

# People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

## Position Paper for the Security Council

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### 1. Decolonization and Self-Determination

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria has always emphasized that the inhabitants of the Western Sahara, including Sahrawi refugees, deserve the right to make their own decisions; furthermore, they deserve their own sovereignty. Algeria firmly believes that the conflict regarding the Western Sahara stems from decolonization failures regarding Spain's withdrawal in 1975. Algeria vehemently supports the Sahrawi people, as evident due to Algerian economic, political, and military facilitation of the Polisario Front. Also, as the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic's (SADR) most stalwart ally, Algeria openly recognizes the SADR as an independent state. Algeria unequivocally urges the UN to freely and fairly supervise a referendum on self-determination for the Western Sahara, therefore promoting a sovereign future for the Sahrawi people in obedience to international law<sup>1</sup>.

In 1991, the United Nations initiated the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to oversee the ceasefire between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front; moreover, it was established to organize a referendum on self-determination<sup>2</sup>. Although MINURSO has assisted in preventing large-scale conflict in the Western Sahara, the referendum has not taken place. This threatens the Sahrawi peoples' autonomy and may lead to negative macroscale effects on the Western Sahara perpetuating the already frozen conflict; long term stability in the Western Sahara is inadvertently compromised due to the lack of the referendum. Furthermore, Morocco maintains its 80% de facto control over the Western Sahara due to this missed referendum<sup>3</sup>. Algeria resolutely demands that the Security Council must reaffirm its commitment to autonomy and self-determination by ensuring that MINURSO fully implements its initial mandate.

Algeria ingeminates its commitment to self-determination, non-interference, ceasefire maintenance, and humanitarian protection for the Western Sahara<sup>4</sup>. Regarding self-determination, the Sahrawi people have the right to choose their own political future freely. Furthermore, no state should forcefully nor diplomatically impose its sovereignty over the Sahrawi people or any disputed territory outside of the framework of international law. Algeria also firmly believes that the 1991 ceasefire must be preserved and continued in order to prevent further turmoil in North Africa and the Sahel<sup>5</sup>.

Algeria proposes that the referendum process be revitalized, with clear timelines and renewed negotiations under the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy. Furthermore, MINURSO's directive must be enhanced through increased monitoring mechanisms, which would corroborate fair execution of agreements between Morocco and the Polisario Front; the Sahrawi civilian population's autonomy and safety would be ensured<sup>6</sup>. Additionally, humanitarian aid for Sahrawi refugees through increased cohesion between UN agencies and the Western Sahara<sup>7</sup>. Finally, preventing escalation is vital, as the Sahel region might be influenced, an area already vulnerable to extremist activity<sup>8</sup>. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria maintains that peace and self-determination can be achieved, though it must be achieved in the framework of international law.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 690 (1991): [https://undocs.org/S/RES/690\(1991\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/690(1991))

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO): <https://www.un.org/peacekeeping/missions/minurso>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 2440 (2018): [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2440\(2018\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2440(2018))

<sup>4</sup> International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on Western Sahara (1975): <https://www.icj-cij.org/public/files/case-related/61/061-19751129-ADV-01-00-EN.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> 1991 Ceasefire Agreement Between Morocco and the Polisario Front: <https://peacemaker.un.org/morocco-polisario-ceasefire91>

<sup>6</sup> UN Secretary-General Report on the Situation Concerning Western Sahara: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/secretary-generals-reports>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): <https://www.unhcr.org/western-sahara.html>

<sup>8</sup> International Crisis Group: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/north-africa/western-sahara>

## 2. The Nuclear Weapon Issue Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria affirms its staunch commitment to the reduction of nuclear weapons and diplomacy as the primary means of resolving tension and disputes between member states<sup>9</sup>. Algeria calls upon the Security Council to endorse the United Nations Charter and to uphold international law regarding any actions involving the nuclear activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran; furthermore, Algeria is emphasizing avoiding further escalation in order to protect innocent civilian populations.

Algeria finds the recent military strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities as profoundly disturbing, as the military strikes have resulted in increased global tensions, which inadvertently is posing the risk of instability in the Middle East<sup>10</sup>. Algeria strongly excoriates any one-sided or unilateral military actions and expresses deep concern over their negative effects on Security Council de-escalation efforts. Additionally, these military strikes risk insurmountable dangers and consequences for the Middle East and its inhabitants.

Algeria emphasizes the importance of diplomacy and negotiation while addressing Iran's nuclear program, as the use of military force may lead to further escalation and instability<sup>11</sup>. The cessation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and the ending of its corresponding United Nations oversight has escalated tensions and uncertainty regarding nuclear restrictions and oversight. Algeria urges that all parties conduct multilateral discussions and comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); compliance and communication between all parties will increase transparency and decrease risk of over-escalation.

Additionally, Algeria reinforces its support regarding the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, as it will promote regional peace in an area heavily vulnerable to conflict and instability<sup>12</sup>. As Algeria has previously articulated, a nuclear-weapon-free zone would encourage non-proliferation and discourage nuclear arms races.

Algeria calls upon the Security Council to further establish its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, especially emphasizing continued adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)<sup>13</sup>. In addition, diplomatic negotiations must be resumed in order to foster peaceful settlements on Iran's nuclear program. Also, unilateral military action that targets nuclear facilities or escalates tensions instead of advancing diplomacy must be condemned, as it is not consistent with the United Nations Charter. Finally, progress towards a nuclear weapons-free Middle East must be achieved through legal framework and cooperation between all parties<sup>14</sup>.

Algeria emphasizes that progress towards peace and security is only attainable through diplomacy and adherence to international law, as it protects lives of civilians and lies in the principles of the United Nations<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Algeria's concern regarding attacks on nuclear facilities: [https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4085074/files/S\\_PV.9941-EN.pdf](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4085074/files/S_PV.9941-EN.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> UN Security Council on Iranian nuclear sites attacks: <https://www.rev.com/transcripts/un-security-council-emergency-meeting>

<sup>11</sup> Iran declares end of UN nuclear limits under JCPOA framework: <https://www.tbsnews.net/worldbiz/middle-east/iran-russia-and-china-declare-end-un-oversight-tehrans-nuclear-program-1264996>

<sup>12</sup> Conference on establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone in Middle East: <https://meetings.unoda.org/me-nwmdfz/conference-on-the-establishment-of-a-middle-east-zone-free-of-nuclear-weapons-and-other-weapons-of-mass-destruction-sixth-session-2025>

<sup>13</sup> Principles and obligations for a Middle East WMD free-zone: <https://app.unidir.org/node/7261>

<sup>14</sup> Joint international statements on de-escalation after military strikes on Iran: <https://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2025/06/16/egypt-leads-21-nations-in-issuing-joint-statement-calling-for-de-escalation-after-israeli-strikes-on-iran>

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 2654 (2022): [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2654\(2022\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2654(2022))

# The People's Republic of China: Positions for Security Council

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## I. Reaffirming Sovereign Control of Unstable Trade Corridors

On April 5, 2025, the People's Republic of China issued a white paper emphasizing its commitment to a "law-based and internationalized" world order even as certain countries maintained their dedication to hegemony, "unilateralism, protectionism, and economic bullying."<sup>23</sup> In the last year, China has continued to illustrate its profound commitment to multilateralism, a "greater equilibrium in the balance of power", and faith in the mission and function of the United Nations.<sup>24</sup> Recalling Resolution 2722 (2024), the detrimental effects of Houthi attacks on shipping lanes in the Red Sea, and the unilateral action taken to address these attacks, China wishes to ensure sovereign and stable trade corridors during times of international crisis through international cooperation.

