To: Political and Security Committee
Subject: African Terrorism
From: Algeria
Date: March 26, 2015

Deeply Disturbed by the violence in Syria that has left thousands dead and millions displaced,

Further Disturbed by the recent efforts of the Boko Haram in Nigeria,

Noting with concern the rise of militant Islamic groups across the continent and the threat of potential instability these groups collectively present,

Troubled by the 2009 CTC (Counter-terrorism Committee) review demonstrating a lack of competence in counter-terrorism in many African states,

Noting that a cause of failure in anti-terrorism actions stems from a lack of legislative training and implementation in African states,

Recalling the existing counter-terrorism resources in the form of the AU Convention in 1999, a Plan of Action in 2002, and the Protocol to the AU Convention in 2004,

Recognizing the counter-terrorism requirements mandated by UN Security Council resolution 1373,

Calls For:

1. Suggests more organized AU (African Union) efforts to reign in international terrorism;
2. Encourages individual nations to emulate the more stringent punishment for specific terror-related crimes such as bombings and killings directed against the state as seen in countries such as the United States and United Kingdom;
3. Condemns individual nations housing terrorist groups reaching beyond domestic bounds as financially responsible for the international crimes of these groups;
4. Recommends foreign or UN assistance in educating for African governments on how to draft effective anti-terrorism legislation and utilize counter-terrorism resources;
5. Advises African states to institute an embargo on terrorist organizations;
6. Advocates economic sanctions on member states who continue trade with terrorist groups;
7. Calls upon member states bordering states with UN-recognized transitioning governments to strengthen borders to protect susceptible states;
8. Further recommends allowing the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee to advise African nations that have experienced 3 or more terrorist attacks since August 2014.
To: Political and Security Committee

From: Bolivia

Subject: Making asylum cases more situational

Date: February 13, 2015

Deeply Concerned by the yearly number of people applying for asylum and/or being rejected as political refugees,

Recognizing that in 2005 the number of international immigrants reached its peak of 191 million,

Aware of a current facilitation for certain countries, considered politically instable, and their ability to apply for asylum

Realizing the number of illegal immigrants present in countries because of the inability to obtain papers,

Motivated by testimonials of political refugees who strived to better their lives away from the political persecution of their native country,

Calls for:

1. Encourages the unbiased reading of asylum cases by all embassy workers and the proper training of tolerant workers in each country’s embassy

2. Recommends the country of origin of the person to be second in the decision making process after the situation and endangerment of the person’s life in by staying in the country

3. Requests the reviewing of all asylum cases worldwide to be based on specific circumstances

4. Supports government, or United Nation, funding of public presentations on the topic of becoming a legal resident of the country

5. Asks that asylum policies are not necessarily made easier to be obtained, but made better for the sake of the common man or woman
Recognizing that nuclear terrorism is one of the most serious threats to global security and stability,

Noting with deep concern that there have been at least eighteen confirmed thefts of weaponsusable nuclear material,

Greatly alarmed by the insufficient security surrounding nuclear material,

Alarmed by the easy accessibility of nuclear material on the black market,

Aware of the standards the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) have set in place,

Observing that the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which requires all non-nuclear-weapon states to accept safeguards administered by the I.A.E.A., has not been acceded by a number of states that claim to own nuclear weapons,

Calls For:

1. **Recommends** that the I.A.E.A. updates their current standards to promote a more secure way of transporting and using nuclear material;

2. **Urges** all member nations dealing with terrorism to prevent nuclear attacks by:
   a. Providing sufficient security to prevent the theft of nuclear materials,
   b. Complying with the I.A.E.A. standards through safely using nuclear material,
   c. Training armed police forces to seek out and prevent the selling of nuclear materials;

3. **Requests** that all member nations adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

4. **Encourages** all member nations to secure nuclear material used for civilian purposes that could be obtained by terrorists.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Subject: Measures to Prohibit Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems  
Date: March 25, 2015  

Recalling the estimated 3,207 fatalities and countless wounded, many of whom were civilians, along with the untold financial costs that have resulted from unmanned drone strikes in the nation of Pakistan,

Emphasising that drone strikes under humanitarian law violate Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

Concerned by the lack of accountability on the part of the United States as evidenced in the taking of innocent lives resulting from these strikes,

Seriously concerned by the refusal of the United States to disclose its rules of engagement regarding targeting and purpose of the targeting,

