1. Regime Change in the Middle East and North Africa
2. Palestinian Statehood
3. Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime
4. Crisis Issues
RECOGNIZING the escalation of humanitarian violations against the Syrian people, and

APPRECIATING the attempts of the Arab League in finding a peaceful, democratic solution to the problem and hoping that they continue their efforts, yet

AWARE that both the United Nations Human Rights Officials and the Secretary-General call for the immediate attention and authority of the Security Council, and

STRESSING the fact that the longer the Security Council remains divided and inactive on the issue, the more formidable and intricate the issue becomes, and the longer the Syrian people have to suffer, and

DEPLORING all and any violence associated with the events in Syria;

1) ADOPTS the ideas presented in the current Arab League draft that calls for “a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, plural political system” and supports the efforts of the Arab League;

2) CALLS UPON the Syrian government and the opposition forces to immediately cease violence and withdraw all troops from cities and towns

3) URGES the formation of an interim, unbiased committee that would
   a) monitor the movements of the Syrian governmental forces and the opposition forces
   b) assure the protection of Syria’s sovereignty
   c) lead negotiations between the League of Arab States and the Syrian government
   d) serve as a diplomatic correspondent between the United Nations and Syria, including opposition forces, exile government, and current President Bashar al-Assad

4) AUTHORIZES the use of sanctions if the Syrian government continues to take inhumane force upon its citizens.
EXPRSSING ITS APPRECIATION that after decades of living under tyrannical dictatorial rule by corrupt politicians, creating the illusion of people’s democracy, the oppressed people of the Middle East and North Africa have finally risen up and have or currently are attempting to overthrow these corrupt plutocrats, and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that these uprisings will lead to the will of the people being heard, and in effect, governments run by and for the people will be instituted, and

KEEPING IN MIND that these uprisings are resulting in much violence and that many innocent people are dying, and

EMPHASIZING the need for interventions to provide stability in the region;

1) STRONGLY CONDEMS the actions of these corrupt and abusive governments;

2) DEMANDS that the corrupt officials of these Middle Eastern and Northern African nations step down immediately to allow for the will of the people reign in the form of free democratic elections;

3) CALLS for an interim government to be put in place temporarily so that free and fair elections can be held;

4) REQUESTS that the rebels disarm, once this interim government is in place, so that peaceful democratic elections can be held;

5) SUGGESTS that United Nation peacekeeping forces be sent into the region to aid to the peaceful disarmament of the rebels so peaceful elections can take place;

6) FURTHER REQUESTS that the United Nations will support the people and their choice of government regardless of ideology as to allow for a more stable region and more peaceful diplomacy;
Taking into account the political climate in the Middle East and North Africa, and

Taking note of the new governments in Egypt and Libya which are experiencing turmoil and uncertainty as they navigate their way towards a peaceful government, and

Emphasizing the effects of social media on organized protests and revolutions. And

Endorsing the power of the people to resist corruption and fight for their natural human rights which cannot be denied, and

Acknowledges that military struggles can erupt from these protests and that these protests must strive to remain entirely peaceful to ensure support from the United Nations and other nations, and

Draws attention to the dangers of protesting against the government in many countries where rights are limited and there is unrest, and

Cognizant that all humans should be given certain rights and privileges which lead to satisfaction and peaceful living;

1) Invites all people to work for peaceful means of getting the rights and demands that they feel are necessary;

2) Suggests that the United Nations peacekeeping efforts be used to protect peaceful protesters who are being persecuted by their governments’;

3) Welcomes any non-military aid to countries that are experiencing strife or warfare in order to keep the people safe and allow them to resume their lives;

4) Condemns terrorists who use these uprisings as a front for their attacks and recruitment;

5) Reiterates that all humans have a right to live free and they have a right to peaceful protests in order to achieve that goal.
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 COGNITIVE of the fact that the oppressed Palestinian people cry out against the injustice of being denied statehood by those capable of granting it, and

DECLARING 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.
MINDFUL that Palestine submitted a bid to the United Nations (U.N.) to be granted Full Member Status to the Security Council on September 21st, 2011, and

ALARMED at the fact that outrage and violence 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 U.N. Human Rights Experts 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

BELIEVING 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

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 rights to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty; and to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced, in order to help Palestine become a sovereign state from Israel, without external interference

1) CALLS UPON Palestine to disband its militants in areas of expected attacks upon Israel;

2) EMPHASIZES that a demilitarized safe zone be placed in between Palestine and Israel to alleviate any tension of Israeli forces entering Palestine,

