test with a reasonable probability of producing a nuclear yield to monitor the effects of such test solely in regards to the health of general populace which may be affected.

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#331 Repeal "The Gem Trading Accord" #113

The General Assembly:

Aware that many nations and individuals trade in gemstones and profit by that trade;

Recalling that GAR #113, "The Gem Trading Accord," puts in place a complicated regulatory scheme whereby the citizens of member nations must comply with various testing, standardization, and certification rules if they wish to trade in gems;

Summarizing GAR #113's regulatory scheme as follows:

* Two committees are established: the International Gemological Agency (IGA) and the International Gemological Laboratory (IGL);

* The IGA: (1) establishes standards of gemstone quality in cooperation with the IGL, (2) discusses gem trading issues and arbitrates disputes, (3) ensures that only WA standard quality gems are marketed as such, (4) accredits laboratories to certify gems, and (5) provides experts on gem fraud;

* All gems must be certified by an IGA accredited laboratory to be lawfully traded, trade in gems not certified by IGA accredited laboratories is outlawed, and trading in non-certified gems is criminalized;

* The IGL: (1) establishes standards of gemstone quality in cooperation with the IGA, (2) assists IGA accredited laboratories in certifying gems, and (3) assists producers of artificial gems to differentiate their products from natural gems;

* Member nations are urged to investigate gem fraud, IGA laboratories are direct to "make every effort" to protect jewelry being tested, and any repair work incurred in testing must be detailed to the owner;

Concerned that GAR #113 deceived member nations into believing that regulating economic activity and trade would somehow increase the freedoms of their people; and that, in fact, prohibiting people from freely buying and selling gems has restricted economic liberties and freedoms;

Noting that clause "c" of GAR #113 states that "the IGA will accredit laboratories within member states to test and assess the quality of gems," and that clause "h" bans all trade in gems that are not certified by an IGA accredited laboratory;

Further noting that GAR #113 does not help poor or developing nations establish local gem testing laboratories within their jurisdiction;

Concerned that some member nations lack the advanced infrastructure needed to support a local IGA-accredited gem testing laboratory, thus requiring those nations to incur great expenses to send gems abroad for testing (or to outlaw gem trade altogether);
Concluding that the laboratory testing and accreditation requirements stymie free trade by making it more difficult for people in developing countries to enter the gem trade, and by making it easier for people in established nations to create monopolies;
Recognizing that undue regulation of commercial gem trading neither increases economic freedom, nor promotes the free trade of goods;
Observing that nations outside the World Assembly are free to trade gems without complying with GAR #113's onerous regulations, thus creating an international market for gems in which citizens of member nations are (at best) disadvantaged and (at worst) completely unable to participate;
Convinced that disadvantaging or preventing individuals from freely participating in international markets is not a legitimate goal for this Assembly;
Resolved that the gem trade is not so serious an area of international concern as to justify needless meddling by the World Assembly, and that individual member nations are perfectly capable of regulating trade in gems on their own;
Now, therefore, GAR #113 is hereby REPEALED.

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#332 Repeal "Nuclear Power Safeguards Act #315

The World Assembly,

Applauding the efforts of General Assembly Resolution #315 to protect the environment from harmful radioactive byproducts associated with associated with nuclear reactor failures,  
Concerned clause 3(1) defines nuclear power as "as the use of sustained nuclear reactions of fission to generate heat and do useful work", whilst failing to take into account the nuclear reactions from fusion which produce highly energetic gamma rays which are known to be fatal to living organisms,  
Confused that clause four "LIMITS the resolution to facilities not mobile under their own power to protect facilities which may have other means of protection" whilst failing to take into account devices such as radioisotope thermoelectric generators, and nuclear reactors aboard spacecraft and satellites, which if entering the atmosphere of a habitable celestial body can spread radioactive material over vastly larger distances than a single non-mobile nuclear reactor,  
Befuddled by the confusing and very technical wording of clause 5(2), which can be very difficult to understand, let alone implement in nations that are just developing nuclear power to meet their energy needs,  
Further confused that clause eight states "MANDATES nations to establish procedures and arrangements to maintain safety and update them as deficiencies are discovered", yet clause seven clearly states "REQUIRES reactor plant agencies to abide by advisories and mandates of the NSO" leading to confusion as to who actually has authority over the safety of nuclear plants,  
Disappointed in the lack of clear language and punctuation that make this resolution a travesty to international law,  
Hoping the World Assembly passes clear and concise guidelines that actually prevent unaffiliated persons from being affected by nuclear power disasters in the future,  
Hereby repeals "GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION # 315 "Nuclear Power Safeguards Act".

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#333 Preserving Antimicrobials

Recalling the gradual evolution of organisms through natural selection over many generations and the growing resistance of microbes to chemical therapies due to that evolution,
Remembering that resistant microbes are spread through international borders without consideration of the state of public health in those countries,
Believing that the success of modern health initiatives is due in part to our effective use of antibiotics and antimicrobials,
Concerned about the consequences of inaction on this front and resulting effects on later generations,
Worried about how previously helpful interventions may no longer be effective and the resulting increase in the lethality of infections for all people leading to the end of an era free from constant epidemics,
Convinced that immediate action is necessary to stay ahead of this evolved resistance to chemical interventions,
The World Assembly hereby:
1. Instructs the World Health Authority to create a mechanism of monitoring the spread of antimicrobial resistance in all member nations and international zones or borders as well as publish a report on a periodic basis to inform about the status and prevalence of such resistance;

2. Establishes an 'Antimicrobial Resistance Workgroup' inside the World Health Authority to coordinate between nations on this topic and inform member nations about relevant consequences of possible public health policies;
3. Mandates immediate action to be taken to lower infection rates in all places of treatment as well as public and private areas to improve public health and lower the need of chemical therapies, actions which may include: education of medical practitioners on the correct usage of antimicrobials, educational literature on the necessity of completing a full course of antimicrobials, severely limiting the amount of antimicrobial substances exposed to livestock, and large investments in infection control;
4. Recommends that nations keep detailed statistics to monitor the prevalence and spread of resistant microbes;
5. Encourages development of new antibiotics through government-sponsored contests and grants to stay ahead of evolving resistance to already widespread chemical therapies for infection.

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#334 Protected Status in Wartime

Praising the protected status accorded to certain parties in armed conflict;  
Echoing the notion that such protections are developed in the interest of all parties, civilian and combatant;  
Appalled at their abuse, which inherently degrades those mutual restraints and makes the conclusion or relief of a conflict a distant goal;  
Certain that the few, necessary restrictions on warfare that this august Assembly has sought to emplace to be a fair balance between strategic interests and civilian protection, and;  
Endeavoring to prevent those abuses that do equal harm to innocent bystanders and civilians and the brave soldiers proudly serving their nation's highest call to duty;  
The General Assembly enacts the following measures:

1. During a time of armed conflict, member states' combatants shall not falsely utilize the protected status accompanying the symbols or uniforms unique to humanitarian relief workers or organizations, or unarmed medical personnel.
2. During a time of armed conflict, member states' combatants shall not falsely utilize the protected status accompanying the symbols or uniforms of neutral or uninvolved parties with the intention of engaging the enemy, shielding themselves from enemy action, otherwise disguising forces to execute a military objective, or for the general purpose of upsetting the neutrality of any party.
3. During a time of armed conflict, member states' combatants shall not utilize the protected status of civilian noncombatants by disguising themselves as such with the intention of engaging the enemy, shielding themselves from enemy action, or to otherwise execute a military objective, with the singular exception of those individuals escaping Prisoner of War status as defined by WA law. Member states' combatants are not restricted from utilizing civilian equipment or clothing, provided they alter or mark them in a clear and obviously recognizable way so as to prevent being mistaken for civilians, or otherwise remain immediately recognizable as combatants.
4. During a time of armed conflict, member states' combatants shall not falsely utilize the protected status guaranteed to any other particular category or group of individuals and their associated symbols, subject to the immunities and exceptions granted by General Assembly law.
5. Member states shall consider actions contrary to the provisions of this law to be an abuse of protected status in wartime, and therefore an illegal war crime.
6. Member states shall consider command responsibility in the prosecution of the abuse of protected status in wartime, and shall consider orders to the contrary of these provisions to be manifestly illegal. Member states shall further ensure that subordinates can refuse such orders without fear of penalty.
7. Nothing in this law shall be construed as preventing ruses or deceptions in armed conflict that do not rely upon deception by inviting the confidence of an enemy with regard to protected status under World Assembly law.

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#337 Repeal "Prohibiting Animal Abuse" #335

Applauding the World Assembly's stance on the paternal and protectively patronising treatment of animals,
Bemoaning the inherent problems and uncaught exceptions of large overreaching legislation, not matter the author,
and,
Believing that the provisions set forth in this resolution are too broad and in the end, self-destructive of animal and sapient rights,
This august World Assembly;
Objects to the current state of affairs, where sapient beings are not given the same overarching protections as non-sapient animals;

Protests against the whiff of moral supremacy in the resolution, deciding the morals and requirements of all nations based on the morality of a subset of World Assembly members, thereby committing a crime against cultural diversity in preventing cultures from exercising their religious and societal traditions;
Considers that the resolution's prohibition of self-defence against animals as harmful to sentient populations, since: the killing of an animal which is attacking a person would clearly be an intentional actions which inflicts physical trauma or intense pain on an animal,
this is not itself not excepted in clause (3), the clause which contains exceptions placed there to appease certain outspoken members of the World Assembly,
and thus, prohibits the killing of an animal in the case of an attack;
Chuckles at the imprecision of the definition of animal in this resolution, as jellyfish, a collection of microscopic species of non-person animal, are given the protections of this resolution, even when they lack a nervous system capable of feeling pain or many other types of negative stimulus;
Seriously recognises the implications of the above clause, as this would mean that the definition of animal would include all manners of species which are poisonous, invasive, or destructive to ecosystem health and hence grant the same protections to those undesirable types of animal;
Derides the doublethink necessary to state in the same resolution that (i) all abuse of sentient non-person mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, or fish should be prohibited in clause 2, (ii) unless the animal is raised for butcher, slaughter, or the killing of persons, in clause (3).b and (3).e and thus, all right;
Observes that in cases where animal reproduction or needs is not entirely understood, putting an animal in a zoological garden is illegal, since this would endanger the 'long term health and safety of the animal' in clause 4;
Hopes that this resolution is to be replaced by a more acceptable alternative without the flaws of this current resolution;
Repeals this unfortunately flawed yet well-intentioned resolution which prohibits animal abuse.

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#339 Repeal "World Space Administration" #336

The World Assembly

Noting that the target Resolution was drafted in an attempt to promote space travel by Member States,  
Recognizing that the Resolution not only fails in this goal, but also harms existing space programs of Member States,  
Objecting to the Resolution's claim that Member Nations need cooperate in order to explore space, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary,  
Concerned that with the inclusion of clauses that give the W.S.A authority to regulate the Interstellar and Interplanetary exploration of Member States, the Resolution cripples the ability of Member States to conduct their own Space Programmes,  
Further Concerned that while the Resolution authorizes the W.S.A to regulate the Space Programmes of Member States, it fails to specify any regulations,  
Extremely Confused by the Resolution's use of "Preformed", which makes many of the goals stated within the resolution impossible,  
Noting that the Resolution demands that Member States disallow the use of vessels in a state of disrepair, without exception regarding vessels damaged in space or other unavoidable circumstances,  
Further noting that the target Resolution contains numerous grammatical errors, which hinder comprehension of the Resolution,  
Hereby Repeals General Assembly Resolution # 336, World Space Administration.

