To: Legal Committee  
From: Estonia  
Subject: Reevaluation of the Permanent Members of the Security Council  
Date: 13 January 2014

Bearing in mind that the permanent members of the Security Council were chosen in 1946, based on their economic and political importance and their victory of World War II, and that the situation of the world has changed in the last 70 years,

Noting with deep concern that the Security Council is a concentration of power that suggests that global affairs are run by a small group of powerful countries,

Believing that the Security Council remains undemocratic, unrepresentative, and geographically unfair to developing nations and small states,

Recognizing that there is no permanent African or South American representation in the Security Council and that South Africa and Brazil would meet this representation,

Strongly emphasizing the clout that South Africa has with the African Union as the most influential nation on the African continent,

Believing confidently that both Germany, a member of the P5+1, and Japan would make great additions to the permanent council as well,

Calls For:

1. Recommends the addition of Japan, Brazil, South Africa, and Germany to the five permanent members of the Security Council that are currently in place,
   a. Germany would possess an equal power of veto to that which the current permanent members possess,
   b. Japan, Brazil, and South Africa would become permanent members but would not possess the power of veto;
2. Requests increasing the number of nonpermanent members in the Security Council from 10 to 15,
   a. The elections would continue to take place every two years,
   b. Representation from each of the areas of the world would continue as it has.

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TO: Legal Committee  
FROM: Netherlands  
SUBJECT: Human Trafficking  
DATE: February 9, 2014

Fully aware that registered victims of human trafficking are primarily females,

Further recalling that the majority of these victims hailed from the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Romania, and Nigeria,
Noting Further that male victims are trafficked into commercial sex exploitation as well as forced labor, including catering, cleaning, agriculture, and construction,

Bearing in mind from Jan.-Nov. of 2011 the registered victims of human trafficking totalled 1003, with 800 being women and 203 being men,

Deeply concerned that human trafficking will result in poor health among its victims as well as among its “buyers”

Calls For:

1. Calls upon the reduction of children’s vulnerability to trafficking
   
   a. Further requests the creation of a protective environment that improves the education of children within the primary countries linked to human trafficking
   
   b. Considers in-the-classroom education of children on the negative effects of human trafficking as well as how to avoid becoming part of it.

2. Supports the continual training of relevant officials in the prevention of and fight against human trafficking.
   
   a. Emphasizes that relevant officials can help to protect the rights of those susceptible to human trafficking.

3. Encourages that states promote a human rights based approach, as well as a child-sensitive approach, while considering gender mainstreaming and assessing prior prevention policies and programs.

To: Legal Committee
From: Guatemala
Subject: Drug Decriminalization
Date: January 6, 2014

Deeply concerned with the abundance of drug trafficking, a 322 billion-dollar business according to the World Drug Report 2007,

Disturbed by the increase in the prevalence of cannabis, opioids, and opiates, and the overall 18% increase in estimated total of people who have used an illicit substance since 2008 according to the World Drug Report 2013,

Noting with satisfaction the 2001 decriminalization of low-level possession and consumption of illicit drugs in Portugal and the decrease in lifetime drug use from 2.5% to 1.8% and increase in people seeking treatment in drug addiction that ensued according to the Cato Institute report of 2009,
**Viewing with appreciation** the low rates of drug addiction and HIV among drug users with the Netherland’s longstanding policy to not prosecute possession of a single dose of any drug for personal use,

**Calls For:**

1. **Requires** decriminalization of illicit drugs of a single dose for personal and medicinal use for those over the age of 21;

2. **Suggests** regulations to be put in place depending on how addictive and how dangerous the drug is,
   
   a. Accepts amounts up to 5 grams of cannabis, .5 grams of cocaine, 50 milligrams of heroin, 40 milligrams for methamphetamines and .015 milligrams of LSD;

3. **Mandates** the creation of an international organization to monitor and regulate drug consumption, use, and possession,
   
   a. Comprised of doctors, psychologists, politicians, statisticians, and other experts in the field from multiple countries;

4. **Encourages** the view of drug abuse as a public health problem, not a criminal issue.

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To: Legal Committee  
From: Ghana  
Subject: Decolonization of the Western Sahara  
Date: 27 March 2014

**Recognizing** that the territory of the Western Sahara is still a colonized territory claimed by the nation of Morocco and is without the rights of self-governance,

**Noting** that the UN successfully aided the Democratic Republic of the Congo of in decolonization process, peacekeeping forces keep the region stable while the region gained its independence,

**Further Noting** that the UN had supervised the election in Equatorial Guinea in 1968,

**Deeply Disturbed** that UN Special Committee on Decolonization has not given the people of the Western Sahara the chance to vote on their final political status,

