



McKendree Invitational

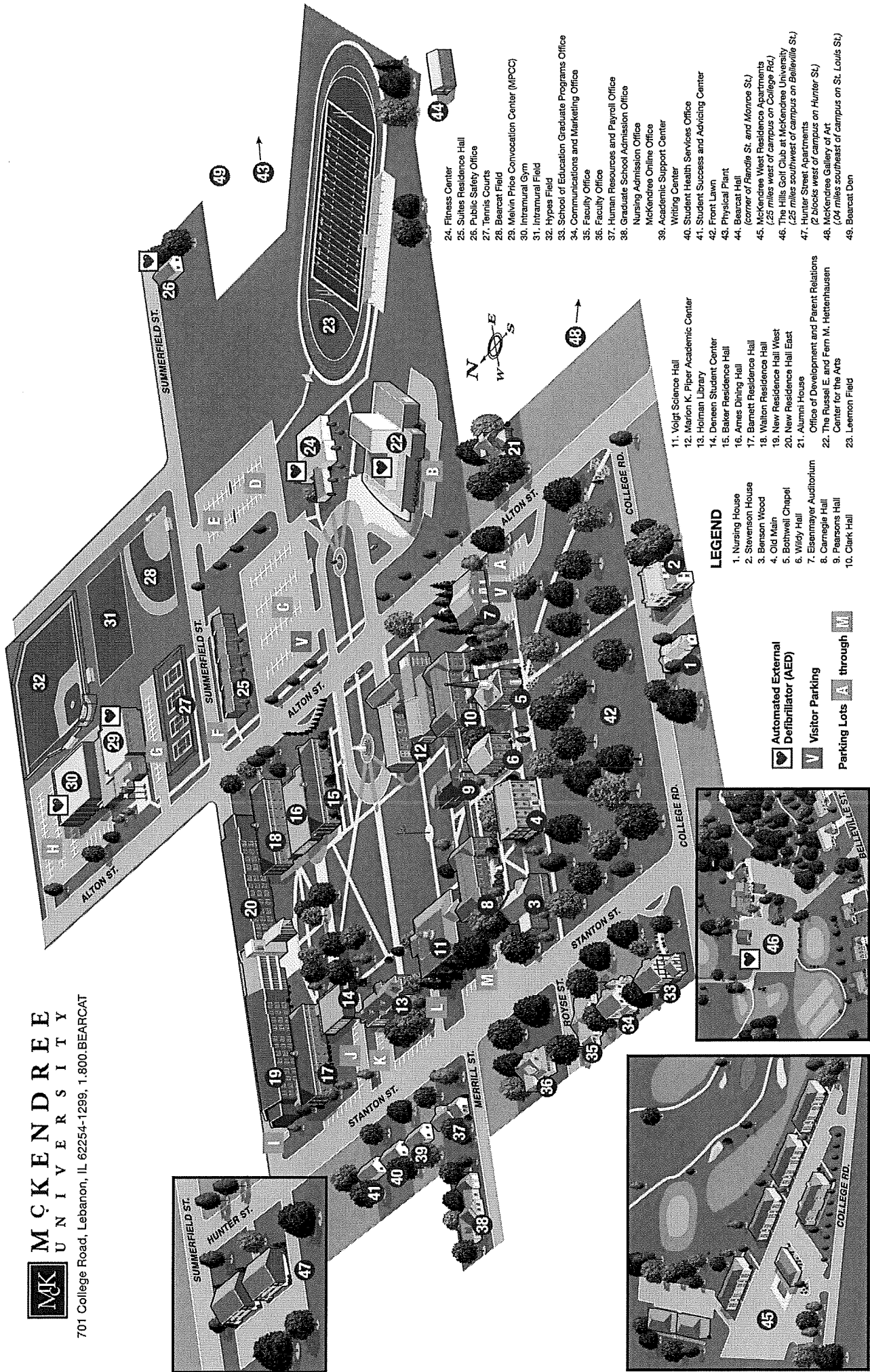
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Sixth Legal

McKENDRÉE UNIVERSITY

701 College Road, Lebanon, IL 62254-1299, 1.800.BEARCAT



LEGEND

-  Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
-  Visitor Parking
-  Parking Lots A through M
- 1. Nursing House
- 2. Stevenson House
- 3. Benson Wood
- 4. Old Main
- 5. Bothwell Chapel
- 6. Wiley Hall
- 7. Eisenmayer Auditorium
- 8. Carnegie Hall
- 9. Parsons Hall
- 10. Clark Hall
- 11. Voigt Science Hall
- 12. Marion K. Piper Academic Center
- 13. Holman Library
- 14. Deneen Student Center
- 15. Baker Residence Hall
- 16. Ames Dining Hall
- 17. Barnett Residence Hall
- 18. Walton Residence Hall
- 19. New Residence Hall West
- 20. New Residence Hall East
- 21. Alumni House
- 22. The Russell E. and Fern M. Hettenhausen Center for the Arts
- 23. Leemon Field
- 24. Fitness Center
- 25. Suites Residence Hall
- 26. Public Safety Office
- 27. Tennis Courts
- 28. Bearcat Field
- 29. Melvin Price Convocation Center (MPOC)
- 30. Intramural Gym
- 31. Intramural Field
- 32. Hynes Field
- 33. School of Education Graduate Programs Office
- 34. Communications and Marketing Office
- 35. Faculty Office
- 36. Faculty Office
- 37. Human Resources and Payroll Office
- 38. Graduate School Admission Office
- 39. Nursing Admission Office
- 40. McKendree Online Office
- 41. Academic Support Center
- 42. Writing Center
- 43. Student Health Services Office
- 44. Student Success and Advising Center
- 45. Front Lawn
- 46. Bearcat Hall
- 47. McKendree West Residence Apartments (corner of Hunter St. and Monroe St.)
- 48. McKendree West of campus on College Rd. (.25 miles west of campus on College Rd.)
- 49. The Hills Golf Club at McKendree University (.25 miles southwest of campus on Belleville St.)
- 50. Hunter Street Apartments (2 blocks west of campus on Hunter St.)
- 51. McKendree Gallery of Art (.04 miles southeast of campus on St. Louis St.)
- 52. Bearcat Den



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Territorial Claims
Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Defines a territorial claim as a claim to own a piece of land or sea that is currently part of another country, and

Alarmed that there are hundreds of different, ongoing territorial claims and disputes on land and sea that have caused numerous economic and humanitarian issues all around the globe, and

Expressing deep concern over the potential consequences that a country involved in a territorial dispute might have to deal with, and what this could mean for the people of these many countries, and

Recognizing that due to the overwhelming support from many countries all around the world and of the many UN sanctioned committees working to solve the issues of territorial claims, both the number and severity of these territorial disputes are dropping rapidly, and

Encourages all countries with a dispute to settle their differences and come to an agreement in a peaceful and civilized manner that would cause the least harm to anyone on either side of the dispute, and

Mindful that, historically, territorial disputes have led to humanitarian crisis and human rights violations that have been known to cause instability in a country's government creating unstable and dangerous conditions, and

1) Suggests that steps are taken toward the creation of a cease fire in all disputed territory, and that peace talks commence with supervision from the International Court of Justice and a neutral 3rd party country if one so desires;

a) Urges for the creation of a UN subcommittee that would focus on creating a platform for countries to discuss their territorial problems, and that could aid in ending these disputes in a quick and peaceful manner;

2) Expresses the hope that all parties respect the basic human rights, stated under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and their right to self-determination for all inhabitants of territory currently in dispute.