Noting the increased use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) such as the infamous Predator Drone as they are being employed among member states,

Further noting that the western nations are very prone to employ lethal autonomous weapons systems,

Stressing the vital importance of the sovereignty of every member state, especially when it comes to invasion of airspace,

Calls For:

1. Urges the United Nations to assign the highest priority to this matter;

2. Demands that all western nations execute programs to demilitarize and / or dismantle all lethal weapons systems;

3. Further demands that the use of drones be excluded from combat scenarios in order to preserve the lives of the innocent;

4. Forbids the operation of drones over the sovereign airspace of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

5. Condemns the United States for its callous use of drone strikes to take innocent lives, and, subsequently, for invading the sovereignty of another nation, and for attempting to avoid accountability;

6. Reaffirms the importance of every nation’s sovereignty and the need to pass this resolution for the sake of preserving the integrity of said sovereignties.
To: The Political Security Committee
From: Georgia
Subject: Russian Occupation and Recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia
Date: 11 December 2014

Recalling the ceasefire agreement signed between Russia and Georgia in 2008 dictated “...very limited to a light patrolling ability, such as a few kilometers outside of South Ossetia, not the right to maintain a presence inside Georgia”,

Concerned with Russian military bases and soldiers within Georgian territory,

Remembering Russia’s veto in 2009 to extend United Nations observation of the region,

In response to the Ossetian and Abkhazian separatist movements supported by Russia which is a violation of Georgian territorial sovereignty,

Disregarding the illegal South Ossetian independence referendum in 2006,

Formally chastising mistreatment of Georgian citizens within these territories,

Keeping in mind the ethnic cleansing of Georgians within Abkhazia and South Ossetia occurring in the 1990,

Recognizing South Ossetia’s inability to control their autonomy and rule independently, Concerned with Russia’s involvement in the region and their close proximity militarily to the Georgia proper,

Drawing comparisons between Russia’s occupation of Crimea and their current occupation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia,

Noting that this issue lies in a tumultuous region that can rapidly devolve into an international conflict like in 2008 and that any solutions must properly account for ethnic groups needs

Calling For:

1. **Requests** continuation of United Nations observer mission first enacted by Security Council Resolution 858,
   a. The continuation of this mission was vetoed by Russia in 2009;
   b. This mission will ensure ceasefire terms are met;
   c. One of its main concerns will be supporting Human Rights within the region;

2. **Asks** the Security Council to hold a discussion of the current situation and potential violations of Georgian sovereignty;

3. **Bringing attention to** Russian occupation of Georgian territory,
a. These are not independent states;
b. Russia cannot hold these territories under Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

4. **Emphasizes** the importance of ensuring South Ossetia and Abkhazia never acquire UN recognition,
   a. Recognition of these territories would prompt revolutions among other ethnic groups;
   b. Recognition is simply accepting Russia’s 2008 invasion and legitimizing occupation;

5. **Demanding** Russia begins their full withdrawal from the area,
   a. Russia has no right to a military presence in these territories;
   b. Russia must revert control of these regions to Georgia.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Germany  
Subject: International Security  
Date: March 26, 2015

Concerned with the increasingly destructive and threatening forms of international terrorism,

Recognizing the current efforts made by the UN, other international organizations, and individual countries in combatting these threats,

Concerned that all measures taken against threats have not been entirely efficient and in agreement with the policies of member nations,

Bearing in mind the possible effects of terrorism in any form if it is not confronted with effective tactics,

Calls For:

1. Invites member nations to develop a committee that can perform immediate responses to any threats against security so situations do not escalate;

2. Recommends the creation of a list of sanctions that will be applied on those who challenge the stability of international security;

3. Encourages member nations to confront any threats with immediate urgency;

4. Suggests a review of individuals, nations, and organizations with possible ties to security threats in order to eliminate support of challengers of security;

5. Asks for all member nations to take part in the evaluation of threats and the efforts to maintain international security.
To: Political and Security Committee

From: Japan

Subject: Terrorist Activities of the Islamic State

Date: 1 February 2015

Deeply disturbed by the transgressions of the terrorist organization known as the Islamic State,

Concerned for the safety of citizens around the world,

Recognizing the thousands of deaths caused by the Islamic State and the numerous, horrific public executions,