As a member of the Global South and a nation familiar with colonial intrusion, China has long stood for an equitable multipolar world based on International Humanitarian Law and the fundamental rights of sovereignty outlined in Article 2(1)-(7) of the United Nations Charter. Indeed, since 2013, China has utilized high-quality Belt and Road cooperation to facilitate sustainable development in 150 countries.<sup>25</sup> China has deeply invested in the success of UN Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKOs), contributing more than 50,000 personnel in peacekeeping missions, more than any other permanent member of the Security Council.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, China is currently implementing the Global Development Initiative (GDI), Global Security Initiative (GSI), and Global Civilization Initiative (GCI), thus promoting an international order united by a shared vision for the future of humanity.

History shows that hegemons will attempt to undermine this shared vision as they threaten the control of sovereign nations over their own waterways and land passages. Therefore, the People's Republic of China urges the Security Council to insulate these critical trade corridors from geopolitical instability and reaffirm sovereign control over them. China recommends the Security Council to take the following actions: I. Formally define Channels of Linkage (COLs) as critical trade corridors whose instability threatens global security, determined by the Department of Peace Operations, and II. Develop peacekeeping missions, available upon the request of the nation with the COL, capable of supporting sovereign governments in maintaining the stability and security of COLs. These missions will work with the International Maritime Organization and other relevant UN entities.

In tandem, these measures will demonstrate a multilateral commitment to sovereignty, security, and international cooperation. Bearing in mind Article 33 of the UN Charter, China maintains a commitment to the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes and utmost respect for sovereignty; these troops will facilitate peaceful settlement. By offering peacekeeping missions to countries involved in international commerce, the Security Council will proactively insulate them from threats while providing a framework to prevent the expansion of existing conflict and the weaponization of trade.

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<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China, "Chinese Government's Position on Opposing U.S. Abuse of Tariffs\_Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China," Mfa.gov.cn, April 5, 2025, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202504/t20250406\\_11589042.html](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202504/t20250406_11589042.html).

<sup>24</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China, "China's Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation in the New Era," Fmprc.gov.cn, November 2025, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xw/wjbxw/202511/t20251127\\_11761653.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xw/wjbxw/202511/t20251127_11761653.html)

<sup>25</sup> Yu Huichen, "Cooperation Framework of BRI - BELT and ROAD PORTAL," Yidaiyilu.gov.cn, 2025, <https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/0KO9IB90.html>

<sup>26</sup> Chen Zhuo, "Chinese Military Will Deepen and Expand Its Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations: Defense Spokesperson - Ministry of National Defense," Mod.gov.cn, 2025, [http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/News\\_213114/NewsRelease/16382683.html](http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/News_213114/NewsRelease/16382683.html).

As the world becomes increasingly hostile, it is imperative that the Security Council create a clear method of preventing threats to international security. As Chinese President Xi Jinping said at the Commemoration of the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, we can only "uphold common security, eradicate the root cause of war and prevent the recurrence of historical tragedies" when "all countries and nations treat each other as equals, coexist in peace and support each other."<sup>27</sup> Now more than ever, it is clear that we must take immediate action to protect the sovereignty and stability of critical trade corridors, ensuring collective security and a common, equitable, and global future.

## II. Ensuring Peaceful Use in Outer Space

In April 2024, China's United Nations Ambassador Fu Cong at the UN Security Council remarked, "Outer space is not the private property of a few countries, but the common asset of all humankind."<sup>28</sup> In other words, outer space is not a new "theater of conflict."<sup>29</sup> Rather, the developing frontier necessitates multilateral governance frameworks establishing peaceful use and sustainable long-term development.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union opened the Outer Space Treaty for signature in 1967. The Treaty asserted that the "use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries."<sup>30</sup> China ratified the treaty, and since, its space industry has deepened and broadened international cooperation and space governance through its International Lunar Research Station and collaboration with the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs.<sup>31</sup> For more than 40 years, China has argued for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS). In 2024, the United States developed Draft Resolution S/2024/302, exclusively preventing the deployment of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and nuclear weapons in outer space, thus allowing for the weaponization and militarization of space with other weapons systems. This resolution failed. Today, the United States and its Space Force are developing the Golden Dome global missile defense system, militarizing space. China calls on every member of the Security Council, especially the United States, to realize the calamitous perils of an arms race in outer space. It is our responsibility to ensure peaceful use of space for the benefit of mankind. Therefore China recommends the Security Council to I. Adopt a resolution affirming the obligation of all States and parties to fully ban offensive weapons systems of any kind in outer space. This measure will protect outer space as a global commons in which all nations are united by a shared commitment to peaceful use.

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<sup>27</sup> "Address by H.E. Xi Jinping at the Commemoration of the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War\_Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China," Fmprc.gov.cn, 2025, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyjh/202509/t20250904\\_11702313.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyjh/202509/t20250904_11702313.html).

<sup>28</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China, "Remarks by China's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Fu Cong at the UN Security Council on the Draft Resolution on Outer Space Security\_Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China," Mfa.gov.cn, 2024, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zwbdt/202405/t20240530\\_11366144.html](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zwbdt/202405/t20240530_11366144.html).

<sup>29</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China, "Remarks by China's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Fu Cong at the UN Security Council on the Draft Resolution on Outer Space Security\_Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China," Mfa.gov.cn, 2024, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zwbdt/202405/t20240530\\_11366144.html](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zwbdt/202405/t20240530_11366144.html).

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, "The Outer Space Treaty," UNOOSA, 1966, <https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties/introouterspacetreaty.html>.

<sup>31</sup> China National Space Administration, "China's Space Program: A 2021 Perspective," Cnsa.gov.cn, 2021, <https://www.cnsa.gov.cn/english/n6465684/n6760328/n6760329/c6813159/content.html>.

## The Kingdom of Denmark

### Positions for Security Council

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#### I. Arctic Security and Geopolitical Stability

The Kingdom of Denmark recognizes the Arctic as a region of growing strategic, environmental, and geopolitical significance. As climate change accelerates ice melt and increases access to maritime routes and natural resources, the Arctic has become an area of heightened international interest. Denmark, as a sovereign state with responsibility over Greenland, views stability in the Arctic as essential to maintaining international peace and security.

Historically, the Arctic has been characterized by cooperation, scientific exchange, and respect for international law. However, increased military presence and strategic competition—particularly involving major powers—pose risks of escalation and miscalculation. Denmark stresses that Arctic governance must remain grounded in international legal frameworks, especially the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides mechanisms for resolving disputes peacefully and equitably.<sup>1</sup>

The Kingdom of Denmark supports transparency, confidence-building measures, and dialogue among Arctic and non-Arctic states alike. While Denmark cooperates with allies through NATO to ensure collective defense, it also emphasizes that the Arctic should not become a zone of unnecessary militarization.<sup>2</sup> Defensive readiness must be balanced with diplomatic engagement to preserve the Arctic as a low-tension region.

Furthermore, Denmark highlights the importance of including Indigenous and local Arctic communities in security discussions.<sup>3</sup> These populations are directly affected by environmental degradation, economic development, and shifting security dynamics. Their perspectives are essential for sustainable and peaceful governance of the region.

Denmark therefore calls upon the Security Council to acknowledge the Arctic as an emerging security concern and to promote adherence to international law, multilateral cooperation, and preventive diplomacy to reduce the risk of conflict in the region.

<sup>1</sup> *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*,

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos\\_e.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> *NATO and Security in the High North*,

<https://www.euractiv.com/news/denmark-urges-nato-mission-to-bolster-greenlands-defences/>

<sup>3</sup> *Arctic Council*, <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/items/fb29e6d2-d60c-43ca-8e46-fa7a505033e0>

## II. Climate Change as a Threat to International Peace and Security

The Kingdom of Denmark recognizes climate change as a significant threat multiplier that exacerbates existing political, economic, and social vulnerabilities. Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, food insecurity, and resource scarcity increasingly contribute to instability, displacement, and conflict, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected states.<sup>4</sup>

Climate change poses direct security risks by intensifying competition over land, water, and energy resources, while indirectly undermining governance capacity and economic stability.<sup>5</sup> These effects are especially visible in coastal regions, conflict-prone areas, and Small Island Developing States, where environmental stress can overwhelm national institutions and trigger humanitarian crises.

