To: Legal Committee
From: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Subject: Global Climate Change as a Threat to International Peace and Security
Date: March 25, 2015

*Alarmed by the fact that* the years between 2000 and 2010 were the warmest on record, with an increase of approximately .05 degrees above average,

*Observing* how groundwater levels of many aquifers around the world show a decreasing trend in recent decades,

*Fully aware that* since 1990, at least 18 violent conflicts have been catalyzed by the exploitation of natural resources, including water sources, such as the conflict in Sudan’s Darfur region, which was influenced by the scarcity of water due to climate change,

*Drawing further attention to* Turkey, which has built many dams in the past thirty years, allowing its people to regulate water flow to their needs. This has resulted in a decline of 720 cubic meters per second in rivers to the downstream countries since 2000,

*Noting with deep concern that* the Middle East contains only 1% of the world’s freshwater, shared among 5% of the world’s population, leading to interstate water conflicts in the area,

*Hoping to* fulfill the thirty-third article of the Iraqi Constitution, “Everyone has the right to live in sound environmental conditions”, as well as Millennium Development Goal 7, “Ensure environmental sustainability”,

*Stressing* how a 1% increase in global temperature leads to a 4.5% increase in civil war as stated in a report from the United Nations University,

*Referring to* Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, which states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is “To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace”,

*Convinced that* if action is not taken to resolve the changing climate, water scarcity will increase, as will conflicts,

Calls For:

1. **Urges** enforcement of Article 5 of the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, which states “Watercourse States shall in their respective territories utilize an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner”;

2. **Disagrees** with the actions of Member States such as Turkey which has refused to sign the aforementioned Convention, and through the construction of dams, has
drastically reduced the flow of rivers, such as the Tigris and Euphrates, to the
other countries that share them, thus limiting their available water sources;

3. **Suggests** the creation of a series of laws to revise the Convention, guaranteeing
the enforcement of equitable use in a more structured manner to ensure that all
nations have an equal claim to their much-needed resources by:

   a. Creating the United Nations Programme for Shared Resources (UNPSR),
      comprised of representatives from various Member States that are willing
to participate,

   b. Authorizing the UNPSR to set an exact division of shared resources
      between the nations that share them, as it thinks most fair for the situation,
      and to settle disputes between Member States over shared resources,

   c. Giving 6 months to Member States such as Turkey, that do not respect the
      equitable use of international water resources, to deconstruct any dam or
      structure limiting water flow to other countries, or else trade sanctions will
      be implemented;

4. **Designates** the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)’s
   Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding Programme to focus on areas such
   as the Middle East or Northern Africa, where water conflicts are common, and
   ensure arid regions are supplied with proper water to avoid conflict;

5. **Encourages** Member States to donate .000001% of their gross domestic product
towards the use and research of alternative energy sources, with the hope it will
slow the effects of climate change;

6. **Laments that** the Iraqi economy is forced to be largely based on the sale of oil,
   which promotes the use of fossil fuels, but assures Member States that it is
   looking towards a greener future, as seen by the actions of our Ministry of
   Environment (MoE) and its “National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan
   for Iraq”;

7. **Expresses its hope that** the slowing of climate change will ease tensions over
   water and other natural resources, leading to international peace and security
To: Legal Committee  
From: People’s Republic of China  
Subject: South China Sea  
Date: 15 January 2015

Alarmed by the attempts to arbitrate the South China Sea by nations with questionable motives,

Further concerned that the Philippines, one of the nations in the South China Sea, has one through means which were explicitly prohibited by an agreement between China and the Philippines,

Noting with regret that damages against nations have been committed over this growing hotspot,

Further deploying damage and violence in the region,

Welcoming any attempts by nations to discuss and find a solution to this powder keg,

Fully alarmed by the providence of Taiwan’s claim, as it is not a country,

Further alarmed by Indonesia’s protest of China’s nine point plan, as they have no claim to the region,

Recalling that China has published a position paper to explain their point of view,

Calls For:

1. Calls upon the cessation of the arbitrary proceedings by Phillipines,
   a. They violate an agreement between Phillipines and China;
2. Deplores any nations from taking matters into their own hands;
3. Demands the province of Taiwan abandon their claims;
4. Requests that Indonesia rescind their protest, as they have no claim to the South China Sea;
5. Trusts that all nations will act not only in the best interest of their nations, but in the best interest of the area;
6. Designates that ASEAN be used as a channel through which talks can begin,
   a. ASEAN already has tried to discuss this matter; however, China feels that the ASEAN is a fair place for talks to begin;
7. Requests that any nations without a territorial claim to the region to not get involved,
   a. This will only add pressure to an already tense situation;
8. Expresses in hope that a solution will appear, without a loss of life or violence.
To: Legal Committee  
From: Germany  
Subject: Security Council Reform  
Date: March 26, 2015

Recognizing and respecting the history of the United Nations and the role that the original five permanent members of the Security Council have played,

Concerned by the lack of fair representation of all nations and continents among the permanent members on the Security Council,

Noting the financial contributions of particular United Nations members not on the Security Council,

Stressing to member nations that action must be taken to make the United Nations Security Council a more accurate representation of its membership,

Concerned with the increasing need for developing continents to have representation on the Security Council permanently,

Calls For:

1. Suggests increasing the Security Council to 25 members, adding 6 permanent members and 4 nonpermanent members;

2. Invites all member nations to put forth a proposal of what their Security Council ideally represents;

3. Stipulates that any members added to the permanent membership of the Security Council ought to be representative of continents not currently represented;

4. Requests the creation of a committee to review the Security Council and come forward with a solution for how best to be representative of the United Nations as it currently exists;

5. Directs attention to the demographics of the United Nations Security Council’s permanent members specifically the lack of representation of either Africa or South America;

6. Urges that member nations consider the United Nation’s continuing status as a world power.
To: Legal Committee
From: State of Israel
Subject: Palestinian Opposition to Peace
Date: February 10, 2015

Desiring a peaceful environment for the State of Israel to function as both a sovereign state and member of the United Nations,

Affirming the agreements made at the Madrid Conference of 1991 and at the Oslo Accords,

Especially regarding the efforts agreed upon in order to maintain a lasting peace between the Palestinian people and the State of Israel,

Noting with regret the continual efforts of Hamas, a major political representative of the Palestinian people, to attack the infrastructure, citizens, and government of the State of Israel, and its utter refusal to engage in peaceful intercourse with the Israeli people,

Recalling that the United Nations Charter restricts membership to “peace-loving states,”

Calls For:

1. **Requests** that the United Nations General Assembly revoke resolution 67/19, thereby removing “Palestine’s” status as a non-member observer state;

2. **Suggests that** the various member states of the United Nations and the organization as a whole universally denounce Hamas as a terrorist group;

3. **Reminds** this body of United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/86, which revoked resolution 3379 and affirmed that Zionism was, in fact, not a form of racism.
To: Legal Council  
From: Italy  
Subject: “Prevention of Drug Use”  
Date: February 11, 2015

Affirming that Italy is working to prevent drug use by citizens,

Expressing its satisfaction for the efforts of Department for Anti-Drug Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers,

Alarmed by high drug use of opiates, cocaine, and opioids in the age category of 15-34 year olds,

Concerned that if preventative steps are not taken then drug use will continue to increase,

Expecting the committee put in place to review the preventative measures in schools as well as family involvement,

Calls for:

1. Encourages the United Nations to examine the effects of drug use on citizens by creating a research analysis team;

2. Draws attention to the amount of infectious diseases such as HIV associated with drug use;

3. Considers the need for the United Nations to provide assistance to prevent drug use and to provide treatment for infectious diseases;

4. Reminds the global community that our purpose as a United Nations is to promote a strategy for drug prevention;

5. Calls for a UN Drug Prevention Research Trust Fund to provide funding for the various research teams.
To: Legal Committee  
From: Republic of Peru  
Subject: Efforts to Internationalize Jerusalem  
Date: March 25, 2015

