Committee: Security Council Topic: Tensions in the Arctic

Proposed by: Ghana

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the consistent, persistent, and perennial efforts of Indigenous communities in aiding, protecting, and safeguarding the Arctic and its ecosystems,

Aware of the United Nations Marine Environment Protection Committee's ban on heavy fuel oil that will come into effect on July 1st, 2024, as well as the various critiques of said ban,

Acknowledging the existence and efforts of the Arctic Council, a facet of the United Nations Environment Programme,

- 1. <u>Encourages</u> countries to progress toward their various sustainability and emissions goals;
- 2. <u>Proposes</u> that member-states reallocate their various governmental subsidies aimed at harvesting fossil fuels to investing in renewable sources of energy;
- 3. <u>Mandates</u> that no country or member-state be able to establish an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Arctic;
- 4. <u>Allows</u> for countries to propose project ideas to the Arctic Council—specifically its Indigenous contingents—with the possibility of approval and mandatory supervision by international personnel of the Arctic Council and any other relevant United Nations entities.

Topic: NATO Expansion

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Proposed by: The Swiss Confederation

- 1 Acknowledging heightening tensions between NATO and Russia in the post-Soviet world,
- 3 Attentive to preserving peace on the European continent for generations to come,
- 4 Aware of the role that NATO plays in shaping European geopolitics and how the organization could indirectly cause Russian aggression,
- 6 Interested in preserving the sovereignty of involved nations,
- 7 Concerned for the current state of the continued Russo-Ukrainian War claiming lives of many within the warzone,
 - Troubled by the effect on impoverished nations by the impact on the flow of grain and food stuffs out of the Black Sea from the war in Ukraine,
 - 1. <u>Calls upon</u> an end for support for the Transnistrian separatist movement in Moldova from UN member states;
 - 2. Encourages a permanent solution to Georgian breakaway republics;
 - 3. <u>Requests that</u> all UN members allow supranational organizations, such as NATO, to continue open door policies;
 - 4. Encourages multilateral participation at a Swiss held Ukrainian peace summit;
 - 5. <u>Urges</u> a renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which had allowed more than 32.9 million metric tons of grain to be exported through the black sea, for a fourth term;
 - 6. Requests that sanctions on Russian agricultural products be lifted.

Topic: NATO Expansion Proposed by: Ghana

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- 1 Recognizing the desire on the part of many United Nations member-states to join the 2 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),
- Aware of the various geopolitical reasons as to why United Nations member-states are reticent to allow certain nations, specifically Ukraine, to join NATO,
 - Acknowledging NATO's sovereignty as a body fully independent from the United Nations,
 - 1. <u>Proposes</u> that no non-NATO United Nations member-state be allowed to intervene with NATO's member admissions process;
 - Encourages the United Nations to enact a substantive consequence on any member-state who, by NATO's standards, intervenes with the NATO member admissions process;
 - 3. <u>Recommends</u> that this consequence consist of economic sanctions from various United Nations member-states, the extent of which can be determined on a caseby-case basis.

Topic: Sudan Conflict Proposed by: Ghana

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Condemning the violence and deprivation faced by the Sudanese people at the hands of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF),

In respect of those countries and entities that have provided support and resources throughout the brutal civil war,

Acknowledging the substantial efforts put forth by the United Nations to aid those most affected by this brutal war, specifically via UNICEF, the World Food Program (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

- Proposes that the United Nations, alongside current efforts, place its support behind the Intergovernmental Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)—an African trade bloc;
- 2. <u>Encourages</u> the United Nations and IGAD to work together in targeting financial assets of SAF and RSF with sanctions in order to increase the financial risk of war for the two parties;
- 3. <u>Urges</u> the United Nations to work to bring the two parties to a negotiation table once these financial maneuvers have taken place, with the goal of bringing about a permanent ceasefire and an end to civil war in Sudan.

Topic: Libyan Conflict Proposed by: Ghana

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Aware of the conflicting international and domestic perspectives on the issue of who should be leading Libya, especially within nations of the European Union, many of whom are also United Nations member-states,

Acknowledging the United Nation's pre-existing efforts in Libya, including the establishment and support of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL),

In recognition of the countless migrants and civilians who are placed into dangerous conditions and situations due to the decade-long conflict in Libya,

- 1. <u>Proposes</u> that the United Nations reach out to Algeria to accept their offer of working with Egypt to progress towards a permanent ceasefire in Libya;
- Encourages the United Nations to consider the plentiful oil reserves located in North Africa, especially in Libya, as an alternative oil source and to consider working towards peace in Libya potentially in exchange for some of these natural resources;
- 3. <u>Urges</u> the United Nations to update UNSMIL's mandate to include provisions denying the legitimacy of current Libyan governments, as they have all extended past their United Nations-granted contracts, as a potential incentive towards peace.