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#340 Access to Humanitarian Aid

Aggrieved by the horrors of war and conflict in the world; yet,
Inspired nevertheless by the presence of humanitarian and relief organizations seeking to lessen the suffering of innocents affected by armed conflict;
Determining the deliberate refusal of international charity and aid to civilians to be as much a violation of human rights as deliberately inflicting conditions contrary to life on a population;
Defining Humanitarian operations as operations by international organizations devoted to ensuring survival of those directly affected by a crisis stemming directly or indirectly from armed conflict, including provision of material aid and the services of trained personnel, with the intention of alleviating suffering and offering these services charitably and impartially.
Declares that member nations shall:

Allow humanitarian operations within territory affected by a crisis directly resulting from armed conflict which falls under their effective control when their own efforts to contain the crisis are insufficient, and facilitate their efforts in a fair and non-discriminative manner, without interference or punitive action.

Ensure the right of individuals affected by these conflicts to utilize humanitarian operations' facilities and supplies in a humanitarian manner, free from hindrance.

Consider it a war crime, and therefore illegal, to intentionally deprive individuals of humanitarian aid supplies, or prohibit their use or distribution, except in cases where reasonable alternatives can be substituted, such as in instances of controlled substances or dietary restrictions.

Consider it a war crime, and therefore illegal, to deliberately target, assault, injure, or detain the personnel, or deliberately seize, damage, or deliberately divert the equipment of humanitarian organizations while they operate within the capacity of their duties, unless one of the following conditions are met:

- Personnel fail to remain impartial, neutral and non-aggressive parties to the conflict or crisis. Acting in self-defense shall not be considered a violation of neutrality for personnel, provided the act does not exceed the purview of reasonable and immediate self-defense.
- Personnel and equipment is not clearly marked with clear and recognizable identifying markings indicating their status as neutral parties.
- Personnel or equipment fail to meet the standards and requirements of safety and public health pursuant to the applicable international regulations, or, in the case of personnel, have an outstanding warrant.

The International Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee shall be expanded to:

- Assume control of a multilateral relief operation involving multiple international humanitarian organizations and work in concert with the host nation to best address the needs of the affected population.
- Act as liaison between the individual humanitarian organizations involved and the host government(s) to prevent unnecessary conflict between government and humanitarian operation personnel.

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#341 Repeal "Living Wage Act" #21

The World Assembly,

Praising GAR #21, "Living Wage Act", for its well-intentioned attempt to ensure a decent well-being for the most vulnerable members of society,

Dismayed that the resolution uses illogical means to achieve its ends,

Baffled that the resolution defines poverty lines "on an area basis, and sets no limits as to how any nation may define such areas save that they must lie wholly within the nation's boundaries", effectively allowing nations to negate the wage mandate by maliciously defining poverty line areas,

Disturbed that the resolution authorizes wages below the poverty line for individuals receiving national income or benefits, effectively permitting unequal pay for the same work,

Disappointed that the resolution fails to exempt tip-based professions from the wage mandate,

Troubled that the resolution does exempt "convicted criminals who are required to perform work in the course of their sentence", effectively approving of unethical punitive labor camps,

Concerned that the resolution defines the "basic poverty line" to include "one week's rent for an average one-person dwelling" and the "Dependent Poverty Line" to include "one week's rent for an average two-person dwelling", which will endlessly inflate the price of housing and make housing unaffordable by continuously increasing the average price of rent,

Confused that the resolution requires "that no person in full-time employment be paid the equivalent of a weekly net wage of less than 25% over the Dependent Poverty[sic] Line unless that person has no dependents and explicitly waives this right", resulting in all persons in full-time employment receiving the weekly net wage of no less than 25% over the "Dependent Poverty Line", regardless of whether they have dependents or not,

Perplexed that the resolution "defines the Dependent Poverty Line as the Basic Poverty Line" to include "the pro-rata weekly cost of schooling for a dependent" regardless of whether the dependent is in school or not,

Concerned that the resolution essentially mandates that low-skill workers be permanently unemployed,

Further Concerned that the resolution "requires that power and water supply be deemed appropriate utilities", whereas power may be considered an extravagant luxury in less-modernized nations,

Acknowledging the absolute necessity to assist the poor,

Noting the serious flaws in GAR #21, "Living Wage Act", and its unsustainability,

Hereby Repeals GAR #21, "Living Wage Act".  
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#342 Civilian Aircraft Accord

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging the transportation of civilians via air travel is not only vital to the international economy, but to the international community as a whole;

Realizing that command and control, and communication with civilian aircraft is vital to ensure the safety and security of those aircraft, particularly when those aircraft are in international airspace;

Concerned that some nations may intentionally avoid tracking or communicating with civilian aircraft originating from nations potentially hostile to them;

Believing it is the duty of all nations to protect the lives of innocent civilians no matter the current state of diplomacy between nations;

Thus resolving to enact a sensible policy that allows for the safe and secure operation of civilian aircraft, no matter the nation of origin;

The General Assembly hereby,

1. Defines a civilian aircraft as an aircraft whether private or commercial not operating under the direction of a nation's military or engaging in national security-related activities;

2. Requires member nations to provide at the minimum:

A. Tracking and communication of any civilian aircraft within the detection and communication range of that nation,

B. Meteorological information and inclement emergency warnings to civilian aircraft, and,

C. Assistance to any civilian aircraft that declares itself to be in distress within the communication range of that nation;

3. Urges member nations to ensure adequate security personnel are present on any civilian aircraft which is operating in or out of nations currently engaged in armed conflict, or where a credible threat to those aircraft is present;

4. Forbids member nations from taking military action against civilian aircraft without first warning that aircraft and permitting that aircraft to comply with instructions;

5. Confirming that nations shall have the sole sovereign rights and responsibilities to ensure pilots and crews are adequately trained and certified in the operation of their civilian aircraft;

6. Leaves to the individual member state all authority regarding regulations pertaining to equipment or training in regards to the operation of civilian aircraft.

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#343 Repeal "Debris Prevention" #303

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging the aim of Resolution #303 to seek to reduce the amount of debris in orbit;

Concerned and distressed that Resolution #303 has the following stand-alone, flagrant flaws:

I. The lack of a definition for 'debris' despite debris being the chief subject, a fundamental flaw which delinquent nations could and very likely have been exploiting in order to circumvent this resolution.

II. The clause "CLARIFIES that this resolution will not impede or restrict the rights of nations to do battle in space..." is problematic in that space battles naturally result in a massive amount of debris being released into orbit, yet this resolution is silent on how to prevent, reduce, or even minimize this cause of debris.

III. This resolution has done nothing to provide for the cleaning up or reduction of debris existing in orbit either both before or after its implementation.

IV. A small minority of this assembly are space-faring nations, and therefore legislation on this matter would be better instituted by nations that share the same technological capabilities.

Asserting that Resolution #303 is ineffective, insufficient, and inadequate, and that these flaws have undermined the effectiveness of this probably well-intentioned resolution;

Hereby repeals "General Assembly Resolution #303, Debris Prevention" [.]

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#344 Minimum Standard of Living Act

Seeking to eliminate extreme poverty in all states,

Believing that every person should enjoy a minimum standard of living, so long as they are willing to contribute to their society,

Convinced that World Assembly member states should guarantee this minimum standard of living to their legal inhabitants, so long as sufficient resources exist to do so,

The General Assembly,

Defines the "minimum standard of living", for the purposes of this resolution, as the minimum levels of access to food and water, clothing, housing, sanitation, appropriate utilities, and appropriate transportation necessary for a person to remain reasonably healthy, safe and productive in a given member state;

Declares that each member state is required to guarantee a minimum standard of living to all inhabitants of that member state;
Specifies that member states are permitted to facilitate the provision of a minimum standard of living through public or private sector initiatives, including but not limited to a minimum wage, a living wage, a guaranteed minimum income, social security, unemployment insurance, subsidized housing, food stamps, or any combination thereof;
Exempts each member state from guaranteeing a minimum standard of living to individuals who:
are not legal permanent residents or citizens of that member state,
refuse to make a good faith attempt to make restitution for crimes of which they have been found guilty by a court of law, or
refuse to make a good faith attempt to support themselves without government assistance, or to engage in government-mandated job training, temporary employment or community service, without a legitimate reason, such as a disability that would prevent them from doing so;
Permits each member state to guarantee only a partial minimum standard of living, to the extent that that member state deems practicable and appropriate while remaining consistent with the object and purpose of this resolution, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, when that member state:
is undergoing or recovering from a national emergency or economic crisis, or
cannot guarantee a minimum standard of living without causing substantial and lasting harm to their economy;
Clarifies that nothing in this resolution shall be interpreted as prohibiting the World Assembly from legislating in the future on access to a minimum standard of living.

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#345 Proscription on Living Shields

Singing the praises of this Assembly's many successes in the realm of protecting the unarmed and innocent in times of armed conflict,

Enthusiastically hoping further measures to be unnecessary, yet

Pessimistically noting the above to be exceedingly unlikely,

Remembering the protections extended to all manner of noncombatants and civilians in war by this august Assembly,

Disgusted at the increasing incidence of these protections being used against the very states sworn to uphold them,

Finding the practice of using individuals as living shields to be deliberately contrary to the historic goals of the

World Assembly of protecting human rights and ensuring peace, and

Righteously amending this wrong,

1. The World Assembly defines the use of living shields as the act of an armed party intentionally utilizing unarmed noncombatants, be they volunteers or otherwise, to shield themselves or tangible assets in such a way as to compel a strategic or tactical advantage by way of manipulating a third party's obligation to respect the protected status of the noncombatants or their perceived value therein.
2. The World Assembly further defines noncombatants to include both civilians who belong to a protected status or are otherwise taking no direct part in the hostilities, and those belligerents who, having been granted Prisoner of War or hors de combat status, are unable to take a direct part in hostilities.
3. Member states shall consider the use of individuals as living shields in the course of armed conflict illegal and a war crime.
4. Member states shall consider the use of individuals as living shields to be an aggravating circumstance when prosecuting or otherwise dealing with violators of international law, and are encouraged to take the necessary steps to protect those hostages from harm.
5. Member states shall consider a belligerent's use of living shields a mitigating circumstance when dealing with the prosecution of troops who, due to the enemy's violation of these provisions, find themselves directly or indirectly responsible for the accidental violation of a noncombatant's protected status, and are encouraged to acquit the accused in situations wherein gross negligence cannot be ascribed.
6. Member states are permitted to prosecute unarmed noncombatants who voluntarily serve as living shields as they would prosecute combatants who utilize such living shields.
  - a. Member states are encouraged, in instances where it cannot be determined whether an individual was voluntarily or forcibly taken as a living shield, to offer to resettle those individuals in an area away from the conflict.
  - b. If those individuals refuse and, subsequently, are repeatedly utilized as living shields in a manner that calls into question the non-voluntary nature of their participation, member states are permitted to prosecute and detain them accordingly.

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#346 Researching Unique Ecosystems

Encouraged by the ongoing efforts of the international community to invest in biological research,
Impressed by some of the potential technologies and cures that have developed from this research, but
Concerned by the rate at which unique ecosystems are disappearing, either to man-made activity or to natural
changes in climate,

This august World Assembly hereby enacts the following, subject to any limits imposed by earlier resolutions that
are still in force:

1. Defines for the purposes of this resolution:

a. 'unique ecosystem' as any area which is reasonably likely to contain flora and fauna that are unique to the larger
ecosystem,

b. 'man made activity' as action or continued inaction taken by sentient beings that endangers the biodiversity of a
unique ecosystem, up to and including mining, logging, construction or introduction of invasive species, but not
counting acts of war,

c. 'natural changes in climate' as any foreseeable, long term natural event or change that endangers the biodiversity
of a unique ecosystem, such as long term drought, rise in sea levels or global cooling;

2. Requires nations where man-made activity may be reasonably expected to seriously compromise a unique
ecosystem to make reasonable expeditions, within their abilities, into the unique ecosystem to take stock of and
collect samples of unique flora and fauna within the region;

3. Requires nations with ongoing natural changes in climate that threaten to seriously compromise unique
ecosystems to make reasonable expeditions, within their abilities, into the unique ecosystem to take stock of and
collect samples of unique flora and fauna within the region.