Aware of the conflict over Jerusalem as a city that two different member states have claimed as their capital,

Further aware that over 10,000 Palestinians and 1500 Israelis have died in the conflict over Jerusalem,

Recognizing that a lasting peace will be almost impossible without resolving the conflict over the Middle East,

Having examined the ways in which Antarctica was internationalized in 1961, specifically the Antarctic treaty, which guaranteed peace in Antarctica,

Expressing satisfaction at the lack of conflict over Antarctica, as well as the peaceful cooperation between all member states with stations within Antarctica’s borders,

Believing that by following a similar solution, Jerusalem can be internationalized to end conflict over the land borders,

Calls For:

1. Requests that as an international city, Jerusalem shall lose its status as part of a country, and therefore its sovereignty, while the individual member states occupying it shall retain theirs;

2. Additionally requests that, after being removed from the jurisdiction of other member states, Jerusalem will be granted independent territorial sovereignty;

3. Urges that no acts or activities taking place after the passing of this resolution will provide a basis for supporting, asserting, or denying a nation’s independent claim to exercise sovereignty in Jerusalem;

4. Additionally calls for all countries currently occupying Jerusalem to renounce all territorial claims to the city;

5. Encourages that all areas of Jerusalem, including all government offices and government owned facilities, shall be open at all times to inspection by any member
states, and should something be discovered that a member state deems to be in violation of the Resolution, an investigation shall be launched and action taken accordingly;

6. **Calls for** the removal of all military personnel from Jerusalem, as there presence there will be considered assertion of a claim to sovereignty in Jerusalem, which is in direct violation of its territorial sovereignty;

7. **Recognizing** the threat of hostile takeover due to militant terrorist groups, calls for the formation by the Security Council of a United Nations, multi-national, counter-narcotics task force:

   a. Located in Jerusalem in key defensive areas in the event of terrorist attack,
   
   b. Trained by the United Kingdom’s Special Air Service and the United States’ 10th Special Forces Group. Finland would be pleased to host this training,
   
   c. Funded by a special UN appropriation from both assessed and voluntary sources,
   
   d. Provided with rules of engagement allowing for the use of deadly force on all suspected or confirmed narcotics traffickers, in the air or on the ground,
   
   e. Equipped with state-of-the-art intelligence gathering systems, tactical and strategic air mobility assets, satellite communications and imagery, and semi-automatic weapons;

8. **Affirms that** it will be the responsibility of Israel and Palestine to agree on measures for taxation, police, and maintaining the facilities needed to keep the city running;

9. **Expresses its hope that** should a country be deemed to be violating Jerusalem’s territorial sovereignty, all Member States shall impose sanctions on the guilty country and publicly condemn their actions;

10. **Reaffirms that** this resolution will not violate sovereignty, it merely separates Jerusalem’s sovereignty from any state, and guarantees that Jerusalem cannot be claimed or seized by any member state.
To: Legal Committee

From: Portugal

Subject: Evaluation of Drug Enforcement and Targeting within South America

Date: 1/20/15

Alarmed by the rising rates of illicit drugs around the world,

Urging the Committee to work with those in position to stop these narco-terrorists,

Noting that Portugal is a key point of trade for Cocaine and other illicit drugs,

Observing the effectiveness of the US-Portugal joint effort on the topic,

Insisting that all Latin American countries to collaborate towards an equal goal,

1. **Calling for** the immediate creation of a committee to deal specifically with narcotic manufacturing, transportation and distribution;

2. **Demanding that** an international court be installed to try these traffickers on an expedited basis focusing on extended prison sentences and the seizure of assets related to narco-trafficking.
To: Legal Committee
From: South Korea
Topic: "The Reduction of Sanctions on the DPRK"
Date: February 11th, 2015

Reminding all nations of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874, which both imposed significant sanctions on North Korea,

Noting that both these resolutions were passed following North Korean nuclear tests,