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

4) URGES the U.N. Security Council to not vote on Palestine receiving statehood until the issue is solved between Israel and Palestine;

5) DEMANDS that Palestine vow not to infringe on Israel’s national security.
Expressing deep concern that after years of conflict and general disagreement, the people of Palestine have yet to feel the comfort of a place to call home, and

Grieved that Palestinian people are given no alternative but to live in the squalor of refugee camps and settlements, where they have no political voice and no alternative, and

Conscious that the only solution involves the development of two separate states, and that peace can only be achieved through the use of negotiation and open conversation, and

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

Recognizing that no agreement can be reached immediately, and progress cannot be made hastily, and

1) Recommends that Palestine be upgraded from Observer Entity to a Non-Member State, assuring both parties of inevitable progress toward an individual state;

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

3) Urges that more realistic, progressive timelines and deadlines are essential to an amiable solution, and suggests that in one year there be a plan or agreement on the state of Palestine;

4) Urges both the Israeli and Palestinian parties to remain steadfast in the process of progress through negotiation, and not to hinder or hasten the delicate process of building a nation.

5) Expresses its conviction that a two state solution will be agreed upon, one that both parties are contented with, and one that provides a hope for people in need of a place to call their home.
ALARMED by the continued turmoil between the nation of Israel and the Palestinian territory, and

GRIEVED by the continued deaths of both Israelis and Palestinians, being that some estimates predict over 150,000 people have died so far, and

COGNIZANT that the states of both Israel and Palestine were created by the United Nations under General Assembly Resolution 181 and as such the United Nations has a duty to uphold peace, and

TAKING NOTE that as of January 2012, 129 nations recognize Palestine as an independent state;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the rights of both the Palestinian and Israeli people to exist in a distinct nation, as originally called for by the United Nations;

2) DEPLORES any continued violence initiated by either side;

3) DEMANDS an immediate cessation of all hostilities by all combatants;

4) REQUESTS the admittance of Palestine, under the governance of the Palestinian National Authority, as a full member nation of the United Nations with all adherent rights and privileges granted thereby.
REALIZING that the area known as Palestine is the ancestral home for religions such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that in 1948, the purported State of Israel was created by western governments and in the process, displaced the entire Palestinian nation, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the many wars fought over Palestinian Independence, and

DENOUNCING the terrorist attacks caused by groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah, and

FULLY AWARE of the demands of the native Palestinians and the oppression they have suffered, and

HAVING STUDIED past resolutions calling for statehood and;

1) AFFIRMS the United Nation’s responsibility to prevent conflict;

2) ENCOURAGES nations to establish diplomatic relations with the State of Palestine;

3) CALLS UPON the purported State of Israel to halt incursions into sovereign Palestinian and Lebanese Territory;

4) DEPLORES attempts to sabotage peace in the region;

5) RECOMMENDS that the UN follow the example of UNESCO and recognize Palestine as a full member state of the UN;

6) SEEKS a peaceful situation to this matter;

7) DECIDES to remain actively seized of the matter.
AWARE of the prominent issues of the division of land between Palestine and Israel, and

RECOGNIZING Palestine's desire to become a sovereign nation and to become independent, and

CONSCIOUS of the efforts already taken to solve the differences between the countries and end the conflict in the Middle East, and

RECOGNIZING the efforts taken during the Camp David Peace Talks of 2000, and

ENDORSENG talks resuming between Israel and Palestine to end the conflict in the Middle East, and

EMPHASIZING the need to end the violence and end the murders of innocent civilians, and

COGNIZANT that there are no immediate solutions, but encouraging both Palestine and Israel take initiative and take the steps to becoming nations that can peacefully live side by side;

1) URGES Palestine and Israel to continue peace talks in good faith and as soon as practicable;

2) SUGGESTS Israel grant Palestine statehood, but only if Palestine agrees to not infringe on the national security of Israel after the statehood is granted;

3) INSTRUCTS Israel to abandon all Palestinian territories effective immediately following the conclusion of the aforementioned peace talks;

4) CALLS UPON member nations to consider granting Palestine permanent statehood;

5) DECLARES that the blockade on the Gaza Strip be removed so that humanitarian efforts be restored;

6) REITERATES the need for all member nations to provide support and aid in a solution;

7) REQUESTS that member nations take all necessary steps to prevent further conflict and offer solutions to current conflicts while encouraging the renewal of two party talks.
Determined to find a solution to present tensions and past conflicts, concerning the Palestinian Territories currently overseen by the Nation of Israel, and