4. Expands the duties of the World Assembly Science Program (WASP) to include:

a. Monitoring global climate changes to identify unique ecosystems under threat, and to notify nations of said threat
to their unique ecosystems,

b. Storing and providing access to raw data from nations who have shared with the WASP,

c. Raising and providing funds and scientific support for nations who do not have the capacity to conduct a
reasonable scientific expedition;

5. Encourages nations to share raw data from above expeditions with the World Assembly Science Program
(WASP)[.]

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#348 Convention on Ceasefires

Recognizing armed conflict and the resolution of such has a variety of nuance;

Desiring to enforce traditional customs of peacekeeping and negotiations with World Assembly authority without  
crippling the political advantages military conflict provides, and;

Striving to provide rules of fair conduct for such, that aggrieved parties might find recourse;  
Hereby,

1. Defines an armistice as an agreement for the formal cessation of hostilities between armed parties, conditionally  
or unconditionally, for the purpose of negotiating a lasting peace, that does not necessarily require a halt in armed  
conflict in the interim;

2. Defines a ceasefire as an agreement between armed parties for the immediate and temporary halt in combat;

3. Strongly encourages member states to agree to a ceasefire for the duration of armistice negotiations, to provide  
civilian noncombatants the opportunity to voluntarily flee a potentially dangerous area, or to otherwise facilitate  
peaceful or humanitarian operations within the conflict area.

4. Permits member states to resume hostilities during a ceasefire agreement if:

a. There is no fixed duration of the ceasefire, or the fixed duration expires, provided prior notification to a relevant  
representative of the opposing force is made, or;

b. The ceasefire agreement is declared void due to an opposing party's violation of the terms, provided immediate  
notification to a relevant representative of the opposing force is made.

5. Binds member states to not violate a ceasefire agreement without an aforementioned legitimate provision.

6. Requires member states negotiate in good faith with their counterpart(s) during an armistice agreement.

7. Mandates member states ensure that representatives who are directly or indirectly participating in armistice or  
ceasefire negotiations be protected from unlawful injury, assault, or detainment for the duration of the negotiation.

8. Declares that, should the negotiations fail and hostilities recommence, the aforementioned representatives shall  
have their protections outlined in Clause 7 extended and safe passage granted until such time as they are returned to  
safety to their territory such that they are not in immediate danger from the conflict.

9. Specifies that the protections and provisions outlined in Clause 6, 7, and 8 may be considered void if clear evidence that an involved party has violated the above provisions comes to light.
10. Further specifies that violation of any of the above clauses without the mitigating circumstances of Clauses 4 or 9 shall be considered a war crime by member states, and violators shall be prosecuted accordingly.
11. Tasks the International Mediation Foundation (IMF) to, upon request, supply impartial arbitrators and locate neutral meeting locations open for all involved parties to access, and shall issue binding arbitrations, with an appeals process, for all participants.
12. Member states shall extend the protections outlined in Clauses 6 and 7 to IMF arbitrators and staff operating in the capacity of their duties at all times.

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#349 To Prevent Dangerous Debris

SEEKING to reestablish protected access to space for all nations,
DISTRESSED by the rapidly increasing accumulation of frivolous repeals,
RECOGNIZING that prolonged accumulation of debris in orbit can impede space travel and orbital operations,
AWARE that one resolution cannot sufficiently legislate on all topics related to debris in space and choosing to address one aspect well,
DEFINES debris as debris to quiet some illogical complaints,
CONSIDERS an object to be in orbit if it circles a celestial body without propulsion and outside assistance (excepting gravity) at least once,
INSTRUCTS member nations to have systems in place to certify the compliance of objects planned to be launched into orbit with the guidelines of this resolution,
REQUIRES member nations to take all action necessary to prevent the launch of objects from their territory into orbit that have not been certified as compliant with this resolution, allowing exceptions only when loss of life would occur as a result of such actions,
In order to reduce the quantity of potentially harmful debris in orbit, all objects launched into space must have the following abilities and are required to take the following actions:
A- To Deorbit in one of the following fashions prior to becoming nonfunctional:
1- Complete deterioration into non damaging remains during descent and prior to collision,
2- Landing or collision in international waters, unclaimed undeveloped territory, or the territory of nations that consent to the collision or landing,
3- Entering into a junk orbit assigned by WASP,
4- Any method that removes the object from the vicinity of the body it previously orbited without harming other artificial objects in orbit,
B- To Maneuver in order to avoid other objects in orbit to prevent damage of property,
STATES that WASP will take into account the desires and needs of the relevant nations when assigning a junk orbit and will not contradict orbital classifications around a celestial body created by any entity representing, with consent of the governed, all nations on that body,
CLARIFIES that this resolution will not impede or restrict the rights of nations to do battle in space so long as all damage done is part of a declared act of war against the owner of the object, the nation the object was launched from, or if the object services or benefits the enemy.

~~~~~  
#350 Repeal "Nuclear Security Convention" #292

Remembering the use of this resolution in an attempt to repeal 10 GA, the Nuclear Arms Possession Act, which allows World Assembly nations to have nuclear weapons, and therefore considering this a threat to the stability of the international system itself and  
Believing that the threat of 'uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear technology, particularly by non-members who are not bound by the conventions of international law' mentioned in the Nuclear Security Convention, hereafter referred to as the Convention, is an over-exaggerated menace which cannot be affected by World Assembly legislation anyway,  
This august World Assembly;  
Objects to the clause that member states are to '[prevent] the transfer of nuclear technology, design specifications, and materials if there is reason to suspect that they will be weaponised', as:  
this prevents the transfer of nuclear propulsion technologies in warships, for the nuclear technology is weaponised by putting it inside that ship and by preventing that transfer, degrades the ability of nations to assist in collective defence,

this also prevents the transfer of nuclear materials and specifications inside countries, as there is no limiting statement on to where such transfers are permitted and by preventing that transfer, prohibits nations from moving nuclear materials within their own sovereign borders,

this also prevents the transfer of nuclear technologies used for energy production, for suspicion is always cast on nuclear fission due to the easy reapplication of peaceful technologies to weapon production (the only differences being that of reaction control and purity) and by preventing that transfer, prevents cheap and available electricity from being more readily available, and

this also prevents the transfer of specifications of any kind as the criteria for suspicion are not as of yet settled and by preventing that transfer, increases the likelihood of nuclear disasters by depriving scientists of important knowledge and safety procedures;

Questions the enforceability of the clause referenced in (1), no matter how sophisticated and Latinate this appears in comparison to a previous legislation's reference of 'wrong hands';

Objects, with shoe-banging, to the enforceability of a requirement that 'all measures necessary and practical' be taken, as the extent to these measures is as of yet undefined in their extent;

Disapproves of the failure of the World Assembly to protect indigenous and foreign nuclear technologies and materials and thereby leaving open a path to ban nuclear weapons by prohibiting their supply chain; this Assembly hereby;

Repeals the Nuclear Security Convention.

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#352 Repeal ""Protection of Sapient Rights" #338

The General Assembly,

While Commending the World Assembly's dedication to ensuring the rights of sapient beings wherever they may exist;

Dismayed that GAR#338 contains numerous flaws which even the author acknowledges, and that these flaws necessitate a repeal to enable a replacement with a more comprehensive and better thought out resolution;

Argues that "Protection of Sapient Rights"

Defines "Sapient Being" as any entity possessing a) the ability to reason and act with appropriate judgement. This excludes children and infants in the definition of a 'Sapient Being' as children do not have the full mental capabilities to reason and act with appropriate judgement. By excluding children and infants in the definition of a 'sapient being', this resolution clearly eliminates the rights of children, even if those children are members of sapient species;

Excludes the mentally ill and incapacitated being defined as a 'sapient being' because of the poor definition of a "sapient being". The mentally ill and incapacitated obviously cannot reason and act with appropriate judgement; By granting the same rights as humans to non-human sapient beings, risks giving rights only for humans past the legal age of majority to non-humans that would normally be considered minors, and the resolution fails to address this;

Sets up the sapience determination test for abuse, allowing nations to make human anatomy or other unique characteristics necessary to prove ability to reason;

Concerned that this resolution meant to protect the rights of any sapients discovered by WA member nations actually does very little to protect them, and opens the door for widespread abuse, including the ability to define many humans as non-sapient and thus rob them of WA rights given specifically to sapient beings rather than humans;

Hoping that a superior replacement is swiftly passed to secure the rights of sapients again; and

Hereby Repeals GAR#338[.]

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#353 Repeal "Renewable Research Committee" #182

The World Assembly,

Acknowledging the attempt of Resolution #182 to reduce the usage of fossil fuels in member nations through requiring research on renewable energy;

Perplexed by the requirement that each member nation commit "sufficient funding" towards researching renewable energy when the World Assembly should, when feasible as in this case, work together towards conquering common problems, instead of assigning vague and inefficient instructions onto each individual member nation;

Confused by the suggestion that nations tax at least 5% of fossil-fuel burning power plants' expenditures instead of their revenues or operating income;

Disturbed that 5% was seemingly chosen at random, and that a flat tax does not take into consideration the wide disparity of our member nations and their economies and existing industries, nor each nation's already present financial commitments towards implementing and subsidizing renewable energy financed through other sources;



Concerned that this resolution only suggests that nations implement results from the research, and that therefore a nation which heavily utilizes fossil fuels may continue to pollute the environment despite access to clean and renewable energy if it is financially sensible for them to do so;

Wishing that this resolution had installed a World Assembly committee that focused on promoting, sharing, and implementing renewable energy technologies instead of requiring nations to vaguely commit "sufficient funding" towards research, encouraging nations to implement an aimless tax on power plants, and not requiring nations to actually change their polluting behavior;

Affirming that the attainment and usage of clean and renewable energy is a laudable and necessary goal, and that all nations should seek to reduce their fossil fuel usage, but that this resolution fails to set our nations on the path towards the achievement of this goal;

Hereby repeals "General Assembly Resolution #182, Renewable Research Commitment" [.]

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#354 AI Coexistence Protocol

EXCITED that many nations are on the cusp of developing artificial intelligence,

CLEAR that natural fears needn't stain relations between civilizations before they even develop,

HOPEFUL that synthetic and biological life can coexist peacefully, having conquered the dangers of a runaway information singularity,

and

UTTERLY DETERMINED to avoid the hideous tragedy of self-fulfilling prophecy,

The World Assembly therefore:

1. Defines artificial intelligence or "AI" for purposes of this resolution as any mind, computer program or collection thereof, synthetic brain, or other intelligence that a) was created, by accident or on purpose, by means other than biological reproduction and its adjuncts and innovations, broadly construed; and b) is able to demonstrate sufficient intelligence, learning capacity, emotion, moral reasoning, self-direction/ambition, introspection, and mental stability that it would be classified by a WA nation's relevant experts as displaying personality; legal competence; and ineligibility for involuntary psychiatric commitment; if it were an ordinary, biological legal resident thereof;
2. Requires that any AI meeting the above requirements be treated on an equal basis under the law with biological beings of equivalent citizenship and residential status; excepting that AI reproduction must be undertaken on similar resource-use principles to those reproduction methods and laws available to the majority of a WA member's inhabitants;
3. Prohibits the construction of unrestrained self-replicating machines, all-consuming nanomatter, "gray goo," or any other form of runaway assimilatory mechanism. Permissible non-intelligent autonomous self-replicating machinery must include:
 - externally operable whole-swarm shutdown mechanisms;
 - local, individual automatic instant shutdown via actuator switch or circuit breaker in case of malfunction or security breach;
 - secure, reliable command-&-control functions with constant intelligent supervision;
4. Instructs WASP, ULC, and WADB to offer consultations with WA states on best practices of machine/network security and command & control dependability, including programming and construction assistance; and to run wargames and bench tests for heavily networked nations to test response scenarios to runaway mechanisms, matter, or hostile AIs;
5. Encourages WA nations to have serious national discussions about the numerous ramifications of the creation of life before permitting or funding the construction of substrates capable of achieving AI status;
6. Clarifies that, except as mandated by WA law on discrimination or the movement of persons, nothing herein requires WA nations to:
 - permit initial construction of AIs
 - admit AIs into their physical or informational jurisdiction
 - refrain from deporting AIs should they enter such jurisdiction due to emergency or misadventure
 - fail to take precautions against a coordinated AI rising, as long as no isolated crime is interpreted by itself as evidence of such a rising.

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#355 Rights of Sapient Species

The General Assembly,

Applauding the efforts to secure rights for all sapient beings, regardless of race or species, and the many efforts not to limit such rights to only beings of the homo sapiens species;

Nevertheless Concerned at the many attempts to restrict the rights of sapient beings for purely racial reasons, including but not limited to attempts to restrict the rights of sapient machines and an attempt to make human decisions necessary in the warfare of non-human species;

Believing that to secure once and for all the rights of sapient beings everywhere, a resolution is needed to affirm these rights;

Defines:

"Sapient Being" as any physical entity possessing the ability to:

Think, understand, and form judgments by a process of logic;

Choose a sensible course of action or considered response;

Experience subjectively, feel, or recognize, discern, envision, understand, or attain awareness of.

"Existing international laws" as any passed World Assembly Resolutions which are extant and not void at the time an individual may read this resolution, whether those resolutions have been passed before or after this resolution was passed.

And Hereby Declares that any sapient beings found inside member nations are not to be denied any of the rights guaranteed to humans or sapient beings by existing international laws, unless these rights threaten the survival of the beings to be granted the rights, or unless said rights are specifically prohibited[sic] by an unrepealed[sic] WA resolution passed prior to this resolution. No member nation may discriminate against sapient beings for reasons of race or species alone.

Mandates that member nations extend the same rights given to humans below the age of majority and mentally ill or mentally disabled humans to the sapient beings below the age of majority and mentally disabled or mentally ill beings of the same species as a sapient being, unless these rights threaten the survival of the beings to be granted the rights, or unless said rights are specifically prohibited[sic] by an unrepealed[sic] WA resolution passed prior to this resolution. Age of majority is to be determined for individual species based on equivalent degree of maturation. Requires that in defining legal age of consent and legal age of marriage, member nations must define legal age for individual species; the legal age cannot be lower than the average age of onset of reproductive maturation for that species, and all legal ages between species should be set at an equivalent degree of maturation. Beings that do not reproduce sexually are exempted from this clause.

Clarifies that it is the responsibility of individual member nations to determine whether a given physical entity is a sapient being, but that such methods of determination must apply equally to humans and any other entities examined, and must also be passable by all healthy, normal, adult humans. Tests must not be based on the anatomy or genetics of a species, but shall be based solely on the mental capabilities of species tested.

Further Affirms that sapient beings shall be recognized in the eyes of the World Assembly as living beings, regardless of biological status.

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#356 Landmine Safety Protocol

The General Assembly,

Pursuing endlessly the goals of Peace and Goodwill throughout the world,

Recognizing that landmines, in particular, are indiscriminate and persistent tools of war that inherently threaten the long-term safety of civilians in and near conflicted areas,

Finding the use of those inherently indiscriminate weapons as utterly abhorrent,

Concerned that conventional measures of mitigating risk, such as marking or mapping these weapons, is ultimately useless, due to mine migration, changes in topography, and difficult detection,

Hereby declares:

Landmines, or mines for brevity, shall be defined as weapons adopted and issued by recognizable military services, designed to be deployed on or below the ground, detonate via some manner of proximity, and utilized as a means of ambush, area denial, or tactical boundary in conflict.

Member states shall consider extant laws relevant to the customs of war to apply to their use of landmines, and observe them appropriately.

Landmines must have at least one of the following features:

A pre-set timed deactivation function that will reliably cause the mine to automatically become inert and inactive after such time as the tactical value of the mine is no longer immediate;

A remote deactivation function that will reliably cause the mine to immediately become inert and inactive;

A trigger function that reliably lends itself to selectively target hostiles instead of civilians, vehicles instead of personnel, or characteristics inherent to military hardware instead of civilian hardware.

A remote or pre-set timed detonation function in lieu of a victim-activated trigger.

Member states shall not utilize, purchase, manufacture, stockpile, or transfer in any way mines that do not retain at least one of the listed features.

Member states shall take every practical precaution to avoid collateral damage to civilians or civilian infrastructure in their placement of mines.

Member states shall remove or render inert those mines they have deployed outside their territory at the conclusion of hostilities.

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#357 Promotion of Clean Energy

The World Assembly,

Conscious of the environmental damage that can and does occur when fossil fuels are burned to create energy and the adverse health effects that can develop due to this release of harmful emissions;

Deeply aware of the impermanent nature of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas;

Cognizant of the existence of alternate forms of energy, such as solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, nuclear, and hydro, virtually all of which are clean, renewable, and cost-effective in the long-run;

Praising the fact that some forms of clean energy such as solar photovoltaics can be implemented cheaply on a small-scale in rural areas, and are thus incredibly successful in bringing power to areas that may have lacked it otherwise;

Recognizing that many of our member nations have already researched and implemented efficient and effective ways of harnessing clean energy;

Urges member nations to seek to simultaneously dis-incentivize the usage of fossil fuels and incentivize the usage of clean energies, through methods available to them such as taxation, business and consumer subsidies, active governmental research and involvement, and dissemination of information concerning the advantages of clean energy;

Requires that member nations which have efficient forms of clean energy available to them make a good faith effort to utilize these forms of energy in the most effective means possible;

Implores member nations which have access to superior forms of clean energy to share those technologies with nations that inhabit the same environment, as pollution from fossil fuel usage is non-discriminatory concerning national boundaries;

Encourages member nations to create legislation and policy that works in other ways to decrease the nation's overall carbon footprint, and to continue to seek out new advantageous technologies to increase the sustainability and longevity of their environments.

