Experimental Security Council

1. Regime Change in the Middle East and North Africa
2. Palestinian Statehood
3. Nuclear Proliferation
EMPHASIZING the right of all people to life, liberty, and the security of person, and

AWARE of all nations' rights to their own sovereignty, and

CONSCIOUS of the disenchantment of their respective governments by citizens of many different nations in the Middle East and North Africa, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for said citizens' basic human rights and well-being, and

NOTING WITH REGRET the atrocities that some of said citizens have experienced in their own nations, and

REALIZING that every violation of human rights cannot be policed by the United Nations, and

STRESSING again all nations' rights to sovereignty;

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to take a strictly “hands-off” approach towards regime change in the Middle East, North Africa, or elsewhere in the world;

2) INSTRUCTS the United Nations to only consider action, military or otherwise, in the face of gross human rights violations by a nation towards its own citizens;

3) APPROVES of the use of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces only if all other available options have been considered and exhausted by the Security Council.
REAFFIRMING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which includes the rights of all
denizens of the world to take part in their government and that governments should be based
upon the will of the people, and

WELCOMING the movements towards the establishment of free and democratic governments in
Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the extensive use of military forces by some nations to
control revolts against their governments, and

CONCERNED by the possible terrorist threat to nations who have recently replaced their
governments;

1) APPLAUDS the actions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization member states and
their successful use of force to assist in the establishment of the rightful government
of Libya;

2) CALLS UPON all governments facing upheaval to use restraint when dealing with
such upheaval;

3) CONSIDERS the future authorization of missions to protect civilian and United
Nation's personnel and property in areas affected by upheaval.
HOLDING that the revolutionary changes taking place in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have already achieved historical significance and hold the potential to deliver the region into a new age of liberty, justice, and democracy, and

UNDERSTANDING that the so-named “Arab spring,” the systematic spread of liberty-craving unrest in the nations of the MENA Region, has made itself heard loudly in a plurality of influential nations of the region, including:
   a) A civil war in Libya;
   b) Revolutionary changes of government in Egypt and Tunisia;
   c) Civil-disorder-spurred governmental reforms in Syria, Yemen, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, and Morocco;
   d) Major protests in Algeria and Iraq;
   e) Civil unrest in Mauritania, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia, and

NOTING with some concern that the “Arab spring” has contributed to protests in nations outside the Arab world, including but not limited to Iran, Turkey, Greece, and Spain, and

RECOGNIZING that protection of the common values of freedom, democracy, and the sovereignty of states and peoples is the collective responsibility of all governments, and

NOTING with approval the response of the G8 – the creation of the “Deauville Partnership” between the G8 and the people of the MENA Region, launched in the presence of the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, where the tides of revolution first reached shore, and

STRESSING that, according to the G8’s official report, the Partnership is based on two core tenants: “a political process to support the democratic transition and foster governance reforms, notably the fight against corruption and the strengthening of the institutions needed to ensure transparency and accountable government; and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth”;

1) EXPRESSSES unwavering support and admiration for the “Arab spring” and the dissenting people of Iran in their calls for equality, democracy, openness, and economic modernization;

2) CONDEMNS the excessive responses of repressive governments, including but not limited to internet censorship (and other violations of freedom of speech and expression) and brutal crowd control techniques;

3) CALLS for UN and independent international financial and strategic aid of the “Arab spring” revolutionaries, and invites the assistance of private causes in this endeavor.
Recognizing the attempted transition of Middle Eastern and North African regimes, and

Concerned that western leadership may use military force to bring about this trend toward

Democracy, and

Supporting more Democratic leadership in the Middle East and North Africa, and

Taking into account that we wish to help create a new Democracy in these foreign countries, and

1) Expresses the belief that as keepers of peace, the United Nations should bring peace
to these countries as a result, and

2) Considers that the countries' own government should decide whether the actions
decided should be taken, and

3) Takes note that if we are to put ourselves into foreign affairs and possibly win,

Germany would wish to help these new countries into creating a stronger, more

powerful government.
Noting the worsening conditions brought upon by the governments of certain North African and Middle Eastern countries and the need for these countries to improve the lives of their people by changes in regime, and

Deeply disturbed by the continual violation of human rights and acts of violence by leaders of these countries, and

Emphasizing further the determination of the United Nations to keep the people of these countries safe and free from tyranny and all actions that violate these people's basic human rights, and

Recognizing the support of many nations that have showed their support and have taken in refugees of these countries or have helped in other ways through economic aid and all forms of help, and

Welcoming all peacekeeping and peace building efforts to stop and prevent wars so that nations can find solutions to regime changes and can then prosper and rebuild afterwards, and

Aware of the need for the League of Arab States and the African Union to cooperate and unite to combat the troubled nations and to help with regime changes in countries with an unstable or unjust government, and

1) Urge all nations to not recognize governments and leaders that do not value the lives and respect the human rights of their people and to also work towards nonviolent means to force these tyrants out of power such as trade embargos and economic sanctions;

