Security Council

1. Situation in North Korea
2. Situation in Syria
3. Crisis Issues
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: The Situation in North Korea
Submitted By: The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Cognizant of the obstacles the international community has had to tackle when dealing with
the nation of North Korea in the past such as belligerently ignoring the communities attempts at
nuclear non-proliferation and violating gross human rights noted especially by their use of
political prison camps, and

Aware of Security Council Resolution 2087, adopted in January 2013, which “Condemns the
DPRK’s launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology and was in
violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)” and demands no further launches of these
technologies matter, and

Notes past resolutions 1718 and 1874 which directed North Korea to discontinue nuclear
weapons programs as well as the testing of ballistic missiles, and

Recognizes financial sanctions imposed on North Korea in resolution 2094 where it asserts
that states must not open any financial institutions in North Korea or allow North Korea to open
any financial institutions in their country;

1) Instructs North Korea and other member nations to follow all previous and
future sanctions instituted by the Security Council;
2) Applauds member nations who have followed all sanctions imposed on North
Korea;
3) Stresses the importance for North Korea to follow these sanctions because the
Security Council will not hesitate to impose further sanctions;
4) Further applauds the nations of North Korea and China for recently aiming to
restart discussion with the United States, Japan, Russia, and South Korea on the
denuclearizing of the Korean Peninsula
5) Demands North Korea accomplish the said denuclearization of the peninsula;
6) Declares that the Security Council will continue to remain seized of the matter
unless violations of sanctions continue to occur.
Recognizing that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s communist ideology is based off of a concept called “juche,” or self-reliance, which makes them one of the most isolated countries in the world, and

Alarmed that this concept of self-reliance has essentially cut off the country economically and diplomatically even in a time of tremendous destitution for the North Koreans, and

Noting that the citizens of North Korea have been isolated from the outside world through regulations on technology such as the internet and televisions, and

Expressing deep concern that more than 150,000 North Koreans live in prison camps where it is estimated that as many as 40% of the prisoners die from malnutrition while being forced to do labor in harsh conditions, and

Appalled by the fact that the World Food Programme estimates that 6 million of the 25 million people in North Korea are in desperate need of food aid, and roughly one third of children are malnourished or stunted, and

Bearing in mind that the United Nations must deal with these issues without imposing on the nation’s sovereignty, and

Inspired by organizations such as UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and FAO and their efforts to meet humanitarian needs such as hunger and lack of medical care in the nation through monetary resources and through educating others on the humanitarian needs of the country, and

1.) Invites member and non-member nations alike to join UNICEF and other organizations in their efforts to provide relief to the North Koreans that are lacking basic human needs such as food and medical care;

2.) Urges nations to educate their citizens on the humanitarian need that North Korea is facing, informing them of how they can contribute to that need;

3.) Suggests that the United Nations create a summit to be held in 2014 that discusses the humanitarian needs of North Korea and how they can better be met without imposing on the nation’s sovereignty.
AFFIRMING that unauthorized nuclear testing by North Korea is a threat to international peace and,

RECALLING that they’re in violation of Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013) which prohibit North Korea from undergoing nuclear tests and,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that North Korea conducted nuclear tests in February of 2013, and threatened the U.S. and South Korea in April of 2013 and,

STRESSING that North Korea should be inspected and talked to about nuclear testing;

CALLS UPON the United Nation’s Security Council to conduct a thorough inspection of North Korea for any nuclear reactors or test sites;

STRESSES that North Korea destroy any and all nuclear reactors or missiles;

DESIGNATES that a team visit North Korea and undergo an investigation of the nation to see if there are any working or dormant nuclear reactors, nuclear missiles, or nuclear missile test sites;

APPLAUDS any state or nation that supports the proposition, which will benefit international security;

EMPHASIZES the importance of international security, and how it will come to benefit all of humanity in the years to come.
REALIZING that the situation in Syria needs to be addressed by the nations of the world due to increasing problems and threats caused by the leaders in Syria, and

EMPHASIZING the increasing need to act after multiple attacks and incidents that have caused major harm to the people of Syria through economical and physical damage, and

UNDERSTANDING that, although in civil war, the people of Syria need assistance after being attacked by gas attacks and other serious threats, and if the United Nations chose to help the citizens of Syria, then it could lead to increased involvement and problems in Syria's civil war, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that if the United Nations chose to intervene in this civil war, then the Syrian government may choose to use force or other forms of hostility against those that interfere in this civil war, but

THINKING that action is difficult to avoid due to the cries for aid and assistance must be given through different forms, and

GIVING aid will provide multiple benefits to all of the people of Syria and hope that the Syrian government will not be overly interfered with whilst providing aid;

1. STRESSES that a standard policy should be created when there is a violent, civil war in a country that causes problems for the innocent citizens of said country;

2. ASKS for Syrian cooperation as the United Nations rushes to assist the people of Syria;

3. PROVIDES medical and financial assistance to those who have been injured due to the attacks or removed from their homes due to war;

4. SUPPLIES food and any other form of assistance that is required by those who are experiencing hardships during this difficult time;

5. SUGGESTS that the United Nations attempts to be a peaceful median between the two groups and attempt to find a solution to the problem that both groups can find acceptable due to the situation
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that for the last two and a half years, a civil has been waged
against president Bashar al-Assad by Syrian rebels in attempt to overthrow the Ba'ath Party rule,
which has been going on since 1963, and

DEEPLY REGRETTING the fact that since 2011, over 100,000 people, including soldiers,
civilians, and rebels have been killed, and

RECOGNIZING that the al-Assad family is of the Shia-Muslim religion, just as 85% of the
population is in The Republic of Azerbaijan, and

FULLY ALARMED that many countries, such as the United States and Israel, have been
plotting to arm the Syrian rebels in an attempt to throw president al-Assad out of the presidency
without actually doing anything:
   a) NOTING the possibility that said countries may want to remove him solely on the
      belief that he is pro Iran in the war between the U.S. and Iran, and may not have any
      actual reason for wanting to remove him, and

KEEPING IN MIND the accusations against the Syrian government using sarin gas on the rebels
and civilians of its country:
   a) EMPHASIZING the fact that this is considered a war crime by the United Nations

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that more bloodshed won't solve the problem and that the only way
to solve the problem is through diplomatic solutions; and

1) PROCLAIMS that the United Nations order a cease fire between the Syria's Ba'ath
Party supporters and the rebels that have demanded the resignation of the Ba'ath party as
a whole;

2) PROPOSES that all weapons being delivered unto the rebels be ceased, and that the
weapons the rebels have already acquired be used as means of self-defense if the
government continues to attack the rebels;

3) SUGGESTS that all punishments to be laid on either side of the battle be with-held
peaceful terms have been reached;

4) WELCOMES any ideas or motions to end the rebellion on peaceful terms, because, as
we have seen with the last 100,000 casualties, bloodshed will not solve anything.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Situation in Syria
Submitted By: Republic of Korea

AWARE that the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights estimates that the current ongoing civil war in the Syrian Republic has claimed upwards of 100,000 casualties, 5,800 of which have been children, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, thus far, the conflict has created over 3 million refugees many of whom have since fled the nation of Syria to neighboring countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, who are currently struggling to provide aid and support for the vast number of displaced Syrians entering their territories, and

DEEPLY DISTURBED that the president of Syria, Bashir al-Assad, has continued to enforce martial law and violent crackdowns on any and all forms of protest, despite numerous condemnations of such actions by the United Nations, the European Union and also the Arab League, and

CONCERNED by the growing use of chemical weapons and nerve agents by one or both sides of the conflict which has resulted in the deaths of more than 1,400 innocent civilians in the Syrian city of Damascus alone, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that although the Syrian government has the sovereign right to exercise policies to maintain peace in stability within their borders, this does not justify the actions being carried out against the citizens of Syrians whom have been subject to military forces exercising extreme violence and prejudice through the use of infantry as well as armored vehicles, and

AWARE OF THE FACT that a previous United Nations Security Council resolution, meant to end the conflict through a peaceful resignation from al-Assad and immediate free elections, was unfortunately vetoed upon final vote for its introduction;

1) CONDEMNS the actions committed by the Syrian government against the citizens of their nation to be unjust and inhuman;

2) ENCOURAGES a swift end to the conflict through the resignation of Syrian president Bashir al-Assad and the holding of free elections within the nation;

3) STRESSES the need for increased funding and donations to agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which provide much needed resources to aid refugees;

4) RECOMMENDS intervention by the international community similar to that which was used for the Libyan conflict to bring an end to the conflict should further diplomatic approaches fail;

5) STRESSES for the reconsideration of tactical missile strikes against Syrian chemical weapons deposits should they refuse to relinquish their chemical weapons.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Syria
Submitted By: The People’s Republic of China

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the death toll during the Syrian Civil War has exceeded 110,000 casualties, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the World Health Organization (WHO) has labeled this crisis as a Grade 3 emergency, which is the highest alert level and signifies substantial public health consequences, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the need for humanitarian assistance to those in Syria and neighboring countries including:
   a.) 6.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria,
   b.) 4.25 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria,
   c.) 1.94 million Syrians displaced to neighboring countries,