Aware of past attempts at a two-state solution, which have failed in one way or another, and

Realizing the split of the Fatah governing body in the West Bank and the Hamas organization governing the Gaza Strip, and

Taking note of the acceptance of a Palestinian delegation into the body of the UNESCO, showing the increase of recognition to this gap, and

Confident that a solution to the recognition of Palestine will occur,

1. Calls upon the leaders of Hamas and Fatah to meet at a neutral location to discuss a plan for a joint call for statehood;

2. Invites a unified Palestinian delegation, as well as delegations from Israel, the United Nations, Arab League, United States, European Union, and Russian Federation to a summit in Doha, Qatar to be held in hopes of negotiating a settlement;

3. Suggests that Israeli forces immediately withdraw their blockade of the Gaza Strip to allow for supplies to enter the area;

4. Requests that Israel fully recognizes its neighboring states and other Islamic nations that do not currently recognize Israel;

5. Urges Islamic nations that Israel will come to recognize to fully recognize the Nation of Israel;

6. Appeals for a demilitarized Palestinian border, and Jerusalem to be placed under international control as a free city, and acceptance of the 1967 peace lines as the borders for the future state.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the current humanitarian situation in the Palestinian territories is very difficult and unendurable for the Palestinian people, and

AFFIRMING the right of the Palestinian people to have their own country, and

REFERRING to the fact that Israel is constantly ignoring this right by building settlements in territories originally granted to Palestine by the United Nations such as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and thus violating international law and humiliating the Palestinian people, and

BELIEVING that a two-state solution is vital to a lasting peace between the Palestinian and Israeli people, prosperity in this region, and a strong and safe Middle East, and

BEARING IN MIND that a safe and stable Middle East is crucial to world peace;

1. DEMANDS the Israeli government to stop the construction of illegal settlements in the West Bank as well as in the Gaza Strip;

2. DIRECTS the Israeli government to withdraw their people from the occupied land and to leave all their settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by 2015;

3. CALLS UPON the United Nations to send a special delegation to Israel that assists, helps, and supervises the resettlement of the Israeli people in the previously mentioned land;

4. REQUESTS due to the possibility of conflicts about the city of Jerusalem, that the whole city becomes an international zone controlled by forces of the United Nations.
NOTING that after the signing United Nations General Resolution 181, The Partition Plan for Palestine in 1948, violent conflict over who has rights to the region has plagued the area, and

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION that the nations of the world tried to find a proactive solution to deal with the problems of millions of displaced European Jews after the destruction of WWII, but

REALIZING that while this solution had good intentions, it was ill-advised and only replaced an old problem of displacement with a new one, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the displacement of anywhere from 850,000 to one million native born Palestinians for the creation of an exclusively Jewish state, on their homeland is not a proper solution, nor does it achieve anything positive for the world community, and

NOTING that if a positive, peaceful solution is to be created, it must consider and actively try to accommodate the wishes of the Palestinian and Israeli people;

1) CALLS UPON Palestinian and Israeli delegations to send representatives to a mutually agreed upon neutral location to ensure that the best conditions for healthy positive negotiations can occur;

2) SUPPORTS whatever decision comes from the delegation, however believes that the two-state solution is the most achievable and will result in the least amount of conflict for the region and the people;

3) ENDORSES the Palestinian’s right of return to their original land;

4) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that whatever the decision made by the representatives from the noted delegation reaches, that the international community will acknowledge that as sovereign people, the Israeli and Palestinian people have a right to national self determination;

5) FURTHER REQUESTS that United Nations’ troops be called in if needed to help assist in any way possible, based on the decision made by the joint talks held by representatives from the Palestinian and Israeli delegations.
Bearing in mind the achievements of existing bodies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which works to provide accurate and transparent data regarding global crime and drug use, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which serves as a focused collection of United Nations working groups actively seeking to solve problems regarding global organized crime, and

Realizing that further action is necessary on the part of the United Nations that will be required to encourage nation-states to implement information made available by the aforementioned parties and other researching bodies when creating and reviewing governing policies, and

Conscious that, specifically in nation-states operating with contested or nonexistent judicial systems, alleged criminals are often treated unjustly, leading to the unfair or non-existent trial of such alleged criminals or the possible conviction of innocent persons, and

Taking into account that the most pressing challenges related to organized crime may generally be organized under the categories of human trafficking, violence, contraband, counterfeiting, and money laundering, and that many of these crimes are often committed with relation to illicit drug trade and consumption, and