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Territorial Claims
Submitted By: Republic of Kazakhstan

1 RECOGNIZING the necessity of negotiating the territorial claims that countries have
2 on each other, to form a more stable unity, and
3

4 ACKNOWLEDGING that the UN does not condone the use of violent action to take control
5 of disputed territories, no matter what reasons a country may have, and
6

7 FULLY UNDERSTANDING the current territorial disputes occurring within Europe, and the
8 Necessity to resolve them through peaceful means to help preserve peace throughout the world,
and
9

10 KEEPING IN MIND that violent conflicts are not the only way to deal with disputed territory,
11 countries should deliberate about how a compromise or peaceful resolution can be fulfilled,
12 and
13

14 UNDERSTAND the many different ways nations can deal with disputed territory, and the
15 Possibility of third party support in negotiating resolutions;
16

17 1) BRINGS LIGHT the possibility of developing resources that may prevent civilian
18 populations from being negatively affected by territorial disputes between nations;
19

20 2) REMIND nations to discuss their claims with other countries, possibly a
21 committee to help countries deliberate on how to peacefully resolve their territorial
22 claims in a peaceful manner;
23

24 3) IMPLORE nations to understand that the only way to solve disputes is for all
25 nations involved to cooperate with each other to solve these delicate matters to form
26 a more stable U.N;
27

28 4) GUIDE nations to use third party countries to help solve these problems with an
29 unbiased view, this may cause nations to have outcomes that benefit both
30 countries;
31

32 5) HIGHLIGHT the delicate nature of territorial claims, and raise awareness on how to
33 better deal with the delicate situation, this could possibly be done by gathering
34 nations with territorial claims and teach them ways to deal with them.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Territorial Claims
Sponsored By: Russia,
Submitted To: 6th Committee Legal

- 1 COGNIZANT that a territorial dispute is a disagreement between 2 or more states over
- 2 which state controls a certain territory, and
- 3
- 4 AWARE that there are over 150 disputes over territory involving 2 or more states, and
- 5
- 6 ALARMED that the United Nations has failed to recognize the claims in some of these
- 7 disputes, and
- 8
- 9 RECOGNIZING that there are two sides to each dispute, and
- 10
- 11 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that some disputes are nearly at a boiling point, and
- 12
- 13 REAFFIRMING the belief that many territorial claims include valid arguments as to why a
- 14 territory should belong to one state as opposed to another, and
- 15
- 16 RECOGNIZING that many territorial claims are supported by at least one other
- 17 member-state, and
- 18
- 19 BELIEVING that the United Nations needs to take each claim into account, and
- 20
- 21 CONSIDERING the validity and urgency of these claims;
- 22
- 23 1. CALLS UPON the United Nations to consider a recognition over any and all
- 24 territorial claim that is made by a member-state and supported or recognized by at
- 25 least one other member-state,
- 26 2. REQUESTS urgency in validating these demands,
- 27
- 28 3. REAFFIRMS that territorial claims must all be taken seriously;
- 29
- 30 4. APPEALS that a new committee into validating such demands should be considered
- 31 and/or created.
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Subject: Territorial Claims

Sponsored By: UAE

Submitted To: 6th legal

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2
3
4 **Reaffirming** the popular and historical occupation of land should be taken into consideration,

5
6 **Reminding** seizures of land should at all time be investigated and analyzed,

7
8 **Condemning** illegal acquisitions of land without cessions or during times of peace,

9
10 **Affirming** with dealing with seizures of land, popular occupation (the country that has
11 occupied the land the longest) and historical sovereignty should be the first thing taken into
12 account.

13
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16
17 1. **Imploring** nations to recognise the Historical sovereignty and popular occupation

18
19 2. **Inquiring** nations to demilitarize areas under dispute until issues are resolved.

20
21 3. **Encouraging** nations to have civil and prompt resolves of issues

22
23 4. **Encouraging** nations to be more thorough with investigations of land seizures to
24 determine whether seizures are legal

25
26 5. **Encouraging** peace with nations during and after the transfer of Sovereignty
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



AS

Subject: Territorial Claims

Sponsored By: Japan

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 RECOGNIZING that according to the United Nations, "a territorial dispute or boundary dispute is
2 a disagreement over the possession or control of land between two or more political entities" and
3 can be further associated with derived ownership and control of physical, cultural, or political
4 principles or values within a presumed area, and
5

6 AWARE that rightful land ownership is an issue that is ever on the rise in many places all over the
7 globe such as recently shown within areas like control of the Pacific Islands, land areas in Africa,
8 as well as, within the Northern half of Eurasia, as all of these situations have now turned into
9 conflicts where nations are disputing the stated territories, and
10

11 BEARING IN MIND that many territorial claims lead to territorial disputes which can continue to
12 cause conflict within opposing nations and end up becoming more violent interactions such as
13 wars, riots, civil unrest, corruption, and all of their corresponding atrocities of such, like
14 genocide, massacres, famine, interventions of allied nations, and possible collapsing of nations
15 and peoples which all formulate disaster upon each other, and
16

17 EMPHASIZING that territorial concerns have lead to war torn areas with thousands of people left
18 under no governing control, all while being left confused and abandoned in newly foreign control
19 without liberty or passage of rights because of lost citizenship, and
20

21 EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that continual increases in technology have led to a rise
22 in territorial disputes and conflicts between opposing nations and have causing increasing
23 concerns about the potential of new weaponry;
24

- 25 1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the idea of mutual agreement between nations to lower risks
26 of conflict and resolve violent interactions with equal endorsement over land, structures,
27 or valued ideals in forms of trade or reimbursement to leave the victimized member
28 compensated and in acceptance of the transfer of ownership to a foreign reign;
29
- 30 2) SUGGESTS that disputed land be quorumed within the United Nations and divided
31 between the instigated power in terms of which both sides are discussed to find a
32 deserving nation over a valued area in which neither nation is harmed or injusticed to
33 predices future concerns;
34
- 35 3) REQUESTS that in circumstances of which civilian isolation or harm are possible
36 consequences; all peoples should be evacuated from areas of conflicting nations to avoid
37 stateless peoples and to protect and validate citizen's right of safety and solidarity;
38
- 39 4) RECOMMENDS that quarreling nations divide territories upon time of conflict, or;
40 thereforth, shortly after to reduce ongoing traumas of stalemated zones in which neither
41 nation is a true depicted owner.



McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
 Topic: Rights of Refugees
 Submitted By: United States of America

Acknowledging the current and ongoing crises involving refugees including but not limited to those in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and

Makes A Point to differentiate between the many forms of refugees, keenly acknowledging the difference between Asylum Seekers and Stateless Persons, and

Encourages willing nations to pursue the intake of refugees whether temporary or permanently via the use of immigration agencies and legal channels, and should these not exist encourages nations to consider the creation of such foundations, and

Cautiously Notes the grave negative impact that unorganized and rapid intake of refugees may cause such as economic and infrastructural strain and advises nations to only take in refugees to a healthy limit as well as to make sure to avoid argumentum and to only act if the nation is willing, and

Fully Acknowledges the efforts already being made by a multitude of nations and groups such as Karam, IRC, and the UNHCR with resolutions like the A/73/583 and the even important 1951 Refugee Convention, and

- 1.) **Suggests** the United Nations sanction an international summit of which the purpose is to discuss and organize the placement, intake, and relocation of refugees among current crisis, and relief supplies among the participating nations and groups;
- 2.) **Defines** a refugee as, "Any person who has chosen or been forced to leave their country of origin due to war, persecution, or natural disaster and cannot or will not return";
- 2a.) **Further defines** asylum seekers as, "A refugee who after fleeing their nation of origin, then seeks either temporary or permanent asylum in another nation";
- 2b.) **Further defines** stateless persons as, "An individual who is not considered as a national and does not reside under the operation of its laws";
- 3.) **Proposes** the creation of refugee zones along the borders of willing nations in which refugees may temporarily be contained to allow for the proper assignment and relocation of said persons to conditions in compliance with the 1951 Refugee Convention while avoiding the chaos and problems that come with unregulated entry;
- 3a.) **Suggests** the United Nations create regional summits to address and regulate refugees entering said member nations via council of involved parties and those assisting.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



BZ

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons
Submitted By: Libya

ALARMED that the refugee population has doubled over the past decade due to millions of people having to flee their own homes because of wars or conflicts, and

CONCIOUS of the harsh conditions and strife the refugees had to endure in their war-torn countries because of ongoing conflicts or years of violence, and

STRESSING that an effort must be made to protect refugees' safety and rights since they have had to leave their homes, countries, and even family members behind to escape the violence in their countries, and

CONCERNED by the discrimination and prejudice these refugees are shown by the residents of the countries they are sheltering in to escape the harsh and unsafe conditions of their home countries, and

EMPHASIZING that the rights of these people should be respected while they seek refuge from the conflicts in their country, and

- 1) URGES countries neighboring those with a refugee crisis to welcome these refugees and provide as much support as they can to ensure that these refugees are protected from discrimination and that their rights are also protected;
- 2) IMPLORES countries with high refugee populations to provide them with the basic rights they would have in their home countries while they seek refuge from the conflict in their home country;
- 3) INVITES these neighboring countries protecting refugees to try and put aside their differences and support these refugees from discrimination of any kind;
- 4) SUGGESTS that refugees are provided the basic rights of schooling, shelter, medical care, and the right to work in the country so they can provide for themselves.



Submitted To: Sixth Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Submitted By: Republic of Zimbabwe

- 1 COGNIZANT of the United Nations classifying refugees in the 1951 Convention as a person
2 who: "is outside his or her country of nationality; has a fear of persecution because of his/her race,
3 religion, nationality or membership in a particular social group/ political opinion; and is unable to
4 avail him or herself of the protection of that country, or ...fear of persecution," which also
5 establishes all signatories of the convention were agreeing to protect refugees and their rights, and
6
7 ALARMED many states who signed this convention have obstructed the laws and rights which were
8 set in place for many people forced from their homes, and even with these obligations, it is the
9 responsibility of the governments to oversee what they provide to stateless persons even if stated in the
10 convention, and
11
12 BEARING IN MIND that 0.8% of the world population have been forced from their homes, which is
13 equivalent to about 20% of people in the U.S. as of 2020, and about 22.5 million of those individuals
14 are refugees with about half being minors, creating approximately 10 million stateless persons who
15 have been denied rights that are stated in the 1951 Convention, and
16
17 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that these numbers and statistics are growing quickly each year
18 because substantial numbers of people do not feel safe in their own home and have to abandon almost
19 everything they identify with, and
20
21 CONSIDERING that multiple states have obstructed the laws and rights in place, there should be
22 established measures to ensure that these stateless people no longer experience further obstruction
23 of justice from the rest of the world,
24
25 1) HAVING CONSIDERED the information, an enforcement of the 1951 Convention
26 should be put into place by establishing a monitoring system to confirm nations are
27 providing the proper enforced rights;
28
29 2) RECOMMENDS that signatories of the convention help keep the states at fault in line
30 and ensure that these measures are true and valid, while establishing consequences if
31 means are not met or rational;
32
33 3) URGES the United Nations to change the function of the convention so that it is not up
34 to the individual states to determine which rights they issue and the set rights are
35 immutable to certify undeniable safety and refuge for stateless persons.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B4

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Submitted By: Republic of Peru

ALARMED by the overcrowded refugee camps in Peru filled by Venezuelan citizens, taking asylum in Peru due to the turmoil of political corruption that is taking place in the country of Venezuela, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Venezuelan refugees are having to move from their home country in such big numbers shows that Peru is needing to accommodate for many more refugees than it has in the past,

HAVING CONSIDERED that the Republic of Peru has encouraged refugees to find work, it is not enough to account for the growing population of Venezuelan refugees currently coming into Peru.

COGNIZANT of the one million Venezuelan refugees that are in Peru, 55% of female Venezuelan refugees have some sort of education, due to this Venezuelan migrants and refugees could contribute more than 2.2 billion Peruvian soles in tax revenue over the next five years.

- 1) RECOGNIZING that this problem has become too much for Peru, it's suggested that other countries could help by allowing a higher than normal number of refugees to enter their country, in order for there to be less people for Peru to account for and be responsible for,
- 2) AWARE that there are many refugees currently in Peru, another solution to reduce that number could be to pay the families that are in Peru to leave and go back to their home country of Venezuela, where with the money they have, could make a living for themselves.
- 3) REALIZING that there could a reduced number of refugees by making more strict laws and having enough people reinforce those laws about entering the country of Peru, this could lead to a reduced need of help for these refugees because only a limited amount of refugees have been able to enter the country due to the more strict and better upheld laws regarding entering the country.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Sixth Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees

Submitted By: Federal Republic of Somalia

- 1 NOTING that, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
2 (UNHCR), hundreds of thousands of Somali people have become displaced or taken
3 refuge in other countries, and
4
5 AWARE of the issues displaced refugees face, such as lack of access to housing and
6 proper Nourishment, and
7
8 RECOGNIZING the efforts put forth by neighboring countries like The Republic of
9 Yemen and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to aid the Somali refugees who
10 have requested asylum within their borders, and
11
12 OBSERVING the Mercy Corps who have provided aid to Syrian refugees with food and
13 supplies, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), who have assisted
14 refugee children with clean water, sanitation, classes, nutrition, immunization, and
15 healthcare, and
16
17 EMPHASIZING that the efforts of neighboring countries are critical in the aid of
18 refugees, however, the effort of international support is also very important; and
19
20 URGING the more well-developed nations of the international community to aid and
21 welcome refugees that may request asylum.



Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless persons

Sponsored By: Israel

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **NOTES** that as of 2022, 2,650 people in Israel are refugees, 41,327 people are asylum
2 seekers, meaning 6% of the population are refugees and 68% of the population is made up of
3 asylum seekers, and
4

5 **ACKNOWLEDGES** that the 1954 UN convention declared the rights of refugees and
6 stateless persons are that they have the freedom to work, move, access education, access to
7 courts and legal assistance, labor rights, social security, and any other basic freedoms people
8 need to live out their lives normally, and
9

10 **TAKES NOT OF** the fact that as of December 2021, Israel has allowed 2,440 Sudanese
11 asylum seekers temporary residency in their country, and
12

13 **ALARMED** by the fact that as of 2021, according to the UNHCR there are 82.4 million
14 people worldwide who were forcibly displaced from their homes, and
15

16 **NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN** that often the conditions of refugee camps are quite
17 poor often lacking basic supplies such as water, electricity, shelter, and due to these poor
18 conditions a lot of refugees experience health issues both mental and physical, and
19

- 20 1.) **ENCOURAGES** all nations to look at the living conditions of their refugees
21 and see what areas they can improve in to better improve the quality of life for
22 the refugees or stateless persons that their nation is currently housing, and
- 23 2.) **REQUESTS** that all nations that are able to house more refugees try to do so
24 to ensure that these people have a place to live as soon as they possibly can,
25 and
- 26 3.) **URGES** nations to create more laws that protect the rights of the refugees and
27 stateless persons living in their country to reduce the amount of times that
28 refugees human rights are violated.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B7

Subject: Rights of refugees and stateless persons

Sponsored By: Cuba

Submitted To: 6th Legal

AWARE that every country receives refugees and stateless persons, whether or not that country is involved in the 1951 Refugee Convention, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many of these refugees can go unnoticed, some of which pose a national threat to the security, welfare, and wellbeing of a country's political, social, and economic structure, and

STRESSING that many of these refugees are parents, children, students, and people looking for work who could benefit the social and economic spheres of a country, and

MINDFUL that many countries have developed ways to detect refugees, as well as provide sanction for stateless persons, yet a small amount of funding has been set aside for refugees, harming countries, specifically those not involved in the 1951 convention, and

Recognizing many refugees flee their countries due to unjust treatment, as well as seeking economic and educational benefits, aiding their respective states, including an increase in the economy, as well as a decrease in unemployment, and

TAKING NOTE that all states have some sort of obligation to protect the rights of refugees, stateless persons, and those seeking asylum, and

CONSIDERING that the 1951 Refugee Convention was seventy years ago, and had 145 signatories and had a rigorous process to enter their respective countries;

1. **CALLS UPON** member states to reconvene the 1951 Refugee Convention in a global conference;

2. **URGES** member states to relook the protocol for refugees and stateless persons;

3. **REQUESTS** member states provide sanctuary and provide a plan for refugees in their state, as well as allocate more funding for stateless persons;

4. **RECOMMENDS** member states create funds for refugees, and funding is set aside for states with increased stateless persons;

5. **INSTRUCTS** state to secure refugee rights and their human rights for independence and justice, as well as focus funding and time for refugee relocation efforts.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B8

Subject: Rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Benin

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1. **CONCERNED** by the growing number of stateless persons and refugees worldwide due
2. to conflicting citizenship laws, political change and transfer of territory, and laws
3. restricting citizenship from certain groups, who suffer greatly from their lack of legal
4. protection and difficulty accessing government services, and
- 5.
6. **AWARE** of the struggles stateless persons face, including a lack of protection under
7. national law, representation, and access to education, healthcare, unemployment, and
8. government services, and
- 9.
10. **ALARMED** by the increasing number of displaced persons, which rose to a record 84
11. million in the first half of 2021, who are forced to flee their homes due to political
12. conflict, violence, or fear of prosecution, and
- 13.
14. **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the fact that over half of the world's refugees are children,
15. some of whom have spent their entire lives in crisis, who have little to no access to
16. healthcare, education, and nutrition;
- 17.
18. **1) URGES** nations, especially those surrounding regions with large numbers of
19. emigrating refugees, to broaden their naturalization processes for stateless persons and
20. refugees in order to provide them with government protections and assistance;
- 21.
22. **2) RECOMMENDS** that countries with large numbers of incoming refugees provide
23. them with government assistance, including healthcare, food, and shelter, regardless of
24. citizenship or immigration status;
- 25.
26. **3) REQUESTS** that the United Nations work with nations to provide a thorough and
27. accurate count of stateless persons and refugees, whose populations often go
28. underestimated;
- 29.
30. **4) ASKS** that nations recognize the struggle of being unrecognized and unrepresented,
31. and that they provide stateless persons with temporary legal status in their country until
32. they are able to return to their home country or become legal residents.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Belgium

Submitted To: 6th Legal

- 1 COGNIZANT of the 24,000 refugees and displaced persons seeking asylum from Middle
- 2 East and African countries, and
- 3
- 4 TAKES NOTE OF the hunger strikes by 470 undocumented refugees in order to receive
- 5 the right to live and work legally, and
- 6
- 7 NOTICES the hundreds of refugees residing on the streets of the EU capital without proper
- 8 access to food and shelter, and
- 9
- 10 DEPLORES the cries of refugees on the streets and accusations of not making refugees a
- 11 priority by hiding behind the pandemic restrictions in a state of leaving citizens to fend for
- 12 themselves, and
- 13
- 14 APPROVES that the UNHCR describes refugees as people fleeing persecution for refuge or
- 15 safety to a foreign country, and
- 16
- 17 AWARE of the human trafficking targeted towards asylum seekers that were denied
- 18 international protection and are transiting to the United Kingdom, and
- 19
- 20 CONDEMNED by The Brussels Court of First Instance for the failures in reception of
- 21 refugees as the system has reached the maximum capacity and officials have refused to
- 22 provide asylum to refugees, which violates international commitments, and
- 23
- 24 ACCEPTS the fine of 5,000 EUR per day until applications of refugees are accepted;
- 25
- 26 1) CALLS UPON EASO (European Asylum Support Office) to support the reception
- 27 crisis as the system has reached maximum capacity and refugees are left on the
- 28 streets;
- 29
- 30 2) CONSIDERS the possibility of expanding the Petit Château center in Brussels to
- 31 help process more applications;
- 32
- 33 3) APPLAUDS the IOM (International Organization of Migration) for their help with
- 34 providing refugees asylum.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B10

Subject: Rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **ENDORSING** legislation that protects rights of refugees and stateless persons, including the
2 New York Declaration of 2016, The 1967 Protocol, the International Bill of Human Rights
3 Articles 14 and 15, and the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014-2024, and

4 **NOTING** that in the year 2021, 84 million were displaced, and over 4 million stateless, 26
5 million seeking safe and secure asylum as refugees in primarily neighboring, developing
6 nations.
7

8 **APPLAUDS** organizations like UNICEF and UNHCR for providing humanitarian aid and
9 protection to refugees, and continuing the international effort to protect displaced persons
10 across the world,
11

12 **ALARMED** by the multitude of additional threats to the safe asylum of refugees and
13 stateless persons, including but not limited to: human traffickers, lacking rights that are
14 guaranteed by citizenship, illness, lack of supplies, discrimination, and
15

16 **EMPHASIZING** the right to safe and secure asylum- defined by defense from human
17 trafficking, enough humanitarian aid to be distributed among all refugees and
18 non-refoulement- and the right to nationality, and
19

20 1) **CALLS UPON** member nations to implement existing refugee legislation, offering
21 those requesting asylum protection with humanitarian aid from UNHCR, UNICEF,
22 and others as needed;
23