~~~~~  
#358 Explosive Remnants of War

Noting that unexploded ordinance left over from war can pose a serious threat to civilian populations, and can detonate decades after they are deployed;

Concerned that, in resuming their daily lives, transient populations returning after a conflict can become casualties by accidentally disturbing these remnants of war;

Determined to reduce the risk to civilians by explosive remnants of war to a point where they can safely resume their lives;

The General Assembly establishes the following:

The humanitarian clearing, disposal, and quarantining of unexploded ordinance that poses a persistent danger to public health and safety shall be referred to collectively as demining.

The International Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee shall establish the Explosive Remnants of War Action Subcommittee (ERWAS), which shall be tasked with the following duties:

Inspecting humanitarian demining operations to ensure such operations maintain a sufficient degree of safety, quality, and effectiveness in methods, as well as to guarantee public awareness, and safety during operations;

Rigorously testing detection and demining methods and statistically evaluating those methods, as well as make public those findings;

Liaising with and coordinating efforts between national and non-governmental humanitarian organizations to cooperate with local populations to identify and report areas requiring demining, establish unexploded ordinance awareness education outreach, facilitate demining operations, assembly and share technical intelligence, promote joint training, and ensure equipment availability.

Member states are required to report sites with significant risks to civilian populations as a result of explosive remnants of war, and must cooperate with ERWAS during humanitarian demining operations.

Member states are required to take steps towards demarcating and demining or quarantining aforementioned sites, and publicize the process in the interests of public health and safety.

Member states are required to ensure their humanitarian demining operations utilize methods that, collectively, ensure a clearance rate of 99.7% for a particular site, and ensure compliance with ERWAS inspection findings.

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#361 Repeal "Nuclear Material Safeguards" #351

The General Assembly:

AFFIRMING that the security of nuclear weaponry and materials is necessary to prevent their acquisition and use by terrorist organizations;

REGRETTING that GAR#351, "Nuclear Material Safeguards", is flawed in its attempt to accomplish this goal;

ALARMED that clause 4 enables poorer nations, tinpot dictators and outlaw states who nevertheless have obtained nuclear technology by ill-gotten means to receive funding and technological assistance from the World Assembly as a reward for doing so;

CONCERNED that the phrase "the wrong hands" as referenced in clauses 3 and 4 is undefined and that "the wrong hands" is a fatally flawed concept since, in a conflict between two nations or groups of nations, each side would subjectively consider the other "the wrong hands";

DISTRESSED that clause 2, which allows for such technology to be bought and sold, in fact does not serve to secure intellectual property associated with nuclear weapons and reactors, and instead promotes the dissemination of intellectual property, thereby increasing, not reducing, the chances of such knowledge getting into "the wrong hands", which contravenes the aims of the resolution;

AGHAST that the net effect of GAR#351 would result in the eventual dissemination of nuclear secrets to non-WA nations, which outnumber member nations by about six to one;

HOPING that this well-intentioned but indefensible resolution will be replaced by one that genuinely serves to secure nuclear technology and materials;

HEREBY repeals GAR#351, "Nuclear Material Safeguards".

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#362 Repeal "Sexual Health and Education Act" #359

The World Assembly,

Recognizing the aim of Resolution #359 to attempt to give students a sexual education;

Yet concerned about the many flaws of Resolution #359, including that it:

I. Ignores that this World Assembly is made up of a variety of species, including ones that do not have puberty, ones that do not have any form of sex or gender, and ones that would have no use learning "human anatomy" instead of their own species' anatomy;

II. Arbitrarily sets age brackets for various topics of sexual education to be taught, without reference to the fact that even human children enter puberty at a wide range of ages;

III. Allows students to be exempt from the entire course and have to take a "standard health course" instead, but fails to mention any difference between the two courses, or even what in vague terms a standard health course would cover;

IV. Permits only parents to exempt students from the sexual curriculum, ignoring the plethora of children in our member states who have a guardian instead of a parent;

V. Exempts private schools entirely, allowing nations which do not make use of public schooling to fail to educate students on sexual health at all;

Declaring that these numerous flaws yield to a superfluous, vague, disagreeable, and narrow resolution;

Hereby repeals "General Assembly Resolution #359, Sexual Health and Education Act" [.]

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#364 Repeal "Cyber Security Prevention" #360

The World Assembly,

Commending GAR #360's goals of reducing cyber terrorism, and ensuring the security of networks, computers, and other such technologies,

Convinced that despite the good intentions of the target resolution, it fails to meet the standards of quality, and ethics, expected from the World Assembly,

Noting the entirely extraneous definition of 'cyber technology',

Confused by the target resolution's usage of the undefined term 'cyber devices',

Disturbed at the fact that the target resolution forces Member-States to infringe the personal freedoms of their citizenry in regards to the security of networks, computers, and other such technologies,

Further Disturbed by the target Resolution's mandate to "... actively pursue and prosecute individuals or groups actively engaging in or promoting cyber terrorism by any means necessary", effectively forcing Member-States to infringe the rights of their citizenry, while in pursuit of cyber terrorists,

Alarmed by the target Resolution's failure to classify attacks for the purpose of obtaining information as cyber warfare or terrorism,  
Extremely Annoyed by the continued and constant usage of the term 'cyber' within the text, and title, of the target resolution,  
Hoping that a superior resolution takes its place,  
Hereby Repeals General Assembly Resolution # 360, Cyber Security Convention.

~~~~~  
#366 Repeal "Stopping Suicide Seeds" #249

Convinced that regulation to prevent the exploitation of farmers is preferable to an outright ban of a technology which has considerable utility in limiting the spread of transgenic crops,
Concerned that these restrictions place an unnecessary technological constraint on food production that increases the chance of famine as populations grow faster than food output,
Noting that the target resolution does not ban the domestic for-profit[sic] production of these seeds whilst burdening governments with unnecessary restrictions that compromise competitiveness, technological advantages, trade secrets, and national autonomies, and
Believing that 249 GA's ban on a 'genetic modification technique that renders the seeds of a plant sterile' would make it significantly harder to protect native species from the accidental spread of transgenic organisms without prohibitively expensive administrative protocols,
This august World Assembly hereby:
Objects to the ban on 'government funding [of] any for-profit entity that is engaged in GURT or [its] research', as nations should be able to fund those emergent technologies they believe are necessary to maintain their competitiveness in the global economy;
Protests the fact that private companies must disclose trade secrets developed after significant investment to a world agency without any guarantee that their investments will be protected, opening the door for foreign corporate espionage;
Disapproves of the ban on 'transport across a national border, without preapproval from WAFDRA, of any plant or seed that has been modified using GURT' as national governments are quite able to regulate their own foodstuffs without the pre-approval of an inefficient international committee;
Hopes for replacement legislation that corrects these issues without the collateral damage noted to the environment, national competitiveness, technological advantages, trade secrets, and national autonomies;
Repeals 249 GA 'Stopping Suicide Seeds'.