**Noting with approval** that the people of West Sahara have patiently kept their faith in the UN that they will receive the freedom they deserve,
Noting with deep concern that multiple accounts of human rights abuse has been reported, such as the unlawful arrest and sexual assault upon a 31 year old woman by Moroccan law officials,

Recalling that The Western Sahara is the last African territory that has not be decolonized,

Expecting that if the decolonizing the Western Sahara will lead to decolonization of territories in the Atlantic, Pacific and Caribbean,

Calls for:

1. Encourages all entities to relinquish their claim over the Western Sahara, so all voting processes may be done in neutrality;
2. Request that a UN monitored vote be taken in neutral zones within the region so the people of Western Sahara can decide their political status;
3. Further Requests that the UN declared sponsored cease fire be continued until the process is complete and the region is stable;
4. Recommends that the UN Security Council prepare a peacekeeping force be to sent to the Western Sahara if the stability of the region is compromised;
5. Further Recommends that all countries recognize the status of Western Sahara whatever it may be;
6. Requests that the voting process be completed by February 30th 2015

To: Winthrop University Legal Committee
From: United States of America
Subject: Reducing International Counterfeiting
Date: 27 March 2014

Alarmed by the shocking increase in international counterfeiting of manufactured consumer products and trade of these products across international boundaries,

Guided by “The Globalization of Crime,” a transnational organized threat assessment report, as published in 2010 by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the shocking proclamations it makes about the activity,

Deeply concerned by over $176 billion USD of counterfeit manufactured products sold internationally in over 140 countries, accounting for 2% of all international trade as stated in “The Globalization of Crime” from the UNODC,

Noting with regret that these statistics are expected to rise exponentially in the future due to increased industrialization in nations around the world,

Observing that conditions such as lower standard income, low manufacturing standards, and outsourcing of labor can lead to this crime,

Recognizing that some nations prefer to not deal with international organizations and keep internal matters private,
Calls For:

1. **Urges** all nations to cooperate fully with Interpol investigations into industrial fraud in their respective nations and assist whenever possible;
2. **Requests** that all nations make regular inspections of industrial centers, specifically with regard to the amount of manufactured goods shipped out of an inspected area versus the amount of manufactured goods said to be produced by companies in that area;
3. **Endorses** the expansion of the powers of the UNODC to do as follows:
   a. To send a team to inspect, with that respective nation’s consent and probable cause, any area thought to harbor counterfeiters of goods or medicines,
   b. Send a report detailing the results of the inspection to the nation affected as well as the UNODC headquarters,
   c. The aforementioned plan would be funded by increasing the funding from the UN from 7.4% to 8.0%;
4. **Designates** that any counterfeiting operation discovered through UN investigation must be reported to both the nation in which the criminals reside as well as Interpol;
5. ** Recommends** that individual nations have authority criminals found through the aforementioned methods.

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To: Legal Committee  
From: Iran  
Subject: Recognition of the Nation of Iran’s Right to Peaceful Nuclear Power  
Date: March 26, 2014

*Recalling* that Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons guarantees the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

*Bearing in Mind* Articles I and II expressly prohibit the creation of nuclear weapons from these peaceful purposes,

*Remembering* unfortunate misunderstandings in which the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran was deemed to be in violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Believing* the purpose of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is to work for a better future in regards to nuclear weapons, instead of a punitive document to prevent peaceful nuclear power,

*Considering* the countries of Israel, India, Pakistan, and South Sudan are currently non-signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Fully Aware* of the recent P5+1 talks on the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran in November,

*Emphasizing* that a nuclear weapon goes against the morality of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
Taking into Consideration no concrete evidence of current nuclear weapons aims of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Viewing with Appreciation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has agreed to extensive international safeguarding checks of its nuclear program into the future, along with the dilution of its nuclear fuel stockpile over 20% enriched uranium to below that threshold,

Noting with Deep Concern the extreme hardships brought upon average citizens of the Islamic Republic of Iran by sanctions without a commensurate impact upon the regime in power,

Calls for:

1. **Endorses** the Islamic Republic of Iran’s right to pursue peaceful nuclear power;

2. **Calls** for international support of this endeavor, with independent nations acting as advisors;

3. **Condemns** future sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran without reason, including for negation tactics;

4. **Deplore** actions of forceful violence or threats of forceful violence as means to resolve disputes hereof;

5. **Asks** for international cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran’s peaceful nuclear program.