In the Arctic, climate change accelerates ice loss, opening new shipping routes and access to natural resources, which in turn heightens geopolitical competition. Denmark emphasizes that environmental change and security dynamics in the Arctic are deeply interconnected and must be addressed holistically.

Denmark supports the integration of climate risk assessments into the work of the Security Council, including peacekeeping operations, early warning systems, and conflict-prevention strategies. Addressing climate-related risks before they escalate into armed conflict is both cost-effective and essential for sustaining long-term peace.

The Kingdom further encourages cooperation between the Security Council, United Nations agencies, and regional organizations to strengthen resilience, support adaptation, and protect vulnerable populations. Recognizing climate change as a cross-cutting security issue allows the international community to respond proactively rather than reactively.

Denmark urges the Security Council to continue engaging with climate-related security challenges and to promote collective, preventive solutions that uphold international peace and stability.

<sup>4</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

<sup>5</sup> Strain on Governance, <https://www.undp.org/nature/our-work-areas/environmental-governance>

## French Republic

### Positions for Modern Security Council

#### I. Security Council Reform

The Paris Climate Agreement was signed at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015, and was later entered into force on 4 November 2016, having been adopted by 195 parties.<sup>1</sup> This agreement seeks to lower global temperatures to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while attempting to restrict warming to below 1.5°C, primarily through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and strengthened international cooperation.<sup>2</sup> As of now, this agreement has achieved mixed success. While it has united much of the international community under a single climate framework, encouraging a transition to clean energy sources and establishing mechanisms for accountability, global emissions continue to rise. This outcome underscores both the importance of the agreement, and the urgent need for stronger implementation, enhanced ambition, and reinforced cooperation to address climate change as an escalating threat to international peace and security.

The French Republic maintains that climate change is not solely an environmental concern, but also a direct and multiplying threat to global stability. Rising sea levels, increased drought, food insecurity, and the resulting intensified competition over natural resources exacerbate existing tensions and contribute to conflict, especially in already fragile regions.<sup>3</sup> We believe that immediate and impactful action must be taken. We can no longer ignore or trivialise this growing threat, and to continue to underplay the severity of this situation is to directly contribute to the destabilization of vulnerable member states, the escalation of humanitarian crises, and the erosion of international peace and security.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, France asserts that the council has both the authority and the duty to address climate-related risks within its mandate. Preventative action can and must be taken, including climate risks assessments, and ensuring peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions incorporate environmental resilience strategies into their operations. By recognizing climate change as a core driver of instability, the international community can move from a reactive crisis management strategy to proactive conflict prevention. France remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing collective solutions, strengthening international cooperation, and certifying that climate action remains central to the maintenance of global peace and security.

In alignment with its longstanding commitment to multilateralism and international law, the French Republic calls upon fellow member states to recognize that the credibility of the international system depends upon decisive and unified climate action. The United Nations Charter entrusts this body with the maintenance of international peace and security, and in an era defined by environmental disruption, fulfilling that mandate requires confronting climate change directly. France urges the Security Council to strengthen cooperation with relevant UN agencies, such as the UNFCCC, regional organizations, and financial institutions to ensure all climate-related security risks are systematically monitored and thoroughly addressed. Furthermore, France reaffirms its national commitment to continuous emissions reduction, sustainable development, and continued leadership with the Paris Agreement. We stand ready to work constructively with all member states to develop meaningful, forward-looking measures that safeguard vulnerable populations, reinforce resilience, and preserve global stability. Through diplomacy and dialogue, we can ensure that climate action remains central to the work and goals of the Security Council and to the future of international peace and security.

<sup>1</sup>The UNFCCC: The Paris Agreement, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>.

<sup>2</sup>United Nations Climate Action: The Paris Agreement,

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement#:~:text=The%20Paris%20Agreement%20is%20a%20legally%20binding,entered%20into%20force%20on%20November%204%2C%202016>.

<sup>3</sup>The United Nations: The Causes and Effects of Climate Change, <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/causes-effects-climate-change>.

## II. Reform of the Security Council: Addition of New Permanent Seats

The United Nations Security Council was established alongside the UN Charter on January 17, 1946, with the prime responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. At the time of its creation, the Security Council reflected the geopolitical realities of the immediate post-Second World War Era. However, since that original formation, it has undergone only one structural reform. In 1965, the number of non-permanent seats was expanded from six to ten, while the permanent membership remained unchanged. At the time, this adjustment strengthened the Security Council's operations, including increasing the number of required affirmative votes from seven to nine, and modestly improving regional representation<sup>4</sup>. Despite the success of this past reform, the Security Council has remained structurally static for six decades. In that time, the United Nations has grown from 117 to 193 member states, and the global distribution of political, economic, and demographic influence has shifted dramatically.

The French Republic believes that the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Security Council depends upon its ability to reflect present-day geopolitical realities. The current structure no longer accurately represents the global balance of power or the diversity of the international community. Many nations and entire regions remain underrepresented in the Security Council's most consequential deliberations. Since 1946, 59 member states have never been elected to serve on the Security Council, limiting their opportunity to directly shape binding decisions on sanctions, peacekeeping mandates, and conflict resolution<sup>5</sup>. This is 59 member states that we have failed to successfully acknowledge, 59 member states that have had to fight simply to be heard within the very institution designed to uphold their sovereign equality. By limiting seats, we are limiting voices and undermining the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the UN Charter. As global challenges grow and evolve, an outdated Security Council risks losing both credibility and moral authority.

France has consistently supported comprehensive reform of the Security Council, including the expansion of permanent membership. President Emmanuel Macron has reiterated that a more representative Security Council is essential to strengthening multilateralism and restoring confidence in international governance<sup>6</sup>. France supports the addition of Germany, Japan, India, and Brazil as permanent members, as well as permanent representation for Africa. Africa remains underrepresented in the permanent category dispute comprising a significant portion of United Nations membership and frequently being the focus of Security Council deliberations. Correcting this imbalance is vital to ensure inclusivity and equality.

Such reform would not diminish the authority of the Security Council, but rather reinforce it by aligning its structure with contemporary realities. A more representative composition would promote broader ownership of Security Council decisions, strengthen cooperation between regions, and enhance the legitimacy of resolutions adopted in response to global crises. France recognizes that meaningful reform demands sustained dialogue and compromise among member states; however, inaction is no longer defensible. To preserve the credibility and effectiveness of the Security Council in an increasingly complex world, structural evolution is imperative, and change must occur at once.

<sup>4</sup>*The United Nations: Security Council Membership*, <https://research.un.org/en/unmembers/scmembers>.

<sup>5</sup>*The United Nations: Countries Never Elected Members of the Security Council*, <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/countries-never-elected-members-security-council>.

<sup>6</sup>*A speech given by French President Emmanuel Macron discussing the need for security council expansion and reform*, <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1v/k1v00ctiol>.

## Hellenic Republic (Greece)

### Position for Security Council

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#### **I. Establishing Context**

Across Europe, and the rest of the world, a major international concern has arisen. The phenomenon of large-scale irregular migration into numerous nations, particularly Greece via the Hellenic island of Crete, has precipitated a profound international concern and exacerbated longstanding tensions surrounding border sovereignty, humanitarian obligations, and domestic resource allocation across Europe and beyond.

