



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



General Assembly Plenary Resolutions



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First Political

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Americas
4. Middle East
5. Europe
6. Oceania
7. Antarctica



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Submitted To: 1st Political
Topic: Middle East
Submitted By: The Republic of Korea

1/1

1 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a new terrorist group has come to power and has
2 begun an assault across central and northern Iraq becoming even more brutal than Al-Qaeda and
3

4 ALARMED that the Islamic State, otherwise known as ISIS, has committed numerous acts of
5 terrorism often carrying out operations taking multiple casualties along with public crucifixions.
6 In the first 6 months of 2014, ISIS has taken the lives of 5,500 innocent civilians in Iraq alone
7 almost reaching ISIS's 2013 death toll of 7,800 and
8

9 BEARING IN MIND that in the first 6 months of 2014 ISIS has taken the lives of 5,500 innocent
10 civilians in Iraq alone already reaching their death toll of 2013 and
11

12 CONCERNED that in 2013 ISIS succeeded in over 9,540 operations including 1083
13 assassinations, 603 bombings, 4465 successful IED attacks, while also unfortunately succeeding
14 in other tasks such as taking over 8 cities, freeing hundreds of prisoners, and setting up 30 new
15 check points across Iraq, and
16

17 REALIZING that ISIS has killed citizens from a large variety of countries such as the journalists
18 from America and the United Kingdom, the beheading of Lebanese soldiers, and the killing of
19 Egyptian Christians,
20

21 AWARE that ISIS has been known for killing many Shia Muslims also those who practice
22 Christianity along with some military officers when under strict commands from group generals
23 and
24

25 APPLAUDING the actions taken by some nations already in response to ISIS such as the
26 coalition created to oppose ISIS, these nations have agreed to take military action against the
27 terrorist group in attempt to stop the organization from causing further harm, but much more
28 action still needs to be taken to stop the Islamic States
29

- 30 1) CALLS UPON all nations especially those affected, to take action against
31 ISIS forces by sending in military assistance to help keep control of Iraq or to
32 send supplies to the country so it may hold its own against the terrorist
33 organization;
34 2) EMPHASIZING the fact that such a terrorist group cannot be allowed to grow
35 out rapidly and out control becoming a larger threat;
36 3) REQUEST that all nations take all actions necessary to suppress the radical
37 group known as ISIS from becoming any more powerful or influential;

- 38 4) **URGES** willing and able nations, especially those directly affected, to take
39 action against ISIS forces by setting a part a small portion of their voluntary
40 military forces to be sent as assistance to help keep control of Iraq, or to send
41 supplies to the country so it may hold its own against the terrorist
42 organization;
- 43 5) **IMPLORES** the cooperation from countries that have a “no-negotiating with
44 terrorists” policy in order to promote other peaceful relations within the
45 Middle East and in order to resort to violence only as a last resort;
- 46 6) **CALLS UPON** NGO’s to send peacekeeping organizations and bodies to
47 combat the issues, most importantly, the Islamic extremist group, ISIS;
- 48 7) **REQUESTS** that humanitarian advisors are sent to willing countries
49 surrounding Syria to assist in the management and health of the refugees;
- 50 8) **PROPOSES** the Confederation of Arabic States which will be an alliance
51 based off of the European Union, all nations that join the Confederation will
52 appoint two members to a committee which will decide on the future of the
53 confederation, among this committee representatives from China, United
54 States, and the United Kingdom will be asked to join along with other nations
55 who wish to provide aid and establish diplomatic relations for the future of the
56 confederation;
- 57 9) **CALLS FOR** a relocation program be set up for noncombatants to be safely
58 removed from dangerous, ISIS terrorized lands to voluntary host countries
59 which case-by-case determined duration limits and other terms funded by the
60 humanitarian donations of any country wishing to aide innocents
- 61 10) **INVITES** any able nation to send supplies to the Middle East to support the
62 Refugee Program for example: Food, Water, Clothing
- 63 11) **ENCOURAGES** nations, especially those in the Arab League, to send trained
64 representatives to Jerusalem to assist in the creation and stabilization of its
65 independent government



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Third SCH

1. Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict
2. Women's Access to Healthcare
3. Natural Disaster Aid
4. Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated



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Submitted To: 3rd Social
Topic: National Disaster Aid
Submitted By: The Republic of Korea

2/1

1 STRESSING that all countries throughout the world, some more than other, are vulnerable to
2 catastrophic weather conditions: tornadoes, hurricanes, droughts, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes
3 or volcanic eruptions, and their after effects, and
4

5 EPHASING that in 2012, 24.5 million victims were killed by natural disaster around the world,
6 and economic damages from these disasters showed an increase from previous years with
7 estimates placing the figures at \$157 billion (US), and
8

9 REALIZING that natural disasters are a leading cause of world hunger due to the damage caused
10 to a community's access to food sources and food production facilities, and
11

12 TAKING NOTE that organization such as the World Food Programme and direct Relief
13 International, and were created to help relieve the devastating effects of natural disasters, as well
14 as non-governmental organization such as Mercy Corps, Convoy of Hope, and Relief
15 International aid the restoration of damaged nations, and
16

17 RECOGNIZES the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who not only assists
18 nations who bear the after effects of natural disasters, but who also help nations prepare for the
19 unstoppable forces;
20
21