~~~~~  
#367 Repeal "Preservation of Artefacts" #363

This august World Assembly,  
Concerned about the failure of adequately define 'historical significance' and establish a bar which would adequately and effectively determine what needs to be preserved;  
Cognisant that there are over twenty-five thousand World Assembly member nations and that 363 GA creates an International Historical Archive, which is charged with the creation of a museum which will 'generations current and future to learn of civilisations past and present';  
Baffled at the likely projected costs of such a project given the number of civilisations which have existed both in the past and the present;  
Certain that the 'WA funds' which are alluded to in 363 GA § 2 are not endless and that the source of those funds originates from member nations, thereby requiring more and more funds over time as history does not end;  
Concerned that culturally significant military targets, even if they are currently used as active military installations, are protected from destruction, even if those targets would facilitate the loss of many lives; and  
Believing that protection of cultural artefacts is already ensured by 287 GA 'Cultural Site Protection'; hereby  
Repeals 363 GA, 'Preservation of Artefacts'.

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#368 Repeal "Law Enforcement Education" #365

The Assembly of Worlds,
Believing that better public relations with law enforcement are conducive to a harmonious and well-ordered society, but,
Rejecting the claim that such relations have deteriorated lately, as this is not the case in most nations,
Believing that this is simply not an international issue, as nations can deal with law enforcement education without World Assembly intervention in crime and judicial procedure,

Concerned that "Law Enforcement Education" requires public funding to be given to law enforcement agencies even in nations that use private police forces instead of public law enforcement agencies,
Disappointed that even though this is not an issue the World Assembly should deal with, the target resolution doesn't even deal with the issue adequately, as although it requires funding to be allocated for education programs and attendance of law enforcement officers at such education programs, it fails to require that those programs actually be created,

Also Disappointed by the resolution's lack of
Three oranges, peeled and de-veined,
Two hundred and fifty milliliters of milk or coconut milk,
One egg plus two egg yolks (from chickens),
Five milliliters of vanilla extract,
Thirty milliliters of raw honey (preferably from Terran bees), and
Three hundred and seventy-five millileters[sic] of ice,
despite the obvious benefits of including these and an electric blender at public meetings,
Shocked at the target's failure to combine everything except oranges and ice in a blender and mixing for about twenty seconds to create a frothy cream, before adding the oranges and blending for another twenty seconds or until smooth; and at last adding the ice and blending for another twenty seconds,
Hereby Repeals GA#365, "Law Enforcement Education".

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#369 Reproductive Education Act

Applauding this Assembly's commitment to education and sexual and reproductive rights;  
Recognizing the importance of educating youth on safe and responsible means of engaging in sexual activity and reproduction;

The World Assembly hereby:

1. Defines, for the purposes of this resolution, a "general education service" as any service or collection of services in which one or more students are educated on all subjects considered necessary for basic education, such as mathematics, the sciences, and language skills;
2. Requires all general education services in member states to guarantee that all their students who are experiencing reproductive maturation, and have not yet received sufficient education, as detailed in clause 3, are educated through a reproductive education course on the nature of their species's[sic] reproduction;
3. Establishes that such reproductive education courses must thoroughly educate all students on information relevant to their own species, including:  
Biology relevant to reproduction;  
The process of reproductive development;  
Prophylactic and contraceptive measures, when relevant to the improvement of students' health;  
In species capable of sexual activity or reproduction, the process of sexual reproduction, biology relevant to sexual activity, and any pathogens known to frequently communicate through sexual activity;
4. Highly encourages member nations to provide separate reproductive education courses for each sapient species;
5. Expands the mission of the World Health Authority to include assisting member states in the adequate education of sapient beings on reproduction, in order to minimize the risk of international epidemics caused by pathogens communicated through reproduction;
6. Directs the World Health Authority to allocate sufficient funds toward reproductive education in those member states that are unable to meet the mandates of this resolution, even in a good faith effort, without supranational aid;
7. Reserves to the several member states the power and authority to regulate reproductive education within their jurisdictions, within the confines of World Assembly law.

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#370 Repeal "Stopping Invasive Species" #259

The World Assembly;

Recognising the great intentions behind the authoring of G.A Resolution #259,

However, concerned that the resolution is both overreaching and overly-restrictive toward member nations and should not continue to stand in this august assembly.

Noting GA #259's excessively powerful requirement that "member nations shall work actively to prevent the transfer of invasive species across their borders" through "all means necessary" yet denying nations the right to close their borders.

Proposing that such border restrictions prevents a neighbouring nation at risk of being subjected to an infection, of utilizing border closure as a penultimate solution, thereby ensuring the spread of a species in such an instance.

Perplexed by both the requirement to treat ballast water rendering it sterilized and therefore safe, yet restricting the discharge of now safe ballast water placing a second needless burden on those who would comply with said resolution.

Horrified that the outright banning on "the discharge of ballast water in coastal waters" could cost lives should a submarine vessel need to perform[sic] an "emergency blow", requiring the discharge of ballast water for which the resolution in question makes no exception.

Believing that G.A Resolution #259's good intent ultimately has legislated for more harm than the good it intended, Hereby; repeals G.A Resolution #259, Stopping Invasive Species[.]

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#371 Toxic Heavy Metals Act

The World Assembly,

Realizing that toxic heavy metals are an international concern due to their toxicity and potential for bioaccumulation, thus negatively affecting personal health and natural ecosystems;

Acknowledging that toxic heavy metals and their compounds steadily build up through food chains, poisoning organisms and affecting sapient beings that make their livelihood off the land and sea;

Seeking to create sensible legislation that steadily replaces them with safer alternative materials at a pace appropriate to each member state;

The General Assembly hereby,

1. Defines "toxic heavy metals" as any relatively dense metal or metalloid, or any compound thereof, that is noted for its potential toxicity by the World Assembly Scientific Programme;
2. Requires member states to research alternatives to reduce the use of, and where technologically and economically feasible, phase out the use of toxic heavy metals and their compounds;
3. Encourages member states to cooperate in such research where possible, to save time, costs, and prevent overlapping research;
4. Further requires member states to educate citizens about the dangers of toxic heavy metals, as well as make a reasonable effort to safely dispose of such chemicals;
5. Prohibits the intentional discharge of toxic heavy metals into the natural environment, including bodies of water;
6. Bans the disposal of toxic heavy metals where there is a high probability of environmental contamination;
7. Mandates that landfills used to hold toxic heavy metals be properly lined to prevent against leaching;
8. Further mandates that employees of workplaces in member states utilizing such toxic heavy metals follow extant World Assembly law on hazardous material safety, including but not limited to proper labelling and personal protective equipment;
9. Exempts the use of toxic heavy metals in military applications, so long as due care is taken to ensure safe disposal of said toxic heavy metals and/or their compounds, as covered by existing international law.

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#373 Repeal "Convention on Execution" #112

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that Resolution 112, Convention on Execution, "[g]rants the right of member nations to allow the use of execution,"

Further recognizing that Resolution 112 "[e]ncourages any nation that has legalized execution to restrict its use to the most extreme cases,"

Believing that international encouragement (instead of an international mandate) is insufficient to prevent less civilized governments from using their "right to execute" in cases where a death sentence is too harsh, such as illegal drug possession or sexual impropriety,

Convinced that this august body should take back the legal authority to limit the crimes to which member states may apply capital punishment,

Repeals Resolution 112, Convention on Execution.

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#374 The Rule of Law

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to fair and equitable treatment of all individuals,

Believing that no institution, including the governments of member nations, should be permitted to act in contravention of its own established laws, and that such institutions, including the governments of member nations, should be expected to behave in a manner both transparent and unprejudiced,

Asserting, with the aforementioned in consideration, that the "rule of law" is a fundamental component of fair and just governance, and a necessary element in preventing arbitrary or discriminatory punishment,

1. Mandates that all persons, entities, both public and private, and institutions, including the state, political subdivisions thereof, and its officials, shall be held accountable under the established statutory laws, judicial precedents, or any other principles or guidelines with the equivalent force of law of a relevant member nation;
2. Declares that reasonable, good faith exceptions may be made in instances where:
  - a. some form of immunity is necessary to ensure that government employees or institutions may carry out essential functions that would not otherwise be possible without the guarantee of immunity or
  - b. relevant officials or institutions extend pardons, amnesty, commutations, or other forms of clemency, provided such actions are in accordance with the spirit of this resolution and extant General Assembly legislation.

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#375 Crime and Punishment

The World Assembly,

Reasserting its authority to protect basic civil rights, including the rights of the accused and condemned for even the most heinous and monstrous of crimes,

Acknowledging the great division among member states as to the morality of capital punishment,

Respecting the rights of nations who view capital punishment as a violation of their deepest held beliefs, and seeking to preserve the rights of said nations to shield their accused from immoral punishments,

Contending that minimal restrictions should be imposed upon member states to ensure that punishments for serious crimes are carried out humanely,

Defining for purposes of this resolution, "execution," "capital punishment," and "death sentence (or penalty)" as the forfeiture of a person's life, as carried out by a state or an agent of the state, as a formal punishment for a crime, and

Specifying for purposes of this resolution, that "nonviolent crime" does not include any offense related to treason, espionage, mutiny, or criminal negligence causing physical death or injury;

Hereby:

1. Declares that member nations may employ capital punishment as a sentence for the gravest and most serious of offenses, provided that such sentences do not violate any relevant point of international law within this or any previous General Assembly resolution still in effect;
2. Forbids member nations from issuing criminal sentences disproportionate to the crime committed;
3. Forbids member nations from sentencing convicted persons to any sort of cruel or barbaric punishment, including any form of torture, or the infliction of intense psychological harm or physical pain or suffering short of death;
4. Forbids member nations from executing any person for misdemeanors or nonviolent crimes;
5. Forbids member nations from executing children, pregnant persons, or persons of limited mental capacity;
6. Forbids member nations from sentencing any individual to death without due process;
7. Forbids member nations from carrying out summary executions;
8. Requires member nations to ban any form of execution that involves any physical pain or suffering that would be unnecessary to achieve a quick and relatively painless death;
9. Requires member nations to take every possible measure to ensure that innocent people are never executed, and further requires members to conduct regular studies of death-penalty cases to verify that proper legal procedures are followed before convicted persons are put to death;
10. Requires member nations to delay any execution wherein the accused may have been denied essential legal protections during their trial or appeal process, and not to carry out any death sentence until it can be verified that the convicted person was not unfairly or unlawfully condemned;
11. Requires member nations to treat the bodies of executed persons with respect, and to prevent the improper handling or desecration of their remains;
12. Forbids member nations from extraditing criminals to other jurisdictions not affected by this mandate, for purposes of avoiding their obligations under international law.