Greece has long served as a principal gateway for asylum seekers and economic migrants entering the European Union, owing to its extensive maritime and terrestrial frontiers. These influxes are profoundly shaped by geopolitical instability, protracted conflicts, economic destitution, and environmental pressures in countries of origin—predominantly in the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa. In recent years, a notable surge has materialized along the Libya-to-Crete route, with thousands of individuals undertaking perilous sea crossings facilitated by smuggling networks. Official data indicate that in the first half of 2025 alone, over 7,000 migrants reached Crete and the adjacent islet of Gavdos, with additional thousands arriving subsequently—representing a dramatic escalation compared to prior periods and rendering Crete a primary point of irregular entry despite broader declines in Mediterranean crossings elsewhere.

#### **II. Perspective of Greece**

This unprecedented volume has imposed severe strain on Greece's reception infrastructure, including overcrowded temporary facilities (such as those in Agyia), strained social services, public health resources, housing provisions, and local economies—particularly during peak tourist seasons when the island's hospitality sector is of the most importance. Reports highlight instances of unsanitary conditions, delayed transfers to the mainland due to logistical bottlenecks, and heightened public safety concerns in affected areas.

In response, the Greek government has implemented stringent measures, including a temporary suspension of asylum application processing for arrivals from North Africa (enacted in mid-2025 and subject to potential extension), the establishment of closed detention centers on Crete, enhanced penalties for irregular entry, and accelerated transfers to the mainland or repatriation efforts. These policies reflect an endeavor to restore border control, safeguard national security, and mitigate disruptions to societal order and citizen welfare.

#### **III. UN View of the Matter**

The United Nations, through entities such as the Office of the High Commissioner for

Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Committee on Migrant Workers, maintains that states possess legitimate sovereign authority to regulate their borders and manage immigration. However, it consistently advocates against the criminalization of irregular entry itself—characterizing such acts as administrative infractions rather than criminal offenses—and insists upon the preservation of fundamental human rights and civil liberties for all individuals irrespective of migration status. This stance prioritizes non-punitive approaches, alternatives to detention, and adherence to international refugee law.

Critics contend that this framework, while rooted in humanitarian principles, inadequately confronts the tangible socio-economic dislocations, security vulnerabilities, and cultural strains engendered by mass unauthorized arrivals on host communities. Detractors argue that it subordinates pragmatic national imperatives—such as preserving public order, protecting finite resources, and upholding the rule of law—to an idealistic globalist paradigm, thereby enabling what some describe as an effective erosion of state sovereignty.

#### **IV. Summary of Statement**

In essence, the persistent and intensifying influx of immigrants into Crete exemplifies a multifaceted crisis that pits the imperatives of border integrity and domestic stability against international humanitarian norms. Without coordinated and robust interventions, including enhanced external border management, bilateral agreements with origin and transit states, and equitable burden-sharing within the EU, this challenge risks perpetuating instability and undermining the sovereignty of frontline nations around the globe.

## Federal Republic of Nigeria Positions for Security Council

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### I. Addressing Transnational Terrorism Through Enhanced Judicial Cooperation

Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin constitutes one of the most persistent threats to international peace and security in Africa. Since its emergence in 2009, actions of the extremist organization Boko Haram, and the later breakaway Islamic State – West Africa Province (ISWAP) have carried out major terrorist attacks, creating adverse humanitarian crisis<sup>32</sup> in West and Central Africa, namely Nigeria and neighboring states<sup>32</sup>. According to the OCHA, as of 2016, more than 17,000 people have been killed since Boko Haram launched its armed offensive in 2009, and over 2.7 million people are currently displaced in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger due to Boko Haram activity<sup>33</sup>. Just one example of such an attack was the mass abduction of 276 Chibok schoolgirls in 2014; at least 91 of the Chibok girls are either still in captivity or their fate is unknown<sup>34</sup>. A 2020 Secretary-General report described 5,741 grave violations against children between January 2017 and December 2019 in Nigeria; incidents in neighboring Cameroon, Chad and Niger reflect the spillover of Boko Haram activities beyond Nigeria's borders.<sup>35</sup> Boko Haram is associated with Al-Qaida and has expressed solidarity with Al-Qaida affiliates in Afghanistan, Iraq, North Africa, Somalia, and Yemen<sup>36</sup>.

Nigeria has taken the brunt of the crisis. A joint military campaign against Boko Haram was initiated in early 2015 by a coalition of troops from Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, yet cross border raids have still increased<sup>37</sup>. Judicial fragmentation allows such terrorist groups to evade accountability and regroup across borders. Existing multilateral frameworks lack clear mechanisms to ensure rapid, cross-border judicial cooperation for terrorism suspects.

The international legal foundation for cooperation against transnational terrorism is clear; under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, all member states are obligated to “cooperate urgently” to prevent and suppress terrorist acts through international cooperation and full implementation of relevant international conventions<sup>38</sup>. This obligation encompasses the prevention of safe havens for terrorists and the freezing of financial assets that facilitate terrorism. The Council reinforced this commitment in Resolution 2322 (2016), which reaffirmed terrorism as one of the “most serious threats” to peace and security and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in criminal justice matters related to terrorism.

Despite these binding mandates, serious enforcement gaps persist as conflicting legal frameworks, discretionary extradition processes, and uneven implementation of counter terrorism create opportunities for terrorists to exploit judicial boundaries to avoid prosecution. Nigeria acknowledges and respects the sovereign right of states to manage their domestic legal systems. However, sovereignty cannot equate to the right to become a safe haven for individuals designated under UN sanctions regimes. Such gaps diminish the credibility and deterrent effect of the international counter-terrorism regime.

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<sup>32</sup> *Fight against terrorism and Boko Haram*. <https://unoca.unmissions.org/en/lutte-contre-boko-haram>

<sup>33</sup> *Lake Chad Basin (Boko Haram)*. <https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/lake-chad-basin-boko-haram/>

<sup>34</sup> *Nigeria: UN committee finds grave and systematic violations persist after Chibok mass abduction of schoolgirls*. [www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/nigeria-un-committee-finds-grave-and-systematic-violations-persist-after-schoolgirls](http://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/nigeria-un-committee-finds-grave-and-systematic-violations-persist-after-schoolgirls)

<sup>35</sup> *Nigeria: Boko Haram's Tactics Continued to Terrorize Children, While Implementation of Commitments by CJTF Strengthened Efforts to Protect Them*. <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/2020/07/nigeria-boko-harams-tactics-continued-to-terrorize-children-while-implementation-of-commitments-by-cjtf-strengthened-efforts-to-protect-them/>

<sup>36</sup> *JAMA'ATU AHLIS-SUNNA LIDDA'AWATI WAL-JIHAD (BOKO HARAM)*

[https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1267/aa\\_sanctions\\_list/summaries/entity/jama%27atu-ahlis-sunna-lidda%27awati-wal-jihad-%28boko](https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1267/aa_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/jama%27atu-ahlis-sunna-lidda%27awati-wal-jihad-%28boko)

<sup>37</sup> *Lake Chad Basin (Boko Haram)*. <https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/lake-chad-basin-boko-haram/>

<sup>38</sup> *Resolution 1373 (2001)*. <https://unscr.com/en/resolutions/1373/>

Therefore, Nigeria proposes the establishment of a worldwide mandatory extradition enforcement mechanism for individuals designated on UN sanctions lists related to terrorism. This mechanism should include the following: I. automatic provisional arrest obligations, where states finding a UN- designated terrorist must detain the individual immediately, and notify relevant parties; II. time-bound transfer requirements where transfer of custody must be acted on within a fixed time frame; III. a compliance review mechanism to monitor state adherence. Additionally, Nigeria proposes the consideration of the establishment of a regulated cross-border pursuit framework that allows limited, consent-based operational procedures, including predefined buffer zones along borders for immediate pursuit of UN-designated terrorists. Measures such as mandatory notification to the host state within 24 hours, joint reporting to a UN oversight body, and strict temporal limits on such operations will need to be put in place to prevent overreach.