24 2) **DEFINES** a refugee as someone with a well founded fear of being prosecuted or is
25 outside their national residence and is unable to return and includes stateless persons
26 as refugees due to the lack of national residence;
27

28 3) **RECOMMENDS** that member states work to protect rights of refugees, with as
29 updated preventative health guidance as possible by:

- 30 a. respecting inalienable human rights of refugees;
- 31 b. supporting nations that shelter refugees as possible;
- 32 c. prosecuting human traffickers to develop safe migration;
- 33 d. working with the WHO to provide refugees with personal protective
- 34 equipment, vaccinations, and medical equipment needed in crowded
- 35 refugee camps/cities, enforcing quarantine when refugees arrive from
- 36 high case areas.
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B 11

Subject: Rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: The Kingdom of Spain

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **CONCERNED** for the millions of human beings who due to many circumstances are forced
2 to flee from their homes and risk losing family, and basic human rights such as rights to
3 education, healthcare, housing, and employment, and

4 **GRIEVED** at the more than 114,000 people who risked their lives trying to reach Europe by
5 sea in 2021, with 3,200 of these people going missing, or losing their lives during the journey
6 and
7

8 **BEARING IN MIND** that stateless people are people who are not considered as nationals by
9 any state under the operations of its law, and refugees are people who have been forced to
10 leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster, and
11

12 **AWARE** that due to underreporting, the described 4 million stateless persons and 26 million
13 refugees may be much larger in number, with these numbers seeing alarming increases over
14 time, and
15

16 **APPRECIATING** organizations like UNHCR who aid in helping to protect and build better
17 futures for refugees and stateless people, and UNICEF who help refugee children achieve
18 better lives through their programs, and
19

20 **ENDORISING** the international legal instruments related to statelessness including the 1948
21 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15 and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of
22 Statelessness and
23

- 24 1) **STRESSES** the fact that refugees and stateless persons are human beings, who have
25 rights that must be protected;
26
27 2) **CALLS UPON** the member nations to resolve existing major situations of
28 statelessness such as lack of birth registration, and conflict between and gaps in
29 nationality laws and
30 state succession;
31
32 3) **INVITES** the nations to encourage education about stateless persons and refugees in
33 order to raise awareness and bring attention to organizations like UNICEF and
34 UNHCR;
35
36 4) **URGES** the nations to push for the prosecution of human traffickers who pose a great
37 threat to the safety of these human beings.
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B12

Subject: Rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: The Republic of Turkey

Submitted To: 6th legal

1 **EMPHASIZING** the increasing mass of people whom face the challenges of internal
2 disasters which now number in as nearly 31 million people, and

3
4 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the UN's previous efforts in trying to collaborate on the rights of
5 refugees in the 1951 Refugee Convention in which generally states the natural rights of
6 refugees, and

7
8 **RECALLING** the 1967 protocol, in which the refugee conventions state the geographical
9 and temporary universal rights of a refugee, and

10
11 **ADDRESSING** the fundamental threat of human rights to refugees, these refugees play a
12 miniscule role in providing to the problem, and somehow pay a bigger price as their human
13 rights have to pay for it, and

14
15 **RECOGNIZING** that external forces affect the livelihood of many relocated persons, and
16 thus creating problems that have dispersed to affect the lives of many refugees, and

17
18 1) **IMPLORE** countries to take action towards the female refugees whom have faced
19 countless atrocities against antagonistic forces such as being at high risk for sexual
20 harassment, mental afflictions, and troubles gaining citizenship;

21
22 2) **SUGGESTS** that nations to collaborate their efforts to combat the suppression of
23 basic human rights so that refugees, regardless of their situation, will not face any
24 repercussions on venturing to a nation;

25
26 3) **REQUESTS** of the United Nations Special Envoy on Refugees to lead the creation of
27 UNHCR shelters in all of the United Nations Regional Groups as it will provide a safe
28 haven to all people who are externally and internally displaced;

29
30 4) **ASKS** nations who were originally apart of the 1951 Refugee Convention to abide by
31 the rules set in the convention;

32
33 5) **URGES** the formation of shelters that are more adjourned to geographical terrains,
34 since some of the UNHCR's shelters are situated in a way some physical barriers
35 restrict refugees.
36
37
38



Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Kenya

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Emphasizing the urge and necessity of the rights of refugees and stateless persons the UNHCR was created to protect and find solutions to help these people, and

Having reviewed many sources it has been made clear there are several groups of people in my country that suffer from not having proper access to identification documents this puts these people in greater danger of harm, and

Aware of the dangers that refugees and stateless people are in action must be done to help protect them from greater harm than what has already been done to them, and

Recognizing that the launch of the Global Plan to End Statelessness in 2014 the UNHCR conducted several activities aimed at strengthening the government and CSO, and

Referring to past statements made by the UNHCR and their Good Practices Paper on Ensuring Birth Registration for the Prevention of Statelessness, this paper is the sixth in their Good Practices series which helps countries achieve the goals of ending statelessness, and

Emphasizing that refugees and statless persons are in need of protection and recognition of their rights making sure these people have proper rights not only will improve the lives of thousands of individuals by increase the stability of this country;

- 1) **Suggests** instead of having conventions of people who are foreign to thai topic and issue we have people familiar or suggest their ideas;
- 2) **Directs** the improvement of policies and plans that are better-developed to create more rights do these people;
- 3) **Urges** that only with the help of other nations, as well as nations experiencing the same issues should put forth effort to create conventions to make an effort in fixing this issue;
- 4) **Encourages Strongly** the cooperation of other nations to include their expertise on this issue and help to assist with a smooth transition of better rights and privileges for these people;
- 5) **Expresses the belief** that the United Nations put together a convetnion with developed and undeveloped nations that would focus on making advancements on rights of helpless refugees and stateless person so their quality of life can be improved.



Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Qatar

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **ALARMED** that this country is turning away many refugees that they could be taking in but
2 they are deciding not to, and

3 **APPRECIATING** that the country is granting refugees the ability to have a permanent
4 residency in the year of 2018, and
5

6 **ENCOURAGED** by Article 6, which states that the minister of interior has the legal right to
7 grant people applying for asylum three months of temporary residency until a decision is
8 made, and
9

10 **CONFIDENT** because article 9 allows asylum seekers in this country to employment, health
11 care, the right to bring their children and spouses into the country, freedom of worship and
12 transportation, the opportunity to public schools and universities of the country, the right to
13 obtain a travel document, and the right to be granted monthly cash assistance, and
14

15 **RECOGNIZING** article 15, which does not allow refugees or asylum seekers to go back to
16 their home country or another country which would put them in danger, and
17

18 **ACKNOWLEDGES** that this country has many rules that are good for refugees but that they
19 should open up its borders to more refugees seeking help;
20

- 21 1) **REQUESTS** them to welcome more refugees than what has been done instead of just
22 funding the refugees;
23
24 2) **URGES** the country to open its borders to allow refugees, especially non muslims,
25 since they have been known to not let as many people in with different beliefs than
26 them as much;
27
28 3) **STRESSES** that they should let in larger amounts of refugees and continue that rate
29 (if it's a large number) to keep up with the amount of refugees other countries are
30 letting in.
31
32
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B15

Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Philippines

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1
2
3 Aware that statelessness is an immense issue in the U.S., changes must be made to
4 fulfill these people's needs in order for them to have a comfortable life, and
5

