

To: Human Rights Council
From: The United Mexican States
Subject: Combating Human Trafficking
Date: March 26, 2026

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal 5.2, which calls for the elimination of violence and trafficking against women and girls,

Deeply concerned that 27.6 million people worldwide remain victims of forced labor and sex trafficking,

Recalling the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially pertaining to women and children,

Recognizing the role of technology and the internet in enabling trafficking networks and terrorist recruitment,

Acknowledging the severe psychological harm suffered by victims, including PTSD, depression, and social isolation,

Recognizing further that Mexico continues working to strengthen its anti-trafficking efforts,

Calls for:

1. **Encourages** Member States to fund and support NGOs (Non-governmental Organizations), including the Red Cross, to provide humanitarian aid, counseling, and mental health services to trafficking survivors;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to strengthen cooperation through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) to improve coordination among governments, UN bodies, and NGOs;
3. **Supports** the use of internationally shared databases, such as Global Modern Slavery Directory (GMSD), to track and prosecute traffickers and disrupt terrorist recruitment networks;
4. **Urges** collaboration with the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) to promote economic development, education, and technology access in vulnerable communities to address root causes of trafficking;
5. **Recommends** stronger investigations and stricter penalties among Member States for convicted traffickers;
6. **Welcoming** the creation of national education and awareness programs to help citizens recognize and prevent trafficking.

To: United Nations Human Rights Council

From: The People's Republic of China

Subject: Global Censure on the Legal and Illegal Trade of Personal and Military Arms

Date: March 26, 2026

Highlighting the approximately 45% of all violent deaths globally caused by legal and illegal arms that led to over 260,000 deaths in 2021 alone,

Motivated by fellow Member States that have strict domestic gun laws and arms trade policies that generate lower gun-related deaths in their respective countries,

Noting with deep concern the placement of the United States on the list of the World's Largest Arms Exporters in relation to the growing concerns with the placement clientele on the World Report of Human Rights Watch,

Recalling the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that decreased the global firearm flow by 6%, which lowered deaths caused by firearms by 20%,

Fully alarmed by the direct relationship between the lower regulation of firearms in conflict zones and the higher incidents of firearm violence affecting the daily lives of citizens,

Emphasizing the correlation between legal and illegal firearm trade and its detriment to basic human rights, showing that the higher firearm trade, whether legal or illegal, has deeply affected people and has also shown higher kidnapping and furthers the trade of other illegal substances and materials,

Calls for,

1. **Requests** an increase in the submission of trade reports of arms to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) with the addition of import origin and purpose to analyze arms production for large arms-producing states, the addition of
 - a. The increased submissions will be sent in semi-annually to the secretariat of the ATT as normal
 - a. Original requirements, including the import usage and country of origin will still follow the original submission compliance as not to encroach on the state sovereignty
 - b. For the reports on production this is simply added so the tracking of the arms produced vs the arms exported and claimed can be analyzed
2. **Invokes** a censure of the United States which is accountable for over 40 % of the world's firearms manufacturing and sales
3. **Strongly advises** that states implement a restriction of arms even if a full stoppage of arms transport is deemed unfeasible as well as exporting weapons regardless of the impact of gun-related human rights violations in your country, which might still have impact elsewhere;
 - a. Lower arms purchasing power of states
 - b. Increased border restrictions in hopes of lowering illegal arms trade

4. Calls for an increase in the number of the staff workers at signatory headquarters to optimize report collection and facilitate report analysis;

5. Encourages countries that export large amounts of arms lower the overall exportation and implement stricter domestic arms consumptions to lower the illegal attainment of arms and lower gun-related violent attacks

- a. All policies are recommendations and not an infringement of other countries' citizens' personal rights;

6. Acknowledges that as of Article II, which lists the rights of all UN countries to be given sovereign reign and control of their own states, which will be upheld to the most high, any and all policy recommendations are indeed recommendations, and any aid must be called for and signed off before it may be given. This will uphold all rights given to members based off of the UN Charter.

To: Human Rights Council

From: The State of Israel

Subject: Human Rights Situation in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Date: March 26, 2026

Guided by the purposes, concepts, and principles of the United Nations, including the promotion of peace, security, and respect for human rights,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the dignity and equal rights of all members of society.

Recalling the relevant benefits of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and emphasizing their applicability to everyone in times of conflict.