Believing that the solutions to the aforementioned challenges lie not only in aiding the plight of victims, but in addressing the subtle socio-economic effects of organized crime, and

Recognizing that effective solutions to the challenges of combatting organized crime require close work with local authorities to establish region-specific goals, and that an arbitrary system of action is simply ineffective;

1) Notes with approval the aforementioned efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

2) Requests the creation or redirection of existing Non-Governmental Organizations working towards successful liaison programs between specific nation-state intelligence and local law enforcement agencies facing the challenges resulting from organized crime;

3) Instructs the United Nations to further support judicial review of working groups seeking to aid in the justification of legal proceedings around the world;

4) Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Subject: DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME
Sponsored By: AUSTRIA
Submitted To: SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Aware that Austria is a primary drug trafficking center for central Europe we feel that the United Nations should come up with stricter laws on drug trafficking, and,

2. Acknowledging that there are already laws in place to stop this we feel that there is not enough punishment handed out to the people that are caught in the act of drug trafficking and in organized crime, and,

3. Considering the fact that there are many people who are out there who are doing these illegal activity Austria also would like to point out that there is not enough funding or personnel to help to stop these illegal activity, and

1) Calls upon the united nations to help create stricter laws to combat illegal drug trade and organized crime;

2) Stresses that member nations help to ratify these laws into their country;

3) Recommends that the united nations and other countries help to raise funds to get more personnel and to help to stop drug trafficking.
NOTING WITH CONCERN that according to the World Drug Report 2011, produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, between 149 and 272 million people used some type of illicit substance in the year 2009, and

FURTHER NOTING that approximately 6000 metric tons of cannabis was seized by member nations in 2010 and that approximately 400 metric tons of heroin were also produced in 2010, and

ENCOURAGED that land used for opium production is estimated to be currently 195,750 hectares, or roughly a decrease of 12% since 2000, and that the area under coca production has also fallen by almost 33% since 2000 to 149,100 hectares, and

BEARING IN MIND that many organized crime groups are primarily funded through drug trafficking and that drug trafficking leads some organized crime groups to expand into human and weapons trafficking, and

ENDOR싱 the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) first adopted by the General Assembly on 15 November 2000 in the form of resolution 55/25, and

AWARE that the CTOC assists nations in setting up the legal framework for criminal offences and extradition and that the CTOC also provides assistance to signatory nations in order to strengthen the training of national law enforcement officials and to provide for mutual enforcement assistance, and

REITERATING that drug trafficking not only leads to other forms of illicit trafficking but also serves as the most important means by which organized crime units acquire funding;

1) INVITES all nations to sign and ratify the CTOC as soon as possible and also to attend the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto to be held in Vienna in October 2012;

2) SUPPORTS the strengthening of anti-trafficking laws in member nations in order to slow the spread of both drug trafficking and organized crime.
GRIEVED that, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) drug-related violence has claimed the lives of more than 40,000 in Mexico and more than 100,000 worldwide since 2000, and

COGNIZANT that the RAND Drug Policy Research Center’s 1994 study of cocaine usage determined that the most efficient method for combating drug trafficking is to reduce the demand for controlled substances through greater allocation of funds and public attention to treatment and rehabilitation of drug users and addicts, and

AWARE that the United States Department of Justice, the International Criminal Court, and the UNODC consider organized crime as a result of drug trafficking to be the greatest criminal threat in the world, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that the UNODC is an extrabudgetary agency, and

UNDERSTANDING that the Security Council has the jurisdiction to take action on any issues that endanger international peace and security, and

BEARING IN MIND that all states, including non-UN member states, have a stake in curbing drug trafficking and usage;

1) ENCOURAGES member states to allocate greater portions of their anti-drug funds to treatment and rehabilitation efforts of drug users;

2) SUGGESTS that the General Assembly move the UNODC from extrabudgetary status to regular budgetary status in order to ensure that the agency has enough funding to carry out its designated functions;

3) INSTRUCTS member states to welcome the presence of and work with the UN Border Liaison Office (BLO) and the UN Anti-Organized Crime and Law Enforcement Unit in order to develop superior drug interdiction strategies, utilize more advanced drug interdiction equipment, and benefit from the combined resources of both agencies;

4) RECOMMENDS that member states which wish to reduce corruption or inefficiency within their police forces participate in the UN Police Unit (UNPOL) program that will provide the states in question with police advisers and training at no additional cost.