6 Taking into account the acts that stateless people go through is social exclusion, travel
7 restrictions, higher chance of being abused sexually and or physically, and more likely to be
8 trafficked or exploited, and
9

10 Bearing in mind that statelessness can also cause people to struggle with the ability to
11 apply for a job, access to healthcare and education, can be denied marriage, can not move
12 freely, or even be denied the ability to vote, and
13

14 Believing that major causes to statelessness is discrimination towards religious groups
15 or ethnic groups, can occur depending on gender, when nationality laws have gaps, and when
16 laws restrict women to pass their nationality onto their children, and
17

18 1) Having considered spreading awareness about statelessness, and finding
19 stateless groups;
20

21 2) Considering having universal birth records and other artificial
22 documents for stateless people;
23

24 3) Stressing that discrimination in nationality laws and discrimination
25 against gender is removed, and executive space for vital records are built;
26

27 4) Urges that loss of nationality in discriminative areas are averted.
28
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Refugees or Stateless Persons

Sponsored By: Argentine Republic

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **EMPHASIZING** the increasing need for an increase in regulations regarding refugees and
2 stateless persons, well exemplified by the Syrian refugees allowed into the Argentine Republic
3 in recent years

4
5 **OBSERVING** the benefits and protections given to refugees by the UNHCR

6
7 **REMINDING OTHERS** that the acceptance rates of Syrian refugees in the Argentine
8 Republic is 100%

9
10 **KEEPING IN MIND** the effects of the Global Compact could be changed for the betterment
11 of each country across the UN;

12
13 1.) **EMPHASIZES** the use of the Global Compact and making sure that it will be suitable
14 for every country across the UN;

15
16 2.) **DECLARES** through the use of the UNHCR that the countries of the UN could have
17 much more aid throughout the times of crisis;

18
19 3.) **STRESSES** the need for common ground and equal opportunities for each individual
20 refugee that has been throughout a crisis.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



62

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Legitimacy of Economic Sanctions

Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

1. DEFINING that an Economic Sanction are commercial and financial penalties applied by
2. one or more countries against a targeted self-governing state, group, or individual, and
- 3.
4. BRING LIGHT to the fact that larger nations with an abundance of resources have the
5. ability to starve out smaller nations into submission through the use of sanctions and
6. embargos, and
- 7.
8. CALLING OUT the fact that economic sanctions can lead to mass shortages, which can
9. cause internal fighting in nations and mass panic in a populist, and
- 10.
11. STATING that sanctions can lead to a nation to rely to heavily upon another for
12. resources as seen with Cuba and its history with the fall of the Soviet Union, and
- 13.
14. REMINDING everyone that sanctions can lead into wars for a desperate nations for land
15. and natural resources if not handled properly;
- 16.
17. 1.) SUGGESTING the possibility for the United Nations to hold a summit, with
18. members from each nation, to discuss the fairness of Economic Sanctions and
19. to create guidelines and to encourage all nations to follow the guidelines
20. created at said meeting;
- 21.
22. a.) This meeting would be comprised of members based on the population of each
23. nation involved;
- 24.
25. b.) These guidelines created would be heavily encouraged so that all Nations in
26. the United Nations would be held to a standard;
- 27.
28. 2.) BRINGING UP the possibility for the United Nations to form another board to
29. collect resources that could be fairly distributed to nation under heavy economic
30. sanctions to help levy the burden to help save lives that would otherwise be
31. disturbed.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



12

Okay Subject: Legitimacy of Economic Sanctions

Sponsored By: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **RECOGNIZES** that the United Nations Security Council holds the sole right to partially or
2 completely interrupt economic relations in the form of sanctions under the broad guidelines
3 that a “threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression” has taken place under
4 Chapter VII Articles 39 and 41 of the United Nations Charter, which may lead to unnecessary
5 or ineffective economic sanctions that only affect civilians, and
6

7 **STRESSES** that economic sanctions should be used sparingly and solely to enforce
8 international law when it is infringed upon, and that the term “threat to the peace” as stated in
9 Article 39 may be interpreted as the right to impose economic sanctions as a preventative
10 measure, and
11

12 **ALARMED** that individual nations and organizations hold the right to impose unilateral
13 sanctions without the approval of the Security Council and often in the name of personal
14 interest, that are rarely effective and often infringe upon on the Right to Development as
15 recognized by the General Assembly in 1986 under the Declaration on the Right to
16 Development, and
17

18 **CONCERNED** that between 1976 and 2012, economic and unilateral sanctions that targeted
19 specific nations led to a 25.5% decline in GDP per capita of the targeted nations, and often
20 yielded little impact on the sanctioned regime and a significant negative impact on rural and
21 underprivileged civilians, increasing poverty and income inequality;
22

23 1.) **PROPOSES** that all impending economic sanctions from the Security
24 Council be required to be submitted to the General Assembly for approval
25 before imposal and that all current UNSC-approved sanctions be held under
26 review by the General Assembly to prevent unnecessary or ineffective
27 sanctions;
28

29 2.) **REQUESTS** that the Security Council or General Assembly consider an
30 amendment to Article 39 of the United Nations Charter to strike the terms
31 “threat to peace” to ensure that economic sanctions are imposed sparingly
32 and not as preventative measures;
33

34 3.) **SUGGESTS** that the Security Council impose a ban on all future unilateral
35 sanctions that do not hold the approval of the UNSC and GA, and that all
36 current unilateral sanctions be held under review by the UNSC and GA to
37 determine their necessity, effectiveness, and whether or not they infringe
38 upon a nation’s Right to Development.

Submitted to: 6th Legal
 Topic: Legitimacy of Economic Sanctions
 Submitted by: Norway

STRESSING that in order to achieve world peace and avoid potentially deadly conflicts leading to wars, economic sanctions are effective and completely legitimate processes that can work as useful tools to respond to challenges in foreign policies, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that economic sanctions can have harmful effects on innocent civilians, but it is important to realize that a war or military conflict would be far worse than issues from these sanctions, but they do not always cause adverse effects and

EXPRESSING the need to use economic sanctions as a last resort in hopes of putting an end to terrorism, and narcotics trade, which are pressing issues in today's world that cause hundreds of thousands of deaths each year, and we must address these in effective ways, and

DRAWS ATTENTION to the fact that restrictive measures such as economic sanctions are legitimate options and methods to express views on foreign affairs and stand for basic human rights of all people in attempts to see a change, and

TAKES NOTE to how previous UN sanctions such as sanctions against Al-Qaeda, North Korea, and the Taliban have been useful in preventing terrorism and that in the future, economic sanctions can and should be used to limit terrorism and narcotics trade, and

- 1) ENCORAGES STRONGLY that countries should use their power in economic sanctions to make active efforts minimize the suffering of innocent people in instances of human rights violations, and
- 2) IMPLORES that all countries see the legitimacy of economic sanctions in their various forms such as embargoes, travel bans, and asset freezes as tools to solve foreign challenges where innocent people are at risk, and
- 3) NOTES how economic sanctions against countries lacking human rights for their citizens can be useful tools to get them to improve their policies and treat citizens with more respect and dignity, and
- 4) CALLS UPON the United Nations to make use of economic sanctions along with a committee to oversee the sanction and monitoring groups that support the work of the committee as a way to promote peace.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