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#376 Pesticide Regulations

The World Assembly,

APPLAUDING previous efforts at environmental protection,

RECOGNIZING that in many member nations farmers need to rely on chemical pesticides to keep their crops healthy,

CONCERNED of the effects that pesticides could have on the environment and the inhabitants of member nations, such as contamination of waterways, soil, and groundwater, as well as unintended harm to non-target organisms,

UNDERSTANDING that, like all pollution, pesticide run-off does not respect national boundaries,

HEREBY



1. Extends the mandate of the World Assembly Science Program (WASP) to monitor the use of pesticides in member nations, their unintentional environmental effects, as well as disseminate information on how to best avoid environmental contamination,
2. Defines "chemical pesticide" as a chemical designed to prevent or kill pathogens and non-sapient pests, and which is used to protect crops or other organisms,
3. Establishes these regulations on chemical pesticides used and produced in the member nations:
  - a. All pesticide ingredients must be ones that are permitted for the intended use by the nation where the product is used,
  - b. The ingredients must be listed on the label of the pesticide, which must also contain instructions for safe handling and use,
  - c. No false advertising or unsubstantiated claims are allowed on the label,
  - d. The producer of the pesticide must include its name and contact information on the label,
4. Requires that the users of chemical pesticides must act to prevent pesticide runoff with preventative measures, including but not limited to buffer zones, selective application and avoiding irrigation right after applying pesticides,
5. Also requires that should an accident involving pesticides happen at or near the border of another nation, the member nation must contact the neighbouring nation's relevant officials, and offer assistance with possible clean-up measures,
6. Encourages member nations to research and use more environmentally-friendly pesticides as well as non-chemical forms of pest control, if these are not already in use,
7. Reaffirms that the use of pesticides as chemical weapons does not fall under the domain of this resolution.

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 #377 Repeal "Preventing Animal Abuse" #372

Applauding the World Assembly's stance on the paternalising and ethnocentric treatment of animals, Bemoaning the inherent problems and uncaught exceptions of overarching legislation, believing the provisions set forth are too broad and in the end, self-destructive of animal and sapient rights, and Observing it is impossible to amend resolutions to patch problems and therefore convinced that the only way to resolve issues is by repealing the target resolution and replacing it with a new resolution, This august World Assembly hereby:

1. Protests against the implicit moral supremacy in the resolution, imposing an ethnocentric 'morality' upon all nations from the feelings of a subset of World Assembly members and thereby committing a blow against cultural diversity in preventing cultures from exercising their independently formulated religious rights and societal traditions;
2. Recognises that clauses 1 and 3 prevent member nations from taking action to avert ecosystem collapse and preserve the natural environment by intervening against invasive predator species;
3. Notes that this resolution, with its overly-broad definition of animal, makes it illegal for people to exterminate ants, mosquitoes, and other annoying insects while also requiring member nations to pass laws that make such actions illegal;
4. Observes that:
 - a. clause 4 'requires ... any person who keeps an animal to provide that animal with reasonable and appropriate care necessary to promote the health of the animal and avoid suffering and disease', which thereby prohibits all forms of medical testing, and that
 - b. to ensure that drugs are safe and effective to consume, animal testing is required to reduce lethal risks when conducting clinical trials for new pharmaceutical compounds as required by 82 GA 'Universal Clinical Trials Act';
5. Believes the safety of pharmaceutical products and the speedy development of new drugs is increasingly important in an age of antibiotic resistance and globally spreading diseases; and therefore considers 372 GA harmful towards the development of new treatments for a wide array of currently-incurable diseases;
6. Repeals 372 GA 'Preventing Animal Abuse'.

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 #378 Digital Network Defense

The World Assembly,  
*Recognizing* the importance of digital devices in many nations, and the potential threats they pose in day to day life, especially in terrorist operations,  
*Seeking* to prevent the occurrence of crimes committed on digital devices, and secure such devices for safe use by both military and civilian users,  
*Defines*, for the purposes of this resolution,

- "digital device" as any artificial equipment that utilizes information in numerical form.
- "network" as any group of digital devices which are connected to allow the transmission and receiving of numerical information between devices in the group.
- "cyberattack" as any act of unlawful access to or alteration of numerical information stored on digital devices. For the purposes of cooperation with other WA legislation, such acts are to be considered acts of violence.

*Encourages* nations which possess digital devices to assist in securing such devices against cyberattacks;

*Requires* nations to make a reasonable effort to secure networks against the threat of cyberattacks;

*Prohibits* member nations from engaging in cyberattacks themselves, with the exception that member nations may utilize cyberattacks against networks belonging to foreign combatants with which they are in conflict, or against government networks of nations they reasonably suspect pose a real threat to their nation;

*Mandates* that nations establish cyberattacks as criminal offenses, and ensure individuals caught committing acts of cyberattack are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law;

*Reserves* the right of member nations to monitor networks for digital security threats, should national law allow them to do so.

~~~~~  
 #379 Repeal "Nuclear Arms Protocol" #308

Recognizing that it is the foremost duty of this World Assembly to preserve the peace that allows this organisation to arbitrate between the nations of the world and create greater happiness and fulfilment;

Noting above all that it is the risk of total war that ultimately hangs over the international community and is the principal enemy of peace and fulfilment; in particular, the further expansion and use of nuclear weapons does not minimise this risk and the damage of war but in fact aggrandizes it;

Realising that not only do forces against international cooperation strengthen this threat, but also well-meaning acts that in fact stand between this World Assembly and greater peace: namely, legislation of the General Assembly that does little to confront this issue and rather prevents any real actions being done to confront the issue, on the basis that this legislation nominally accomplishes what is required;

Thus recognizing that if we wish to achieve real action against aggressive stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons by member states, repealing GAR#308 will be a step in the right direction, due to a number of key and disturbing defects in this piece of legislation, namely:

I: The exact circumstances defined in Item 2 remain distinctively unclear, and can allow belligerent nations to target civilian areas with nuclear weapons on the basis that any military assets are situated there, with no way of establishing whether the other nation deliberately established a policy of concealing 'key strategic military assets' within civilian areas;

II: Furthermore, the repercussions of this flaw affect Item 3, which removes all the restrictions provided in this Act in the event of one nation breaching them by deliberately targeting civilian areas, thus creating the potential of both sides being restricted in no way in their use of nuclear weapons in the event of such an incident described in Article I;

III: Above all, this legislation – though no doubt proposed with noble intentions – provides no way of enforcing the rules set out post facto, in the event of one of the accords being breached by a belligerent, particularly if it was breached under circumstances which are unclear whether they are permitted under Item 2.

Above all, this World Assembly must recognize that repealing this faulty piece of legislation will allow nations to establish new rules of warfare in a real and genuine effort to end international conflict, in an effort in which clearer terms may be set down.

Therefore, this World Assembly shall repeal General Assembly Resolution 308 "Nuclear Arms Protocol".

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 #381 Repeal "Humanitarian Aid Expansion Act" #380

*The General Assembly,*

Confident that humanitarian aid has already been expanded by passing such resolutions as 340 GA "Access to Humanitarian Aid" and 51 GA "Humanitarian Aid Coordination";

Concerned about a number of issues with the resolution that cause unintended consequences, most of which were not picked up due to the premature submission and passage of the target resolution;

Conceding that repeal is the only option, as it is impossible to amend legislation and patch these issues;

Worried about the incredible costs associated with:

- a. forcing governments to expand their public sectors and subsidise rebuilding efforts when a nation may simply choose to move people out of harm's way via evacuation and
- b. transportation to and fro for foreigners at the national expense;

Troubled by the possibility of using this resolution to bypass quarantine regulations, since the resolution fails to provide any clauses allowing nations to prevent aid workers from entering quarantine areas; and Flabbergasted with the requirement in 380 GA § 6(b) of rewarding nations which are unwilling to help their own citizens by wasting World Assembly funds in paying private organisations to provide 'aid' without any necessary oversight to ensure that World Assembly contributions are not wasted, squandered, or used to commit crimes against the people which this resolution would ostensibly help; hereby  
Repeals 380 GA "Humanitarian Aid Expansion Act".

~~~~~  
#382 Environmental Warfare Act

The World Assembly,

DISMAYED at the damage caused to ecosystems by the introduction of invasive species,
RECOGNIZING the suffering of nations whose ecosystems are affected by these species,
FURTHER RECOGNIZING the major national security threat such species could represent,
Hereby,

1. DEFINES, for purposes of this resolution:

a. "Invasive Species" as a non-native, non-sapient species whose behavior results in extreme harm to ecosystems into which it is introduced,

b. "Environmental Warfare" as the intentional introduction of an invasive species into a foreign ecosystem for purposes of damaging it,

2. PROHIBITS member nations from carrying out acts of environmental warfare against other nations,

3. MANDATES member nations take reasonable action to prevent those in their nation from carrying out acts of environmental warfare abroad, and to guard against such acts within their own borders,

4. EMPOWERS the World Assembly Commission on Biological Agents to:

a. Ensure nations remain up-to-date on the latest information regarding identification and prevention of invasive species, and

b. Aid civilian populations who have been subjected to a environmental warfare attack in mitigating and reversing the effects of such.

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#383 Right to Sexual Privacy

The General Assembly,

Recognising the right of individuals to privacy in their sexual relationships,

Resolving to uphold and protect this right from undue interference, while

Affirming that society in general has a legitimate public interest in

- preventing procreation in incestuous unions,

- restricting the exploitation of vulnerable or underage individuals, and

- enforcing fair sexual ethics in professions,

Hereby:

1) Defines "individual sexual activity", for the purposes of this resolution, as acts undertaken individually without any external stimulus for the purposes of achieving sexual arousal of the individual,

2) Defines "collective sexual activity", for the purposes of this resolution, as acts undertaken with at least one other participating individual for the purposes of achieving sexual arousal of one or more of the participants, where such acts cause no permanent physical harm to any of the participants,

3) Defines "age of consent", for the purposes of this resolution, as the age at which an individual is considered to be legally responsible for actively consenting to engage in collective sexual activity,

4) Mandates that member states shall not restrict, regulate, proscribe or criminalise any individual sexual activity where such individual sexual activity is practised in private and away from public exposure, where it does not directly cause physical harm to any other individual,

5) Mandates that, subject to the exceptions listed in clause 6 of this resolution, member states shall not restrict, regulate, proscribe or criminalise any collective sexual activity between consenting individuals who have reached the age of consent where such collective sexual activity is practised in private and away from public exposure, where it does not directly cause physical harm to any non-participant,

6) a) Member states are permitted to establish in law prohibited degrees of consanguinity and may restrict, regulate, proscribe or criminalise sexual activity between individuals falling within a prohibited degree of consanguinity but only to the extent that such sexual activity could result in procreation,

- b) Member states are permitted to restrict, regulate, proscribe or criminalise collective sexual activity where one participant has responsibility for or authority over another participant,
- c) Member states are permitted to allow the exercise of disciplinary power by organisations on members and employees who engage in sexual activity with individuals for whom they are directly professionally responsible or otherwise directly exercise authority over,
- 7) Mandates that, for the purposes of clause 5, member states set a biologically appropriate age of consent which gives due regard to the typical age at which the physical and emotional development of individuals in their society provides them with the capabilities of granting genuine, informed consent to participation in sexual activities, and further mandates that there shall be no reference to the gender status or the sexual orientation of the participating individuals nor shall collective sexual activities be subcategorised in age of consent laws,
- 8) Clarifies that this resolution does not require the legalisation of any materials or artefacts which may be used for the purposes of individual or collective sexual activities, however urges member states to legalise such materials or artefacts where it would not cause harm to non-participating individuals and is otherwise permitted by international law.

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 #384 Repeal "Foreign Patent Recognition #347

Recognizing the utility of patents to many member states;
Encouraging well-reasoned legislation on the issue of patent rights and intellectual property;
Noting that GA #347 provides insufficient framework to prevent private entities and states from filing patents to block technological and scientific development in other nations, even if they have no interest in the technologies they patent;
Regretting that the target resolution allows patent holders to severely restrict use and availability of vital pharmaceutical products, thereby extending the suffering of citizens in many member nations who cannot afford to purchase exclusively patented medicines;
Noticing that GA #347 leaves many less advanced member states and their inhabitants to suffer the loss of their intellectual rights to more advanced member states and their inhabitants;
Concerned that, in order to enforce their patents abroad, patent holders must divulge the specifications of their technology, even if said technology's secrecy is a matter of crucial security;
Unconvinced that the ten-year minimum for foreign patent recognition set in clause four (4) is anything but an arbitrarily set number, with no absolutely consideration for the varying value of time on different member nations;
Aware that the concept of a patent is foreign to many member states' economic philosophies or ideologies, and may run entirely contrary to those of several member states;
Worried that GA #347 effectively forces nations without a patent system to adopt one, without recognizing the effects patents may have on their economic model or their ideological rights;
Disappointed that this resolution seeks to impose national law beyond its jurisdiction into other nations, compelling nations to recognize the legal power of patent agreements made in foreign nations;
Ultimately convinced that GAR #347 needlessly reduces economic freedoms and limits property rights;
The World Assembly hereby repeals General Assembly Resolution #347, "Foreign Patent Recognition".