Recognizing the right of all States to ensure the security of their people and to protect their citizens from acts of violence such as terrorism,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing violence affecting both Israeli and Palestinian civilians, including rocket fire, armed attacks, and clashes that put innocent lives in danger,

Acknowledging the humanitarian challenges facing civilians in Gaza and parts of the West Bank, including access to essential services such as healthcare, water, electricity, and education,

Expressing concern over the destruction of infrastructure and the displacement of families, while recognizing the security and political realities,

Reaffirming the importance of communication, recognition, and a negotiated solution that ensures peace, security, and dignity for both Israelis and Palestinians.

Calls For:

1. **Reaffirms** that all parties must respect and uphold their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law;
2. **Condemns** all acts of violence targeting civilians, including terrorism, indiscriminate attacks, and incitement to hatred or violence;
3. **Calls** for the immediate protection of civilians on all sides and for measures to prevent harm to civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and places of worship;

4. **Encourages** efforts to improve humanitarian access and to ensure the safe and timely delivery of food, medical supplies, fuel, and other essential goods to civilian populations that need them.
5. **Supports** initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian authorities to address challenges, including public health, economic development, and environmental concerns;
6. **Calls upon** Member States and international organizations to provide support for programs that promote stability, economic opportunity, and respect for human rights in the region;
7. **Encourages** confidence-building measures, including programs that initiate communication between people and educational initiatives that promote tolerance and mutual understanding;
8. **Requests** monitoring of the human rights situation and regular reporting to the Human Rights Council on progress made in protecting civilians and improving humanitarian conditions;

To: The United Nations Human Rights Council

From: The Russian Federation

Subject: Permitting the Creation of Biochemical Technology for State Defense and Growth

Date: March 25, 2026

Emphasizing the growth of biological technology in medicine such as base editing, and engineered microbes among western nations,

Deeply Conscious of member countries who have not signed the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) treaties,

Keeping in Mind the disastrous effects of the covid-19 pandemic on the world due to slow advancements in biotechnology,

Further Recognizing the positive effects of biochemical technology in better disease treatment and biofuel development,

Calls For:

1. **Encourages** the acceptance of countries who grow their biochemical reserves for the advancement and protection of their state;
2. **Requests** the termination of the BWC treaties in favor of new resolutions that allow the advancement of biochemical technology in signatories respective states;
3. **Implores** the adoption of the Jeddah Commitments by UN members to help grow technology that drive innovation in the creation of vaccines and other medicines to help civilians;
4. **Requests** respective member nations to allocate .00009% of their GDP each year on biochemical programs like the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB) to help grow programs dedicated to biochemical technology.

To: Human Rights Committee

From: Georgia

Subject: IDPs

Date: March 25, 2026

Recognizing the increasing number of internally displaced persons in the Republic of Georgia.

Realizing the constant in numbers from 1991 to the current day, meaning there still stands an absurd 300,000 IDP cases in the Republic of Georgia alone.

Understanding the constant in the number of Displaced persons is caused by armed conflicts, generalized violence, and human rights violations, causing the number to stagnate.

Emphasizing the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, created June of 2022.

Observing the neglected importance of IDPs not only in Georgia but in many countries alike.

Believing that improved conditions and the creation of safe zones being created to house those who are displaced will lead to heavily decreased numbers of IDPs

Calls for:

1. **Requests** that UN member states to harbor these people and create a safe and solemn place for them to stay. They must slowly be integrated back into their homeland as the war dies down. The return of the citizens to their homes must be the main priority and state the Secretary General's action agenda.
2. **Calls** that the number of reserves and refugee camps may increase and be held to a higher standard of living, as the citizens must be taken care of above all else.
3. **Invites** the UN members to send representatives to their aforementioned subcommittees.
4. **Recommends** that representatives of the subcommittee create direct action benefiting the internally displaced refugees by providing an adequate and safe environment.
5. **Further Requests** that the implemented refugee camps have more than reliable and sustainable housing whilst waiting for the conflict to cease.
6. **Encourages** the committee for Georgia to create an advocacy to maintain the resources the IDPs must have, such as adequate housing, a sustainable source of food/ water, while also preventing overcrowding.