2) Calls upon the designation of groups to handle the rebuilding of countries after they form a new government with a new leader;

3) Recommends that any country that can aid do so in economic aid as well as military support;

4) Encourages that any regime change be made in a peaceful manner;
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN about the humanitarian emergency in the West bank and especially in the Gaza strip due to its blockade by the Israeli military, and

DEPLORING that the populations in the border regions of Israel-Gaza strip and Israel-West bank had and still have to borne violent armed conflicts outgoing from both Israeli and Palestinian forces, and

EMPHAZISING STRONGLY that a safe Mideast region is vital for peace in the whole Arabian region and in the world, and

CONvinced RECOMMENDING a two-country solution of the dispute;

1) DEMANDS that both conflict parties agree to an immediate and binding ceasefire to protect the civilians;

2) INSISTS that Israel stops building settlements in the illegally occupied areas and abandons those already built successively;

3) URGES the Israeli party to accept and truly exercise the borders of 1949-1967;

4) URGES FURTHER the Palestinian party to stop supporting criminal, terroristic groups and stop conduct militant attacks against Israeli society;

5) EXPRESSES ITS SYMPATHY with the recognition of Israel by the Arabian countries after the end of the conflict;

6) SUGGESTS due to the precarious religious situation in the border city of Jerusalem that the UN takes over responsibility for the whole city;

NOTES AGAIN WITH STRONG BELIEF that the end of the Middle East Conflict includes relinquishing claims for both parties.
Acknowledging that the issue of Palestinian Statehood is a very controversial issue that must be addressed with much care, and

Realizing that 131 countries in the United Nations have recognized Palestine as a nation, and

Mindful that peace talks are the best way to resolve the issue between Israel and Palestine and determine borders that are acceptable to both parties, and

Taking into account that Israel refuses to halt its construction of housing units in East Jerusalem and is breaking international law with its refusal, and

Believing that peace can only be achieved with peace talks between Israel and Palestine as equal states and mutual recognition;

1) Invites all nations in the United Nations to support a Palestinian bid for non-member observer state in order to restart negotiations about the future of the two-member state resolution;

2) Notes with satisfaction the condemnation of Israel by the international community for their treatment of Palestine and their reluctance to participate in negotiations that would return part of the land to Palestinian control;

3) Condemns strongly the actions of Israel not only with their reluctance to enter peace negotiations, but also for their lack of respect for lands that Palestine wishes to control and is vying to control in the negotiations;

4) Declares that Israel and Palestine should meet and engage in open negotiations that shall consist of border negotiations, mutual recognition of statehood, and peacekeeping in the city of Jerusalem with regard to holy places and resolve these issues before 2013;

5) Promises that all support will be given to help aid in the peacekeeping as well as economic growth of Israel and Palestine after they are able to resolve their disputes;

6) Urges all countries especially the United States and Israel to recognize Palestine as a state and begin mutual negotiations in order to achieve peace quickly.
AWARE that the subject of Palestinian statehood has been an important topic in the Security Council since the creation of Israel in 1948, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that both sides of this debate feel very strongly about what should happen with the current state of Palestine, and

COGNIZANT that the strong feelings kept by both sides have definitely affected the manner and success of conversations of whether a Palestinian state should be recognized, and

SENSITIVE that these disagreements have created violent disputes in the past which have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of civilians on both sides, and

EMPHASIZING the point that this debate not only affects the nations involved, but also the nations within the Middle East and all around the world because the quest for peace must be won must be a task undertaken not by a few nations but by all nations;

1) ENCOURAGES that further talks are made between both sides of the debate over Palestinian statehood to further better the relationship of each side so that a reasonable outcome can be made where each side agrees on the end outcome;

2) URGES that nations all around the world take a vested interest in the Palestinian debate as it affects nations throughout the world;

3) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that the Security Council allows the creation of a Palestinian state because it creates the first decisive step towards achieving lasting peace, economic cooperation and prosperity for millions of people in the Middle East;

4) SUGGESTS that this state be based off of the original Palestinian/ Israeli borders from1967.
AWARE that the current situation in the Middle East is fragile and a source of international concern, and

NOTING that much of the conflict in the Middle East is due to the issue of Palestinian statehood, and

GRIEVED by the loss of the citizens in both Israel and Palestine because of attacks and counterattacks, and

BELIEVING that through peace talks, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict could be resolved, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the efforts that have already been made using peace talks, such as the Camp David peace talks of 2000, and

REITERATING the need for the Palestinian people to have their own state and the need to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Middle East, and

NOTES that the settlement issue is the greatest roadblock to achieving a peaceful resolution;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the efforts already taken between both the Israeli and Palestinian governments;

2) INVITES the United Nations to set up a summit to provide mediation for peace talks;

3) REAFIRMS the need to end the conflict and for Palestine to be granted its statehood;

4) CALLS FOR the end of all terrorist and violent acts of aggression against innocent civilians;