CONSCIOUS of the efforts of Joint Special Representative Brahimi to mediate the crisis and create a political resolution to the Syrian issue, and

RECOGNIZING the previous efforts taken by the United Nations, including UN Resolutions 2043 and 2059, to peacefully solve this solution, and

STRESSING that any action taken by the international community should comply with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the basic rules and regulations governing international laws and international affairs;

1.) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the need for a cease fire as the only way to fundamentally protect the human rights of the Syrian people;

2.) EXPRESSES ITS BELIEF that additional relief be sent to Syria and neighboring states to better provide for displaced persons;

3.) EXPRESSES ITS CONVICTION that a political solution is the only way to achieve a peaceful solution and any unilateral military action should be avoided at all cost as they are in violation of international law and basic norms of governing international relations;

4.) STRESSES that no military action should be taken until the United Nations has carried out an independent and impartial investigation in accordance with the rules governing international laws and affairs;

5.) EMPHASIZES the need for the convening of the second Geneva meeting on Syria to solve the differences through dialogue and negotiation.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Situation in Syria
Submitted By: Guatemala

Grieved by the loss of more than 100,000 lives in Syria since March of 2011, and the 2 million peoples displaced by the ongoing conflict,

Noting with grave concern that an investigation by a United Nations team has found “clear and convincing evidence that Sarin gas was used in an incident that occurred in the Ghouta area on the outskirts of Damascus in which hundreds of people were reportedly killed”, and

Bearing in mind that the Syrian government vehemently denied being responsible for the use of chemical weapons and has been cooperative with ongoing efforts by the Security Council, and

Confident that after the unanimous adoption of Security Council Resolution 2118, which called for UN personnel to enter Syria to inspect, dismantle, and destroy all chemical weapons, that the threat from chemical weapons in Syria has been minimized;

1.) Notes with approval the upcoming peace talks in mid-November between Assad representatives and opposition represents;

2.) Stresses that when further investigations determine the perpetrators of the appalling chemical weapons attacks, they must be held accountable for their crimes;

3.) Recommends that the United Nations take further action to prevent additional loss of life and to protect those displaced by the ongoing conflict.
Concerned over the fact that the death toll in Syria has continued to rise every passing month and what was once relatively peaceful protests, has now grown into a major flashpoint on the world stage, and

Noting with Grave Concern that the casualties in Syria range from 80,000 to over 110,000 deaths (figures do not include foreign citizens and soldiers), and

Hopeful that Syria will continue with turning over chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and

Noting that the option of military force, although it should be treated as a last resort, is still a possible choice for ending the conflict in Syria, and

Bringing Attention to the need for Assad and rebels leadership to admit to atrocities committed by their respective factions in this conflict;

1) Calls Upon the Security Council to pressure the current regime to continue to give their chemical weapons for proper disposal and to allow for proper peace talks between the numerous factions that exist within an already complex conflict;

2) Approves of the U.S. and European Union for imposing economic sanctions upon Syria to compel Assad to step down from power in order for peace to be reestablished;

3) Applauds recent cooperation from Russia and China in cooperating to bring about a final resolution and in the disposal of these weapons;

4) Hopes that the civil war in Syria can be resolved and will come about an eventual and hopefully peaceful end;

5) Calls for the Security Council to move to make a final and decisive action towards ending the ever-growing conflict.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Situation in Syria
Submitted By: United States of America

REMINディング all nations of the over 2 million refugees and 100,000 casualties thus far of
the ongoing conflict in Syria, and the millions still in Syria, and

EMPHASIZING the enormity of the humanitarian crisis in Syria and the surrounding
regions, and

RECOGNIZING the tremendous efforts of humanitarian organizations such as the Red
Cross and Red Crescent Society to reduce the suffering and pain felt by all those
displaced or injured, and

REMEMBERING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the
inherent dignity and equality of all human beings as the foundation of freedom, justice
and peace in the world;

1) DETERMINES that the humanitarian crisis in Syria has major implications for
all people around the world, and especially for neighboring countries who must
accommodate vast numbers of refugee and displaced Syrians;

2) CONDEМNS the targeting of innocent civilians by all participants in the
conflict

3) URGES the Syrian Arab Republic and neighboring countries to accommodate
humanitarian aid and international organizations so that aid may be delivered to
the millions of people in need;

4) IMPORES the countries of the world to put political differences aside and act
in accord with one another so that a swift and effective solution to the rapidly-
expanding humanitarian crisis may be reached;

5) ENCOURAGES countries in the region to allow the safe passage of
humanitarian convoys to places in urgent need and to provide temporary
ceasefires in the fighting for humanitarian purposes.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Situation in Syria
Submitted By: United Kingdom