Further recognizing that the actions of the Islamic State violate international laws and human rights,

Hoping for effective measures to be taken to prevent more deaths and devastation,

Calls for:

1) Requests the countries of the world to unite in a counter-terrorism coalition to combat the Islamic State by:
   A. Carrying out strategic airstrikes and drone strikes,
   B. Training and aiding troops on the ground,
   C. Providing humanitarian aid to those suffering at the hand of the Islamic State;

2) Insists that every nation condemn the actions of the Islamic State and cease any support for the Islamic State;

3) Urges every nation whose citizens have been victimized by the Islamic State's actions to join the aforementioned coalition and provide troops and supplies;

4) Further urges that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force address the Islamic State and aid the counter-terrorism coalition in order to protect the citizens of the world from the actions of the Islamic State;

5) Demands that the Islamic State and its members be punished for the transgressions and human rights violations that they have committed.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Nicaragua  
Subject: “Protecting the Nicaragua Canal”  
Date: February 9, 2015  

Viewing in appreciation the grant of the Nicaragua Canal and the 50 year cession of the canal to the Hong Kong Nicaragua Canal Development Investment Company (HKND),

Bearing in mind past maritime boundary disputes with Honduras in the Caribbean Sea,

Taking into consideration a treaty the grants Costa Rica the right to navigate over part of the Rio San Juan with ‘objects of commerce,’

Noting with deep concern the riots and protest internally against the construction of the canal,

Calls for:
1. Calls upon major commerce states to assist China in speeding up the building process of the Nicaragua Canal;

2. Authorizes international military action to control interruptions to the laws passed into legislation by Nicaragua;

3. Urges fellow members of the World Trade Organization to support and provide an equal opportunity for the Nicaragua and Panama canal;

4. Protect the Panama canal from economic devastation due to competition;

5. Stresses the need for peace within international waterways;

6. Requests the development of a process to assist with future commercial innovations.
TO: Political and Security Committee  
FROM: State of Palestine  
SUBJECT: “Two-State” Solution of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict  
DATE: 2-2-15  

_Alarmed by_ the recent loss of over 900 civilian Palestinians in the month of July 2014

_Bearing in mind_ the consistent seizure of privately owned land by Israeli forces, from Palestinian citizens

_Further recalling_ that this lies in direct violation of article 1 of the Nuremberg Trial Proceedings, affirmed by the General Assembly in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal which states: “In pursuance of the Agreement signed on the 8th day of August 1945 by the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there shall be established an International Military Tribunal (hereinafter called "the Tribunal") for the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.”

_Reminding_ the committee of Israel’s bombing of Palestine in response to Palestine’s formation of the Hamas

_Calling attention to_ the fact that this imposes on Palestine’s right to form a military

_Further Stating_ that this violates the General laws of war in which, the war should be limited to achieving the political goals that started the war and should not include unnecessary destruction

 Calls for:

1. **Calls for** the intervention of countries including (but not limited to) South-Africa, the Netherlands, Oman, and Ireland:
   a. Further invites the creation of a new border to separate Israel and Palestine,
   b. Endorses a new division of the West Bank that is equally distributed between the Palestinians and the Israelis,

2. **Further requests** the military aid of China in the enforcement of this new border,
   a. Draws attention to China’s large military and disposable amount of resources/finances,
   b. Further emphasizes the rise of China as a world power,

3. **Recommends** financial reimbursement of both Israel and Palestine by Great Britain,
a. Reminds that the original division was a resulted of a UN mandated distribution of a British-occupied Palestine,
b. Emphasizes that this division resulted in the creation of Israel and Palestine, and the current conflict in the West Bank,
c. Calls upon Great Britain to provide each state with €3.5 million annually for 3 years,

4. **Requests** the return of all land seized from Palestinian citizens by Israel, as well as the repair of any damages resulting from this seizure.
To: Political and Security Committee
From: Republic of Peru
Subject: Sovereignty: The Situation in Ukraine
Date: March 25, 2015

Affirms that in 2013, Russia has halted the importation of chocolate from Ukraine to protest its Europeanization,

Aware of the fact that Russia illegally annexed the Crimean Peninsula in early 2014,

Acknowledging that the Ukrainian death toll since the start of the conflict has reached 2,600, and 3000 including the Malaysian airline crash MH17,

Noting with concern that Russia has been sending unauthorized aid to Eastern Ukraine since March of 2014,

Fully bearing in mind that the International Red Cross considers Ukraine to be engulfed a civil war,

Conscious of actions by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to make sure this conflict does not spread to its member states. These actions include the formation of a rapid reaction force to halt any conflicts similar to the one in the Ukraine.