5) URGES Israel to immediately cease settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the West Bank and East Jerusalem;

6) DEMANDS that relevant portions of previous UN resolutions be adopted to remove the blockade on the Gaza Strip;

7) CALLS UPON the international community to provide more humanitarian assistance for the Palestinian people.
Submitted To: Experimental Security Council  
Topic: Palestinian Statehood  
Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

RECOGNIZING the right of Palestinians to create an independent nation-state to claim as their  
homeland, and

ALARMED by the excess number of Palestinians in the fifty-nine UNRWA (United Nations  
Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) recognized refugee camps  
after being removed from their homes and livelihood after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, and

DEPLORING the current blockade of the Gaza Strip which is making it difficult for Palestinian  
civilians who live in the Gaza Strip to obtain basic, yet vital, supplies, and

GRIEVED that peace negotiations have done little, if anything, to solve the conflict of the future  
status of the Palestinian territories of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and

CONCERNED about the increasing numbers of Israeli settlements that are internationally  
recognized as illegal, in the West Bank territory;

1) INVITES the UN with other nation-states to recognize the State of Palestine  
according to the 1947 partition plan previously passed by the UN;

2) STRESSES that the State of Palestine be completely independent and sovereign of  
any non-Palestinian government;

3) RECOMMENDS that the UN aid in the formation of the new Palestinian government  
and provide humanitarian aid to the State of Palestine until a stable government forms  
that can provide this aid themselves;

4) INSTRUCTS that the current blockade of the Gaza Strip be immediately disbanded in  
order to allow the State of Palestine to fully participate in international trade;

5) URGES that the building of illegal settlements in the West Bank be immediately  
halted and that all current settlements relocate to areas outside the territories of Palestine  
in a reasonable amount of time not to exceed four years;

6) SUGGESTS that the UN relocate willing Palestinians in UNRWA refugee camps to  
areas within the territories of Palestine.
REAFFIRMING the United Nations commitment to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and

EMPHASIZING the importance of diplomatic and political efforts to find a negotiated resolution to guarantee that nuclear programs are entirely for peaceful purposes, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that not all countries have established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, which are essential to build confidence, and

WELCOMING countries to combine forces to work together in order to progress nuclear non-proliferation, and

1) ENDORSES the obligations of the NPT that have nuclear weapons promise to never launch a nuclear war, countries prevent to supply, sale or transfer direct or indirectly all the items, equipment and technology which could contribute to enrichment related activities;

2) ENCOURAGES other countries especially those developing countries with energy shortage emergency to develop exploit energy, commit to export nuclear technologies and provide financial support to build the civilian nuclear equipment;

3) CALLS UPON all countries which claim to settle down the issue through friendly negotiations to investigate nuclear programs by IAEA to ensure that nuclear programs are for peaceful purposes’

4) CONSIDERS building a monitoring and audit institute to control the raw material in which is administered by IAEA to avoid nuclear proliferation and military race which threaten security in the middle east;

5) DRAWS THE ATTENTION TO those countries who have not taken part in the NPT to and encourage them to sign the treaty and to accept the check of IA.
ACKNOWLEDGING the solid foundation that has already been laid by the NPT, and

AFFIRMING the actions already taken by members of the United Nations, and

KEEPING IN MIND that while there has been success in some areas there has been grave
failure in others;

1.) CALLS for further and more thorough control of nuclear material worldwide;

2.) NOTES the past success of nuclear disarmament and regulation;

3.) CONSIDERS the current state of the world in regards to nuclear proliferation not too
   troubled to be dealt with;

4.) EMPHASIZES that the current situation regarding regulation of nuclear material is
   not out of control;

5.) CALLS for more severe punishments for violations of the NPT such as done by North
   Korea;

6.) ENCOURAGES the continued efforts for work towards total disarmament.
AWARE that according to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) approximately 26,000 nuclear weapons are in existence today and that roughly 2,000 nuclear tests have been performed to date, and

BEARING IN MIND that only nations which had established a nuclear program before the creation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty were allowed to continue their programs, while all other nations who signed the treaty would have to give up any and all nuclear weapons, and

COGNIZANT that while nuclear weapons exist so does the potential for nuclear materials or technology to fall into the hands of terrorists, and

EMPHASIZING the importance of guarding against this potentially disastrous occurrence, including more secure methods of transportation, especially through international borders, and storage of all nuclear materials and technology, and

APPLAUDING the global community on its efforts towards securing nuclear stockpiles and creating safer techniques for handling nuclear materials, including support of the IAEA and the many multilateral discussions about this topic, and

1. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations can continue cooperation in regards to this complex and delicate topic, especially through opportunities such as the upcoming 2012 Nuclear Security Summit;

2. SUGGESTS a continued cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish globally standard storage and transportation safety regulations for all nuclear material, both hostile and peaceful;

3. URGES the creation of a reward and penalty system to encourage nations to comply with said standards.