Security Council

1. Regime Change in the Middle East and North Africa
2. Palestinian Statehood
3. Nuclear Proliferation
Welcoming the natural process by which nation states evolve and governments change for the
betterment of a society, and

Noting with regret the violence which has occurred lately in several Middle Eastern countries,
which have resulted in the deaths of countless civilians, and

Cognizant of recent civil uprisings in nation states such as Libya, Egypt, and Yemen, and

Encouraging all humanitarian means by which peace is established in a nation, such that all acts
of war against individuals of the nation are eliminated, and

Endorsing any talks intended to brings about diplomatic ties within a nation state and those
which surround said nation, such as those conducted by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of
Israel and President Mahmoud Abbas of Palestine, and

Determined that it is the duty of the United Nations to aid nations in promoting lasting peace as
declared in Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations;

1) Directs the attention of the United Nations to promoting transparency in government
changes within Middle Eastern nations;

2) Stresses the importance of peaceful transitions of power which are derived from the
requests of a nation’s people, as opposed to the ascension to power of a more
powerful and dictatorial regime;

3) Deplores the misuse of weaponry in order to subvert the will of a people that
peacefully demand basic human rights that are secured by the United Nations;

a) Demands the disarmament of nations which use firearms to undermine any
peaceful opposition, resulting in civilian causalities;

b) Recommends sanctions be placed on governments that do not comply with
standards issued by the United Nations;

4) Approves of any means by which the United Nations helps to encourage and promote
lasting peace in the particularly divisive region of the Middle East.
Alarmed by the never ending controversy and conflict of the Middle Eastern countries, and

Aware of the recent change in leadership and government within such countries, and

Deeply concerned by the never ending internal wars of the Middle Eastern and North African countries, and

Taking into consideration the numerous and various options that the countries may have regarding their new leaders and governments, and

Seeking all opinions and beliefs referring to what these countries should do.
Expressing grave concern for those affected by social unrest and regime change in both the Middle East and North Africa, and

Cognizant of NATO-involvement and global initiatives concerning military operations to oust cruel dictators in North Africa such as Muammar Gaddafi and Hosni Mubarak, and

Conscious that the continuation and propagation of terrorist actions in North Africa and the Middle East is an indication of the adversity to regime change of any form, and

Reaffirming Nigeria’s confidence in the strength and competence of the African Union (AU) among many other organizations in Africa and their counterparts in the Middle East such as UNESCO and especially the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to not dissolve in the event of further crises, and

Endorsing the recent executive order of King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud to allow members of the community, namely women, to vote in local elections in order to promote equality in the Middle East, and

Welcoming the assistance and cooperation from any foreign nation to Nigeria in an attempt to stifle terrorist activity within Nigerian borders while respecting the sovereignty of the Nigerian government,

1) Reaffirms its recognition of the sovereignty and righteous authority of the National Transitional Council (NTC) and acting President Mahmoud Jibril and his ability to instill a sense of stability in the new Libya;

2) Supports all non-violent protests of the Arab Spring and all efforts to propose or impose democratic forms of government in North Africa and the Middle East;

3) Urges in particular all affected countries of United Nations and their ambassadors to take a leadership role in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) in order to gather intelligence on terrorist groups and their plans to create further hostility;

4) Suggests that all affected countries enact a piece of legislative similar to Nigeria’s own “Freedom of Information Act,” which allows public access held by public institutions in order to create a sense of transparency within the new democratic bodies of government;
CONSCIOUS of the myriad political ideals of the peoples affected by political instability and regime changes that are currently sweeping the Middle East and North Africa, and

ALARMed by the fact that leaders such as Bashir Al-Assad of Syria and Muammar Qaddafi of Libya have utilized excessive force in an attempt to limit civil liberties in their respective nations, and

GRIEVED by the continuing political strife in nations such as Yemen, Syria, and Libya, and

COGNIZANT of the need for national governments to provide security and stability for their populations as well as the rights of their populations, and

BEARING IN MIND that the Security Council has already extended its unanimous support for the Transnational Council in Libya;