To: Human Rights Council

From: The Federative Republic of Brazil

Title: Ensuring the Continued Protection of Natural Lands and Environmental Defenders

Date: 25 March 2026

Alarmed by the increasing decline of natural lands in Member States, much of which is due to human interference,

Recalling the recent implementation of the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) and its goal of ensuring the continued prosperity of tropical forests across the globe,

Acknowledging the Human Rights Council's adoption of A/HRC/48/L.23/Rev.1, which guarantees the right to a healthy and stable environment,

Understanding that environmental defenders often face violence and legal challenges even during peaceful events,

Calls For:

1. **Requests** all Member States to pledge resources and capital to aid in the nurturing and protection of their natural lands,
 - a. Recommends that Member States allocate funds equalling or exceeding 0.1% of their yearly GDP towards natural protection by 2030 to align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, specifically goals 13 and 15,
 - b. Suggests Member States that already meet or exceed this goal allocate a further 0.02% of their yearly GDP towards environmental sustainability programs;
2. **Urges** all Member States to consider TFFF Eligible Countries to invest a minimum of 0.01% of their GDP in the fund, reminding TFFF Eligible Countries that they will be rewarded for successful protection of forests;
3. **Implores** Member States to take measures to ensure a prosperous natural environment for all people,
 - a. Encourages the expansion of environmental education programs to inform the public about issues pertaining to their individual regions,
 - b. Insists that Member States allow environmental defenders to easily and safely express concerns and have those concerns deliberated upon by the legislature;
4. **Urges** Member States to implement legal protections for environmental activists, reminding Member States of The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters,
 - a. Insists that all peaceful activists be treated as such and be provided protection from legal and physical harm.

To: Human Rights Council

From: The Republic of Albania

Subject: Protecting Human Rights to Combat Human Trafficking and Gender Based Violence

Date: March 26, 2026

Recognizing the increasing risks of human trafficking in the Western Balkan region, a major transit corridor between Eastern and Western Europe, due to migration flows and organized crime networks,

Acknowledging Albania's existing anti-trafficking legislation and national action plans, while drawing attention to the insufficient enforcement of existing laws, coupled with limited victim rehabilitation services,

Concerned by the continued gender-based violence and domestic abuse cases across the region, keeping in mind the discrimination faced by ethnic minorities, and weak cross-border data systems,

Emphasizing the need for stronger border coordination and intelligence sharing in the Western Balkans in hopes of preventing exploitation, creating a role of economic opportunity, and community inclusion,

Recalling the Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons in an attempt to eliminate various forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW),

Calls for:

1. **Encourages** regional cooperation among Western Balkan countries to strengthen border coordination with intelligence sharing mechanisms among the UN to combat human trafficking and crime networks;
2. **Proposes** establishing a joint Anti-trafficking task force for Western Balkan countries, to coordinate investigations, share data, and conduct joint operations across borders;
3. **Recommends** a legally binding Centralized National Human Rights Monitoring and Data Authority within the Republic of Albania:
 - a) Require compulsory reporting for all trafficking activities, including smuggling, gender violence, and discrimination, to the office of the national anti-trafficking coordinator under the Government of Albania;

4. **Urges** expansion of victim rehabilitation services funded by all members of the UN;

5. **Encourages** international funding supported by contributions from all UN member states, proportional to their economic capacity, to assist Western Balkan countries in combating human trafficking:

a) Financial and technical assistance from agencies such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme.

To: United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)

From: Chile

Topic: Combating Illicit Financial Flows as an Impediment to Human Rights and Development

Date: March 26, 2026

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming that the responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights lies first and foremost with the state,

Recalling its resolutions on the negative impact of corruption on human rights, and the vital importance of the right to development,

Deeply concerned that illicit financial flows, including those stemming from tax evasion, corruption, trade misinvoicing, and criminal activities, constitute a major barrier to the mobilization of domestic resources for development and the realization of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights,

Alarmed by the findings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that for every dollar developing countries receive in development assistance, they lose multiple more through illicit financial flows,

Recognizing that the concealment of stolen assets in opaque financial jurisdictions effectively denies victim States and their populations access to an effective remedy and constitutes an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights,

Emphasizing the disproportionate impact of the resultant erosion of public service on women, children, persons with disabilities, and others in vulnerable situations,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), while noting the need for a stronger human rights-based approach to these mechanisms,

Calls For:

1. **Affirms** that widespread illicit financial flows (IFFs) represent a serious, systematic impediment to the ability of States, especially developing countries, to fulfill their human rights obligations and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
2. **Encourages** all UN Member States to use the framework developed by UNCTAD and UNODC, as custodians of SDG indicator 16.4.1, for consistent tracking of IFFs, and further recommends:
 - a. That Member States voluntarily pledge 1% to 3% of successfully repatriated assets to the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative to sustain global technical assistance and secure the program's ability to recover further funds,

- b. That developed nations increase their voluntary contributions to the UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering, aiming for a target of 0.01% of their annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget,
 - c. That the data gathered through these tracking frameworks be utilized to conduct Human Rights Impact Assessments, ensuring that recovered funds are prioritized for the restoration of public services such as healthcare, education, and social security;
- 3. **Calls upon** Member States to allocate sufficient domestic budgetary resources—proportionate to the scale of local illicit outflows—to strengthen national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and judicial independence to prevent the criminalization of human rights defenders who expose corruption;
- 4. **Urges** the international community to provide technical capacity-building to developing nations to meet the reporting standards of SDG indicator 16.4.1, ensuring no State is left behind in the global effort to achieve financial transparency.