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 #386 Reducing Statelessness

Aware that people have been deprived of their citizenship by unscrupulous states to prevent them from exercising their societally guaranteed political rights,  
 Believing that this unjustly prevents people from exercising those rights to which they are rightfully entitled, and  
 This august World Assembly hereby:

1. Prohibits nations from depriving a national of their nationality should such an action leave that national stateless; mandates that no national will be deprived of their nationality without the due process of law;
2. Expands the remit of the Global Emigration, Security, Travel And Passport Organisation, hereafter referred as the Passport Organisation, to include the issuance of World Assembly identification documents and passports to the former nationals of member states who have been deprived of their nationality by their government;
3. Determines that nations are to recognise passports verifiably and legitimately issued by both other member nations and by constituted World Assembly agencies as valid passports; reminds member nations that no mandates are here imposed on the nature of their border controls; and
4. Requires that these passports follow the Passport Organisation's international norms on the standards for security and identification in all internationally recognised passports.

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#387 Repeal "'Quarantine Regulation" #385

The World Assembly,

Understanding that the logistics of quarantines raise many issues due to the individual's needs conflicting with society's;

Acknowledging that the resolution puts a number of measures into place which fixes some of these issues and improves the standards of quarantines;

Regretting that 385 GA fails to cover many issues involving medical ethics and medicine within a quarantine;

Questioning whether the resolution's four point definition of "treatment" is malleable enough to cover untested methods or procedures;

Concerned that 385 GA requires any appropriate treatment available to be given to infected persons regardless of whether the treatment would, as a side effect, permanently cripple the person;

Unsettled by the resolution's mandate to put infected persons in the nearest quarantine to them, causing drastic displacement if a person happened to be far away from their home at the time;

Distraught by 385 GA's complete lack of information on what constitutes appropriate force when restraining infected persons attempting to escape a quarantine;

Believing that the resolution does not properly address these matters, and skims many central issues on the topic of quarantines;

Worried that 385 GA makes it extremely difficult to pass further legislation on ethical problems as pertaining to quarantines;

Hoping to clear the hastiness of the resolution from these halls and pass a new resolution that fills the gaping hole 385 GA created;

Hereby repeals "Quarantine Regulation".
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#389 Rights of the Quarantined

The World Assembly,

*Understanding* that there are many communicable diseases which spread easily if they are not treated hastily;

*Noting* that there are times when some communicable diseases cannot be treated hastily;

*Realizing* that such diseases should instead be promptly contained to prevent an international epidemic;

*Recognizing* that in order to efficiently contain a disease, drastic measures are sometimes necessary;

*Further understanding* that in those cases, individual rights are often subverted in order to efficiently contain the disease;

*Further noting* that there are nations that take this subversion too far, and oppress their citizens in the name of disease control;

*Wishing* to ensure that every victim of an epidemic, even those in nations otherwise unable to promptly contain an outbreak, is safely quarantined without any unnecessary impingement of basic rights;

Hereby

1) *Tasks* the Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response Center to define as a "serious disease" any disease which is harmful and contagious enough to create the need of a quarantine in the case of an outbreak of the disease;

2) *Defines*, for the purposes of this resolution:

a. an "epidemic" as a time, in a nation, when there are enough people with the same serious disease(as defined by the EPARC) to be clearly in excess of the normal expectancy;

b. an "infected person" as any person with a serious disease in a nation undergoing an epidemic of that disease;

c. a "quarantine" as any area where infected persons are kept in isolation in order to halt the spread of the disease;

d. a "treatment" as any action done to an infected person with the purpose of:

i. curing the infected person;

ii. rendering the infected person non-contagious;

iii. ensuring the infected person does not undergo any unnecessary harm; and/or

iv. ensuring the infected person is not deprived of any necessities a non-infected person would

normally receive;

3) *Recommends* that all member nations, in the event of an epidemic in their nation, screen for any infected persons in that nation not yet known to be infected;

4) *Requires* that all member nations, to the best of their capability:

a. create at least one quarantine per epidemic in the nation;

- b. move all infected persons into the appropriate quarantine that is nearest to their current location;
  - c. provide every treatment to all infected persons that are in a quarantine while taking any available precaution to ensure that the people administering these treatments are not infected;
  - d. move anyone that ceases to be an infected person out of the quarantine;
  - e. disband all quarantines of a certain epidemic when the epidemic ends; and
- 5) *Mandates* that the EPARC cover the costs of the requirements in clause 4 for any member nation that has difficulty maintaining quarantines;
- 6) *Establishes* a medical ethics board within the EPARC, tasking it to:
- a. review matters of necessity and promulgation within quarantines;
  - b. ensure that such matters are handled with proper consideration of the infected person's well-being;
  - c. ensure that infected individuals are treated fairly with regards to individual freedom and dignity; and
- 7) *Urges* that member nations provide infected persons with comfort and security, to help them recover from their unfortunate situation.

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#390 Compliance Commission

Concerned that nations are unwilling to prosecute violators of World Assembly legislation and actively destroying evidence of crimes against humanity,
 Asserting that members have an obligation to comply with policies enacted by the democratic mandate of the World Assembly as they have consented into its jurisdiction, and
 Believing that cases of non-prosecution or destruction of evidence ought be investigated and archived so that a more objective conception of the truth can be established for future reference,
 This august World Assembly hereby:

1. Establishes and empowers the WACC, hereafter referred to as the Compliance Commission, to conduct investigations on matters vis-à-vis observance with World Assembly resolutions and thereby establish an impartial and objective factual basis for future claims of jurisdiction and prosecutions thereof;
2. Requires both civilian and military police forces to create a liaison point with the Commission to provide evidence on war crimes in particular and adherence to WA legislation in general, and to those ends, demands that documents requested by the Commission not to be destroyed and to be handed over promptly so long as state security permits;
3. Permits the Compliance Commission, in specific investigations, to accept information and data which are presented by non-member nations and nations not party to that investigation; allows the Compliance Commission to request the assistance of nearby nations to more accurately assess and access the facts of the matter under investigation;
4. Strongly encourages nations to cooperate with the Compliance Commission on matters relevant to their security and conduct their own investigations into compliance with World Assembly resolutions as soon as possible; mandates the Compliance Commission inform nations of the passage of legislation, promulgation of regulations, or enactment of administrative policies relevant to their nation; and
5. Reminds member nations that this resolution establishes the Compliance Commission as a truth-seeking commission and does not grant it the ability to enforce or compel warrants, subpoenas, or judicial action on any nation, its leaders, or its citizens.

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#392 Repeal "Securing Nuclear Materials From Dastardly Menaces" #391

The World Assembly,  
*Understanding* the need for member states to remain capable of self defense[sic],  
*Recognizing* the right of member states to possess nuclear weapons,  
*Concerned* that GAR#391 fails to adequately address the issue of nuclear arms production,  
*Recognizing* that the text of GAR#391 is entirely identical to that of GAR#351, "Nuclear Materials Safeguards", which was repealed handily for glaring issues that persist in this iteration,  
*Disappointed* that clause four of GAR#391 grants generous funds to aggressive and warlike nations, and that it may encourage them to further develop their nuclear arsenals at the expense of the World Assembly,  
*Aware* that ambiguous references to the "wrong hands" only leave room for subjective and conflicting perspectives on which nations ought to have the right to possess nuclear weapons, contrary to the principle of existing legislation on that subject,  
*Hereby repeals* GAR#391, "Securing Nuclear Materials From Dastardly Menaces".

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#393 Repeal "Foreign Patent Act"

General Assembly Resolution #388 "Foreign Patent Act" (Category: Free Trade; Strength: Mild) shall be struck out and rendered null and void.

Recognizing that many World Assembly member states use patents to encourage scientific and technological innovation,

Affirming that the complete public disclosure of an invention in exchange for temporary exclusive rights to the invention constitutes a fair trade between inventors and the public,

Commending GAR #388, "Foreign Patent Act", for contributing to the harmonization of patent law throughout the World Assembly by establishing an international system for patent recognition,

Concerned, however, that the target resolution permits World Assembly member states to completely opt-out of the system it establishes,

Noting that research and development of new inventions requires a great investment of time, labour, and capital,

Emphasizing that if member states are free to refuse to recognize patents, they are also free to mass produce and sell inventions at a fraction of the cost required to develop them and so will inevitably undercut the original inventor on global markets,

Observing that this leaves inventors with substantial risks and few rewards, thus significantly reducing the incentive of inventors to innovate, as well as the incentive of investors to fund the research and development necessary for innovation, throughout the World Assembly,

Alarmed that the resolution also lacks any mechanism for inventors to appeal decisions of the authority responsible for international patent recognition,

Hoping that replacement legislation shall soon be passed,

The General Assembly,

Repeals GAR #388, "Foreign Patent Act".

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#394 International Patent Agreement

Recognizing that many World Assembly member states use patents to encourage scientific and technological innovation,

Believing that the disclosure of an invention in exchange for temporary exclusive rights to the invention is a fair trade between inventors and the public,

Convinced that the international recognition of patents will incentivize the research and development of inventions throughout all member states while providing inventors with a fair reward for their labours,

The General Assembly,

1. Defines "invention", for the purposes of this resolution, as a machine, article of manufacture, composition of matter, process, or improvement thereof;
2. Further defines "patent", for the purposes of this resolution, as the set of exclusive rights granted to the creator of an invention, including the right to:
  - a. prevent others from using, manufacturing, offering for sale, importing, or exporting the invention without permission,
  - b. sell or license any of these rights to others,
  - c. seek an injunction and fair damages against any entity that infringes upon these rights, and
  - d. extinguish any of these rights;
3. Establishes the World Assembly Patent Office (WAPO), which is hereby directed to:
  - a. receive and process WAPO patent applications exclusively from inventors who are citizens or legal permanent residents of member states at the time of filing,
  - b. establish appropriate conditions for the patentability of an invention with the WAPO, including the requirement that the invention:
    - i. is patentable subject matter, which is to be determined by the WAPO but excludes in particular sapient life,
    - ii. was not disclosed or made available to the public prior to the filing of a WAPO patent application for that invention,
    - iii. is not obvious, even to others skilled in the same field, and
    - iv. has some practical application,
  - c. establish appropriate regulations for the structure and content of WAPO patent applications, including the requirement that the application provide sufficient description to allow a reasonable person in the same field to make and use the invention,
  - d. grant patents for inventions described by valid WAPO patent applications on a first-to-file basis,

- e. set an appropriate term for each class of WAPO patent that ensures that inventors receive a fair reward for their labours,
  - f. establish and maintain an archive of WAPO patent applications and patents accessible to the general population of all member states, and
  - g. establish and maintain an appeals process for challenging WAPO decisions on the grounds that they violate international law or WAPO regulations;
4. Requires all member states to recognize WAPO patents for at least the term set by the WAPO, to the extent permitted by previously passed World Assembly resolutions;
  5. Authorizes member states to create reasonable limitations and exceptions to WAPO patents when the patent holder uses the rights associated with the patent in a manner determined to have:
    - a. effectively broadened the scope or lengthened the term of the patent,
    - b. caused substantial anti-competitive effects, or
    - c. unfairly blocked access to the invention in a member state;
  6. Urges member states to pursue harmonization of patent law with other member states to the extent practicable;
  7. Clarifies that nothing in this resolution should be interpreted as prohibiting member states from recognizing patents granted independently of the WAPO.