1) DEMANDS that the Security Council take action against the governments of Syria and Yemen in response to their wanton use of force against peaceful political protestors by placing sanctions on these governments for any items that could have military use and authorizing the freezing of said governments’ financial assets;

2) RECOMMENDS that the Security Council authorize the usage of UN peacekeepers to protect UN Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD) and National Democratic Institute (NDI) officials if the aforementioned organizations deem it necessary to have such protection;

3) INVITES all nations to express their diplomatic support for the new governments established through the “Arab Spring,” which is to be defined as the wave of reform movements that have swept through the region, in order to promote political maturity and place pressure on new governments for legitimate reform;

4) INSTRUCTS UN member states to abide by Security Council Resolution 1540 in order to ensure that the factions do not take undue advantage of the current political instability to put forward their own interests above those of the general population or engage in otherwise belligerent and unjust activities.
Noting with regret that after years of conflict, an agreement between the peoples of Palestine and Israel has yet to be reached, and

Grieved that the Palestinian people largely reside in refugee camps and settlements for displaced persons under the rule and sovereignty of countries where they have no voice because they have no alternative, and

Emphasizing the importance of peaceful discussion between the parties of Israel and Palestine, and

Welcoming the concept of a peaceful agreement between these peoples to provide a peaceful and prosperous existence for all their inhabitants, and

Aware that no agreement can be reached immediately, and that a gradual approach is the wisest, and

1) Calls upon Israel and Palestine to continue peaceful negotiations, and discuss the arrangement of the potential state, with the use of a neutral, third party mediator;

2) Recommends that Palestine be upgraded from Observer Entity to a Non-Member State, restoring hope for Palestine, and an important step towards a gradually met goal;

3) Suggests a one-year deadline to reach an agreement or plan on the state of Palestine;

4) Requests that logistical and funding support become available towards a recognized Palestinian government once agreements are arrived at, to aid in the formation of that government, provision of housing, democratic elections, and all other necessities for dignified existence;

5) Expresses the conviction that a two state agreement is a solution that can be reached.
FULLY SUPPORTS Israel and its status a sovereign nation in a region rife with turmoil and its ability to defend itself upon the assault of a hostile nation, yet

REMAINS COGNATIVE of the fact that the oppressed Palestinian people cry out against the injustice of being denied statehood by those capable of granting it, and

FULLY SUPPORTS its right of ratification and creation of the 197th sovereign state of Palestine, and

GREATLY SUPPORTS the ratification of the afore-mentioned autonomous Palestinian state as the 193rd member United Nations and

LOOKS WITH QUESTION upon the motives of the United States and its continued support of Israel and Palestine peace talks, for the fact of the matter that the United States is attempting to preserve its own alliance with Israel and tossing the rights of the Palestinian people to the wayside as collateral damage in its quest for personal gain, and

STRESSES the need for the United Nations to remember its creed, "The United Nations Organization embodies the aspirations of all the people of the world for peace. In this context the United Nations Charter requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct.", as the United States, amongst other nations, ignores that creed in this topic area, as the creation of a Palestinian state would surely help quell the unrest in the Middle East, and

PROPOSES AFTER GREAT DELIBERATION that Palestine be granted statehood along with membership into the United Nations;

1) STRESSING that the formation of a radical, anti-Israeli state need not be feared, as most aggression stems from independent militant groups and not world powers;

2) PROPOSING that in order to appease the United States and its allies, a United Nations formed and directed group to inspect the proposed governing officials and the overall safety of the proposed country, while

3) IMPLORING Israel to restart peace talks with Palestinian officials in an effort to smoothen the transition and at the very least help relieve tensions between the two peoples, and
4) **URGING WITH GREAT FORCE** that the United Nations, upon creation of the Palestinian state, deploy the above-mentioned investigation team once every five years for the next thirty years in order to assure that the state is stable and can maintain itself, as well as

5) **SUGGESTING** that nuclear capabilities be denied to Palestine under the premise of creating and maintaining lasting peace in the Middle East, and ultimately taking a step in the overall eradication and disbandment of nuclear weaponry.
CONSIDERING that the problem between Palestine and Israel should be solved before Palestine should be granted Statehood in the United Nations (U.N.), and