24

Subject: Legitimacy of Economic Sanctions

Sponsored By: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 RECOGNIZING that sanctions may involve both complete and partial disruption of economic relations of rail, sea,
2 air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other forms of communication, and and the cessation of diplomatic relations under
3 the principles instated by Article 41, Chapter VII of the UN charter, and

4
5 AFFIRMING that there are currently 14 sanctions regimes under the UN Security Council, and that they may be
6 used to mitigate conflict, counter the spread of nuclear weaponry, and to counter terrorism, force change in policy,
7 and

8
9 APPRECIATING the impacts of the Security Council Resolution 1373 and Resolution 1267 regarding the freezing of
10 assets, and recognizes the efforts to cooperate with national sanctions committees by Resolution 1373, and

11
12 EXPRESSES GREAT OF CONCERN at the elevated levels of terrorist attacks, which have accounted for 21,000
13 deaths per year in the last decade, and

14
15 REGRETS that many economic sanctions simply serve the purpose of mitigating access to funds but fail to alter the
16 behavior that warrants the sanction in many scenarios such as terrorist actions, and

17
18 COGNIZANT that many failures to comply with sanctions are a product of the lack of specifications within certain
19 sanctions, and

20
21 EMPHASIZES that economic sanctions may lead to negative impacts on innocent people, such as leading to
22 malnutrition due to rationing, increase in death as a product of decreased ability to access clean water, and poor
23 distribution of vaccines leading to the perpetuation of disease;

- 24
25 1) RECOMMENDS nations appoint individuals and form national committees to represent them in their
26 dealings with the Attorney General involving Economic Sanctions to mitigate the difficulty of enacting,
27 upholding, and lifting sanctions;
28
29 2) SUGGESTS that every effort be made to enforce sanctions with maximum support from Security Council
30 members so that the sanction may be more easily enforced;
31
32 3) ENCOURAGES the use of extreme caution regarding the implementation of sanctions, especially those
33 regarding sanctions on individual persons so as to mitigate the humanitarian impacts that will result from
34 these sanctions;
35
36 4) MAINTAINS that every person or country acting on the behalf of another country should be judged by the
37 United Nations Security Council to ensure that no sanction outlives its necessity to mitigate the negative
38 humanitarian impacts of sanctions.
39



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Legitimacy of Economic Sanctions

Sponsored By: Republic of Estonia

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ACKNOWLEDGING that economic sanctions can include complete or partial interruption of
2 economic relations of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and
3 the severance of diplomatic relations according to Article 41 of Chapter VII of the United Nations
4 Charter, and

5
6 RECOGNIZING the necessity of economic sanctions on target states, allowing nations to take action
7 and condemn the actions and beliefs of affected entities without leading to conflict and still
8 maintaining international security and peace, and

9
10 NOTING that although multilateral and unilateral sanctions tend to have similar outcomes,
11 multilateral sanctions have a greater potential to be more effective when the nations communicate and
12 cooperate with one another and have another nation they can trade with as an alternative to the
13 sanction state, and

14 COGNIZANT of the negative impacts economic sanctions can have on affected entities, such as an
15 increased poverty gap, decreased GDP, and those in poverty feeling the negative impacts much
16 stronger than those financially stable, and

17
18 APPRECIATES past resolutions that restrict corruption and coercion while still promoting the use of
19 sanctions, such as Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373 in freezing assets against terrorist
20 groups, and General Assembly Resolution A/75/L.97, which advocates against coercion to protect
21 freedom of trade and navigation, and

22
23 BEARING IN MIND the purpose of economic sanctions, which are meant to be a tool to maintain or
24 restore international peace, support peaceful transitions, deter non-constitutional changes, constrain
25 terrorism, protect human rights, and promote non-proliferation;

- 26
27 1) STRESSES the negative impacts economic sanctions can have on the receiving entities and
28 the importance and necessity of discretion when considering or implementing sanctions;
- 29
30 2) ENCOURAGES collaboration and cooperation between states when implementing economic
31 sanctions to increase the effectiveness of multilateral sanctions and economic sanctions as a
32 whole;
- 33
34 3) RECOMMENDS the creation of subcommittees when there is a possibility of sanctions being
35 implemented so as to encourage cooperation between state, monitor the situation closely, and
36 ensure all voices are acknowledged and heard;
- 37
38 4) SUGGESTS close observation of current economic sanctions by experts and nations alike to
39 avoid sanctions outliving their purpose or utility and causing unnecessary harm to the afflicted
nation and the legitimacy of economic sanctions as a whole.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Submitted By: Commonwealth of Australia

- 1 NOTING that nuclear waste is defined by the United States Nuclear Regulatory
2 Commission as, "a byproduct from nuclear reactors, fuel processing plants, hospitals and
3 research facilities... radioactive waste is also generated while decommissioning and
4 dismantling nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities", and
5
6 STRESSING that nuclear waste being dumped into the ocean could result in organisms
7 located around the dump site to be negatively affected, such as plants and animals in the
8 local ecosystems to be contaminated with nuclear radiation, and
9
10 RECGONIZING that this has been an issue since 1946, and that there has been multiple
11 international treaties created with the goal of preventing the dumping of nuclear waste in
12 our oceans as well as preserving the oceans ecosystems such as the London Dumping
13 Convention and the London Dumping Protocol, The MARPOL Convention and the
14 MARPOL Protocol, as well as the Basel Convention, and
15
16 MINDFUL that many countries and scientists believe that the best way to dispose of
17 nuclear waste is through geological disposal, low level waste and intermediate level
18 waste with a short life span can be disposed at ground level or into caverns, and for
19 intermediate level waste with a long life span and high level waste deep geological
20 disposal is needed with at 250 meters;
21
22 1) REQUESTS that nations practice safer methods of disposing nuclear waste not
23 only for the good of the planet but also for the good of their citizens;
24
25 2) SUGGESTS that countries who do not have the current ability to safely dispose of
26 nuclear waste to build a facility that allows for the proper disposal of the waste or to
27 communicate with neighboring nations that have the proper facility in hopes that an
28 agreement could be made that would allow for both countries to be able to dispose of
29 their waste;
30
31 3) INVITES that the United Nations create a fund that member nations can donate to
32 that would go towards the building of proper facilities for the disposal of nuclear
33 waste and that would also go towards removing recorded nuclear waste from the
34 ocean.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Submitted By: Italian Republic

Submitted To: Sixth Legal

1 EMPHASIZING the fact that nuclear waste disposal in international waters has extremely
2 hazardous effects to not only the country participating, but involuntary neighboring countries
3 as well, and
4

5 URGING the effective and necessary resolution to the issue as millions of liters of radioactive
6 waste are dumped into the ocean on an annual basis by way of ships or nuclear facilities that
7 can influence long term health and environmental effects on populations regardless of if they
8 partake in the routine or not, and
9

10 ACKNOWLEDGING the effective solutions and economic strategies, which have already been
11 considered and put in place, while recognizing the difference in economic status and constricted
12 environment that have been used to achieve an international collusion, and
13

14 EMPHASIZING FURTHER the importance of unanimous agreement of the processes and
15 rituals that would take place under this resolution to ensure equal participation and benefits for
16 each country involved, and
17