Reaffirming South Korea’s stance against North Korean nuclearization,

Reminding all nations of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which North Korea left in 2003,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations as a whole has been relatively obstinate in compromise with North Korea, particularly in regards to the sanction imposed upon North Korea,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate in preventing North Korean nuclear development;
2. Urges all member states to comply to only reduce those sanctions that concern,
   A. Luxury Goods,
   B. Agricultural Technology,
   C. Civilian Goods,
   D. All Other Non-Military Goods;
3. Calls for North Korea to rejoin,
   A. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty,
   B. The Six-Party Talks;
4. Emphasizes that the sanctions currently placed on North Korea by the United Nations should only be reduced following North Korean compliance with the above; and
5. Insists that the goal of the United Nations be to bring North Korea back to the global economy.
To: Legal Committee  
From: Syria  
Subject: The recognition of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant under International Law  
Date: 11 February 2015

Bearing in mind the Syrian Revolution continuing from 2011 until present day in opposition to the government under Bashar al-Assad,

Recognizing the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as an jihadist militant group originating from Iraq in opposition to the Syrian government,

Emphasizing the cooperative and amiable relations between United Nations envoys and President al-Assad,

Noting with Regret that as of July 2014 ISIL controlled one-third of Syria’s territory and the majority of the oil industry, generating up to 3 million dollars in profit a day (Business Insider),

Alarmed by the growing affiliation of ISIL to the Syrian government despite the change in militants name from Islamic State of Iraq and Syria to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant;

Calls for:
1. **Condemns** the amalgamation of ISIL to the Syrian government under President al-Assad;

2. **Supports** the eradication of ISIL in Syria;

3. **Urges** for the international community to enforce international law against the ISIL organization as a whole accordance to the laws laid out in the Humans Rights Watch, the Geneva Convention, and the International Humanitarian Laws;

4. **Further requests** that the international community recognize ISIL as an independent militant group in of no relation to the Syrian government under President al-Assad.
To: Legal Committee  
From: Republic of Turkey  
Subject: Measures to Prohibit Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems  
Date: March 25, 2015

Noting with regret the estimated 2,379 deaths resulting from drone strikes in Pakistan,

Realizing the moral issues with drones, particularly the separation between the drones and those deploying them,

Stressing the importance of drones as a prevention of death in combat,

Emphasizing Article 3 of the Declaration of Human Rights as “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,”

Recalling in the United Nations (UN) Charter, the inclusion in article 1, the UN’s purpose to “encourage ‘respect for human rights’ and the protection of all human life,”

Recognizing the number of deaths that have been prevented due to the use of drones rather than manned-aircrafts in combat,

Calls For:

1. Affirms the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) with peaceful motivations;

2. Adopts the classification of drone control as an issue of preventative security in order to ensure that this topic be handled appropriately;

3. Endorses the creation of the Drone Control Unit (DCU) as an organization under UN peacekeeping operations;

4. Calls upon the creation of regional, multi-national committees under the DCU to regulate the use of drones;

5. Recommends that the chairperson of each regional committee be voted on, with consideration to those nations that have experience with drones;

6. Designates the following powers be granted to the DCU and each regional committee,

   a. The consolidation of drones in a central facility within each drone employing country,
b. Biannual inspections of each facility to ensure compliance,

c. The protection of national armed forces in each facility,

d. That necessary measures be taken to ensure the safe and sovereign use of drones;

7. Suggests the peaceful use of drones for warranted aerial surveillance;

8. Authorizes the use of drones in wartime to minimize collateral damage and injuries to innocent non-combatants;

9. Further recommends an assessment of .00001% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of all member states that employ UAVs or drones in order to fund the operations outlined in this resolution;

10. Reiterates the purpose of the UN to promote peace and the obligation of each individual nation to endorse the use of peacekeeping operations to ensure world peace.
To: UN Legal Committee

Subject: Internet Neutrality

From: United Kingdom

Date: 26 March 2015

*Recognizing* the work of Reporters Without Borders (RWB), which works to promote internet freedom and open expression through the internet,

*Noting with disapproval* the five “State Enemies of the Internet” as stated by RWB in their Special Report on Internet Surveillance: China, Bahrain, Syria, Iran, and Vietnam,