Alarmed at the mass murder and the crimes against humanity that have been committed in Syria by the country, and

Anxious at the continuous unrest in Syria and the other parts of the Middle Eastern Region, and

Realizing that the only way peace can be obtained is to immediately cement an agreement between the UN and the disagreeing countries, and

1) Consider a better political process by approaching problems, such as relations with the Syrian National Coalition, with authority, yet at the same time, diplomacy;

2) Request that chemical weapons are disbanded so as not to be abused or used for injustice;

3) Commend countries that have been giving financial and other forms of aid in alleviating human suffering in Syria, the Middle East, and the world as a whole;

4) Recommend that the United Nations look into a waiting period of about three years until once again intervening in Syria’s, or another countries’, proceedings.
EMPHASIZING the fact that an estimated 85,150 and 110,375 civilian lives have been lost due to the civil war in Syria, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN of the boycotting of international meetings by the Syrian National Council (SNC) the largest Syrian opposition group due to the organization’s overall lack of monetary and military support, and

RECOGNIZING the need for aid and support against the current government of Syria also keeping radical terrorist groups such as Hezbollah out of Syria, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the vast number of human rights that have been violated due to the constant violence in Syria including: the destruction of civilian property, unlawful arrests, and sexual violations of women and children, and

DEPLORING the use of sarin gas to kill more than 1,400 Syrian civilians in the world’s gravest chemical weapons attack in over 25 years, and

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the current support from a group of nations called the Friends of the Syrian People who recognize the SNC as the official government in Syria and their continuing efforts in the rebellion thus far;

CALLS UPON the members of the United Nations to donate funds at their own discretion to remove any support from radical terrorist groups such as Hezbollah;

RECOMMENDS that the UN recognizes the SNC as the official form of government to aid the organization in becoming more than just a group of rebels;

URGES the need for peace talks between leaders of the SNC and the current government of Syria at a neutral location to be monitored by an unbiased neutral third party appointed by the Security Council;

DEMANDS that sanctions be brought upon the current Syrian government for the use of chemical warfare and the violation of human rights;

REQUESTS that military and humanitarian aid be sent for the SNC and the Syrian civilians affected by this war.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Syria
Submitted By: Rwanda

RECALLING the ban on the use of chemical weapons by the Chemical Weapons Convention, and

GRIEVED by the approximately 1400 killed with chemicals weapons in Syria by their leader, Bashar al-Assad, since December 2012, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that at the times of these attacks Syria was not part of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and

FULLY AWARE of the unsettled argument on militaristic action against Syria for the use of chemical weapons on their people, and

1.) CALLS UPON the sending of a small delegation to search and recover chemical weapons in Syria;

2.) URGES that said delegation consist of representatives from countries for, against, and undecided on Syrian interference along with Security Council approved chemical weapon experts and guards for protection;

3.) SUGGESTS countries that still wish to take militaristic action against Syria, may, but with little to no aid or interference from the United Nations;

4.) INSTRUCTS countries that have not joined the Chemical Weapons Convention, to do so in order to prevent similar unfortunate events.
DEPLORING that more than 2.5 million Syrians have fled their homes since the outbreak of civil war in March 2011 and the refugee crisis that has ensued, thus causing what may be the worst humanitarian disaster of our time, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that over 100,000 people, half of whom are believed to be civilians, have been killed as a result of the ongoing crisis in Syria, and

ACKNOWLEDGING Syria’s Islamist rebel coalition’s announcement that they do not recognize the Western-backed opposition-in-exile, therefore crippling the West’s efforts to support moderate rebels in Syria and suggesting the creation of an alternative approach, and

APPRECIATING the return of United Nations chemical weapons inspectors to Syria, and

CONDEMNING the despicable massacre in the Damascus suburb of Ghouta, an alleged chemical attack on the 21st of August that killed over 1,300 Syrian citizens;

1) ENCOURAGES the utilization of serious and comprehensive dialogue to develop a political solution to the Syrian crisis;

2) DEMANDS that all nations be well prepared for the Geneva conference, an international peace conference on Syria that has been postponed multiple times;

3) INVITES other governments to follow Morocco in declaring Syrian ambassadors persona non grata;

4) SUGGESTS that the international community find a solution to save the Syrian people by removing the current Syrian regime and provide urgent assistance to the nation’s denizens;

5) TAKES NOTE that the diplomatic representation of Morocco in Syria was attacked in November 2011, and that since the outbreak of war in Syria, Morocco has led the group of “Friends of the Syrian People;”

6) COMMENDS the world’s major powers for giving full political recognition to the Syrian National Coalition during the fourth “Friends of the Syrian People” conference in Morocco.