Binding judicial cooperation protocols that force timely and transparent transfer of custody and legal files for prosecution will directly strengthen the Security-Council's counter-terrorism system. This proposition honors both the letter and the spirit of the UN Charter by advancing global security while enhancing the legitimacy of international legal order.

## **II. Addressing Conflict in Fragile States through Resource Supply Chain Reform**

Nigeria recognizes that armed conflict in fragile, resource-dependent, states is often sustained not only by internal governance challenges, but also by asymmetrical global extraction systems that perpetuate dependency and thus create instability. In the Niger Delta, limited oil revenue transparency and illicit oil bunkering has fueled localized militancy. Additionally, as noted by seven UN Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights in 2021 (published in 2025), repeated oil spills over decades have violated human rights, including right to life, a clean environment, health, housing, food, and access to remedies<sup>39</sup>. Even when companies such as Shell have divested, they remain responsible for cleaning up historic pollution and compensating affected communities. This highlights the major impact that corporate, foreign agents have on already weak and unstable local governments, as inadequacies of foreign entities create both grievance narratives and opportunities for financial fraud. This pattern may be seen in other fragile states, where armed groups and criminal networks monetize resources and commodities that are extracted illegally through unregulated supply chains.

To address this issue, Nigeria proposes the implementation of a new supply chain oversight framework for conflict-prone areas. Through UN-mandated monitoring panels, official UN experts could track extractive commodities in high-risk regions, such as the Niger Delta. States importing raw materials from fragile or conflict-prone regions would be required to verify their origin and assess potential links to conflict financing. Additionally, Nigeria would support mandates of public revenue transparency, where contracts in UN-identified fragile states must be disclosed publicly to increase transparency and limit external exploitation that could fund armed groups.

Through such measures of reform, Nigeria hopes to mitigate structural incentives that perpetuate armed conflict and reinforce the Security Council's mandate to maintain peace and security in fragile states.

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<sup>39</sup> *Nigeria: Shell remains responsible for cleaning up and remediating historic oil pollution despite divestment.*  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/09/nigeria-shell-remains-responsible-for-cleaning-up-and-remediating-historic-oil-pollution-despite-divestment/>

## The Islamic Republic of Pakistan Positions for Security Council

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### II. UNSC 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan reaffirms its strong commitment to international peace and security, counterterrorism, and regional stability. As Afghanistan's immediate neighbor, Pakistan is directly affected by developments within Afghanistan, including security threats, economic instability, refugee flows, and humanitarian challenges.

We are very honored for Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, **Asim Iftikhar Ahmad**, to serve as the Chair of the UN Security Council's 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee. The sanctions committee plays a vital role in preventing terrorist financing, enforcing travel bans, freezing assets of designated individuals, and restricting arms transfers. These measures are essential to ensuring that Afghan territory is not used to threaten regional or international security.<sup>40</sup>

Though, sanctions are important for weakening the power of terrorist organizations, like the Taliban, Pakistan emphasizes that they must remain **targeted and balanced**. Overly broad financial restrictions risk worsening Afghanistan's economic crisis and deepening humanitarian suffering. Pakistan strongly advocates for clear humanitarian exemptions and streamlined mechanisms that allow the uninterrupted flow of food, medical supplies, and development assistance. Sanctions should never unintentionally harm the Afghan civilian population.<sup>41</sup>

Pakistan believes sanctions must function as a tool for **behavioral change and constructive engagement**, not permanent isolation. The international community should maintain dialogue with Afghan authorities to encourage inclusive governance, protection of human rights, and compliance with counter-terrorism obligations. Establishing measurable benchmarks for compliance and regular reviews of the sanctions will enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the sanctions regime.<sup>42</sup>

As a country that has hosted millions of Afghan refugees for over four decades and continues to face cross-border terrorist threats, Pakistan underscores the need for stronger regional cooperation, intelligence sharing, and coordinated counter-terrorism efforts. Collective security requires collective responsibility.

Pakistan also supports transparency and due process within the 1988 Committee, including fair listing and delisting procedures of those added or removed from sanctions based on credible evidence and periodic review.

In conclusion, Pakistan remains committed to working constructively within the 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee to ensure that sanctions promote stability, accountability, and peace—while safeguarding humanitarian principles and regional security. We hope our leadership on the committee will result in peace and security and regional stability.

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<sup>40</sup> Pakistan assumes leadership of UN Sanctions Committee on Taliban. <https://amu.tv/178378/>

<sup>41</sup> The Future of Assistance for Afghanistan: A Dilemma. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/future-assistance-afghanistan-dilemma>

<sup>42</sup> Security Council Authorizes 12-Month Extension of Monitoring Team Supporting Taliban Sanctions Committee, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2816 (2026). <https://press.un.org/en/2026/sc16291.doc.htm#:~:text=Clear%20Message%20to%20Taliban:%20Choose,member%20of%20the%20international%20community.%E2%80%9D>

## II. Kashmir Autonomy

The region of Jammu and Kashmir has been a subject of dispute since 1947 following the partition of British India. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers the situation in Jammu and Kashmir to be a serious humanitarian and political challenge that threatens the very peace and stability of South Asia. Since 1947, the Kashmir region has been the recipient of turmoil, the absence of freedom, and provided limited opportunities for political self-determination. For more than seven decades, the issue of Kashmir has been an internationally recognized problem. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to work together to resolve it.<sup>43</sup>

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan's position since 1947 is that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is an internationally recognized issue of self-determination. Pakistan maintains that the final status of the territory must be decided through an UN-supervised plebiscite in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions to decide their own future. This idea is rooted in the commitment made through the United Nations, such as Resolution 47, Resolution 51, and Resolution 122, which all make clear that the final stage of the region must honor the will of its people. With the international pledges made time and time again, it is time for the aspirations of the Kashmiri population to finally materialize. However, to move toward an achievable and peaceful process for political self-determination, Pakistan proposes these necessary steps.<sup>44</sup>

I. Prevent the risk of escalation along the Line of Control (LoC); Pakistan proposes that the United Nations Security Council should strengthen monitoring mechanisms in the region through expanding the role of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

II. Involve UN-affiliated organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, to provide humanitarian relief and restore civil liberties.

III. Improve confidence by easing restrictions on movement, allowing independent media access, and facilitating cross-border communication.

IV. Organize and enforce a free, fair, and impartial plebiscite under United Nations supervision to allow the people of Jammu and Kashmir to determine whether they wish to:<sup>45</sup>

- a. Accede to Pakistan,
- b. Accede to India, or
- c. Establish an independent state;

Pakistan believes that these peaceful and internationally supervised measures are essential for building the stable conditions necessary for progress in Jammu and Kashmir. Ultimately, Pakistan remains committed to working with all members of the United Nations Security Council to support a peaceful and reliable resolution to the Kashmir issue. These steps are vital for creating an environment in which an internationally supervised process of political self-determination can be achieved.

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<sup>43</sup> *Security Council Report*.

[https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un\\_documents\\_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Jammu%20and%20Kashmir&ctype=jammu-and-kashmir](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Jammu%20and%20Kashmir&ctype=jammu-and-kashmir)

<sup>44</sup> *India and Pakistan Clash over Kashmir*.

<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/india-and-pakistan-clash-over-kashmir>

<sup>45</sup> Kashmir: Rethinking Solutions.

[https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ISAS-Briefs-692\\_Touqir-Hussain.pdf](https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ISAS-Briefs-692_Touqir-Hussain.pdf)

## The State of Palestine Positions for Security Council

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### I. Protecting and Upholding Palestine's Right to Self-Determination

On December 2, 2025, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a draft resolution that reaffirmed the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and demanded the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Palestinian territory<sup>1</sup>. This resolution serves as a reminder to the international community of the core values of the United Nations—the right to self-determination. Unfortunately, the people of Palestine have been barred from living in a free and independent state. The State of Israel's long-standing occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and ongoing genocide of the Palestinian people has led to devastating consequences. The death toll of the State of Israel's genocide of the Palestinians is estimated to be as high as 86,800 people<sup>2</sup>, and Israel's blockade of the Palestinian territory has blocked basic necessities from reaching the Palestinian people. The State of Palestine is calling upon our fellow member states in the Security Council to protect and secure the State of Palestine's right to self-determination by ensuring an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories and punitive action being taken against the State of Israel for their violations of international law. If the United Nations continues allowing countries to bend or flat out break international laws and procedures, then international law as we know it will be diminished to nothing more than words on paper.

The rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination has been an issue at the forefront of the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel. After the conclusion of the Six Days War in 1967, Israel emerged with control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and has continued to occupy those territories. Amidst this occupation, grave violations of international law and the Geneva Convention have been committed to the detriment of the Palestinian people living in the occupied territory. On July 19, 2024, the International Court of Justice released its advisory opinion on the legality of the state of Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory<sup>3</sup>. The court found that the State of Israel's increased policies on expansion and settlement in the West Bank amounted to de facto annexation, which is illegal under international law and a violation of the rights to self-determination of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the State of Israel has violated Article 49 of the fourth convention of the Geneva Convention<sup>4</sup> by facilitating the transport of Israeli settlers to the occupied territory of Palestine. The State of Israel's continuous violations of international law has prevented the people of the State of Palestine from living in a free state. With this, the State of Palestine recommends the Security Council grant the State of Israel an 18 month period to withdraw all Israeli forces and evacuate all Israeli settlers from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Security Council convene a task force consisting of UNESCO, the World Bank, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to assist the State of Palestine in reinstating infrastructure, establishing temporary camps for medical stations, housing, and education. This task force will also help the Palestinian government and economy stabilize amidst its independence. Decisive action from the Security Council will assist in stabilizing and rehabilitating the State of Palestine after decades of Occupation.

When further accounting for the grave actions committed by the State of Israel amidst their ongoing genocide of the Palestinian people, it is pertinent that disciplinary measures are taken against the State of Israel for the genocide they have waged against the Palestinians. Thus, the State of Palestine urges the Security Council to recommend the State of Israel's expulsion from the United Nations to the General Assembly under Article 6 of the United Nations Charter<sup>5</sup>. The State of Israel has continuously operated with no regards for the charter they signed and swore to adhere to in 1949. The Palestinian lives they've taken cannot be forgotten, and the Security Council must take action against a state that refuses to comply with the United Nations. The time to act is now, which is why we must work to secure and uphold the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. International law is fragile, but the power to protect it rests in the hands of the Security Council.

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<sup>1</sup> *General Assembly Adopts Texts Demanding Israeli Withdrawal From Occupied Territories*, <https://press.un.org/en/2025/ga12737.doc.htm#:~:text=Following%20a%20day-long%20debate%2C%20the%20Assembly%20adopted%20the,in%20favour%20to%2011%20against%2C%20with%2011%20abstentions>.

<sup>2</sup> *Violent and Nonviolent Death Tolls for the Gaza War: New Primary Evidence*, <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2025.06.19.25329797v3.full.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> *Legal analysis and recommendations on implementation of the International Court of*

*Justice*, [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/coiopt/2024-10-18-COI-position-paper\\_co-israel.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/coiopt/2024-10-18-COI-position-paper_co-israel.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> *The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949*, <https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-0173.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> *The United Nations Charter (full text)*, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>

## II. Expanding Regulation of Arms Trade to Accommodate Modern Technology

The State of Palestine cannot fight for the freedom and safety of our people without reminding our fellow member states in the Security Council of the urgent importance of expanding current arms trade regulation. As a state that has experienced the horrors of modern warfare, it is pertinent that regulation of arms trade be expanded to account for new technologies such as drones and Artificial Intelligence (AI). For the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, they have been subjected to the horrors of armed drone and AI warfare. Since October of 2023, hundreds of Palestinian civilians have been killed or injured by Israeli quadcopter drones, which are small killer drones fitted to carry machine guns or missiles. A number of these quadcopter drone strikes have injured or killed Palestinians near refugee camps. The occupied Palestinian territory has also been used as a subsequent testing ground for the Israeli Defense Force's (IDF) AI programs. The State of Israel and IDF has been utilizing and testing new AI programs to detect potential targets of militant groups in the Gaza Strip. However, these algorithms are not perfect, and can misidentify targets and senselessly kill innocent Palestinian civilians. The State of Palestine is deeply concerned with the continued development of war technology, and calls upon our fellow member states in the Security Council to work towards regulating this newfound technology. The life of a human being should not be left in the hands of an algorithm.

Even while living under occupation, the State of Palestine has not faltered in our commitment to the regulation of arms trade. We acknowledge how arms trade is crucial to maintaining international peace and security, which is why we joined 113 other countries in signing the Arms Trade Treaty in 2017<sup>2</sup>. The State of Palestine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs describes it simply, stating "Irresponsible arms transfers and lack of respect for the provisions of the treaty come at a high price to human life and dignity<sup>3</sup>." This statement can be applied to modern weapons of war such as AI and drones. Palestinians have seen what a quadcopter can do to the human body and have experienced what happens when AI programs misidentify targets and take the lives of civilians. If the market for these modern weapons of war starts to increase in demand, then civilian casualties in wartime will only continue to climb. The Preamble of the United Nations Charter states that the United Nations is "determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of a person<sup>4</sup>", yet the current generation is being ravaged by drones during wartime, and the lives of civilians killed in accidental AI strikes were simply lost to an algorithm being trained. The United Nations cannot continue to fall short of the very promise we made 80 years ago, and must take immediate action to ensure that modern warfare does not continue to discount the life of a human being.

The State of Palestine proposes that the Security Council collaborate with the United Nations Commission for Modern Warfare and the United Nations Commission for Science and Technology in order to best proceed with regulating modern weapons of war such as AI and drones. Due to the fact that warfare as we know it is rapidly developing, evolving and being sold to the highest bidder, it is imperative that the Security Council possesses the adaptability to counteract this rapid change. By working with the Commission for Modern Warfare and the Commission for Science and Technology, the Security Council will be equipped with resources to ensure methods to combat and regulate the trade of modern weapons of war. By strengthening the regulation of the trade of modern weapons of war, the Security Council will be effectively turning the tide of modern warfare and protecting the next generations from experiencing the horrors of modern technology when used in times of war. A human life should not be left up to ones and zeroes on a computer or a camera on a drone, and the Security Council are the ones that can ensure that an algorithm will never serve as another human being's judge, jury, and executioner.

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<sup>2</sup>List of ATT States Parties, [List of ATT States Parties \(alphabetical order\)\(2 December 2022\).pdf](#)

<sup>3</sup>State of Palestine-General Debate, [State of Palestine- General Debate.pdf](#)

<sup>4</sup>United Nations Charter (full text), [United Nations Charter \(full text\) | United Nations](#)

## The Republic of Panama

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Regarding: Drug trafficking throughout South America and its international effect

The Republic of Panama, possessing a past plagued by corruption, drug trafficking, and endangerment of its citizens, reputation, and connections believes—as a body, something needs to be done. Panama has attempted to address its prevailing drug trafficking market since the early 20th century, which has been perpetuated by international factors and markets—the US being the primary destination for what is being trafficked through Panama. With no blame put towards the country, attention needs to be brought to this issue as it is not only specific to Panama and affects almost all of the modern world, countries—big and small.

As a member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Regional Logistics Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, Panama believes that the issue of drug trafficking reform should not house any blame towards countries happening to end up in it, and instead a cooperation of nations to be able to move forward, leave this anchor in the past, and use solutions to propel us forward. As of right now, the drug trafficking market is affecting Panama by increasing gang activity, recruiting youths, and is disproportionately affecting less fortunate communities within Panama.