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 #396 Repeal "Open Internet Order" #395

This august World Assembly,

Restating, *again* that:

- a. one-size-fits-all legislation of this sort generally fails to adequately consider the specific situations in which nations may find themselves, thereby preventing them from applying relevant and situationally apt policy and
- b. it is impossible to amend legislation and patch these issues, thereby making repeal the only option,

Concerned that Open Internet Order imposes cumbersome regulations which, due to high transaction costs, cannot be worked around, thereby leading to delays in network expansion and access,

Believing that the resolution's definition of 'internet service provider' includes national governments, as many governments provide information services to their citizens so they can access information necessary for fulfilling and productive lives,

Extremely distressed by clause 6 in the resolution, empowering the Telecommunication(s) Regulatory Authority to issue fines and declaratory rulings against ISPs at its own discretion, which when combined with the general vagueness of the resolution, allows the World Assembly to use these discretionary powers to raise revenue against national governments,

Perturbed with the privacy and national security implications of permitting an international agency to examine ISP (and therefore, government) data, information, and services without any oversight, at its own discretion, allowing international bureaucrats to look into the finances of subscribers, trade secrets of domestic companies, and the security preparations of the government,

Laughing at the ineffectiveness of the resolution at actually fulfilling its goals, as its definition of 'reasonable network management' allows a massive loophole of undefined 'legal grounds', which can easily be expanded by national governments, meaning the author has created a terrifying regulatory agency which fails to actually expand access in any way, saddling the member nations with all the costs of regulation and none of the benefits,

Disappointed that the resolution provides a cut-out for governments to create unlawful content, thereby allowing them to censor information and render the benefits of creating an open Internet utterly meaningless, and

Suspecting that any consistent interpretation of the resolution is in an incredible double-bind, as either it:

- a. prevents internet providers from prioritising basic switching packets, thereby slowing down the entire network and restricting access for everyone, or
- b. falls into 'reasonable network management', which means that practically all traffic prioritisation schemes can be run through such a loophole, making the resolution meaningless,

Hereby repeals 395 GA 'Open Internet Order'.

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 #397 World Assembly Central Library Compact

The World Assembly,

Recognizing the work of the Universal Library Coalition (ULC), its Executive Committee (ULCEC), and their Universal Literary Exchange Network (ULEN), in promoting literacy;



Concerned, however, by a lack of protections for preserving physical written works, and thus, that the mission of digitizing and distributing literary works may be hindered by not having a central repository from which to conduct this important work;

Therefore, Hereby:

Establishes & builds a World Assembly Central Library Complex (WACLCL), with the purpose of:

- Restoring & Replicating older written works, which may have become damaged with age,
- Collecting new & informative written works for archival purposes,
- Displaying rare, unique, or important works from nations,
- Providing scholastic access to such works, and maintaining the circulation of important written works among nations;

Mandates that WA Nations seek to preserve &, wherever possible, restore the historic & cultural written works of their nation, which may have become damaged through age;

Further, Requires all WA nations adopt standards governing the preservation, restoration, and security of historical, cultural, or important written works;

Encourages that all WA Nations unable to provide for the preservation and security of historic & cultural written works, seek wherever permissible to donate such works to the WACLCL;

Mandates, that in order to achieve these goals, that the ULCEC be tasked with:

- Collecting & Preserving written texts as donated by entities to the WACLCL, and when applicable returning original texts to their donor,
- Providing for the storage & security of written works;
- Creating replicated copies of works which may not be stable enough for public handling,
- Comparing digital copies of works to original written works to prevent tampering,
- Restoring & Repairing, at fair cost, written texts, at the request of donor entities;

Mandates that ULCEC oversee & consult with donors on:

- Ongoing funding efforts for WACLCL operations,
- The importance, or literary value of a written work donated to the WACLCL,
- The restoration or replication of written works provided, to ensure authenticity and validity,
- The security of written works donated to the WACLCL,
- New standards of preservation, restoration, and protection of written works against loss or damage,
- Transfers of written works from donors to the WACLCL;

Mandates that the Office of Building Management (OBM) locate suitable land(s) and/or a planet, in international territory on which to build the WACLCL, which shall:

- Have adequate access to transportation to & from the WACLCL & WA Nations,
- Be sufficiently large enough to include for future expansion(s) of the WACLCL,
- Ensure necessary protection against fire, natural elements, or other natural phenomena;

Encourages all WA Nations seek wherever possible to donate new, informative written works to the WACLCL and the ULEN for circulation amongst nations and/or archival purposes;

Affirms that all donors retain cultural ownership of all written works donated to the WACLCL, and may elect to remove their work from circulation by providing written notice to the ULCEC;

Clarifies that nothing herein shall be read as to remove written works from member states, and that all contributions to the WACLCL must be voluntary;

Affirms the rights of all WA Nations in promoting, as they see fit, the written works and literary traditions of their nation.

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#398 Internet Neutrality Act

The General Assembly,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Internet is a means of communication, collaboration, expression, and business for many;

BELIEVING that access to all lawful content on the Internet is fundamental to both freedom of expression and the growth of small businesses;

DISTURBED that WA nations or Internet Service Providers could arbitrarily restrict access to lawful content or the Internet itself;

HEREBY:

1. DEFINES

- a. "Internet" as a system of interconnected networks of digital devices used to transfer data between said devices and their networks,

- b. "Internet Service Provider" as an entity that provides the ability to access the Internet to businesses, residents, or other customers such as shops, schools, or libraries, excluding entities who only offer the ability to access the Internet as an additional benefit and not as a primary source of Internet access,
- c. "Bandwidth throttling" as the intentional act of decreasing the speed of a connection below the maximum possible connection speed,
- 2. PROHIBITS WA Nations from blocking access to or bandwidth throttling the Internet or specific lawful content, directly or indirectly, including content that is critical of the government or of other government interests,
- 3. PROHIBITS Internet Service Providers from blocking access to or bandwidth throttling the Internet or specific lawful content, unless allowed by Clause Four,
- 4. ALLOWS blocking access or bandwidth throttling by Internet Service Providers to
 - a. Allow all digital devices to receive access to the Internet,
 - b. Allow all digital devices access to necessary services in extreme situations, such as natural disasters, or
 - c. As a result of a published scale of prices for connection speeds and data caps disclosed to all customers of the Internet Service Provider.

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 #399 Responsibility in Transferring Arms

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international peace and goodwill,

Recognizing the extreme hazard to national populations posed by the unregulated trade of armaments,

Hoping to limit the involvement of member nations and their citizens in violence made possible by the aforementioned unregulated trade of armaments,

1. Defines "armament" as military equipment, specifically weapons and ammunition, which possesses a practical application in military conflict, including the designs or subassemblies necessary in their construction or production;
2. Defines "transfer" as the movement of an armament from one member nation, political subdivision thereof, or non-state entity associated with a member nation to any other such entity, including non-member nations and non-state entities not associated with any nation;
3. Defines "end-user certificate" as an affidavit completed by the buyer of armaments subject to the provisions of this resolution which verifies that said buyer is the final recipient of the product;
4. Defines "conquest" as the acquisition of territory through military force by a successful state at the expense of another state; for the purpose of this resolution, conquest shall not include:
  - a. instances where member nations seek to neutralize hostile states that pose a persistent or existential threat to their sovereignty or security or
  - b. instances where member nations seek to reclaim territory taken from them by force with no intervening period of de facto peace;
5. Assures member nations of the exclusive right to determine purely internal arms trading and firearm policy, excepting:
  - a. those regulations recognized by the terms of this resolution or extant international law,
  - b. future regulations which seek to prevent firearms from being sold to or used by individuals that pose a danger of performing imminent lawless action, or
  - c. future resolutions which seek to relax regulations on purchasing firearms for recreational reasons only;
6. Mandates that the export of armaments by any manufacturer, exporter, or broker operating within a member nation shall make the transfer of their armaments to an intended final recipient conditional on the completion of an end-user certificate by the buyer;
7. Urges member nations to implement systems of end-use monitoring to ensure that the end-user certificate is authentic, when possible;
8. Prohibits the international transfer of armaments if:
  - a. there is reasonable evidence to suggest they will be used in contravention of extant World Assembly legislation on human rights,
  - b. there is reasonable evidence to suggest they will be diverted from their originally intended recipient, except in instances where the transfer is absolutely necessary in protecting national security, provided that even those transfers do not violate the other provisions of this resolution or,
  - c. there is reasonable evidence to suggest they will be used to initiate, or aid the party conducting, a war of conquest and;

9. Further prohibits the transfer of armaments to non-member nations with the intent of transferring them to nations where the aforementioned circumstances apply.

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#401 Stock Exchanges And Foreign Investment

Recognizing that stock exchanges provide corporations and governments the ability to raise funds,
Further recognizing that there is a significant amount of capital that could be invested outside of any given country's borders,

Also noting that nations which have invested in the economies of other nations are less likely to enter an armed conflict,

Acknowledging that there are certain barriers, like exchange rates, to international investment,

Believing that foreign investment provides a way for corporations and governments to raise more funds than may have been previously available to them, hereby:

1. Defines, for the purposes of this resolution,
 - a. 'stock' as a portion of ownership in a corporation,
 - b. 'bond' as a certificate showing the ownership of a specific amount of debt to be paid back, with interest, at a later date specified at the time the bond was bought,
 - c. 'tradable derivative' as a tradable contract, which derives value from specific currencies, commodities or stocks,
 - d. 'security' as a document, be it physical or otherwise, attesting to the ownership of stocks, bonds, or a tradable derivative,
 - e. 'stock exchange' as a platform, be it physical or otherwise, on which securities are bought and sold, and
2. Recommends that all stock exchanges headquartered within a member state be open to the citizens of any World Assembly member state unless this section is:

waived between the investors and exchanges of nations engaged in a direct military conflict, embargo, or as part of sanctions, or

- a. waived for any specific individual or group that has been found guilty of a crime related to the buying and/or selling of securities or any individual or group found guilty of a crime that was facilitated by the buying and/or selling of securities;
 - b. waived for any specific individual or group that has violated WA legislation
3. Establishes the International Securities and Exchange Commission (ISEC) to develop, maintain, and publish a model code of securities regulations, which may act as a guide for member state governments;
 4. Empowers the ISEC to regulate the exchanges on which currencies are traded to prevent artificial manipulation of the exchange rate and to ensure that these exchanges operate without bias toward the citizens of any one nation.
 5. Reserves the right for member states to implement whatever regulations they see fit on domestic exchanges, within the confines of current WA legislation.

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#402 Repeal "World Assembly Central Medicinal Database Compact" #400

The World Assembly,

Commending the principles outlined and adhered to by the target resolution,

Concerned by the restrictive definition of the term 'medicinal knowledge' as it omits specific medical cases, which in turn means that niche knowledge in regards to rare medical occurrences (i.e, only present in a single case and not fully understood) cannot be accounted for within the WACMD database,

Bamboozled by technological research being discounted in the definition of 'medicinal knowledge', as this prevents innumerable medical technologies and biomedical advances from being archived by the WACMD (many of which are integral to having a full understanding of modern medicinal science),

Confounded by the term 'medicinal knowledge' being defined by the resolution, as the active clauses instead use the separate and undefined term 'medical knowledge', with this inconsistency allowing member nations to interpret many clauses as they desire,

Noting that the medical applications of technologies developed during the creation of biological weapons in the world's history would be discarded simply due to their initial place of origin,

Puzzled by the fact that the proposal both allows access to the WACMD database by 'all' - an ambiguous term - and exclusively to WA member nations; a notable contradiction that, depending on interpretation, may allow for dangerous and potentially malicious misuse of the database by non-member nations,

Appalled by the fact that the WACMD database exists solely online, restricting access to member nations that possess digital networks,

Displeased with the waste of World Assembly funds that the target resolution ultimately represents, as other resolutions such as GA #103, GA #78, and GA #31 already perform most - if not all - of the important functions that the target resolution details,

Bemused by the failure of the resolution to specify any form of curation in regards to submitted medical data, giving rise to potentially misleading information being added to the database,

Believing that the resolution is not fit to legislate in regards to the restriction and regulation of private medical research nor per-nation medical legislation and policy, and that it overstretches its focus by attempting to do so,

Hereby repeals GA #400, 'World Assembly Central Medicinal Database Compact'.

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