To: Legal Committee  
From: Republic of Mali  
Subject: Use of Sanctions for Political and Economic Compulsion  
Date: March 26, 2014

**Bringing attention to** the common use of violence used by many member states in the United Nations to force other nations to comply,

**Commending** the efforts of those nations that use political and economic sanctions to encourage compliance with internationally established norms rather than resorting to violence,

**Concerned that** the first response by certain nations to non-compliance to international norms incorporates violence and loss of life and infrastructure,

**Reminding** member states that the purpose of the United Nations is to help unify all nations of the world in a peaceful manner,
Stressing the need to monitor the use of sanctions on other nations, as in some cases, sanctions may be too excessive,

Calls For:

1. **Calls for** the creation of a sanctions-monitoring committee, where all sanctions placed on nations are reviewed for appropriateness. The body will:

   a. Be named the United Nations Sanctions Committee for Political and Economic Compulsion (UNSCPEC),

   b. Be composed of all Security Council P5 nations, as well as three elected nations from each regional bloc in the United Nations and that these nations be selected by a vote of the members of that bloc,

   c. Be supervised directly by the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch;

2. **Requires that** the UNSCPEC be funded by .00001% of all member nations’ gross domestic product;

3. **Affirms that** the UNSCPEC, as an extension of the Security Council Sanctions Committee and the Subsidiary Organs Branch, will be able to focus, with greater efficiency and effectiveness, on the vagaries of sanctions;

4. **Suggests that** this committee be chaired on a rotating basis by a member from one of the P5 delegations;

5. **Insists that** the decision to apply sanctions to any member state be made with the approval of the UNSCPEC;

6. **Demands that** a supermajority (two thirds) vote be required in order for a sanction to be passed through the United Nations;

7. **Calls upon** member nations to comply with the UNSCPEC in its monitoring of these sanctions.

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To: Legal Committee
From: Angola
Subject: Illegal Wildlife Trade
Date: February 4, 2014

*Fully aware* that the economies of many African nations depend upon wildlife tourism,
Noting with deep concern that poaching and the illegal wildlife trade have taken a toll on African wildlife,

Emphasizing that the World Wildlife Fund has linked wildlife trafficking organizations to the illegal trade in drugs, weapons, humans, as well as to terrorist groups,

Noting with satisfaction that 179 nations are contracting parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and have thus shown a commitment to curtailing the illegal wildlife trade,

Taking note that the United Nations Commission on Crime and Social Justice officially labeled the illegal wildlife trade as a “serious crime” in April of 2013,

Calls For:

1. **Endorses** the creation of a United Nations committee focused on combating poaching and the illegal wildlife trade;
2. **Further recommends** that this committee provide monetary and labor assistance to African nations who rely on wildlife tourism;
3. **Expresses its appreciation** to nations such as the United States and China who have publicly destroyed reserves of ivory and are working to combat this trade on the demand side;
4. **Solemnly affirms that** this is a relevant and pressing issue to world peace—the main objective of the United Nations.

To: Legal  
From: United States of America  
Subject: Internet Censorship within the People’s Republic of China  
Date: February 9, 2014

Desiring complete internet freedom for the citizens of the People’s Republic of China,

Noting with regret that the authorities control electronic media and use them to advocate the government’s views and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP),

Taking into consideration that the 17th CCP Congress stated in 2011 that their desire is to develop a “healthy and uplifting network culture,”

Taking note that in 2010 the Information Office of the State Council released a document stating that the government would allow freedom of speech, so long as the speech did not “endanger state security, subvert state power, damage state honor and interests, jeopardize state religious
policy, propagate heretical or superstitious ideas, or spread rumors and other content forbidden by laws,”

_Having heard_ that the PRC government has employed thousands of persons at the national, provincial, and local levels to censor electronic communications,

_Notting with deep concern_ that the CCP has continued to increase efforts to monitor Internet use, manipulate content, conceal information, deny access to foreign and domestic Websites, encourage self-censorship, and punish those that are accused of political insensitivities,

_Alarmed by_ the fact that over fourteen government ministries have participated in these efforts,

_Emphasizing_ that the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (Chapter II, Article 35) states that, “Citizens of the People’s Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession, and of demonstration,”

_Recalling_ that the Universal Declaration of Humans’ Rights (Article 19) states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,”

Calls For:

1. **Encourages** the United Nations to attempt to convince the government of the People’s Republic of China to reconsider their strict limitation on Internet usage for its citizens;
2. **Requests** that the People’s Republic of China will recognize their violation of their citizens’ rights as stated in their own constitution;
3. **Expresses its hope** that the People’s Republic of China take steps to remove Internet censorship including,
   a. Removing the government workers employed as censors
   b. Granting citizens the right to publicize personal opinion
   c. Allowing news corporations and journalists to publish reports without influence from the PRC or the CCP
4. **Warning** the government of the PRC that if these steps are not being executed at the passage of this resolution, the United States of America will bring an immediate end to all trade between the two nations. In this event, trade will resume once the PRC does take steps towards free speech.

To: The Legal Committee  
From: Nigeria  
Subject: Gay Rights in Nigeria  
Date: 31 January 2014
Recognizing the significant amount of homosexual persons living within Africa under anti-gay legislation.

Noting the increased presence of anti-gay activity by citizens and police officers in both Nigeria and its neighboring countries

Urging the members of the United Nations to recognize and provide sanction in creating a more open and accepting environment within Africa for homosexuals

Distressed by the increasing number of fatalities and injuries due to the anti-gay attacks and the lack of legal action against them in African territories.

Reaffirming the necessity for Nigeria and Africa as a whole to unite their people in establishing strong and united communities for the betterment of their nations and continent.

Calls For:

1. Requests immediate assistance in enforcement of legal action against anti-gay attacks within Africa.
2. Recommends international cooperation in Africa regarding the anti-gay environment.
3. Encourages the UN to help maintain Nigeria as a continental power within Africa.
4. Urges countries to become more open-minded and tolerant in order to develop increased nationalistic pride, unity, and strength.

To: Legal Committee
From: People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria
Subject: Strategies for Creating an Independent Palestinian State
Date: March 26, 2014

Regretting the 115,600 Palestinian and Israeli casualties caused by this ongoing conflict lasting over sixty years,

Acknowledging the previous resolutions from the Security Council and the General Assembly including but not limited to UN/SC/242, UN/SC465, UN/GA/81/194,

Affirming the original borders of Israel set during its conception in 1948 and the then allocated areas for the state of Palestine,

Deeply regretting the various conflicts and riots seen from the Arab riots in 1920, 1921, 1924, 1929, 1926-1939 before the conception of Israel and the War of Independence in 1948, the Sinai Campaign in 1956, the Six Day War in 1967, the War of Attrition between 1968 and 1970, the Yom Kippur War in 1973, the First Lebanon War in 1982, the First Intifada between 1987 and 1993, the Second Intifada between 2000 and 2005, the Second Lebanon War in 2006, the
Operation Cast lead from 2008 to 2009, and various acts of aggravated terrorism perpetrated by both sides of this conflict,

Denouncing the various acts of terrorism from both Pro-Israel and Pro-Palestine organizations that have caused numerous unnecessary civilian deaths,

Reaffirms that violence is not necessary to solve this problem and to create a Palestinian State in a peaceful manner as can be seen in peace talks such as the Camp David Summit in 2000,

Concerned that nations have used their international influence to sway peace talks in either direction and prevent a peaceful Israeli-Palestinian area for over sixty years,

Further deploring the refusal of Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories of Palestine despite United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which directed said withdrawal in 1967,

Calls For:

1. Calls upon the states of Israel and Palestine to enter into peace talks with a strong focus on redefining borders and establishing an independent sovereignty mediated by United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon;

2. Declares accordingly that Israel withdraws from the disputed territory and honors Security Council Resolution 242;

3. Supports the efforts of the UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (UN NGO) Working Group on Israel/Palestine and hopes that it continues its work once both Israel and Palestine are independent states;

4. Requests that UN forces be employed to usher in a peaceful transition of power only if it becomes absolutely necessary to use Peace Enforcing Troops;

5. Suggests that any necessary funding for the peacekeeping troops comes from the UN Peacekeeping Budget allocated separately from the UN Regular Budget through both UN Funds and assessments to member states;

6. Trusts that those nations not directly involved in the conflict between these two states either passively allow for the transition to occur or actively support it;

7. Accepts that this is a long-term goal but that the process will need short-term benchmarks for success. These include the aforementioned removal of Israel troops from the disputed territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as:

   a. Dealing with terrorist groups and discouraging their attacks through harsher prosecution and a greater effort towards discovering and disbanding organizations
through federal investigations backed by the United Nation’s Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),

b. Implementing economic sanctions on Israel and Palestine, both to encourage peace talks and to create two independent states of Palestine and Israel.

To: Legal  
From: Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Topic: Accusations of Violations Human Rights  
Date: 02/19/2014

Noting the perpetual bias against our Glorious Nation that is held by the United Nations and magnified by the pressure from Western "Powers";

Condemning the false accusations of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights as libel aimed at undermining our Illustrious Government;

Cites the catastrophe seen by the United Nations' involvement in aiding Haiti after the earthquake as an example of the United Nations' persistent and detrimental meddling;

Noting Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Statute of Court for the International Court of Justice reads "The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court."

Realizing that governments are charged with the duty to run their country as they see fit, not the way other nations believe is best;

Calls For:

1. Demands that the United Nations respects the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

2. Requests that the matter of human rights violation be thrown out considering the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights infringed upon our sovereignty as a country is ran as its Leader sees fit;

3. Reminds this body that under Article 96, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Charter that bodies other than the General Assembly of the Security Council can only receive the opinion of the court.

4. Stating that if the ICJ hears this case, then all nations must be classified as belligerent due to the violation of the United Nations' Charter and will be treated as such;

5. Insists that the United Nations and all related bodies will refrain from interfering in the matters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.