*Worried by* the NSA organization of the United States, which has been widely reported to be monitoring the citizens of multiple nations and storing data about them,

*Appalled by* the continual, heavy censorship of the internet imposed by many nations on their citizens as well as the suppression of freedom of expression such censorship entails,

*Guided by* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 19, which states that everyone has the right “to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”,

*Noting* the International Maritime Organization’s success at uniting 212 nations under standardized maritime guidelines for shipping and commerce;

*Expressing concern over* the recent debate in the United States concerning internet “fast lanes”,

Calls for:

1. **Defines** internet neutrality (net neutrality) as mandated nondiscriminatory access to data from an internet service provider, such that there is no manipulation of the flow of data by the internet service provider and no paid prioritization by some sites so that their data is accessed more quickly;

2. **Expands** the role of the IMO to include promotion of internet neutrality in international waters as a function of regulating international shipping and commerce;
3. **Requires** all corporations providing internet access in international waters as well as Antarctica to maintain net neutrality;

4. **Urges** all nations to protect freedom of expression for their citizens on the internet;

5. **Calls upon** the nations of Bahrain, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and the United Arab Emirates specifically to reduce the censorship of the internet in order to allow more active expression from their citizens.
From: China
To: Legal
Subject: Piracy on the Seas
Date: 7 January 2015

_Deeply concerned_ with the increased piracy around the world, specifically in the Gulf of Guinea, Somalian coast, South China Sea, and the Caribbean,

_Notting_ the International Maritime Organization cannot enforce its regulation,

_Bearing in mind_ that Resolution 1918 was signed on April 27, 2010 by all member nations of the Security Council that called for nations to criminalize piracy within their own nations,

_Reminding_ that the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the framework for the repression of piracy under international law,

_Reaffirming_ that Resolution 64/71 of December 4, 2009 recognized “the crucial role of international cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in combating, in accordance with international law, threats to maritime security, including piracy,”

Calls For:

1. **Requests** the creation of Operation United Endeavor which seeks to share information on the location and time of the dispatch of oil tankers so that naval forces operating in the region can know of its location and trajectory,
   a. Select OPEC nations will help to control piracy of oil tankers,
   b. OPEC nations will provide a portion of the funding for the protection of their oil tankers;
2. **Reaffirms that** nations will abide by the International Maritime Organization regulations;
3. **Emphasizes that** most piracy attacks are located in specific areas and that most contributions of naval forces would be dedicated mainly to these areas,
   a. African Union nations most impacted by Gulf of Guinea and the Somalian coast piracy will protect that sea and follow the code of conduct,
   b. The South China Sea will be guarded by the following nations: The People’s Republic of China, Vietnam, The Russian Federation, and the Philippines,
   c. The United States, France, United Kingdom, and South American nations will jointly fight piracy within the Western Hemisphere,
d. The Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea will be protected by the nations of India, the United States, Somalia, Djibouti, and Saudi Arabia.
To: Legal

From: Venezuela

Subject: Decolonization of Puerto Rico

Date: December 15, 2014

Recognizing Puerto Rico’s inalienable right to selfdetermination,

Believing that numerous actions on behalf of the United States towards Puerto Rico have violated Puerto Rico’s sovereignty,

Further Recognizing that many Puerto Rican nationalists whose only crime was to defend Puerto Rico, have been wrongly imprisoned and tortured in the United States,

Recalling that in 2006 a special committee of the United Nations called for the release of Puerto Rican political prisoners being held in United States prisons,

Stating that the Puerto Rican issue can no longer be shunted aside, unless it is directly addressed by the United States,

Emphasizing that the Puerto Rican people have no interest in being a part of the United States and yeare for their own independent homeland,

Calls For:

1. **Urges the** United States to complete the return of occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and in Ceiba to Puerto Rico;
2. **Demands the** immediate release of the remaining Puerto Rican political prisoners in United States prisons;
3. **Recommends** Puerto Rican integration into the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC);
4. **Necessitates** Puerto Rico be given its independence as a sovereign nation.