ALARMED at the fact that violence and outrage has occurred due to Palestine not receiving independence from Israel after decades of Palestine requesting independence from Israel, incidents of violence involving the Israeli blockade on Gaza, blocking all humanitarian aid that was given to Palestine when approximately 70% of their water was classified as unsanitary, and

AFFIRMING that the reports of an independent U.N. Humans Rights Experts which called upon Member States to recognize “the Reality of Palestinian Statehood” and urged Israel to listen to the demand of millions of people who have suffered through Israel’s occupation, and

BELIVING that a powerful, yet peaceful solution will be achieved in the near future if the United Nations Security Council and The League of Arab States work together, and

BEARING IN MIND that if Palestine is not granted statehood by the U.N. Security Council, it has been reported that Palestine will ask for “Enhanced Observer Status” which allows Palestine to join numerous United Nations Bodies Conventions, which could potentially build cases against Israel, and

APPRECIATING that organizations such as “The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People” which helps enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights to self-determination without external interference, national independence and sovereignty; and to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced, in order to help Palestine become and sovereign and independent state from Israel;

1) CALLS UPON Palestine to disband militias or militant groups that directly intend to attack Israel;

2) EMPHASIZES that a demilitarized safe zone which is enforced by U.N. Peace Keeping Forces be placed in between Palestine and Israel to alleviate any tension of Israeli forces entering Palestine;

3) RECOMENDS that Israel grant Palestine independence from its control;

4) URGES Palestine and Israel to continue peaceful negotiations before a vote is taken by the United Nations Security Council;

5) DEMANDS that Palestine vow not to infringe on Israel’s national security.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that after at least 60 years, intense struggle still plagues the already unstable region of the middle east, with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and

TAking NOTE that the British Mandate for Palestine left the region into two specific areas, Transjordan and Palestine, and

NOTING that after World War II, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Jews fled war torn Europe to the Middle East, the British government signed the Partition Plan for Palestine in 1947, and

MINDFUL that this plan led to the outright displacement, and eviction of hundreds of thousands of native Arabs from their homes and businesses in their native Palestine, and

AWARE that if this conflict does not come to a resolution in the near future, it will surely intensify, and thousands more innocent civilians, both Israeli and Palestine, alike, will perish;

1) INVITES delegates from both Israel and Palestine to engage in talks, to be held at a neutral location, with two moderators, one chosen by Palestine, and one chosen by Israel;

2) CALLS UPON a two-state solution, with mutually agreed upon and respected borders between the delegations of Israel and Palestine to be formed;

3) IMPLOR ES that the Palestinian’s right of return, to the land that was forcibly taken from them, be factored into the mutually respected borders;

4) SUGGESTS that, if needed, United Nations troops may be sent into the border regions, for a specified period of time, to help ensure the peaceful creation and maintenance of this border, until native forces are prepared to do so.
MINDFUL that the issue of Palestinian statehood has been a contentious topic for the international community since its emergence in 1948 and continues to be one still, and

DEEPLY DISTURBED by the wars and conflicts that have occurred because of it and by the thousands of resultant causalities, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that, according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), there are a total of 4,966,664 registered refugees as of January 1, 2001, and

ENDORsing past resolutions by the General Assembly, notably GA 3236, and those by the Security Council, especially SC 1397 and SC 446, as well as the Quartet’s Road Map, and

AWARE that the key issues of the topic involve the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, the city of Jerusalem, the Palestinian refugees, the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), and the water in the OPT;

1) SUPPORTS a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict which has arisen because of the issue of Palestinian statehood, urging member nations to do so as well;

2) CALLS UPON Israel and Palestine to begin renewed negotiations over territorial and other disputes, having representatives from a third party, either from an unbiased member nation or from the UN, present to facilitate communication;

3) AFFIRMS the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to self-determination without external influence, to national independence and sovereignty, and to return to their homes and property in accordance with GA 3236;