We have already put many domestic regulations in place to reprimand and properly respond to drug trafficking and started to work towards international movements, like Centro Regional de Operaciones Aeronavales (CROAN) with the US, and a pact with France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Though yes, this is progress, drug trafficking is a plague eating the countries of the world—specifically in South America, from the inside out and needs to be acted upon as soon as possible. Panama remains committed to strengthening both domestic law enforcement and international cooperation to mitigate this issue.

This issue affects nearly all of the world, and in instances specific to Panama- countries are nearly taken over by drug trafficking. This is evident in seizures having taken place like in 2025, Panamanian authorities seized 118.6 metric tons of drugs, following a record-breaking trend, with over 360 tons seized

since 2023, primarily cocaine. In 2022, they seized 138 tons, with nearly 109 tons being cocaine, Along with the U.S. state department estimated that up to 40% of cocaine produced in Colombia passes through Panama's exclusive economic zone. Even then, with the major routes of Panama which historically used to move drugs to the U.S., Panama has increasingly become a transshipment point for European markets (Belgium, France, Spain, UK) via Caribbean ports. As far as a regional role, Panama, along with Costa Rica, accounts for approximately 80% of drug seizures in Central America. And most extreme, port infiltration. Between 2019 and 2023, over 534 tons of drugs were seized, with a major focus on detecting cocaine concealed in shipping containers.

With strengthened maritime and port security, increased law enforcement capacity, promotions of international policy reform & cooperation, and increased law enforcement capacity, we can draft a resolution to work for us as a body and benefit us as individual states through cooperation.

With these statistics and potential solutions, the Republic of Panama believes that the caliber of the issue of drug trading for Panama and other countries is finally obvious, and the rash need for action on these matters is fully revealed. In the resolutions written over this next period, the Republic of Panama hopes that these member states can study different countries' past to be able to ensure that every country is able to have a secured place in a peaceful future—internationally. Panama remains committed to working with all nations to build cooperative strategies that strengthen security, reduce trafficking, and protect vulnerable communities.

## Russian Federation

### Positions for Security Council

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#### I. Reform of Unilateral Sanctions and Protection of Global Economies

In recent years, the use of unilateral sanctions has reached historically unprecedented levels. As of early 2025, there are nearly 80,000 individuals and entities subject to sanctions worldwide, demonstrating a 446% increase in the number of sanctioned persons since 2017<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the number of sanctions imposed by the United Nations is declining, representing only 1.75% globally<sup>2</sup>. These trends highlight the urgent need to address the regulation and reform of unilateral sanctions within the international legal order.

The Russian Federation affirms that the imposition of unilateral coercive measures (more commonly known as unilateral sanctions) establishes a direct challenge to the principles of sovereign equality, non-intervention, and multilateralism enshrined in the United Nations Charter. Unilateral sanctions imposed without Security Council authorization not only undermine the credibility of the international system, but also destabilize global economic and humanitarian conditions by disintegrating the trust among Member States and disproportionately harming civilian populations. Historically, sanctions have been linked to higher food prices and severe food insecurity<sup>3</sup>. Moreover, the imposition of sanctions has a strikingly adverse impact on the global trade of agricultural and food products, directly affecting the access to physical inputs (fertilizers and pesticides) and pharmaceuticals<sup>3</sup>. For instance, the decline in export of fertilizers from Russia was equivalent to agricultural products capable of feeding 20 million people in a developing nation<sup>4</sup>.

The Russian Federation therefore proposes that the Security Council reaffirm exclusive authority to authorize sanctions intended to maintain international peace and security along with condemning extraterritorial sanctions. Additionally, it implores the council to call upon Member States to refrain from applying secondary sanctions that penalize third states for engaging in lawful trade and develop clearer international standards to prevent over-compliance, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian goods and physical inputs for agricultural purposes. The incorporation of automatic review mechanisms is an integral aspect to tackling this issue as they aid to prevent indefinite economic restrictions that lack measurable benchmarks. The Russian Federation remains committed to a multipolar international order grounded in sovereign equality and respect for international law. Disputes between states must be resolved through diplomacy, dialogue, and negotiation, instead of economic coercion that can potentially fragment our global system. Sanctions should serve as a collective instrument of last resort, not as a unilateral tool of political pressure. Strengthening multilateral oversight will enhance global stability, reduce humanitarian harm, and restore trust in the international legal system. We must recognize the role of the United Nations in matters of international peace and security, and take concrete steps toward regulating unilateral coercive measures in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

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*1 Where are global sanctions heading in 2025?*

<https://www.lseg.com/en/insights/risk-intelligence/where-are-global-sanctions-heading-in-2025?>

*2 Practical PIL - Public International Law and its Implications for Businesses,*

<https://jusmundi.com/en/document/publication/en-chapter-7-international-sanctions#:~:text=20...power%20since%20World%20War%20II>

3 *The Impacts of Economic Sanctions on Food (Prices) Security: Evidence From Targeted Countries*, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/twec.13739#:~:text=Sanctions%20increase%20food%20prices:%20during%20compared%20to%20periods%20without%20sanctions>

4 *Sanctions against Russia Threaten Food Security around the World*, <https://forumsfb.com/en/news/news/vvedennye-protiv-rossii-sanktsii-ugrozhajut-prodovolstvennoj-bezopasnosti-vo-vsem-mire/>

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## II. Preventing the Weaponization of Outer Space

The Russian Federation acknowledges that outer space is the common legacy of humankind and must remain free from weaponization and military confrontation. The increasing deployment of advanced military technologies and the development of space-based strategic capabilities threaten to transform outer space into an arena of geopolitical rivalry. Such developments risk undermining international peace and security, destabilizing strategic deterrence, and endangering the civilian infrastructure upon which all nations depend. The continuous absence of binding legal instruments prohibiting the placement of weapons in outer space represents a dangerous gap in the global security framework.

In the past, the Russian Federation has repeatedly pushed for the PPWT (Draft Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects) and several resolutions advocating against weaponization. In 2024, it introduced a draft Security Council resolution emphasizing the need to take urgent measures to prevent for all time the stationing of weapons in outer space and seeking legally binding instruments to prevent an arms race<sup>1</sup>. In 2023, the UN General Assembly adopted the Russian-sponsored resolution 78/21, which calls on states, especially those with space capabilities, to consider a political obligation not to be the first to deploy weapons in outer space and urges the start of work on a draft agreement<sup>2</sup>. Although the 1967 Outer Space Treaty (OST) establishes that outer space shall be used for peaceful purposes and prohibits the placement of weapons of mass destruction in orbit, it does not restrict the placement of conventional weapons in space, leading to a selective interpretation of “peaceful use”. This ambiguity increases mistrust and risks miscalculation among major powers. Space-based weapons or missile defense systems may undermine existing deterrence frameworks and provoke arms competition. Simultaneously, the heavy dependence of modern economies on satellite systems for communication, navigation, weather forecasting, and disaster response may result in serious disruption in case of a space conflict.

The Russian Federation urges the Security Council to affirm the principle of non-weaponization by adopting a resolution reinforcing that outer space shall remain free of weapons of any kind. Adopting a legally binding instrument can initiate negotiations on an international treaty prohibiting the placement of all weapons in outer space and banning the threat or use of force against space objects. Overall, ensuring that regulation of outer space remains under the authority of inclusive international institutions rather than unilateral military alliances is vital to easing this issue. The Russian Federation stresses that space must not become an extension of terrestrial rivalries. The future of humanity’s exploration and utilization of space must be guided by cooperation, mutual security, and respect for international law.

Committee: UN Security Council Country: Republic of South Africa  
Topic: The Internal Situation in South Africa

### The South African Position

Let's be clear from the outset: the United Nations is treading on dangerous ground. The Republic of South Africa is a sovereign nation, yet this Council continues to treat us like a colony. We are here today to remind you that under Article 2(7) of the UN Charter, the UN has absolutely no right to tell us how to run our own streets or manage our own schools.