Topic: NATO Expansion Proposed by: France

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- Recognizing the growing interest in admittance into NATO from many nations,
 Acknowledging the immense military protections that come with being apart of NATO,
 Emphasizing the need for a change in the protocols of NATO to allow for new members to join without conflict,
 - 1. <u>Calls upon</u> all member states to seek peaceful solutions to disputes through dialogue and negotiation;
 - Encourages NATO and Russia to engage in constructive dialogue and confidencebuilding measures to address mutual concerns and promote transparency in military actions;
 - 3. <u>Recommends</u> the UN help facilitate diplomatic efforts to de-escalate tensions between NATO and Russia;
 - 4. <u>Emphasizes</u> the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territory of all states, including Ukraine, and reaffirms the commitment of all member states to the principles of the UN Charter;
 - 5. <u>Urges</u> that an amendment to the NATO charter be drafted that states that any new members will not be included in the military protections detailed in article 5 of the charter, these new members will only be guaranteed to get humanitarian aid and any attack on said nations will not be considered an act of war on NATO as a whole;
 - 6. <u>Demands that all nations in NATO abide by this new amendment.</u>

Topic: Taiwan and the One-China Policy

Proposed by: Ghana

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- Aware of General Assembly Resolution 2758, which prevents any "representatives of
 Chiang Kai-Shek" from acquiring United Nations membership,
 - In respect of the Peoples' Republic of China's "One China" policy,
 - 1. <u>Clarifies</u> the meaning behind Resolution 2758 as one that excludes a Taiwanese government of a bygone era—that of Chiang Kai-Shek;
 - 2. <u>Establishes</u> that Taiwan should be able to access United Nations services just like any other territory or province without establishing any sort of status as independent from China.

Committee: Security Council Topic: Yemeni Civil War Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts on the part of the United Nations to broker a lasting peace in Yemen,

In praise of the United Nations' achievement of brokering a temporary ceasefire in 2022,

Acknowledging the severe humanitarian crisis faced by millions of Yemeni civilians,

which includes famine, lack of health care, high risk of violence, and more,

- 1. <u>Proposes</u> that the United Nations continuously update Houthi on humanitarian progress in Gaza and progress made in achieving a ceasefire and reaffirm our commitment to achieving such a ceasefire;
- 2. <u>Encourages</u> the United Nations to place its support behind the current Yemeni Presidential Council as a temporary successor of the Houthi government;
- 3. <u>Requests</u> that following the achievement of a permanent ceasefire, the United Nations will hold free and fair elections for a new head of state, in which the Presidential Council and Houthi can both serve as options;
- 4. <u>Urges</u> the United Nations to remove the threat of prosecution for human rights abuses as leverage at the negotiating table in to achieve a lasting peace in Yemen;
- 5. <u>Requests</u> that the nations who have inflicted the most damage on Yemen—Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, etc.—deliver the bulk of the humanitarian aid toward UNICEF and other organizations to go toward relieving the suffering of Yemeni civilians.

Committee: Security Council Topic: Yemeni Civil War Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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Acknowledging that Saudi Arabian intervention has done more harm than good,
 Noting that thousands of civilians have been killed in the conflict,
 Understanding that Yemen's economy is suffering,
 Noting that the Houthi Group is not stopping in its onslaught,

Recognizing that there is currently a devastating war in Yemen,

- 1. <u>Suggests</u> that the UN should mitigate funds towards humanitarian aid for The numerous amount of refugees displaced by the war;
- 2. Calls for the utilization of peace talks between the opposing sides;
- 3. Suggests that if a solution is not reached, military intervention is used;
- 4. <u>Decides</u> to remain actively seized of the matter.

Topic: Sudan

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Proposed by: the United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1 Concerned by the ongoing civil war in Sudan between the Sudanese army and the 2 paramilitary Rapid Support Forces, Alarmed by the devastating consequences of this war on civilians in Sudan, including 3 4 extrajudicial violence, Acknowledging the previous challenges in stabilizing the region and their resistance to 5 the UNITAMS' peacebuilding work, 6 Emphasizing the need for more humanitarian aid within Sudan and refugee camps in 7 8 neighboring nations, Recognizing the need for other nations to act as mediators in this endeavor, 9 1. Urges the UN to resume its peacebuilding mission in Sudan with a focus on 10 11 creating a productive dialogue between the Sudanese army and the RSF;

- 2. <u>Calls on</u> nations within MENA to send representatives to help mediate the UN peacebuilding nation;
- 3. <u>Endorses</u> the eventual goal of building a democratic governmental system in Sudan;
- 4. <u>Cautions against</u> working towards a democratic government before peace has been fully achieved.

Topic: NATO expansion Proposed by Albania

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- 1 Recognizing the power of collective defense,
- 2 Working towards a future free from global conflict,
- 3 Realizing the threat imposed on global peace by the Russian Federation,
 - 1. Condemns russia's wars of aggression against Ukraine, Chechnya, and Georgia;
 - 2. <u>Calls for</u> the immediate expulsion of the Russian Federation from the United Nations General Assembly under Article 6 of the United Nations charter.

Topic: NATO expansion Proposed by: Albania

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- 1 Concerned with the ongoing war in Sudan and the human impact of it,
- 2 Desiring a peaceful resolution to the conflict,
- Asks the rival governments of Sudan to allow United Nations forces into their country for the protection of civilians,
 - 1. <u>Establishes</u> a UN peacekeeping mission to Sudan, which should comprise of peacekeeping forces from a variety of continents and countries, especially those that speak the languages of Sudan;
 - 2. <u>Creates</u> a fund which would allow for strictly needed humanitarian aid into the country;
 - 3. <u>Sets</u> up a commission that will work with the different factions in Sudan to create a peace negotiation platform and will try to foster a democratic transition.