To: Human Rights Council

From: The State of Palestine

Subject: Child Detention and Juvenile Justice Rights

Date: March 26, 2026

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all member states to respect, protect, and fulfill the fundamental rights and freedoms of children under the age of 18 without discrimination,

Reaffirming the applicability of the United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child, particularly Articles 37 and 40 concerning the detention and fair treatment of minors,

Alarmed by the use of military courts to prosecute minors in Palestine,

Deeply concerned by reports stating 766 child detainees were detained by Israeli forces from the occupied West Bank and prosecuted in Israeli military court from January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2022 alone,

Further perturbed by the statistic presenting that 3 out of 4 Palestinian child detainees experience physical violence at the hands of Israeli forces,

Acknowledging the responsibility of all parties to uphold international juvenile justice standards notwithstanding situations of armed conflict,

Calls for:

- 1) **Calls for** the immediate strengthening of the legal rights of detained Palestinian minors in accordance with international law, including:
 - a) Guaranteed access to legal counsel and family notification,
 - b) The right to a fair, impartial, and prompt trial,
 - c) The restriction that detention be used only in exceptional circumstances, as a measure of last resort, and for the shortest duration possible;
- 2) **Urges** the progressive elimination of military detention of individuals under the age of 18 by prohibiting the trial of minors in military courts and transferring them to civilian juvenile systems, as well as prioritizing behavioral modification programs and rehabilitative measures that recognize the age, rights, and developmental needs of minors;

- 3) **Requests** the establishment of UN-mandated Child Detention Monitoring Mechanisms—which oversees facilities to prevent violations, abuse, ill treatment of minors—to:
 - a) Conduct regular inspections of all military detention facilities where minors are being held,
 - b) Prevent abuse, maltreatment, and due process violations,
 - c) Record measurable reductions in minor detention practices with the with the aim of its elimination altogether;
- 4) **Encourages** member states to provide funding and assistance to support child legal defense services Palestine in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to uphold enforcements of fair regulations;
- 5) **Requests** annual, accurate reporting from Israeli forces to the Human Rights Council with the aim of establishing clear benchmarks for the reduction and eventual eradication of military minor detention, to guarantee safety on:
 - a) The number of minors detained,
 - b) The legal means and basis as well as length of each detention,
 - c) The conditions of the confinement and trial.

To: The Human Rights Council

From: Burundi

Subject: Protesting the Violence Against Burundi Citizens by RED-Tabara

Date: March 25, 2026

Noting that the terrorist group RED-Tabara (Resistance for Rule of Law in Burundi) operating out of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been operating against the Burundi government since 2015,

Believing that RED-Tabara is untruthful about its sole motive to unseat the Burundi government due to the lack of political or military targets, and instead the overt bombing and violence against the innocent civilians,

Deeply disturbed that the government of Rwanda is arming, training, and supporting these terrorists in their attacks against the state of Burundi,

Fully alarmed that in recent years RED-Tabara have increased their assassinations of the civilian population and that furthermore that the terrorists openly acknowledges these despicable acts on social media,

Desiring for a resolution to this conflict and for the violence against the innocent civilians to stop, and for RED-Tabara to be permanently ended,

Calls For:

1. **Calls upon** the UN to condemn the DRC for actions against the innocent people of Burundi;
2. **Requests** that the United Nations Peacekeeping sends UN Peacekeepers from Ethiopia and Senegal be sent to protect the citizens of Burundi against RED-Tabara and then withdraw as soon as the conflict is ended,
 - a. Due to Burundi's strong diplomatic and political ties with Ethiopia, requests that they provide the majority of the UN Peacekeeper troops to build trust between the two nations;
3. **Further requests** that the Rwandan government be found responsible for the damages to people and infrastructure caused by RED-Tabara;
4. **Further invites** Rwanda to hand over the terrorists that it is harboring so that they may face justice for the crimes committed against the state of Burundi;
5. **Encourages** the UN to give financial aid from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), but respect the sovereignty of the Burundi government to act as they see fit to protect their civilians and their interests,
 - a. CERF to provide grants and loans to the UN which will then loan to international non-governmental agencies with the end result being financial aid to rebuild infrastructure and support the newly homeless citizens of Burundi.