Declaring that Russian involvement in the Ukrainian situation is a violation of national sovereignty,

Reflecting on Russia’s history of intervention throughout Eastern Europe,

Calls For:

1. **Appeals** to all United Nations (UN) Member States to be diametrically opposed to the Russian involvement in the situation in Ukraine:

   a. By extending current economic sanctions on Moscow, including these industries,

      i. Novatek, Russia’s leading gasoline producer, in order to halt the building of a liquid natural gas plant,

      ii. The Stroytransgaz GROUP, a major construction holding company in Russia,

   b. By publicizing Russia’s culpability in the Ukrainian situation through news media such as:

      i. The importance of Ukraine’s sovereignty in this situation,

      ii. Ukraine’s own resistance to Russia's involvement in this situation;
2. **Deplores** the actions taken by Russia in the past that resonate with the Ukrainian situation in militaristic and ideological ways, such as:
   a. In Finland in 1939, during the Winter War,
   b. In the former Warsaw Pact countries, such as East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania, and what was Yugoslavia, at the end of World War II;

3. **Notes** the treaty and agreement violations perpetrated by Moscow as these violations impact on Ukrainian national sovereignty,
   a. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe: Operative clause 1-a-II, which states that “the participating states will refrain … from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”, which both Ukraine and Russia signed in 1975,
   b. The United Nations Charter: When Russia annexed Crimea, it was in direct violation of the Charter;

4. **Calls for** the establishment of a task force called Nations Unified to Preserve Liberty (NUPL). Members of NUPL will include both small nations, as they are more likely to have their sovereignty violated, as well as large nations, which generally focus on preserving the sovereignty of the smaller nations. NUPL will:
   a. Create regulations on an international level in order to preserve the territorial integrity of nations,
   b. Develop a procedure to deal with threats to national sovereignty, and keep the peace,
   c. Ensure that force will not be used by the UN Security Council until NUPL deems this absolutely necessary,
      i. To use force, the NUPL should have a 70% vote for “yes”,
      ii. The right of the UN Security Council to use this force of willing member nations is outlined in the United Nations Charter, in Articles 42 and 44 of Chapter VII;

5. **Trusts that** UN member states will take action when necessary, and to the extent necessary, with the minimum force necessary, within their rights as outlined in the UN Charter.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Russia  
Subject: Prohibition of Space Weaponry  
Date: February 1st, 2015

Bearing in mind the “Space Race” of the 1950s and 1960s that initiated the issue of space militarization,

Deeply concerned by the increased production and use of anti-satellite and space weaponry technology,

Realizing that the issue of space weaponization has still not been resolved at the Conference for Disarmament,

Fully believing that an weaponization of space would lead to not only another arms race here on Earth, but also the destruction and deterioration of the environment in outer space,

Reaffirming the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water, and PAROS (Preventing an Arms Race in Outer Space),

Recognizing the insufficiency in the treaties stated above to prevent the placement of weapons in outer space,

Believing that the continued use of outer space should be used solely for scientific and exploratory purposes,

Calls for:

1. **Recommends** that definition of space weaponry include missile defense and anti-satellite technologies;
2. **Further Recommends** that a new treaty on this topic be signed by all permanent members of the United Nations,
   a. This treaty would specify that no space weaponry of any kind be placed into outer space or on any sort of celestial body,
   b. The treaty would also state that no threats or uses of force be used on any object in outer space,
   c. The new definition of “space weaponry” would be included in the treaty;
3. **Condemns** any use or creation of space weaponry prior to the implementation of this treaty;

4. **Encourages** all nations to further explore space peacefully and cooperatively at their own will.
To: Political and Security
From: Rwanda
Subject: Disarming rebels in Democratic Republic of the Congo
Date: February 11, 2015

Recognizing that there are rebel and splinter groups in eastern the DRC,

Taking into consideration that these conflicts are stimulated by successful trade in minerals,

Having considered that resolution 2198 (2015) that supports the campaign against the DRC rebels has been paused,

Reaffirming the need to enforce sanctions,

Deeply concerned with protecting civilians in the process of disarming rebel groups,

Calls for:

1. **Encourages** all surrounding nations to cease benevolent involvement with the rebel groups in the eastern DRC;
2. **Calls upon** the DRC to enforce acts that restrain harmful rebel groups;
3. **Recommends** that surrounding nations help promote peace and provide humanitarian aid in the eastern DRC;
4. **Encourages** that larger nations fund troops to ensure the oppression of insurgents to support humanitarian law
5. **Requests** that surrounding nations control their domestic rebel groups from funding, providing supplies, or trading with the rebel groups in the eastern DRC.
From: United Kingdom  
To: Political and Security  
Topic: The Democratic Republic of Congo

Recognizing the devastating situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which has claimed over six million lives,

Noting with deep concern the humanitarian crisis in the DRC due to domestic and foreign military activity which has resulted in the malnutrition, poverty, and abuse of human rights of the civilian population,

Reaffirming resolution 2086 which reaffirmed the strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, and unity of territory in the DRC while attempting to demilitarize the area through intervention in order to protect civilians,

Reminding all member nations of the implementation of an arms embargo in an attempt to neutralize rebel threats as described in resolution 2136,

Taking into consideration the importance in transparency and effective management of the DRC’s natural resources as a major step in reestablishing stability in the region,

Further deploring militant groups in the DRC such as Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and other militant rebel groups which continue the destabilization of the region,

Noting the Security Council Committee report (S/2015/19) which describes the failure to gain significant progress towards the stabilization of the DRC,

Calls for:

1. **Requests** the continuation of sanctions, including the embargo of arms, until 2020 on all groups which undermine attempts to establish peace and security in the DRC in addition to:
   a. exempting United Nations training programs and other UN affiliated initiatives  
   b. intensifying sanctions on all groups which obstruct humanitarian assistance to the DRC

2. **Deplores** all militant groups operating in the DRC which continually violate international law and abuse human rights by attacking the civilian population for the exploitation of natural resources;
3. **Recommends** the protection of children against the recruitment of armed groups through the creation of education camps for the safety of underage civilians;

4. **Requests** that neighboring member states further secure boundaries to prevent the flow of arms to militant groups;

5. **Further requests** the increase in the allocated funding for refugees of the DRC crisis by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to further ensure the protection of innocents;

6. **Encourages** a dialogue between the UN and leading groups in the DRC to more quickly reach a resolution to the turmoil;

7. **Endorses** the use of additional Peacekeeping forces if dialogue fails to find a peaceful solution by the 25th of January 2016;

8. **Authorizes** the continued presence of peacekeepers in the DRC to neutralize threats and report progress on a biannual basis;

9. **Further Endorses** the reevaluation of the situation in the DRC annually to keep sanctions relevant, prevent the advancement of new threats to security, and to provide effective action with the purpose of reaching peace.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Venezuela  
Subject: United States Violation of Sovereignty  
Date: January 15, 2015

Recalling the deaths caused by the bombings in Afghanistan and Iraq which is direct opposition of Article 2 Paragraph 4 that states that, “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”,

Fully aware of the drone strikes, bomb raids, and special force assaults in Yemen, Pakistan, and Somalia launching bombing raids, special forces assaults and dronefired missile launches into countries without the nations consent and killing their innocents civilians,

Bearing in mind the invasions of Grenada in 1983, Panama in 1989, the Dominican Republic in 1965, and Haiti in 2003,

Noting the aid that the United States is giving to antigovernment groups as well as middle class citizens that are holding street demonstrations in Venezuela,

Keeping in mind many antigovernment groups funded by the United States have committed severe acts of terrorism,

Noting further that the United States has been stopping demonstrations in their own country including the Occupy Movement in 2011,

Calls For:

1. Proclaims all United Nations members’ obligations in fighting terrorism in any form;

2. Condemns the United States and the illegal acts they have committed concerning other nations’ sovereignty;

3. Draws the attention of the United Nations to these acts and further requests condemnation from this council as well as from the General Assembly;

4. Express its hope the United States and other nations will no longer fund antigovernment groups,

5. Considers air space bans towards the United States in countries’ whose sovereignty have been violated,
   a. these bans would be entirely up to the aforementioned countries,
   b. the United States face punishment should they not comply with states’ bans.