From: Mexico
To: DISEC
Topic: Threat Drug Cartels Pose to National and International Security
Date: February 19, 2014

Greatly alarmed by the ever-increasing cartel-related violence that has permeated nations in nearly every continent,

Deeply disturbed that the illegal-drug industry is a multi-billion dollar and growing market that poses health and security risks to the international community,

Recognizing that cartel violence directly violates Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Keeping in mind that drug violence prevention is in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals,

Hoping for effective measures to be taken to prevent more deaths, injuries, and security risks from occurring due to drug cartel violence,

Calls For:

1. Requests a summit to discuss the Drug War and international drug violence prevention;

2. Urges all member nations dealing with the drug wars to decrease cartel violence by:
   a. Conducting thorough background checks on all people crossing boarders into nations,
   b. Forming armed cargo inspection teams with the ability to seize drugs and weapons,
   c. Establishing armed patrols within a 100-mile radius from boarders,
   d. Training emergency police forces to deal with cartel violence to be stationed in villages and cities within a 100-mile radius from drug-trade boarders;

3. Further recommends that all nations have an extradition policy for drug-cartels who escape jurisdictions and cross boarders;

4. Encourages all member nations to support measures to prevent drug cartels from repeated criminal activity by giving convicted cartels life sentences without parole if they are found guilty of:
   a. Murder,
   b. Kidnapping,
   c. Drug smuggling,
   d. Weapons smuggling,
   e. Illegal drug manufacturing;

5. Highly Recommends that cartel money seized by nations be given to a United Nations fund created for the funding of:
   a. Training for police forces to deal with cartel violence,
   b. Increased arms for border patrols.
DISEC Committee
From: Cuba
Topic: Complete Disarmament of Space

Aware of the increasing amount of states that have a growing interest and the funds for a sustainable space program,

Concerned of the ever increasing possibility of warfare in the upper atmosphere of Earth

Alarmed that the only major international document protecting Earth’s citizens from space warfare is in outdated 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, or Outer Space Treaty,

Noting that Article IV of the Outer Space Treaty only bans the use of weapons of mass destruction from being used in Outer Space,

Noting Further that Lasers, Kinetic projectiles, and Electromagnetic Pulse guns are not listed as weapons of mass destruction and are therefore not protected under the Outer Space Treaty,

Keeping In Mind that the weapons listed above still have the potential to destroy entire states if not monitored,

Recalling that the Outer Space Treaty was only signed by a handful of the most powerful Countries during 1967

Realizing that Outer Space belongs to all people

Calls for:
- Encourages all members of the international community promote the exploration of space for scientific experimentation and study,
- Deplores an international summit in which all countries of the United Nations discus;
  
  1) The harmful nature and devastating effects of sending conventional weapons into outer space and to other celestial bodies,
  
  2) Ways to either update the existing obsolete 1967 Outer Space Treaty, or making a new treaty that expresses the overall plans that the nations of earth have for outer space in regards to exploration and weaponization,
  
  3) How all states feel on the topic of the possibility conventional weapons in outer space, including Lasers, Kinetic projectiles, and Electromagnetic Pulse guns,
  
  4) Potential ways of future defense against said weapons
  
  5) Suitable punishments for any state or terrorist organization who impedes Earth’s freedom by weaponizing outer space,
Designates that this summit annually invite all states to further talk about the freedoms of outer space; Supports the idea of combining with other established UN peacekeeping agencies and NGO’s for further support and funds for the summit and any ideas or actions to come from the summit.

To: General Assembly
From: India
Subject: Establishing First Responder Training Centers in Developing Countries
Date: March 26, 2014

Deeply concerned by the amount of terrorist organizations and attacks that occur across the globe annually,

Recalling the eight terrorist attacks that occurred in India alone in 2013,

Bearing in mind that many attacks take place in developing countries, and busy, public areas,

Fully aware of the efforts taken by the United States and other world powers to find and stop terrorist groups,

Seeking ways to decrease the number of casualties left by attacks,

Calls for:
1. Requests that the United Nations start a program that will create training centers in developing nations for the purpose of training civilians to act as first responders in the event of a terrorist attack;
2. Further requests that two councils be created for the purpose of planning these centers
   a. The first council shall decide the countries in which the training centers shall be established;
   b. The second council shall design the curriculum which will be taught to civilians in the centers;
      i. Advice from medical professionals should be considered when designing this curriculum
3. Calls upon first-world countries (such as the United States of America, Great Britain, and Germany) to aid in funding the development of these training centers;
4. Draws attention to the fact that civilians trained at the centers may also act as first responders in the event of a natural disaster;
5. Notes in time, terrorists may view these centers as potential targets for attacks, and requests that guards be stationed at the centers to protect them from such attacks;
To: Pol/Sec Committee  
From: Nigeria  
Subject: Piracy  
Date: February 10, 2014

Deeply concerned by the 3400 documented pirate attacks between 2000 and 2009 and the millions of dollars lost every year due to ransoms, higher insurance and shipping costs, lost productivity and untapped natural resources,

Remembering resolution 2039 of the UN Security Council,

Seeking to extend collaboration between African and non-African states on the issue of piracy,

Emphasizing the importance of The Convention on the Law of the Sea’s policy of the repression of piracy,

Desiring to advance economic growth in West Africa by making the seas safer and encouraging more shipping,

Guided by the interests of Africans to protect commercial and personal vessels from attack,

Calls for:

1. **Recommends** that a coalition, voluntary to join, of the world’s navies be formed to streamline efforts to eradicate piracy in Africa and around the world.

2. **Calls upon** the General Assembly and the member nations to enforce the Law of the Sea by assisting with the organization and funding of a World anti-piracy coalition.

3. **Invites** all nations to consider a world with lower shipping costs and safer oceans.

To: The Political and Security Committee  
From: Brazil  
Subject: Conflict in Syria  
Date: January 24, 2014

Recognizing the ongoing conflict in Syria has escalated into a civil war, as declared by the international Red Cross,

Noting with deep concern that the death toll in Syria has reached over 100,000 people,

Alarmed by the nine and a half million refugees that have been driven from their homes,
Bearing in mind that more than a year has passed since the Geneva Communiqué was issued with no peace agreement,

Approving the passing of Resolution 2118 by the United Nation Security Council which demands the destruction or removal of chemical weapons from Syria by mid-2014,

Applauding the beginning of peace talks about the Syrian Civil War in the Geneva II Conference,

Calls for:

1. **Requests** the development of a transitional Syrian government,
   a. A council of fifteen countries will be voted on by the United Nations Political and Security Council to create this government to be implemented by 2016,
   b. The government would slowly turn the power over to the people of Syria,
   c. This government would limit or remove President Bashar Assad’s power;

2. **Advises** the establishment of regional stations run by the United Nations that would supervise situations in Syria until 2024;

3. **Proposes** the creation of a peacekeeping force funded by the United States and the United Kingdom to be used to make the region stable if the Geneva II Conference fails and no other peace talks are initiated within six months;

4. **Endorses** the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to send in scientists to destroy Syrian chemical weapons to keep resolution 2118 on schedule;

5. **Recommends** an investigation into the acquisition of Syrian chemical weapons,
   a. Implementing sanctions against countries that are determined to have assisted the Syrian Government in obtaining chemical weapons,
   b. The extent of these sanctions are to be voted on by the General Assembly.

To: Political and Security Committee  
From: People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria  
Subject: Measures to Prevent Terrorists From Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)  
Date: March 26, 2014

**Recognizing** that terrorists armed with nuclear weapons present the greatest threat to world security and safety today,

**Emphasizing** the magnitude of this threat in terms of potential loss of human life and damage to infrastructure,

**Noting** the importance of all nations having access to, and the ability to use, nuclear technology for peaceful and constructive purposes,

**Reminding** all signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), that Article I of said treaty states that all parties are prohibited from conducting “any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion,”
Recalling the main issues intrinsic to and the pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) regarding the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons and the right to use nuclear technology peacefully,

Alarmed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s (NATO) assertion that the NPT “no longer applies” when in a state of general war,

Noting with regret that many United Nations member states, most notably India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and South Sudan, have not signed the NPT,

Adamant that this resolution is an essential step in ensuring world peace,

Calls For:

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

2. **Demands** the unconditional compliance with the NPT by all UN member state signatories;

3. **Requests that** the member states that have not signed the NPT do so by 1 January 2015;

4. **Calls for** an adjustment to the mission of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF). The four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy must be amended to focus on:
   a. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism where the aggressors have the will to employ WMDs,

   b. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism, where the aggressors have WMDs,

   c. Measures to build states’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, to detect and neutralize WMDs, and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard,

   d. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism, whether or not the aggressors are armed with WMDs;

5. **Further requests that** CTITF place renewed emphasis on:
a. Eliminating terrorist organizations, especially those armed with WMDs, that threaten world stability and security,

b. Continuing to deter inactive terrorist organizations from ever resorting to terrorism and discouraging the incipient formation of future terrorist groups, especially those inclined to use WMDs,

c. Promoting peace, in part, by reminding all potential terrorists of the fate of past organizations,

d. Seeking funds from the Security Council Peace Building Fund and from any other voluntary contributor;

6. **Strongly recommends that** UN member states gradually abandon their existing nuclear weapons programs, in order to prevent nuclear weapons from falling into the possession of terrorists. Until all nuclear weapons are abandoned,

   a. Would recommend that language be formally included in the NPT that prevents the five Nuclear Weapon States (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States of America) from using nuclear weapons on non-nuclear states,

   b. Would ask greater clarification in Article IV of the NPT, by creating an ad hoc committee to establish a specific deadline for termination of negotiations and for disarmament of nuclear weapons,

   c. And would encourage Non-Nuclear States to continue to exercise their “inalienable right… to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes”, especially in the area of light water reactor nuclear power stations. These stations will allow developing countries to provide much-needed infrastructure to their marginalized citizens;

7. **Calls for** hazardous material (HAZMAT) teams to be trained to provide damage control in the event of a nuclear incident or accident of any sort. This training will be funded by the Security Council Peace Building Fund. Regional HAZMAT teams will be garrisoned in close proximity to states possessing nuclear weapons technology;

8. **Expresses its hope that** all UN Member States will self-regulate and use their nuclear capabilities peacefully in the interest of increased global cooperation and harmony.
To: Political and Security Committee  
From: Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
Subject: Illegal Drone Strikes in Pakistan  
Date: January 15, 2014

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

_Seriously concerned_ by the lack of accountability on the part of the United States has taken for the innocent lives that have been lost due to these strikes and their refusal to disclose any information on who gets targeted and on what grounds,

_Having considered_ the daily fear that the Pakistani citizens are forced to live under because of the threat these drones pose on a daily basis,

_Emphazising_ that drone strikes under international humanitarian law violate Article 6(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 2(4) of UN Charter,

_Recognizing_ that the actions taken by the United States regarding the use of drones has violated sovereign Pakistani airspace,

Calls For:

1. **Demands** that the United States and its allies cease illegal intrusions into Pakistani territory and airspace;
2. **Requests** thorough and impartial investigations into all previous drone strikes that have resulted in unlawful killings,
   a. In cases where the killing of innocents have occurred, compensation should be made to the families and villages of those wrongfully killed;
3. **Supports** future considerations to allow sovereign nations to decide for themselves whether drone strikes are used in their nation and on what guidelines they should be carried out;
4. **Recommends** that the use of weaponized drones be limited to combat situations.

To: Political Security Committee  
From: Pakistan  
Subject: Nuclear Free Middle East and Global Nuclear Disarmament  
Date: January 13, 2014

_Recognizing_ the threat that nuclear weapons have on this world, and realizing that there are more than enough nuclear warheads to destroy life as we know it on Earth,

_Given_ that the arms reduction agreements during the Cold War period were successful on a smaller scale,
Noting the conflict between the nations of Pakistan and India and seeing the need for nuclear equality,

Aware of the money and jobs that nuclear nations will save and create from the reduced upkeep of smaller nuclear stockpiles,

Calls For:

1. Calls for the immediate ban on nuclear weapons development and research in the Middle East (Middle East is to include Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen) plus India and Pakistan;
2. Designates that by January 1st, 2020 all nations reduce their nuclear weapons by 10% of their current capacity (as of January 1st, 2014),
   a. By this date, all Middle Eastern countries must completely disarm their nuclear programs,
   b. Current nuclear assets by external nations can remain (these weapons will still count in the possessing nation’s nuclear capacity and will therefore be included in that nation’s nuclear arms reduction);
3. Designates that by January 1st, 2030 all nations must reduce their nuclear weapons stock by a further 25%,
   a. By this date, India and Pakistan must dismantle all but 50 of their nuclear weapons;
4. Designates that by January 1st, 2040 all nations must reduce their nuclear weapons stock by a further 25%,
   a. Both India and Pakistan are exempt from this clause;
5. Recommends a United Nations meeting in 2040 to discuss further disarmament;
6. Request the creation of a new United Nations Agency, the United Nations Atomic Regulation Agency, to oversee nuclear weapon inspections and arms reduction verification,
   a. Funding will come from a World Bank loan as well as a percentage increase in U.N. dues by nuclear nations;
7. Emphasizes that any country who does not abide by the terms will be subject to intensive economic sanctions.

To: Political and Security Committee
From: United Kingdom
Subject: The political and economic pressure of the Russian Federation on former soviet republics
Date: January 29, 2014

Observing the Ukrainian signing of a Russian aid agreement in late 2013, taking the place of potentially closer ties with the European Union,
Noting the lack of stability in the Ukrainian capital following said agreement, involving violent clashes between authorities and pro-EU supporters,

Acknowledging recent efforts of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and Belarus to form the Eurasian Economic Union Agreement by 2015,

Anticipating a strong economic connection between Russia and Ukraine following above stated gas and financial deals,

Further Anticipating the involvement of Ukraine in the Eurasian Economic Agreement, potentially creating an economic bloc rivaling the European Union,

Recalling The tensions between the eastern and western blocs during the cold war, brought partially through similar geopolitical polarization,

Calls For:

1. Requesting The establishment of United Nations peacekeepers and officials in Kiev in order to handle the situation without Russian or European influence,
2. Recommends The opening of European trade ties with both Ukraine and the Russian Federation, in order to better prevent economic polarization,
3. Suggests The establishment of a new economic conference between European, Russian, and former soviet bloc countries.

Topic: Ukraine
From: Austria

Concerned of growth of unrest and protest in the Ukraine

Deeply disturbed by inefficiency of the Ukrainian government in dealing with protesters demands

Apprehensive of potential economic collapse and collapse of government.

Urges the Ukranian government to allow to find solutions that is best for the citizens of the country

Asks for Western nations and the European Union not to use Ukraine to advance political goals

Noting the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, (MINURSO), to help support the interests of citizens of a particular region or nation.

Calls for:

1. Calls upon a meeting between protest and government leaders to come to terms with possible solutions to the economic crisis;
2. Supports a referendum to let the Ukrainian public decide to whether or not a new election for the positions of president and prime minister should take place;
3. Requests the Ukrainian government to allow an early vote on public offices to show voice of the people in face of economic disaster;
4. Encourages the Ukrainian government to adopt pro-democratic ideals and be open to listening to protester objections.

To: Political and Security  
Topic: Combating extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa  
From: Ghana Date: 21 January 2014  


Stresses the effect extremist violence has on African regional stability, as well as on economic growth,  

Applauds the efforts already taken by France to combat extremist violence in Africa,  

Recognizing the need to deal with the raising issue of extremism in Africa before it spreads and intensifies,  

Condemns attempts to disrupt political reform and development by extremist groups,  

Urges UN members to renew efforts against extremist groups present in Africa, such as Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabab, and Boko Haram,  

Calls for:  
1. Condemnation of the targeting of civilian populations by violent extremist groups by leaders of extremists groups and religious leaders;  
2. Recommends the establishment of an organization, handled jointly by the UN and African Union, to identify the various extremist groups present in Africa;  
3. Requests UN member nations to supply financial and humanitarian aid, as well as logistical support and cooperation from intelligence agencies of various UN nations, to the African Union in order to combat extremism;  
4. Calls for the allocation of funds, totaling $10 million, to the newly created organization handled by the UN and African Union by various countries willing to donate;  
5. Requests for UN members to work with the African Union as well the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM) to promote peaceful cooperation and to reduce violence.

To: Safety and Security  
From: South Korea  
Subject: North Korea Nuclear Threats and abandonment of their citizens  
Date: February 11, 2014  

Fully aware that North Korea has been threatening South Korea by mentioning Nuclear Weapon for more than 10 years,
Nothing further that North Korea has threatened South Korea whenever they were out of the supplies and were trying to make the treaties with South Korea or UN more favorable for them, Believing that North will develop the Nuclear Weapon and cause the world threats due to the strong dictatorship and their lack of the life supplies,

Having heard that North Korea ignored NPT(Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) by developing their Nuclear weapon,

Deeply concerned that the citizens of North Korea have been isolated in the global society due to their government’s strong dictatorship and suffered by not having enough supplies,

Calls For:

1. **Strongly condemns** North Korea for ignoring UN Treaty and distressing their citizens by taking their supplies and not allocating enough opportunities to learn proper knowledge,

2. **Recommends** supporting the citizens of North Korea directly, not through the government of North Korea, to prevent their monopoly of supplies,

3. **Further recommends** convincing the North Koreans that they are isolated in the global society and pressing the government of North Korea to get their citizens out of the abject circumstance, which is from the dictatorship,

4. **Requests** reinforcement of the treaty so that North Korea would not have a chance to use their Nuclear weapon again,

5. **Further requests** punishment to North Korea for their anti-peace behavior since UN is made for the world peace.