- 18 1) REITERATES the significance of equal economic input to ensure fairness and
19 satisfaction which can be achieved by all participating countries funding the same
20 proportion of their annual income;
21
- 22 2) PROMOTES the use of the gathered funds to pursue deep geological disposal through
23 facilities which can be located strategically on lands from appropriate nations that can
24 house geological disposal facilities;
25
- 26 3) ENCOURAGES the participation of all nations housing nuclear waste and the
27 agreement on the economic variables that impact it and neighboring states and
28 cooperation within the United Nations for the sake of the protection of the population
29 and environment worldwide.
30
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Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

1 AWARE that, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency, fluctuating quantities of
2 packaged low-level radioactive waste has been dumped at more than 50 sites in the northern
3 Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and
4
5 CONCERNED with the issue that waste produced by nuclear energy remains hazardous for
6 hundreds of thousands of years, yet it is estimated a total of about 84,000 terabecquerels (TBq) of
7 radioactive waste has been dumped into the ocean either from nuclear facilities or from ships at
8 sea,
9 as published by the Marine Bio Conservation Society, and
10
11 COGNIZANT of the dangers of radioactive elements in the environment, causing water pollution
12 and affecting the health of organisms; an example this being killing marine life, creating
13 unnatural mutations in their offspring, or passing radioactive material up the food chain, and
14
15 CONSCIOUS of the objectives of the London Convention to promote restrictions of dumping of
16 pollutants in international waters and the actions made by the London Protocol, which currently has
17 53 contracting parties, such as the prohibition of all high-level and low-level radioactive wastes,
18 the
19 ban of industrial scrape and sewage waste, and the guidelines put in place on ocean dumping, and
20
21 APPRECIATES the Center for Marine and Environmental Radioactivity, devoted towards the
22 common and public understanding of the effects of radioactive substances, natural and man-made,
23 in the environment, specified in the ocean, and
24
25 REAFFIRMING the amount of radioactive waste continuously dumped into international waters,
26 along with the danger that waste poses against humans and the environment, and
27
28 1) SUGGESTS a decline in the amount of nuclear waste and radioactive materials being
29 dumped into international waters;
30
31 2) INVITES the idea of encouraging different renewable energy sources, such as solar
32 energy, to reduce the amount of radioactive waste produced.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Sponsored By: Niger

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1. **AWARE** that more documentation needs to be completed in order to effectively ensure the
2. safety of citizens, as well as stronger management of ongoing nuclear activities, and
- 3.
4. **CONSIDERING** related costs centered on effective waste management as well as related
5. human resource needs and the external safety of workers who are disposing of the
6. radioactive material, and
- 7.
8. **RECOGNIZING** the possibility of accidents as there is a non-zero chance of a
9. worker/operator being harmed, so correct actions need to be taken to ensure the highest
10. safety level possible we can provide, and
- 11.
12. **IMPLEMENTING** provisions of the SSUPEA Law regarding emergency preparedness
13. and response, transport of radioactive material, radiation protection, the safety of citizens
14. and operators are a top priority, and
- 15.
16. **DEVELOPING** options for the storage and disposal of both high and low level
17. radioactive waste as well as understanding the increased requirements and taking into
18. account for already occurring plans;
- 19.
20. **1) INFORMED** that funding for the management of radioactive waste will be supplied by
21. the creation of a fund, with donations from the organization, all other funding is anticipated
22. to come out of the public budget;
- 23.
24. **2) SUGGESTS** higher training and stricter regulations should be put into place for the safety
25. of citizens and operators, as well as tighter management and accurate documentation of any
26. nuclear activity;
- 27.
28. **3) REQUESTS** time and assistance in guidance of a proper approach to strengthen the
29. development of radioactive waste management as well as formal training for all members of
30. the staff;
- 31.
32. **4) BELIEVES** with the right course of action and aid from the United Nations, Niger can
33. effectively and safely dispose of nuclear waste and have correct documentation and proper
34. staffing.



Subject: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Sponsored By: China

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1
2
3 Acknowledging the fact that, disposing nuclear waste into the ocean can cause harm to
4 marine life, public health as a whole, and could cause an outbreak of panic among cities;
5 nuclear waste will eventually spread to global waters, contaminating it while also damaging,
6 and
7

8 Stressing the fact that, due to the Fukushima nuclear power plant incident, Japan has
9 decided to dispose of the Fukushima's waste into the ocean without consulting the
10 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), or surrounding countries, and
11

12 Expressing deep concern that, the Japanese insist that this will create no harmful effects
13 on the environment, yet there is a need for them to dispose of the waste, this is contradictory
14 to their previous actions, and
15

16 Emphasizing the fact that, disposing of the nuclear waste from the Fukushima incident
17 will put the public's health at risk; if Japan goes through with this plan, the waste will swiftly
18 spread through the rest of the Pacific Ocean; the nuclear waste from Fukushima contains
19 dangerous radioactive substances, and
20

21 Emphasizing further, nuclear waste is dangerous especially if it were to be disposed of
22 into global waters, this could mean disaster for all countries, so these things are not taken
23 lightly
24

25 1.) Encourages Japan to handle the Fukushima power plant incident while thinking
26 of all the other nations they could potentially affect, and to keep in mind their
27 responsibility;
28

29 2.) Promotes mindfulness when handling nuclear power plants and the potential
30 disasters that may occur;
31

32 3.) Suggests that the nuclear waste is used and recycled rather than being disposed
33 of by dumping it into international water.
34
35
36
37
38



Subject: Disposal of Nuclear Waste in International Waters

Sponsored By: Denmark

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1
2 Recognizing the worldwide complication regarding the disposal of nuclear waste in
3 international waters, it has become evident that for the world's marine life to thrive, the
4 elevation of acts prohibiting nuclear waste being disposed into international waters must be
5 enacted from nations around the world as they contribute to the amount of materials being
6 disposed, and

7
8 Taking into account the actions and concerns from people around the world including the
9 nuclear waste policy act, and

10
11 Believing that if countries and groups of people work together and create ideas and
12 movements pertaining to this issue, the environment and wildlife can flourish in a cleaner and
13 safer habitat, and

14
15 Aware that this issue affecting the world will be complicating and confusing to solve, we
16 must unite our concerns as we believe a solution can be reached and,

17
18 1) Stressing the need for governments and individual groups to establish laws
19 restricting or stopping the act of certain dangerous materials or waste that is most
20 harmful to marine life and plants living in or around the waters in which the waste is
21 being disposed;

22
23 2) Considering the need for a large area or location to dispose of the amount of nuclear
24 waste we need to get rid of, we must focus on choosing which materials are the least
25 harmful to the life it could affect and disposing of those certain materials first;

26
27 3) Having considered that we need to find a way to get rid of waste without destroying
28 marine life and their homes, disposing of less dangerous materials in small amounts
29 could be an effective way of removing nuclear waste without causing immense harm
30 to marine as the nuclear waste could cause radioactive waste to be passed throughout
31 the food chain, and it could cause mutations in the creatures' offsprings, or just by
32 killing them;

33
34 4) Emphasizes the gratitude and recognition we give to acts already in place, yet needing
35 more acts or laws developed to solve the disposal of nuclear waste in international
36 waters complication.
37
38