4) RECOMMENDS that the city of Jerusalem become an international zone to be controlled by the UN which would be supervised by an international committee consisting of at least the Quartet;

5) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the millions of registered refugees and to those not registered, asking member nations to support their right to return and to continue aiding them monetarily through the UNRWA and similar
organizations;

6) **DEMANDS** that Israel enforce a settlement freeze over Israeli settlements in the OPT and that it starts to have Israelis in those settlements withdraw from them, considering that SC 446 deemed said Israeli settlements to have no legal validity;

7) **DEPLORES** Israel’s means of obtaining water from sources in the OPT which has deprived the Palestinian people of water;

8) **APPLAUDS** Palestine’s recent initiative to become recognized as a state and to become a full member of the UN.
NOTES with concern the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, that has caused increased bloodshed, and

AWARE of the previous efforts to resolve the conflict through negotiations have failed, and

GRIEVED that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has remained unresolved for far too long, in spite previous regional and international efforts, and

APPRECIATES the fact that the current situation is unsustainable, and

ENDORSES a two state solution where, Israel and Palestine, live peacefully side by side as, as envisioned in Security Council resolution 1860, and

COGNIZANT that the aspirations of the Palestinian people to be granted statehood cannot be delayed much longer;

1) CALLS UPON both the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority to institute a immediate cease fire;

2) EMPHASIZES the importance for the Israeli and Palestinian leaders to resume negotiations (in good faith) without further delay to prevent further violence and bloodshed;

3) DEMANDS a complete freeze on all settlement activity that impedes negotiations and undermines security;

4) DEPLORES the actions brought by this conflict on the innocent Palestinian and Israeli children, women and civilians;

5) SUPPORTS all efforts aimed at the creation of a comprehensive peace plan in the Middle East.
WELCOMING the 189 nations that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and

ALARMD that certain nations which currently possess nuclear weapons have still not signed
the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and

BEARING IN MIND that the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), which
works to improve global capacity to increase nuclear proliferation, and respond to nuclear
detonation, has been joined by 82 nations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the ownership and threat of use of nuclear weapons
undermines the security of all nations, and

1) EXPRESS THE HOPE that all nations will sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
by the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit;

2) URGES that negotiations begin immediately on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
(FMCT), which would ban the production of materials used to create new nuclear
weapons.
Acknowledging the fact of widespread nuclear arms and technology that continues to grow, and

Applauded that third world countries are developing their own arms and technology in "unstable regions" which could bring about an end to not only them but neighboring countries, and

Acknowledging the countries that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty "NNPT", and joined the International Atomic Energy Agency "IAEA" and have taken safe guards against and for nuclear weapons and technology, and

Disgusted at the unsanctioned nuclear activity in the Middle East and Africa, and the possibility of nuclear arms in terrorists' hands, and

Enraged at the small effort brought forth by other countries to stop such possible destruction, and

Sickened at the nuclear stock pile that countries have that is deteriorating into time, such nuclear arms and technology ranging from the late forties to the early eighties, and

Pleased that major world countries such as the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Japan, China, and the Russian Federation are willing and trying to stop such destruction;

1) **Calls upon** the United Nations and major world powers to propose stricter laws and sanctions against such nations that are underdeveloped and should not obtain nuclear technology;

2) **Recommends** creating a sub-committee or organization such as the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) or the Federal Service for Environmental, Technological, and Nuclear Oversight (Rostekhnadzor) that will at all time monitor world wide nuclear arms and technology and insure there is no misuse of such materials;

3) **Urges** countries to dismantle or sell their old deteriorating nuclear arms to the major powers to be taken care of, such as the Highly Enriched Uranium Purchase (HEU) Agreement between the Motherland and United States;

4) **Stresses** that nuclear weapons and technology is the deadliest problem in the world and should be taken care of immediately with caution;

5) **Welcomes** new nations and states that join the fight to remove such abominations.
REALIZING the complicated disputes regarding nuclear proliferation will be solved only
through continuous amendment and debate, and

CONVINCED that solutions to crises regarding nuclear proliferation will result only from
mediated negotiation and meditation engaging all parties involved in the dispute, and

RECALLING the numerous accomplishments of many previously passed Security Council
resolutions on the topic, including resolution 1929, which reviews several possible negotiable
modes of action regarding United Nations member states involved in the possible production or
distribution of nuclear armaments, and

OBSERVING that the control of nuclear armaments will involve the cooperation of committees
within the Security Council, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee guided by Security
Council resolutions 1373 and 1624, 1540 Committee as established by resolution 1540, and the
Sanctions Committee and Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions as guided by Chapter
VII of the United Nations Charter, and

UNDERSTANDING the most lasting and successful solutions to conflicts regarding nuclear
proliferation to be the product of continued mediated debate, as opposed to intervention on the
part of the United Nations or other Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO's);

1) SUPPORTS the establishment of a working group within the United Nations
Security Council dedicated to the continued mediation and discussion for nation-
states facing specific issues regarding nuclear proliferation;

2) URGES member states of the United Nations to consider mediated discussion as
the main mechanism for development of solutions to the problems of nuclear
proliferation, and to rely on the use of economic sanctions as only a final solution
among a multitude of possible responses;

3) REAFFIRMS that previously established Security Council resolutions, working
groups, and committees will play a critical role in the development of solutions to
the problems of nuclear proliferation;

4) PROPOSES that the topic of nuclear proliferation remain open to constant debate
within the Security Council to continuously provide new solutions to the
constantly evolving disputes surrounding nuclear proliferation.
Emphasizing the fact that nuclear weapons are becoming more and more advanced and going out to third world countries or different types of terrorist groups that can try to start conflicts with other countries, and

Stressing the fact that many of these known groups would still control these weapons it would still be helpful to stop them from using them for disastrous uses, and

Affirming the fact that many countries that have signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and still have weapons alarms Austria that many countries would still sign this treaty, and

1. Stresses the fact that the United nations should do more to stop countries from creating nuclear weapons and using them for mass destruction;

2. Promotes that more countries start to create some type of group to try and stop people from using these weapons;

3. Suggest that the United Nations starts to create sanctions to stop all of the nuclear weapons trades.
Recognizing Iran’s recent attempts at transparency and cooperation in the last IAEA inspection, yet

Aware of both the IAEA’s and the UN’s dissatisfaction with Iran’s previous cooperation
difficulties, and Iran’s history in clandestine nuclear affairs, and

Concerned that Iran has yet to fully comply to the UN Security Council Resolution 1696, which
stated that Iran must suspend all further enrichment-related and reprocessing activities until full
compliance to the IAEA’s Board of Governor’s requirement was granted, and

Understanding that Iran, for a multitude of reasons, feels that they are not a noncompliant
nation, as the term “noncompliant” is too loosely defined by the IAEA to strictly adhere to their
position, and

Noting with concern the vast presence of nuclear technology within Iran, some of which
include high voltage firing mechanisms, instrumentation for long-distance explosives, and advanced
technology used for enriching uranium, and

Realizing that the quantity in which these items were found not only far surpass the required
amount for nuclear fuel, but in fact reaches the grade required to produce the fissile core of a nuclear
warhead, and

Fearing that previous Security Council efforts, which include multiple sanctions, have been
largely unsuccessful, the United States,

1) Urges all member nations to recognize that, at the moment, Iran is an unstable,
noncompliant nation that should not attain nuclear capability, and that a world in which a
nuclear Iran exists would be largely threatening and unstable, and

2) Commends the efforts of the UN Security Council to curb Iran’s nuclear capability, but
urges it to realize that these efforts have not sufficiently aided the situation, and

3) Requests that all member nations adhere to further, stricter sanctions implemented against
Tehran, in order to quicken the process of Iran’s diplomatic compliance, and

4) Extend diplomatic relations to Iran and aid in their entirely compliant and legal
advancement of clean nuclear energy, under strict IAEA observation, if they comply to
UN Security Council resolution 1696 and any further IAEA regulations that are deemed
necessary before