### The Reality of the June Riots

The world has seen the photos of Soweto, but you haven't heard the full story. What happened in June wasn't a "peaceful protest"—it was a calculated outbreak of arson and violence fueled by agitators. Our police didn't go in to cause chaos; they went in to stop it. We have already shown flexibility by changing the language requirements in schools, but no government can sit back while its cities burn. We will maintain law and order, and we make no apologies for that.

### Independence, Not Oppression

You talk about "human rights," but when we actually grant independence to the Transkei, the UN refuses to recognize it. Why? Because it doesn't fit your narrative. Our policy of Separate Development is designed to give every group their own voice and their own land. If this Council were actually interested in self-determination, you would be welcoming the Transkei as a new member, not trying to suffocate it.

### The Red Shadow

Finally, let's talk about what's actually happening in Southern Africa. While you condemn us, Soviet-backed rebels are marching through Angola and Mozambique. South Africa is the only thing standing between this continent and a total communist takeover. If you weaken us with sanctions or embargoes, you aren't just hurting South Africans—you are handing the keys of the Cape sea routes to Moscow.

It is frankly exhausting to sit here and listen to lectures on "morality" from certain members of this Council. We see representatives from Eastern Bloc states and various "newly independent" regimes shouting for justice, yet their own citizens have never seen a ballot box. While the Soviet Union bankrolls militias across our borders, they have the audacity to call us the "aggressor." We see a blatant double standard at work: the UN ignores the mass purges and lack of basic freedoms in the Marxist regimes of the East, yet spends every waking hour obsessing over South African school policies. If this Council wants to talk about "crimes against humanity," perhaps it should look at the Gulags or the chaos in the neighboring territories before pointing its finger at Pretoria. We will not be lectured by those who use "liberation" as a mask for communist expansion.

### Our Stance

South Africa is tired of being the world's scapegoat. We are willing to talk, but we will not be dictated to. We ask the Council to drop the double standards and respect our sovereignty.

# The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## Position Paper for Security Council

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### I. Confronting the Global Displacement Crisis

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognize that the global displacement crisis has reached an unprecedented scale, posing a direct threat to international peace and security. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), our world now faces over 117.3 million forcibly displaced people<sup>1</sup>, the highest number of displaced persons ever recorded. This displacement is fueled by the conflicts in Gaza, Sudan, Myanmar, Ukraine, and many more locations. The Security Council has repeatedly affirmed that mass displacement can intensify regional instability, as reflected in UN Security Council Resolution 2417<sup>2</sup>, and furthers the detriment of conflict, access to humanitarian assistance, and civilian suffering. The United Kingdom urges that addressing forced migration is essential to preventing further conflict spillover and safeguarding global stability.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consistently supports collective action to protect displaced populations and uphold international law. The United Kingdom remains committed to the principles outlined in the 1951 Refugee Convention<sup>3</sup> and continues to support UNHCR efforts worldwide. Furthermore, the United Kingdom emphasizes the findings of the United Nations Secretary-General's 2023 Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict<sup>4</sup>, which cautions that premeditated attacks on civilians and obstruction of humanitarian aid are major drivers of displacement. The United Kingdom also stresses the growing role of climate-related disasters, citing the United Nations Security Council's 2021 Arrria-formula meeting which recognized climate change as a "threat multiplier" which intensifies the pressures of migration and further destabilizes fragile regions<sup>5</sup>.

To confront the global displacement crises, and protect both refugees and uphold international law, the United Kingdom proposes the Security Council adopt a comprehensive and coordinated approach that addresses both immediate humanitarian needs as well as long-term stressors of displacement. This should include strengthening mandates to protect humanitarian corridors, allocating funds towards organizations to aid in the humanitarian efforts, increasing support for major host countries in line with the Global Compact on Refugees<sup>6</sup>, and enhancing international cooperation to dismantle human-trafficking and smuggling networks, as emphasized in UN Security Council Resolution 2331<sup>7</sup>. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remain committed to working alongside all Council members to create long-lasting solutions that uphold human rights, reinforce international law, and promote lasting peace.

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2. "S/RES/2417(2018)." *Un.org*, 2025, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2417\(2018\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2417(2018)).
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5. "Arria-Formula Meeting: Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace and Security." *Security Council Report*, 2022, [www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2022/03/arria-formula-meeting-climate-finance-for-sustaining-peace-and-security.php](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2022/03/arria-formula-meeting-climate-finance-for-sustaining-peace-and-security.php).
6. "Global Compact on Refugees." 7 Dec. 2018, [www.unhcr.org/us/sites/en-us/files/legacy-pdf/5c658aed4\\_192.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/us/sites/en-us/files/legacy-pdf/5c658aed4_192.pdf).
7. "S/RES/2331 (2016) | Security Council." *Un.org*, 2016, [main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/s/res/2331-%282016%29](https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/s/res/2331-%282016%29).

**United States of America**  
**Position for Security Council**

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**I. Preventing Terrorist Use of Civilian Infrastructure**

The United States calls upon the Security Council to address the deliberate use of civilian infrastructure by terrorist organizations as a method of warfare. Groups such as ISIS, Al Qaeda, and affiliated non-state armed actors routinely exploit hospitals, schools, places of worship, and humanitarian facilities to store weapons, coordinate attacks, and shield combatants. This practice places civilian populations at extreme risk and constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, including the principles of distinction and proportionality outlined in the Geneva Conventions.<sup>46</sup>

The misuse of civilian infrastructure undermines humanitarian protections and erodes trust in relief operations. By embedding within protected sites, terrorist organizations weaponize international law to evade accountability, increasing civilian casualties and displacement while complicating lawful counterterrorism efforts. International humanitarian law was never intended to shield terrorist violence, and its deliberate abuse must be addressed by the Security Council.<sup>47</sup>

The United States affirms the inherent right of states to self defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and maintains that counterterrorism operations conducted in compliance with international humanitarian law are lawful and necessary.<sup>48</sup> Precision, intelligence driven operations reduce civilian harm while denying terrorist organizations safe haven. The United States rejects any false equivalence between lawful military action and the intentional targeting of civilians by terrorist groups.

To address this issue, the United States urges strengthened intelligence sharing among member states to identify terrorist misuse of civilian infrastructure and enhance operational precision. The United States also supports expanded deconfliction mechanisms between military forces and humanitarian organizations to protect aid workers and medical personnel.<sup>49</sup> Capacity building initiatives for partner states should focus on urban counterterrorism operations and compliance with international humanitarian law, while accountability measures must ensure terrorist organizations are held responsible for violations such as the use of human shields.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I, International Committee of the Red Cross, <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/resources/documents/misc/geneva-conventions.htm>

<sup>47</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross, International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges of Contemporary Armed Conflicts, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/international-humanitarian-law-and-challenges-contemporary-armed-conflicts>

<sup>48</sup> United Nations Charter, Article 51, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>

<sup>49</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Civil Military Coordination, <https://www.unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-civil-military-coordination>

<sup>50</sup> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 8, International Criminal Court, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf>

The United States recognizes that adherence to international humanitarian law is essential to the legitimacy and effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts. Violations of humanitarian law risk fueling radicalization, restricting humanitarian access, and undermining international cooperation. Upholding civilian protection is therefore both a legal obligation and a strategic necessity.

The United States calls on the Security Council to reaffirm binding counterterrorism resolutions, including Resolution 1373 and Resolution 2396, while ensuring sanctions regimes include humanitarian exemptions to allow the delivery of life saving aid.<sup>51</sup> Through collective action, accountability, and respect for international law, the Security Council can strengthen counterterrorism efforts while preserving humanitarian principles.

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<sup>51</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and Resolution 2396 (2017), United Nations Security Council, <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions>