



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Submitted To: First Disarmament
Topic: Promoting Cybersecurity to
Submitted By: Commonwealth of Australia**

1 RECOGNIZING reports made by the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and the Open-
2 Ended Working Group (OEWG) focused on responsible use of communication and information
3 technologies regarding international security, and
4

5 NOTING that nations have become more reliant on technology for civilian and governmental
6 infrastructure, and
7

8 ALARMED by the growing threat of malicious actions targeting critical civilian infrastructure
9 such as power grids, health systems, and water supplies, and
10

11 RECOGNIZING that the digital divide causes developing nations to be more vulnerable to
12 cyber-attacks, which in turn affects international peace and security;
13

- 14 1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member States to adopt and promote responsible
15 cyberspace behavior as recommended by the UN GGE and OEWG;
16
- 17 2) DEPLORES any cyber operations targeted towards critical civilian infrastructure
18 including, but not limited to energy, health, financial, and electoral systems;
19
- 20 3) REQUESTS continuation of multilateral dialogue within relevant UN forums to
21 strengthen governance of cyberspace, while respecting the sovereignty of states.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Cybersecurity and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Sponsored By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **Concerned** over the risk that insufficient Cybersecurity poses to UK citizens and businesses,
2 as a record 204 nationally significant cyber attacks occurred, up 77% from the previous year
3 as of September, one estimated to cost an estimated £1.9bn, and one significantly
4 incumbering hospital operations for 11,000 people, and
5

6 **Recognizing** that weak cybersecurity leads to weaker national security due to the fact that
7 many of the same technologies used in consumer products are also used in Government, and
8 those technologies aren't always secure, leading to vulnerabilities, and
9

10 **Aware** of growing action to prevent cybersecurity and crime, like the 2014 UN plan, in which
11 UN entities agreed to be better prepared to cooperate on action countering, and
12

13 **Recognizing** UN offices like the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, which has aimed to, and
14 successfully added to the ability of Member States and organizations to counter cyberattacks;
15

16 1.) **Requests** member countries gradually increase economic sanctions and or diplomatic
17 punishments on countries that, with reasonable evidence, have caused and are causing
18 criminal cyberbehavior, in proportion to the severity and amount of damage done,
19 updated twice a year,
20

21 2.) **Calls upon** tech companies, especially ones contracted by governments, through laws
22 and agreements with those companies regarding cybersecurity, to implement well
23 planned and effective security measures, intended to prevent exploits from occurring,
24

25 3.) **Notes with interest**, government cooperation through an independent cybersecurity
26 committee/department with private companies that intends to provide support and
27 resources for those companies, in such a way that member countries will not have
28 influence over the committee, so as to protect the rights of people, and to increase the
29 privacy and importance of citizen's information,
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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Cyber Security and Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Sponsored By: Republic of Ireland

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 RECOGNIZING that any person/group of people is at risk of cyber attacks if internet
2 access is available, and
3

4 REALIZING that hackers are targeting critical infrastructure to collect information
5 and gain access to industrial control systems in the energy, nuclear, water, aviation,
6 and critical manufacturing sectors, cybercrime damages are likely to exceed \$6 trillion
7 every year, and
8

9 HAVING CONSIDERED previous cyber attacks have involved impacting the
10 websites of major airports in North America and caused many delays and caused
11 significant damage, and
12

13 ALARMED that hackers can cause millions of dollars in destruction to property and
14 can also ransom important information from private companies, and
15

16 APPRECIATING the United Nations for showing such deep concern about cyber
17 security and founding the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to
18 fight this threat;
19

- 20 1) REQUESTS the United Nations to create an AI, safety measures are over seen
21 by the UN or security council nations to help detect and combat Cyber attacks
22 on personal and public devices;
23
- 24 2) RECOMMENDS nations to create cyber departments, funding will come from
25 the UN for developing nations if not already done so to help protect their
26 country and people from cyberattacks;
27
- 28 3) RECOMMENDS nations to put heavy fines on any caught hackers no matter
29 their intent, we request these fines be enforced by all nations in the UN.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A4

Submitted to: First Disarmament

Topic: Cybersecurity and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Submitted by: The Russian Federation

1 **REAFFIRMING** the foundational principle of State sovereignty, which includes a State's jurisdiction
2 over Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) infrastructure within its territory, and
3

4 **AWARE** that cyberattacks and cyberwarfare are not limited to traditional, technical attacks, but also
5 include the use of ICTs to foment unrest, broadly affect public or governmental opinion, and conduct
6 campaigns which undermine the political, social, and economic stability of a State, and
7

8 **ACKNOWLEDGING** that these tactics, together with technical cyberwarfare, create a constant
9 "Information Confrontation (IC)" between all states, perpetuated by government actions and, requiring
10 multilateral Information Security, and
11

12 **RECOGNIZING** the tireless and successful efforts made to democratize discussions of cybersecurity,
13 beginning with the exclusive, biased, and limited format of the Group of Governmental Experts on
14 Cybersecurity and continuing this year with the conclusion of our Open-Ended Working Group and the
15 establishment of the inclusive and democratic Global Mechanism on developments in the field of ICTs in
16 the context of international security and advancing responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs, and
17

18 **EMPHASIZING**, however, that a democratic forum for discussion of IC is insufficient without a
19 mandate and a worldwide, binding, and actionable instrument to fairly govern the use of IC, this need
20 being fueled by IC's globalized and anonymous nature, and
21

22 **HAVING EXAMINED** the adopted United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, which is a clear
23 victory for global cybersecurity but remains insufficient when confronted with the broader need for
24 Information Security, and
25

26 **REITERATING** the urgent and growing demand for global, multilateral legislation to govern IC
27 between states in a dynamic and developing environment;
28

- 29 1.) **CALLS UPON** all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and
30 political independence of other States in the information space;
31
- 32 2.) **INSTRUCTS** the Global Mechanism on developments in the field of ICTs in the context of
33 international security and advancing responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs to
34 produce a thorough report on the holistic IC strategy, including its implementation
35 worldwide, past effects, and potential for global harm;
36
- 37 3.) **REQUESTS** that the Secretary-General establish formal, state-led proceedings to voluntarily
38 share substantiated, evidence-based events affecting the entire IC space, with the aim of
39 building trust and preventing miscalculations between members;
40
- 41 4.) **DECIDES**, as its chief mandate, to task the Global Mechanism, being the principal
42 democratic forum within the IC space, with beginning the intergovernmental democratic
43 elaboration of a new, universal, legally binding instrument to complement the UN
44 Convention against Cybercrime and regulate IC as a strategy worldwide.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A5

Subject: Cybersecurity and the prevention of cyber warfare

Sponsored By: Kuwait

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

- 1 Concerned about growing cyber attacks that threaten the safety and national security,
- 2
- 3 Recognizing that all nations have to work together to put a stop to cyber warfare,
- 4
- 5 1. Encourages a lot stronger national cybersecurity systems,
- 6
- 7 2. Supports sharing information on cyber threats between other countries,
- 8
- 9 3. Calls for UN rules to prevent attacks on civilian stuff,
- 10
- 11 4. Asks developed nations to help others improve cybersecurity defense,
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Subject: Cyber Security and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Sponsored By: Republic of Cuba

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

- 1 **CONCERNED** that terror groups or unchecked non- United Nation governments use cyber
- 2 warfare to hinder the economy or every day life in a country, and that attacks such as the
- 3 WannaCry ransomware attack affected places of healthcare such as the Uk's National Health
- 4 service and,
- 5
- 6 **ACKNOWLEDGES** that United nations states may use cyber warfare as a defensive measure
- 7 such as Ukraine in its current conflict against their enemy's intelligence and technology and,
- 8
- 9 **EMPHASIZING** that action be taken to control cyber warfare to only be used in defensive
- 10 measures by countries in the United Nations that are well- developed, and that they are trusted
- 11 to not use them with malicious intent like endangering innocent civilian lives;
- 12
- 13 1) **STRESSES** the importance to control cyber attacks by increasing surveillance,
- 14 security, and protection of key assets and;
- 15
- 16 2) **ENCOURAGES** other UN member states to protect their own civilians from cyber
- 17 attacks by increasing spending, and also protecting other allied nations from said
- 18 attacks;
- 19
- 20 3) **SUGGESTS** the UN to take cyber attacks as serious threats to the structure of a nation
- 21 and that any cyber attack that has been done without justification be considered an act
- 22 of cyber terrorism and, therefore, prevented.
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A7

McKendree Invitational MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Cyber Security and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Submitted By: Federative Republic of Brazil

1 NOTING that in 2015 the UN came together to pass Resolution 70/237, which officially recognized
2 cyber warfare techniques as a serious threat to global security, and stressed the need for cooperation
3 between cyber organizations to keep the world safer and to prevent cyber attacks.

4 ACKNOWLEDGING reports by the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE) on
5 new and emerging cyber warfare tactics, which could cause harm if used improperly, that highlight
6 the risks of cyber warfare escalating into armed conflict,
7

8 DEEPLY CONCERNED by recent cyber-attacks, such as the 2017 WannaCry ransomware attack
9 and the 2020 SolarWinds hack, which have shown the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the
10 potential for significant harm to civilian populations,
11

12 1.) CALLS upon member states to develop and institutionalize cyber-attack defensive
13 strategies that properly align with international law, especially the principles of
14 sovereignty and non-intervention in order to prevent cyber-attacks that could be seen as
15 an act of war;
16

17 2.) ENCOURAGES the establishment of an international treaty under the UN's favor
18 that is aimed at the complete ban of the development, stockpiling, and use of offensive
19 cyber weapons targeting civilian infrastructure, modeled after existing arms control
20 agreements such as the Chemical Weapons Convention;
21

22 3.) SUPPORTS the creation of a UN Cyber Disarmament Body that is tasked with
23 monitoring and investigating allegations of cyber aggression between states, and helping
24 to support transparency between states in times of tension caused by cyber aggression to
25 build mutual trust and reduce the risk of conflict escalation;
26

27 4.) URGES member states to cooperate in sharing threat intelligence, best practices, and
28 technical aid, particularly to support developing countries in strengthening their cyber
29 security capabilities and preventing exploitation by malicious actors;
30

31 5.) REQUESTS that any state member of the UN who thinks that they are a direct victim
32 of cyber aggression come to the UN before retaliating with any military, cyber, or civilian
33 attacks to ensure a peaceful and non-violent solution to the problem.
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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A8

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament
Topic: Cybersecurity and Prevention of Cyber Warfare
Submitted By: Kingdom of Thailand

- 1 TAKING NOTE that the advancement in technology leads to an increased threat of cyber-attacks
2 and cyber warfare, and
3
4 AWARE of the large increase of cyber-attacks in conflicts throughout recent years, and
5
6 Recognizing the past actions of the UN with recognizing cyber-attacks and the use of
7 cyber warfare is an urgent problem that needs to be addressed and regulated, and
8
9 Emphasizing how critically important it is to prevent such attacks from happening, seeing need
10 to ban cyber-attacks on other nations, and
11
12 Concerned with the lack of global acknowledgement and agreements on cyber warfare
13 Allowing actors to exploit the system and worsen conflicts;
14
15 1) STRESSES the importance of new restrictions and bans on use of cyber-attacks in
16 warfare;
17
18 2) URGES the signing of treaties that ban the use of cyber-attacks in all global conflicts;
19
20 3) DEMANDS that if bans are to be placed on cyber warfare, they include clear
21 banned usage against civilian populations, humanitarian organizations, or critical
22 infrastructure, following the International Humanitarian Law and UN Charter;
23
24 4) WELCOMES any sanctions or penalties for disregarding regulations placed, such as
25 sanctions on trade and the placement of tariffs on imports.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A9

Subject: Cybersecurity and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Submitted To: First Disarmament

1 HAVING CONSIDERED that artificial intelligence is growing more capable every day,
2 cyberwarfare has become a global concern in conflict, especially in a time of increasing
3 conflict between nations, which makes countries vulnerable to cyber attacks;
4

5 1) DRAWS ATTENTION for the need for tighter security regarding personal
6 information, which can be done by more secure password requirements for social
7 medias, and providing more funding in protection against bank cybersecurity attacks,
8 which can also be used for other international attacks, and the country of Afghanistan;
9

10 1) RECOGNIZES that cyberwarfare may be the future of conflict, which is why
11 countries can not be allowed to target civilian internet information, whether that is
12 leaking data from search engines, artificial intelligence sites, or social media profiles;
13 also including exchanging private information of civilians between other countries.
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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A10

Subject: Cybersecurity and the Prevention of Cyber Warfare

Sponsored By: Denmark

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 ALARMED by the fact that cyber crime damage world wide is projected to reach about \$10.5
2 to \$12 trillion in 2025 which is a comparable amount to major country's GDP such, and
3

4 AWARE of AI being used to increase cyber attacks, attacks on software supply chains
5 growing with 45% of global organizations predicted to withstand attacks, ransomware being
6 used against businesses had a 73% global increase in 2023, budgets for cybersecurity are not
7 big enough, and
8

9 CONSCIOUS of the fact that the UN has attempted to work against cyber crime by adopting
10 the Delhi Declaration in 2022 to prevent terrorists from using digital technologies against
11 other countries and have also released several initiatives to prevent cyber crime, and
12

13 HAVING EXAMINED what the UN has done to prevent cyber crime, there is a need for a
14 more significant cause to stop cyber crime and reduce national security threats as well as
15 small business and corporation threats;
16

- 17 1) SEEKING a raise in awareness of cyber crime and cyber warfare throughout
18 the UN and secure the concept of ending cyber crime before it is too late , and
19
- 20 2) KEEPING IN MIND that budget costs aren't high enough to cover cybersecurity,
21 make budget changes or laws to enforce budget changes, making more spending
22 possibilities for cybersecurity, and
23
- 24 3) ENDORISING more powerful AI to the countries (with laws endorsed to the AI
25 preventing it from being used efficiently while maintaining safety) to use against
26 cyber crime to ensure safety against other harmful AI and cyber attacks.
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B1

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Submitted By: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

NOTING the effects of Resolution 1540 adopted by the Security Council in 2004, which are that all UN members are to refrain from assisting non-state actors that attempt to develop, use, or distribute chemical, biological, and or nuclear weapons, and

APPRECIATING the efforts of Resolution 2117, which focused upon the dangers of light and small arms and weaponry, and the Arms Trade Treaty which seeks to eradicate the distribution and use of illicit weapons, and

RECOGNIZING the Convention of Certain Conventional Weapons which seeks to prohibit excessively injurious or indiscriminate weapons, and allowing for the negotiations of new protocols on new emerging weapons, UN Secretary-General António Guterres, who repeatedly called for the ban on autonomous weapon systems, and

1. STRONGLY URGES action on the front of illicit trafficking of firearms across national borders;
2. RECOMMENDS stricter regulation of firearms and selling of weapons to extremist groups in the Sahel region;
3. REQUESTS assistance in the protection of state military weapon stockpiles from extremist groups in the Sahel region;
4. DEMANDS the ban on the development and use of fully automated weapon systems, with regulations on the development and use of automated weapon systems.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B2

Submitted To: First Disarmament

Topic: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Submitted By: Hungary

ACCORDING to the United Nations, "conventional arms are weapons other than weapons of mass destruction" and one of the many conventional arms are guns, and

AWARE that gun violence causes 250,000+ deaths worldwide and that 71% of all global homicide involves guns, and

RECOGNIZING that guns do not have modern safety features, most guns have old safety systems and do not know who is wielding the weapon and why, while we cannot see what someone is thinking, we can figure out who is using the gun with modern technologies like biometrics and facial recognition, and

APPRECIATING the work done by companies such as Biofire who are creating guns that can only be unlocked by an authorized user, and Omnilert who are using artificial intelligence to detect gun owners, these innovations help save people by using updated technology, and

ADVOCATING for more countries to deploy biometric gun locks for any gun, as well as AI gun detection, because gun safety is very important to people and a deciding factor on whether people migrate, according to Bush University in the United States, "the study found that the crackdown... reduced the number of apprehensions/expulsions at the U.S. border by 45% to 67%" these safety measures can be used to keep your people from migrating

- 1) URGES the adoption of modern technologies to make high homicide counts a thing of the past;
- 2) PROMOTES more research to create better tech in gun detection and locks to insure safety;
- 3) SUGGESTS that the United Nations hold yearly meetings to discuss the measures that have been taken and new tech.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Sponsored By: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **ALARMED** that the use of technologies to enhance global arms control may dangerously
2 affect the future warfare in ways that could destabilize the current systems of government and
3 military forces, and

4
5 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that if there are unrecognizable technologies that could
6 potentially pose a threat to our own forces then it could cause us more harm than good, the
7 advance technology that we currently have is too unknown and quite frankly too advanced for
8 the knowledge we currently have about it, and

9
10 **RECOGNIZING** that almost 39% of artificial intelligence uses bias and when using Chatgpt
11 60% of the time their answers are incorrect, and

12
13 **UNDERSTANDING** that if the technology is too advanced that it could be harmful, artificial
14 intelligence could gain too much access to our systems and hurt us in the long run, we just do
15 not have the current understanding of the technology we are using to know that it is safe, and

16
17 1. **REQUESTS** that Sri Lanka's military and government use less modern day artificial
18 intelligence and less modern technology that we do not quite understand;

19
20 2. **URGES** Sri Lanka to take action as soon as we can so we know when we are exactly
21 out of this unknown danger, our countries safety is our priority and this may just be
22 our first step into a world of protection;

23
24 3. **CALLS UPON** all of the current and active members of the government and military
25 to use less technology and artificial intelligence, this will cause a huge impact on the
26 safety of the armed forces and the safety of the possibility of mistakes throughout the
27 whole force.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B4

Subject: Use of Emerging Technologies To Enhance Global Arms Control

Sponsored By: Egypt

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **With deep concern** in order for all nations protection, we need to be considerate about the
2 controlling and trafficking of gun violence, fully autonomous weapons pose a grave to
3 international peace, no trust is given to Egypt's people, we have little to no control over what
4 people do with autonomous weapons, and
5

6 **Taking into account** people who use the weapons in a harmful manner direct more towards
7 humanity, if satellite imagery can be put into action then we can detect on military facilities to
8 weapon transfers, if the military - grade weapon is not being put in the proper hands or being
9 taken with the right care then they could be transferred for into gangs, criminal organizations
10 or rebel actions in the region, and
11

12 **Keeping in mind** that Egypt is trying to prohibit all lethal weapons in their country. Egypt
13 stresses that AI enabled military systems must be subject to meaningful human control, legal
14 and ethical accountability. It argues that debating life or death decisions to machines is just
15 unethical and violets human law, and
16

17 **1) Stresses** the need to push drones and more security into the military to protect our
18 nation. The use of drones can enhance surveillance and deliver objects to and from military
19 bases;
20

21 **2) Having noticed** if more satellites be put into action them Egypt can detect transfers of
22 weapons. Also Egypt calls this act binding international instruments to prevent the placement
23 of any type of weapons in space;
24

25 **3) Encouraging strongly** to ban all lethal weapons. Civilians have strict gun control and
26 gun restrictions. Civilians have to have a licence if they want possession over a gun. Owning
27 guns like rifles and shotguns are prohibited, only handguns are allowed with a licence.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Sponsored By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 AWARE of the fact that weapons technology has advanced heavily in the last century and this
2 advancement has allowed certain nations to achieve a monopoly on advanced weapons which in
3 turn, allows them to impose restrictions for obtaining these weapons to any nation they please
4 simply because they obtained them first, and

5
6 CONCERNED about the globalist attitude that is threatening the most important thing to any and
7 all nations which is self sovereignty that includes the right to exist and govern without influence
8 from other nations, and

9
10 RECALLING that a core principal of the United Nations is equality which includes the
11 commitment to sovereign equality, self determination of peoples, and development and
12 cooperation among members, and

13
14 EXPRESSING CONCERN that if action is not taken to allow an equal chance to produce all
15 types of weapons that the world will continue to be influenced and subjugated by certain
16 superpowers that will undermine a state's sovereignty and ultimately lead to a globalist
17 government;

18
19 1) RECOMMENDS the United Nations adopt the principle of "equality among nations" on
20 the topic of weapons acquisition and cease the effort of using emerging technology to
21 restrict global arms trade to promote this idea and stop the creation of a globalist
22 government;

23
24 2) SUGGESTS the United Nations endorse a measure that allows all nations to cooperate
25 with one another to obtain any weapons they please in accordance with the Geneva
26 Convention to enhance the principle of "equality among nations" in regards to weapons:

27 a) CALLS FOR new technology that will allow for the creation of safe networks
28 where nations can share weapons technology freely without global monitoring so
29 that the monopoly on weapons can be broken;

30 b) INTRODUCES a new article that shall be added to the UN Charter that states,
31 "Any and all nations can obtain the weapons they deem essential to their own
32 defense and their sovereignty may not be violated in said pursuit;"

33 c) ADVISES that the Security Council investigate any nation attempting to interfere
34 with the development and trading of weapons along with the secure networks
35 nations may create in order to secure their information;

36
37 3) URGES all members of the United Nations to abide by the principles this organization is
38 built upon and that above all includes the right to govern without interference from other
39 nations and equality among nations which ought to include the right to where all nations
40 can obtain weapons they deem necessary so that they can protect themselves and break
41 the global monopoly on weapons that currently exists.

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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Sponsored By: Haiti

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **Determined** to extinct the violence exemplified by groups of people we the people of Haiti
2 intend to preserve all countries safety, and
3

4 **Endorsing** an embargo to protect the citizens leading to a reduction in the weaponry
5 expansion; and
6

7 **Acknowledging** the government is unable to predict the motives of the people committing
8 treason against the UN;
9

10 1.) **Requests** a prevention on the illegal imports of firearms into and out of the numerous
11 countries.
12

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14 2.) **Recommends** appealing a yearly embargo for the sake of UN would reduce the
15 amount of firearms.
16

17 a) Additional embargos can and will be put in place for all prevention of arms.
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21 3.) **Emphasizes** the violence exhibited from interpersonal gangs guides to be reduced for
22 all countries by any means necessary.
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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Use of Emerging Technologies to Enhance Global Arms Control

Sponsored By: Jamaica

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 BELIEVING that new technologies can greatly impact this world, helping to control nuclear
2 weapons and to keep nuclear artillery out of the hands of people who would use them
3 irrationally, and
4

5 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that new technologies can also lead to tools such as 3D
6 printers, which are being revolutionized all of the time, that could possibly be used in the
7 future to create a multitude of different arms that could poison the world, and
8

9 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the lives that are at risk if the world does not use all of its
10 available resources, such as growing technologies, to ensure that weapons do not torment the
11 lives of people anymore than they already do, and
12

13 REALIZING the capabilities certain technologies can have if they are not used in a
14 responsible manner to protect the world from weapons, and
15

16 BEARING IN MIND the problems that could arise if countries do not implement some sort
17 of advanced technology to control arms since certain evils may leap at the chance to
18 experiment with applications, such as AI, to serve their own agendas;
19

- 20 1) WELCOMES the use of AI to establish fire walls in cyber security to prevent global
21 conflicts;
22
- 23 2) RECOMMENDS that countries put limitations on certain 3D printers that could be
24 used to mass produce weapons of destruction in the possible future;
25
- 26 3) REQUESTS that nations be willing to subject their citizens to more elaborate
27 verification techniques to better protect information;
28
- 29 4) URGES the United Nations to sanction a summit dedicated to finding ways to limit
30 the global arms race with the use of growing technologies.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C1

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: Slovakia

Submitted To: First Disarmament

1 **AFFIRMING** that our country has a harsh ban on any anti-personnel land mines through the
2 OTTAWA Treaty (the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and
3 Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction) since 1999, this treaty that over
4 100 people have signed created a complete ban on land mines, Slovakia does not want any
5 usage or deaths caused from the use of any land mines or deadly explosives, and
6

7 **ALARMED BY** the use of land mines by any countries that are in the United Nations, Many
8 of the countries have not yet signed this treaty, and have caused about 2,426 deaths per year,
9 that is 5,757 casualties caused in these years too, 37% of all casualties are children, and 84%
10 of the casualties are civilians, and
11

12 **DEEPLY DISTURBED** by Slovakia's former use of mines before the treaty was signed in
13 1997, while there is no exact count on the casualties caused from anti-personnel land mines in
14 Slovakia, Slovakia is distraught that we have caused casualties to citizens that could have
15 been saved if there was a barrier to the mines usage, and
16

17 **BEARING IN MIND** that one mine can cause death from people 25 meters away and cause
18 injury from 200 meters away, mines have been known to cause the need for traumatic
19 amputations, shrapnel wounds, and even blindness, these mines can do a lot of damage, and
20 the damage they do is far spread to many people, and
21

22 1.) **ENCOURAGES** the treaty to be signed by all the members of the U.N. to create a
23 more peaceful and prosperous life between nations, allowing people to free travel
24 where they can without fear of family or friends being injured, hurt or killed;
25

26 2.) **RECOMMENDS** the OTTAWA treaty be passed to law where all U.N. members
27 must obey, This law would be a law with much force, we will need to set punishment
28 for the crime, but somewhat lenient in time of war, the punishments are listed below,
29

- 30 • The use of a land mine by a civilian can result in life imprisonment or death of
31 the civilian that used the mine, and can have added punishment for the country
32 to give,
- 33 • The use of a government land mine in times of peace can result in payments up
34 to five million dollars to the country that lost a civilian or a government
35 official within one year of the death,
- 36 • The use of a government land mine in times of war can result in a committee
37 vote to decide whether the use of the mine was needed, if it was not minor
38 payments are received from the country with casualties, if it was needed the
country will not have a punishment and will be let off free;



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



12

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Eliminating Mines and Explosive Hazards

Submitted By: Republic of Sierra Leone

1. ACKNOWLEDGING the progress achieved by post-conflict nations in eliminating
2. landmines and explosive remnants of war through sustained national commitment and
3. international cooperation, and
- 4.
5. RECALLING the continued efforts of the United Nations Mine Action Service
6. (UNMAS) and peacekeeping missions in mine clearance operations, risk education, and
7. victim assistance, and
- 8.
9. RECOGNIZING that landmines and explosive remnants of war continue to endanger
10. civilians, agricultural development, and delay reconstruction in many regions worldwide,
11. and
- 12.
13. REAFFIRMING the importance of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa
14. Treaty) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) in advancing
15. global disarmament and human security, and
- 16.
17. DEEPLY CONCERNED by the ongoing decline in international funding for mine action,
18. threatening progress toward global clearance goals and victim rehabilitation, and
- 19.
20. EMPHASIZING that effective mine action directly contributes to peacebuilding, food
21. security, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- 22.
23. 1) CALLS UPON all Member States and international partners to increase
24. political, financial, and technical contributions to the Global Mine Action Fund,
25. ensuring the long-term sustainability of clearance, rehabilitation, and education
26. programs;
- 27.
28. 2) ENCOURAGES the adoption of innovative technologies, including drone
29. mapping, artificial intelligence, and digital data-sharing, to improve the speed,
30. and safety of mine detection and clearance efforts;
- 31.
32. 3) RECOMMENDS that national mine action programs integrate full victim
33. assistance frameworks, covering medical care, psychological rehabilitation, and
34. vocational reintegration;
- 35.
36. 4) REAFFIRMS that mine action is not solely a humanitarian duty but also a
37. foundation for lasting peace, agricultural recovery, and the fulfillment of the
38. Sustainable Development Goals.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Eliminating Mines and Explosive Hazards

Submitted By: Republic of Sierra Leone

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38. Sustainable Development Goals.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: The Republic of Slovenia

Submitted To: First Disarmament

1 OBSERVING the prevalence of industrialized warfare since the 20th century leading to an
2 abundance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in populated areas across the world, and

3
4 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the probability of unexploded ordnance to detonate
5 years, or even decades after their initial placement, especially if disturbed by an individual,
6 and

7
8 RECOGNIZING estimates from 2021 indicating landmines caused over 5,500 casualties,
9 primarily among civilians and children, and approximately sixty million people in nearly 70
10 countries and territories living in the presence of unexploded landmines, and

11
12 ALARMED BY the continued use of antipersonnel landmines in various conflicts around the
13 world, and

14
15 GUIDED BY the principles of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
16 Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa
17 Convention), implemented on March 1, 1999;

18
19 1) URGES all UN member states to follow the guidelines implemented by the Ottawa
20 Convention, and safely destroy all antipersonnel landmines in their possession;

21
22 2) CONDEMNS the continued use of antipersonnel landmines, and other dormant
23 explosive devices in civilian-adjacent locations;

24
25 3) ENCOURAGES increased UN involvement in actively locating and defusing UXOs
26 through peacekeeping EOD unit deployments;

27
28 4) REQUESTS UN member states keep track of explosive devices in times of conflict,
29 taking note of landmine locations and ensuring the intended detonation or defusal of
30 other devices (e.g. missiles, grenades, guided or unguided bombs);

31
32 5) RECOMMENDS early age education about UXO hazards in at-risk areas to prevent
33 child casualties, considering their vulnerable nature;

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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards
Sponsored By: The Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria
Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **ALARMED** by the fact that there are currently an estimated 50 million active landmines
2 across 58 different countries causing 5,757 casualties in 2023 alone, and
3

4 **EMPHASIZES** the importance of stopping the deployment of landmines all together as
5 progress made clearing these landmines is being reversed as more are laid
6

7 **CONCERNED** by the fact that there is another 1.6 million tons of unexploded ordnance lying
8 on the beds of the North and Baltic sea alone, no doubt with thousands more laying around
9 the rest of the world, and
10

11 **BEARING IN MIND** that unexploded ordnance decay and release toxic chemicals into the
12 water such as TNT and even chemical agents killing and endangering marine and human life
13 alike, and
14

15 **DEPLORING** the fact that much of this ordnance is a result of countries dumping excess
16 ordnance into the seas and oceans after major conflicts, and
17
18

- 19 1.) **URGES** nations to work together in the clearing of landmines, this includes providing
20 accurate maps of mine fields, shared use of mine clearing technologies, and stopping
21 the active laying of landmines all together;
22
- 23 2.) **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the countries who have already signed the Ottawa
24 treaty banning landmines, and those countries working towards and who have already
25 achieved the status of landmine free;
26
- 27 3.) **SUGGESTS** further funding of UNMAS by member nations to ensure their proper
28 and most effective function.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **CONCERNED** with the dangers of hazardous explosives with new mines being found on the
2 west coast Venezuela recently, and,

3
4 **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** for the lives lost due to mines and explosives due to the
5 ineffective agreements, and,

6
7 **CONCERNED** in 2023 5,700 people were killed due to of the dangers of explosives and
8 mines, and,

9
10 **AWARE** that most governments want to prevent harm to their citizens as well as all people
11 within their country;

12
13 1) **REQUESTS** that the U.N. requires states to give statistics on removal of explosive
14 devices,

15 a) All statistics must be honest and truthful.

16
17 2) **URGES** that the U.N. makes reports of unexploded mines post-warfare using full data
18 using the statistics given by member states.

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C7

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Sponsored By: Vietnam

Submitted To: General Assembly

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FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the severe consequences caused by landmines and explosives, including long-term injuries, displacement, and restricted access to essential resources.

RECOGNIZING that an estimated 60 countries remain affected by landmines, posing ongoing threats to civilians long after conflicts have ceased.

DEEPLY CONCERNED that children and civilians represent a significant percentage of victims due to limited awareness of the dangers posed by explosive hazards.

STRESSING the need for stronger international cooperation to support clearance operations, survivor assistance, and risk education.

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the continued presence of unexploded weapons in regions, including Southeast Asia, which restricts economic development.

STRONGLY ADVISES that member states prioritize assistance to countries most heavily affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33 1. FURTHER REQUESTS that the United Nations Mine Action Service expand
- 34 collaboration with national demining agencies to improve clearance effectiveness
- 35 and safety standards.
- 36 2. FIRMLY OPPOSES the use, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines by
- 37 any state or non-state armed group, in accordance with international law.
- 38 3. URGES Member States to establish community based programs focusing on
- victim rehab and disability support.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Topic: "Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards"

Sponsored By: Estonia

Submitted to: 1st Disarmament

- 1 **Concerned** with the amount of mines and explosive hazards in storage, the Earth, and in
- 2 current production, and
- 3 **Stressing** the importance of the immediate action to eliminate mines and explosive hazards,
- 4 and
- 5 1. **Demands** Russia to not plant mines and explosive hazards inside our or our
- 6 neighbor's borders while in conflict with Ukraine;
- 7 2. **Calls upon** countries to eliminate mines inside their borders within their own power;
- 8 3. **Draws attention to** the number of deaths from citizens due to presence of active
- 9 mines and explosive material.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mine and Explosives Hazards

Sponsored By: The Republic of Pakistan

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 CONCERNED about undetonated landmines and other explosives which are critical risks to
2 civilians safety, and at the fact nearly 70 nations are contaminated by landmines around the
3 world, and

4
5 ESTABLISHES that land mines are a detrimental risk to civilian life and health with 87% of
6 the 5,757 casualties in 2023 being civilians and 37 percent of all casualties were children in
7 cases when age is recorded, and

8
9 ACKNOWLEDGING the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention passed by the UN which has
10 been in effect since the first of March 1999, has reduced the yearly number of mine casualties
11 from 25,000 in 1999 to 5,000 by 2023 according to the United Nations Development
12 Program (UNDP), and

13
14 ALARMED BY the 30 states which still have not ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban
15 Convention which could lead to further civilian casualties, and

16
17 EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the UNDP who surveyed and cleared 21,000 kilometers
18 of possibly contaminated land in Eastern Europe; as well as, the continued use of mine flails
19 throughout the middle east and the possible development of autonomous mine flails;

20
21 1. CALLS FOR the continued funding and development of agencies and technologies to
22 help clear land contaminated by land mines or other undetonated explosives, and that
23 member nations to create an international fund for clearing possibly contaminated
24 mines and removing undetonated explosives or explosive threats;

25
26 2. URGES for further clearing of possibly contaminated land by the UNDP allowing for
27 possible reduction in yearly deaths, however suggests that nations prioritize surveyal
28 of land before elimination of mines or other explosive hazards;

29
30 3. CALLS UPON member nations to create an international fund for clearing possibly
31 contaminated mines and removing undetonated explosives or explosive threats as well
32 as funding for creation of autonomous mine clearing devices, or autonomous mine
33 flails;

34
35 4. ENCOURAGES further development of autonomous mine clearing robots or
36 modifying current mine clearing devices to be autonomous, as this would reduce the
37 risk introduced by human operation.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C10

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: The Republic of Poland

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** regarding the safety of the inhabitants and the land of and
2 surrounding The Republic of Poland, up to 1 million landmines on the eastern borders in an
3 attempt to keep Poland safe from possible future attacks, and

4
5 **FULLY AWARE** the Polish government does not plan on stepping down on their explosives,
6 since they are manufactured in their own republic, as well as planning to launch more
7 weapons and other safety equipment, and

8
9 **HAVING STUDIED** why The Republic of Poland is so petrified of the eastern countries is
10 because they are close allies and because of the invasion on Poland's neighboring state on
11 February 24th, 2022, they fear that they are next in the reign of terror, and path of destruction,
12 and

13
14 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that The Republic of Poland has over \$1 trillion while the east
15 has roughly \$600 billion, instead of using the \$1 trillion on the public's well-being, it is being
16 spent on mines and explosives that are quite frankly unnecessary, it is estimated that The
17 Republic of Poland has spent around \$48 billion on their military alone, and

18
19 **AWARE OF** the fact that removing all 1 million mines surrounding Poland's borders
20 between the eastern countries would take approximately 6 months to thoroughly remove
21 without any casualties or catastrophic disasters, this would cost approximately \$34.6 billion,
22 and

23
24 1. **BELIEVING** that with Poland's significantly larger funds, they should be easily able
25 to not only afford, but outnumber the amount of mines, explosive and troops that the
26 east has, and

27
28 2. **ENCOURAGES** The Republic of Poland to stop or hold the production of mines and
29 explosives, at least in Poland, allowing more money to go to the Polish people, Poland
30 should still help their neighbor in this war by providing troops and explosives instead
31 of spending all of their money on their own land when their neighbor needs it more.

32
33 3. **SUGGESTS** The Republic of Poland put more money and explosives into their
34 closest ally since the eastern invasion, to ensure that they won't penetrate the
35 neighboring borders and keep Poland safe,

36
37 4. **CALLS UPON** a ceasefire between The Republic of Poland and the neighboring
38 eastern countries, hopefully bringing this war to an end with a peace treaty.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: Czech Republic

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **EMPHASIZING** that over 100 million people worldwide die each year with an average of
2 one casualty every hour due to improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosive
3 devices that are remnants of war, and

4 **PREAMB** that many of the victims to these explosions are kids that get injured or killed
5 from landmines and explosives that are laying in different parts of land with people unaware
6 of them being there and end up setting one off, and
7

8 **OBSERVING** that some nations have put a toll on people and some examples are that they
9 close roads which prevent children and farmers, it affects the Hamper economic and the
10 social development people have, rob people of their home, it stops construction after war, and
11 it blocks the safe deployment of the peacekeepers and delivery of humanitarian relief and that
12 can affect a country and its people, and
13

14 **DECLARING** that explosive can also leave a toxic cloud of chemicals that could affect the
15 surrounding area and nearby houses and towns that can cause radiation sickness and
16 deformation and destroy the land by destroying crops to limit food supplies which can cause
17 the human population in that town to decrease and over time leave it to a ghost town where
18 nobody is there;
19

20 1.) **REQUESTS** that we have safe ground campaigns to help out with clearing grounds
21 from explosive hazards and mines, and these campaigns can help get rid of these
22 explosives to lower the risk of any casualties and the fear of stepping on a mine and
23 live a safe life;
24

25 2.) **SUPPORT** different organizations like UNMAS which was created by the Voluntary
26 Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action established in 1994. The UNMAS was
27 created as a single entry point to fund mine action work, and they also make new
28 partnerships with traditional or non-traditional donors that includes individuals,
29 private corporations, and foundations;
30

31 3.) **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** awareness to mine and explosives to this cause
32 because we can bring awareness to this like International Mine Awareness and
33 Assistance in Mine Action day that helps bring awareness to this cause and Mine Risk
34 Education which has education activities aimed at reducing risk of mine injuries and
35 unexploded ordinances through public-information campaigns, and education and
36 training in communities to promote change in public behavior.
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C12

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: The Federal Republic of Somalia

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **ALARMED** by the estimated number of over 5,000 casualties yearly due to landmines, with
2 70% being civilians, and
3

4 **DEEPLY DISTURBED** by an estimated 50% of the casualties due to landmines being
5 children, as they are more likely to be outdoors, either playing or doing chores, and
6

7 **AWARE** that almost 70% of casualties due to landmines are non-fatal, but many of these
8 victims receive permanent injuries that greatly affect their daily lives, and
9

10 **OBSERVING** that many nations that are densely populated with landmines do not contain
11 adequate forces and materials to dispose of them, and that they often require assistance from
12 other nations in order to demine an area, and
13

14 **NOTING** that many explosive hazards are not created by governments, and that but by rebel
15 groups that use easily found materials such as plastic bottles and syringes, and chemicals such
16 as ammonium nitrate and acetone peroxide (which is composed of acetone and hydrogen
17 peroxide), and that these explosives are often difficult to detect by metal detectors as well as
18 explosive detection canines, and
19

20 **EXPRESSING APPRECIATION** for the nations that signed the Mine Ban Treaty- which
21 banned the use, production, and stock piling of landmines- as well as the efforts of nations
22 that helped destroy millions of landmines that could have proved disastrous to many innocent
23 lives;
24

25 1.) **REQUESTS** that all nations sign the Mine Ban Treaty, in order to completely
26 eradicate the use and production of landmines;
27

28 2.) **ENCOURAGES** all nations to require their public schools to teach children from
29 ages 5-13 on how to recognize and avoid potential areas that could contain landmines;
30

31 3.) **SUGGESTS** that nations take precautionary measures to restrict the sale chemicals
32 that could be used in the making of explosives, such as ammonium nitrate and
33 acetone, as many of these chemicals have substitutes for their primary uses;
34

35 4.) **URGES** that capable nations send forces and materials to nations that request
36 assistance in clearing and demining areas in order to guarantee the safety of all
37 civilians.
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C13

**Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive
Hazards**

Sponsored By: The Republic of Serbia

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **FULLY ALARMED** the main victim of mines and explosive hazards are children, despite
2 being post-war relics kill or injure thousands each year, these also hinder reconstructive
3 efforts alongside economic growth, being a large humanitarian issue, and
4

5 **BEARING IN MIND** that globally, there are one hundred and ten million mines or
6 explosives left across seventy different nations, and
7

8 **TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION** that it costs approximately three hundred to one
9 thousand United States dollars for each mine or explosive ordinance removed or otherwise
10 neutralized, some economic situations do not have the degree of funding required for mass
11 demining, which itself is a lengthy process, and
12

13 **NOTING** there is the existence of demining treaties, such as the Mine Ban treaty, with
14 organizations that wish to push forward demining like the UNMAS, or even to recall the
15 requests by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10 December 1996
16 which asked for a binding legal agreement to halt the usage of landmines, the existence of
17 these further proves the idea that removing explosive remnants is of major importance to the
18 United Nations and that actions are already being undertaken to commit to demining;
19

20 1.) **SUGGESTS** that the UNMAS extends operations further from just its 21 programmes
21 to the further 70 countries contaminated with landmines and explosive hazards;
22

23 2.) **REQUESTS** that more countries choose to donate to the humanitarian cause of the
24 UNMAS and other demining operations so that the efforts could be better realized;
25

26 3.) **CONGRATULATES** the set of countries that have halted their production of
27 landmines as agreed upon in Article 1 of the IHL (Ottawa Convention) and that those
28 countries still making measurable and clear progress towards achieving goals listed
29 Articles 4 & 5 remain in their efforts and are given leniency towards the challenges
30 they may face, especially should they not receive UNMAS assistance;
31

32 4.) **FURTHER INVITES** other countries to join the Ottawa Convention and practice its
33 articles so that international cooperation towards demining and removing explosive
34 ordinances can be achieved.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C14

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: The Republic of Iraq

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **RECONIZING** the humanitarian, economic, and social challenges to post-conflict recovery
2 that landmines and other explosive hazards cause, and
3

4 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** that Iraq is one of the most mine-affected countries due to
5 conflicts like the Iraq-Iran War, The Gulf War, and other operations, and
6

7 **ADMIRING** the works of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and other
8 groups in clearing contaminated areas, and
9

10 **EMPHASIZING** the need for international cooperation and intel sharing to achieve
11 landmine and explosive hazard elimination;
12

13 1. **ENCOURAGES** all member states to strengthen cooperation with mine-affected
14 countries, with economic, technical, or logistical assistance with minesweeping
15 operations;
16

17 2. **CALLS UPON** the international community to provide extra funding for the United
18 Nations Mine Action Service;
19

20 3. **SUPPORTS** the implementation of civilian education programs to educate the
21 populous on mine and explosive hazard safety;
22

23 4. **URGES** cooperation between local governments and national militaries to mark and
24 map contaminated zones and plan minesweeping;
25

26 5. **RECOMMENDS** the use of modern technology such as drones, radars, and
27 ai-assisted detection to increase the efficiency of mine detection and defusing;
28

29 6. **SUPPORTS** rehabilitation programs for victims of mines and other explosive
30 hazards, including medical care and psychosocial support;
31

32 7. **REAFFIRMS** that the elimination of mines and other explosive hazards are crucial to
33 achieve stability and human security in post-conflict regions.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C15

Subject: Eliminating Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: Republic of Korea

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 EMPHASIZING the immense risks mines and explosive hazards pose to civilians outside
2 areas specifically delineated for the defense of national interests or sovereignty, and

3
4 CONSCIOUS of the imperative incumbent upon sovereign nations to provide for the defense
5 of their populations by securing national borders from incursions by enemies, including but
6 not limited to, terrorist networks, violent extremist organizations, international criminal
7 syndicates, and nation-states that pose an existential threat, and

8
9 COGNIZANT of the necessity for the use of mines and explosive hazards for the sole
10 purpose of defending and securing national borders from these bad actors, and

11
12 OPPOSED to any further use of these explosive hazards beyond the means required for
13 national defense;

14
15 1) REQUESTS all international governments to identify and report areas within or
16 surrounding their borders with known mines and explosive hazards not positioned for
17 appropriate defensive purposes to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS);

18
19 2) INVITES members of the United Nations to send delegates to aid in the removal of
20 mines and explosive hazards from undesignated defensive areas;

21
22 3) URGES nations who currently have mines and explosives deployed in defensive
23 positions to take proper precautions to make sure civilians within these areas are well
24 informed and cognizant of their presence and risk;

25
26 4) DIRECTS nations with mines and explosive hazards posing risks to civilians to utilize
27 the expertise and experience of members of UNMAS in ensuring not only the safety
28 of all nations' civilians, but also the safe and proper removal of these explosives.



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosives Hazards

Sponsored By: Germany

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **Recognizing** the lasting effect that mines and other explosive hazards can and do pose on the
2 ecological and economic systems of many nations,

3 **Reminding** the council of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), which moves
4 to aid in the removal and destruction of items that have dangerous and explosive qualities,
5

6 **Further reminding** of the Mine Ban Treaty, passed in 1997, which made actions to prevent
7 the continued use and production of anti-personnel mines whilst allowing state parties to
8 continue housing or exchanging a number of mines to convene and figure metrics to disarm
9 and remove such mines,
10

11 **Welcoming** the moves made unilaterally and multilaterally to disarm and prevent the
12 continued pain that devices such as anti-personnel mines and many other explosive hazards
13 pose to civilians,
14

15 **Recalling** the Ottawa convention, which bans anti-personnel mines outright, and has also led
16 to the destruction of more than 40 million stockpiled mines
17

- 18 1. **Approving** the continuation of adhering to the previously made treaties and services
19 created to prevent damage due to mines and explosive hazards, including UNMAS,
20 the Mine Ban Treaty, and the moves of the Ottawa Convention made;
21
- 22 2. **Recommends** that nations take it upon themselves to take action against personnel
23 mines which may be stockpiled or in areas of civilian life;
24
- 25 3. **Endorses** incentivizing nations to remove or give up mines and explosive hazards via
26 offering a financial exchange for proof of removal or an adequate equivalent;
27
- 28 4. **Further approves** of the creation of an alternate committee in which nations can seek
29 aid to properly dispose of land mines and other explosive hazards in a way that causes
30 the least amount of harm to the environment;
31
- 32 5. **Notes** the proclamations of already passed resolutions, treaties, and other items which
33 proclaim the removal of mines and emphasize movements for the prevention of other
34 such devices; and
35
- 36 6. **Trusts** the member states to properly dispose of all explosive hazards and ensure that
37 the disposal of them is done in an ethical way.
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines & Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: State of Israel

Submitted To: First Disarmament

1 **DEFINES** that leftover landmines and other explosives still endanger civilians and damage
2 the surrounding environment, and
3

4 **ACKNOWLEDGING** that nations located throughout and surrounding the Middle East are
5 among the most severely affected, burdened by a large bulk of the globe's landmine
6 contamination due to decades of conflict, and
7

8 **RECALLING** past United Nations efforts and treaties such as, the Ottawa Convention of
9 1997 that prohibited the use, production, and trade of anti-personnel mines, the 2008
10 Convention on Cluster Munitions, which mirrored the previous convention's doings but for
11 cluster munitions, and the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, which provided more
12 general regulations on a more broad range of conventional weapons like landmines, and
13

14 **BELIEVING** that stronger rules, open communication, and cooperation among member
15 nations could make the region safer for everyone;
16

17 1. **ENCOURAGES** nations to strengthen national laws that regulate the production,
18 placement/location, and containment of landmines and hazardous weapons to prevent
19 civilian harm;
20

21 2. **REQUESTS** that nations create and maintain a public record of known mine areas
22 and share updates with the United Nations Mine Action Service;
23

24 3. **SUPPORTS** cooperation between nations around the globe and international experts
25 to train personnel and develop safer methods of handling and tracking these mines;
26

27 4. **RECOMMENDS** that nations establish public awareness programs to educate
28 civilians about mine safety and report progress yearly to the United Nations First
29 Disarmament Committee;
30

31 5. **INVITES** financial and technical assistance from other nations and organizations to
32 help improve mine regulation, mapping, and safety measures across the region.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C18

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: The Republic of Panama

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **DEFINES** that mines and explosive hazards, also known as landmines, are devices, buried in
2 the ground, which are triggered and explode when exposed to pressure and that appear in
3 many different forms and depending on their form, are used to complete different tasks, and
4

5 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** that land mines kill thousands of innocent civilians
6 annually and that landmines have morphed to become a tactic to terrorize communities by
7 countries at war but also by non-state armed groups, and
8

9 **BEARING IN MIND** that landmines have the ability to stay active for decades after they are
10 planted in the grounds, therefore they pose a deep threat to civilians and post war countries
11 even in a postwar era, and
12

13 **ACKNOWLEDGING** that the United Nations has already made strong efforts to solve this
14 pressing issue like the creation of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) which
15 is an organization within the United Nations that works to remove landmines and help the
16 civilians affected by landmines and the Ottawa Treaty, which is an agreement between
17 sovereign states that prohibits the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of all
18 anti-personal landmines, and
19

- 20 1. **STRONGLY SUGGESTS** all countries and states within the United Nations,
21 non-state armed groups, and member nations around the world sign the Ottawa Treaty
22 to guarantee that landmines are no longer used in conflicts of war or to hurt innocent
23 civilians;
24
- 25 2. **ENCOURAGES** countries with any knowledge of the whereabouts of landmines in
26 their country to share their discoveries and data to UNMAS so that this program can
27 be more productive and efficient in saving lives and removing landmines;
28
- 29 3. **URGES** the United Nations Security Council to take the topic of non-state armed
30 groups and their use of landmines against civilians into further consideration as a very
31 high priority.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C19

Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: United Mexican States

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 **RECOGNIZING** that workers of mines—and their families—of every country face extreme
2 dangers when working with treacherous explosives, endangering the safety of workers and
3 civilians of all nations, and

4
5 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that citizens of each country need to provide for themselves
6 and their families and may need to take on dangerous jobs in order to do so, as a miner's
7 wage in some nations can be drastically life-changing, and

8
9 **NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN** that the International Labour Organization (ILO) has
10 noted an increase of 5% in global workplace fatalities from 2015 to December 2024, and

11
12 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the number of lives at risk globally, from workers to civilians, which
13 is more than 100 million in more than 60 countries and territories, and

14
15 1. **SUGGESTS** that the United Nations work with groups like the International Labour
16 Organization, International Council on Mining and Metals, or International Federation
17 of Miners to lower or eliminate the risks to our civilians;

18
19 2. **REQUESTS** that nations provide more resources, training, and medical attention for
20 mine workers and their respective families to improve living conditions, lessen health
21 risks in the future, and become a better union of nations, and, if need be, acceding
22 nations can help each other monetarily—donations, funding, resources, and manpower—
23 or by corroborating and authenticating;

24
25 3. **FURTHER INVITES** countries to work together for the betterment and brotherhood
26 of nations and workers.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



120

Submitted To: 1st disarmament

Topic: Elimination of mines and explosive hazards

Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic

CONCERNED Syria, as well as many other middle eastern countries are not fully aware of mines and explosive hazards in the country and territories, and this could lead to major incidents including destruction of property and death, and

RECOGNIZES many middle eastern countries are not fully equipped to handle such explosives and the hazards that follow along with them, and

AWARE Syria in the past has created a National Demining Committee that can be useful in helping rid the middle east of explosive hazards, and that many other countries can follow in Syria's footsteps, and

1. RECOMMENDS middle eastern countries including Iran, Iraq, and the UAE look into forming a strong alliance in demining their territories and forming stronger committees and starting military operations to remove mines and explosives;

2. AWARE although some middle eastern countries might not have the resources to start committees and lead military operations, they can still alliance with other middle eastern countries to seek resources and assistance and;

3. EMPHASIZES mines and explosive hazards can cause even bigger issues if they are not handled properly by the correct people and handled with haste, if the middle eastern territories are able to limit the mines in the area, they can also limit incidents and issues that might arise;

4. CALLS UPON middle eastern countries to come to a strong agreement that can solve these issues and solve the crisis at hand, whether it be through committees or military operations, middle eastern countries must find a way to limit the chaos of explosive disasters and mine fields.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: First Disarmament

Topic: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Submitted By: Argentina

NOTING the fact that an explosive land mine tragedy or incident occurs 5 times every hour worldwide and has been a massive danger especially to children due to their curiosity in how land mines appear, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the statistic that 800 people per month are killed in fatal explosive land mine accidents and 1,200 are permanently injured per month alone, and

NOTICING that there are millions of landmines which were laid across countries like Vietnam, Afghanistan, and others during just the guerilla wars and that during the 20th century alone and estimated 60 to 100 million antipersonnel landmines were responsible for the death and severe injury of 25,000 civilians and military personnel whom which these mines were never intended for, and

CONSIDERING the fact that the convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production, and transport of antipersonnel mines and on their destruction in 1999 and is currently in effect with its signees China, USA, and Russia did not sign this treaty therefore they did not commit to any of these cautionary actions in which were suggested and pushed out by this committee, and

- 1) SUGGESTING that the nations who did and did not sign the treaty begin the development and use of remote-control devices and vehicles to set off and destroy remaining landmines in which are located on former battlefields and possible placing locations;
- 2) URGING the proper research and development of these remote-control vehicles ensure cheap and effective set-off vehicles so that the potential funding disarms as many explosive land mines as possible.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



122

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Submitted By: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

TAKING NOTE of the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines or the Ottawa Treaty which around 160 countries have signed and requires signatories to destroy any stockpiled mines and clear any areas that are mined in their country, and

RECOGNIZING that there is a huge threat to civilians by leaving mines and other explosive devices from warfare that could lead to unwanted deaths and property damage, and

APPRECIATING the efforts taken by United Nations Mines Action Service (UNMAS) who clear mines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices with the help of partner states and other NGOs willing to help, and

EMPHASIZING Jordan's accomplishments when it comes to the removal of mines and explosive devices and the importance of global cooperation and support to prevent the dangers of mines and other explosive devices;

1. **REQUESTS** other nations within the UN to accede the Ottawa Treaty and follows its requirements;
2. **SUGGESTS** the UN and other nations give more funding to organizations, like the United Nations Mine Action Service, to help remove mines and explosive hazards;
3. **RECOMMENDS** nations to use innovative and safe methods while clearing the mines like the Mine Kafon, drones, and AI to best remove these mines and explosive hazards.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



023

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament
Topic: Elimination of mines and explosive hazards
Submitted By: Myanmar (Burma)

NOTING the fact that Myanmar is consistently among the top 5 countries for landmine casualties worldwide. Adding that Myanmar in 2022, recorded 1,047 ERW casualties, lead the word in mine related deaths, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY the fact that there are ERW (mines) located all over the countries borders and confirmed in at least 190 townships around the country, which equals about 50% of all townships, and adding that most deaths are innocents, and

RECALLING that Myanmar is one of the few countries that still produces and lays landmines, despite international bans, and not a party to the Mine Ban Treaty or Ottawa Treaty, and

BRINGING ATTENTION TO the concern that these decisions have caused Myanmar to lead the world in mine (ERW) casualties, noting the majority of lives affected are children, farmers and innocent citizens fleeing conflict at the borders, and

RECOGNIZING the fact that HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), and UNMAS are active in the attempt to help on the issue, but remain restricted in conflict areas, and

APPRECIATING United Nations organizations, UNICEF, UNMAS, and UNHCR for urging the cleanup and removal ERW (landmine) use near borders and townships in Burma (Myanmar) and other surrounding nations;

1. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that Myanmar signs the Ottawa treaty to ban the use of (ERW) mines in conflicts and to start the removal of said explosives around the borders of the country;
 - a. URGES Myanmar to cooperate with UN bodies like UNMAS to further educate and to act on removing ERW's and to make fields and border lands safer to the population;
 - b. WELCOMES support and aid from neighboring counties and organizations to make Burma and other nations regarding this issue safe;
2. EXPRESSES HOPE that Myanmar works with UN bodies and local organizations towards the removal of dangerous devices of destruction on public lands;
 - a. ADDING hope that support from outer organizations comes in needed direction/ emphasized recognition for the need for aid;
 - b. HAVING REVIEWED data and statistics showing the population loss due to the amount of ERW's in Myanmar it is positive that aid is needed and an act to remove landmines from conflict zones is needed
3. REQUESTS that the United Nations, recognizes the need for aid and that further focus goes into the removal of dangerous mines and remnants of war in Burma (Myanmar).



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C24

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

Topic: Elimination of mines and Explosive Hazards

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

COGNIZANT OF the fact that millions of Unexploded Ordnances remain in nearly 80 countries according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and

NOTING that approximately 50,000 people have been killed or injured by unexploded ordnances, approximately 20,000 of which have been children, and

REALIZING that landmines and similar devices have been used in wars since the American Civil War in 1861 and specific types like anti-personnel landmines are still utilized by multiple countries as well as many non-state actors, and

AWARE OF the United Nation's Anti-Personnel Mine Ban (Also known as the Ottawa Convention, adopted in 1997) and its goal to prohibit the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, and

RECOGNIZING the efforts of the United Nation's Mine Action plan as well as the efforts of NGOs such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to aid the effort to clean up these Unexploded Ordnances;

1. **URGES** the United Nations to deploy peacekeeping forces in areas of conflict to provide the opportunity for the safe removal of the Unexploded Ordnances, and
2. **CALLS UPON** member nations to provide additional financial aid to current efforts made to eliminate the Unexploded Ordnances, and
3. **EMPHASIZES** the need for member nations with the resources and finances to aid other member nations in their efforts to eliminate these hazards to civilian safety from their country, and
4. **SUPPORTS** the current efforts of NGOs like the Mine Advisory Group (MAG) and the HALO trust as well as others who are working towards the same goal.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards

Sponsored By: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

1 ALARMED by the deaths that mines and other explosive hazards have caused due to their
2 continued use in both official and unofficial warzones across the globe, with removal of
3 preexisting explosive hazards severely lacking, and
4

5 UNDERSTANDING that the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention has in recent years been
6 gaining signatures helping to accelerate the removal of landmines from the world and that
7 more efforts should be considered to contain the spread of new hazards, and
8

9 STRESSING that many countries involved with the United Nations have no hand in placing
10 these hazards, but instead it is dangerous organizations currently placing these hazardous
11 weapons within the target nation's borders, and
12

13 COGNIZANT that less fortunate nations among the United Nations and beyond are often ill
14 equipped to handle the rapidly developing world of terrorism and that terrorists will naturally
15 be drawn toward areas they believe offer minimal resistance;
16

17 1) CALLS UPON nations to create programs within their own borders that will work on
18 the removal of mines and other explosive hazards in not only their own country but
19 also in war zones in which they have been an active participant;
20

21 2) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the United Nations will work with those most affected
22 by explosive hazards via renewed outreach from the United Nations Mine Action
23 Service (UNMAS):

24 a) RECOMMENDS UNMAS be assisted by nations capable of mine removal in
25 order to decrease the total time that these efforts would take;
26

27 3) COMMENDS those that have already utilized both their own and UNMAS resources
28 to begin or assist others in the removal of hazardous explosives:

29 a) PROPOSES the idea that incentives such as guaranteed economic support and
30 assistance in device removal be used as ways to involve more states in the
31 global effort to remove mines and explosive hazards.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: The Modernization and Expansion of Nuclear Warheads

Sponsored By: Italy

Submitted To: 1st Disarmament

- 1 **ALARMED** that many countries continue to upgrade and expand their nuclear arsenal and
- 2
- 3 **CONCERNED** that there are increasing and ongoing tensions with nuclear powers and
- 4
- 5 **RECOGNIZING** that there are countries that continue to modernize their warheads and
- 6 expand the size of their stockpile
- 7
- 8 1) **REQUEST** that all countries that possess nuclear weapons immediately halt all ongoing
- 9 developments on nuclear warheads and suspend all plans to expand their arsenal
- 10
- 11 2) **STRESSING** that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban treaty be entered into force which
- 12 would ban all nuclear test explosions and stop the development of new nuclear weapons and
- 13 prevent any future upgrades to existing weapons
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