- 22 1. INVITES NATIONS TO ULILIZE THE USE OF THE United Nations Disaster
23 Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) and The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
24 Affairs (OCHA) to assist countries that have been affected by a natural disaster
25 receive aid and donations from other countries;
26
- 27 2. INSTRUCTS the United nations Development Programme and other non-
28 governmental organizations to focus on equipping nations for possible impending
29 disasters, which, in turn, will decrease a nations' dependence on these organizations;
30
- 31 3. SUGGESTS advanced detection and warning systems to be created in areas without it
32 prior to this resolution
33
- 34 4. URGES developed nations to continue their gifts of financial aid to countries
35 suffering from natural disasters for a minimal period of five years or until the affected
36 country dedicates that they are satisfactory recovered from the calamity;
37

- 38 5. EMPHASIZES the need for sustained humanitarian assistance without discrimination
39 of religion, race, culture, or language;
40
- 41 6. URGES all nations to make natural disaster plans and prepare their citizens against
42 possible natural disaster situations by getting involved in planning, organizing,
43 training, interacting with other organizations and related agencies, and making a
44 resource inventory in order to minimize possible damage and loss of life;
45
- 46 7. RECOMMENDS a biannual summit to be held for the United Nations office for
47 Disaster Risk Reduction that will
48 I. provide innovation and research towards new rebuilding straggles
49 II. Share past failures and success of the effectiveness of previous natural disaster
50 relief
51
- 52 8. RECOMENDS that all countries put forth their best efforts to have opportunities
53 available for people that have bene hit with the damage of a disaster, possibly by
54 constructing safe, durable disaster shelters for times of great need in one's individual
55 country;



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2/2

Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Colombia

1 RECOGNIZING that a multitude of nations engaged in armed conflicts divert large portions of
2 their expenditures that had been allocated to civic duties into armed forces and military supplies
3 and that this diversion inadequately funds the civic systems and education of these countries,
4 and
5

6 AWARE that 28 million young children in conflict affected countries are not attending primary
7 school, becoming twice as likely to die, compared to children in similar non-conflict engaged
8 nations, resulting in over 57,000 deaths each year, and
9

10 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that a lack of funds for civic systems and education often
11 fails to provide the 'youth bulge', an explosion in the youth population in many countries, with
12 the skills required to escape poverty and that many of these impoverished and uninformed youth
13 may contribute to the conflict through various terror groups or militaries, and
14

15 ALARMED that only 2% of humanitarian aid goes towards education in countries of conflict,
16 and about 10% for the reconstruction of their civil infrastructure, while a large percentage of the
17 general aid has had a tendency to be granted to countries where the donor has been shown to
18 possess a certain strategic advantage, and
19

20 NOTING that even though the UN Millennium Project, which implores the world's wealthiest
21 countries economically to donate .7% of their gross national income to developing nations, has
22 helped several developing nations, much aid is wasted due to conditions by the donor nations
23 such as the developing nation being coerced into using overpriced goods and services from the
24 donor nation, and
25

- 26 1.) SUPPORTS the establishment of a donation standard that must be met by regulatory
27 policies in all positive-revenue nations for the purpose of increasing capital in
28 Humanitarian Aid;
29
- 30 2.) EMPHASIZES that countries utilize medical, financial, and educational aid, as well
31 as human resources in conjunction with good governance and the effective
32 deployment of new technologies along with food, pure water, and everyday
33 necessities to get by with each day;
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- 35 3.) ADVOCATES that the UN create a subcommittee specifically designed to send in
36 workers who will provide immediate humanitarian assistance to an area affected by
37 conflict at the first signs of human suffering with funding from member countries;

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- 4.) ENCOURAGES all plans made to interfere with countries during times of armed conflict are made post conference with the government officials of all countries involved in the disputes in order to ensure each countries national sovereignty is met;
 - 5.) CALLS UPON the UN to build basic structures for basic education since as stated in preambular 2 “28 million young people are twice as likely to die in conflict affected countries are not attending primary school, becoming twice as likely to die, compared to children in similar non-conflict engaged nations resulting in over 57,000 deaths each year;”
 - 6.) URGING that the United Nations come together to form a fair agency funded by the United Nations and will share information about these armed conflicts and offer solutions to help the people affected by these conflicts;
 - 7.) ESTABLISH a proportional donation standard that must be met by regulatory policies in all UN members not experiencing armed conflicts for the purpose of increasing capital in humanitarian aid;
 - 8.) INSTRUCTS humanitarian groups to avoid sending extra supplies if they know that the combatants are taking the supplies and using the supplies against the victim.



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Submitted To: 3rd SCH
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare
Submitted By: Nigeria

1 EMPHASIZING that Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that,
2 "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for [their own] health,...including...
3 medical care and necessary social services," and
4

5 AFFIRMING that according to the Population Studies Center Research Report, females'
6 mortality rate is much higher than males, in addition, women are ten times more likely to
7 receive a sexually transmitted diseases, and for every one male that gets diagnosed with
8 malnutrition, five women get diagnosed; moreover, women are two to three times more likely
9 to develop a mental illness such as depression, and
10

11 BEARING IN MIND that traditional belief structures of some nation states at worst prohibit,
12 and at best stigmatize, women's access to basic healthcare—particularly reproductive
13 healthcare—over the course of their lives, and
14

15 NOTING that access to healthcare is also limited by lack of information, transportation and
16 available facilities, and
17

18 RECOGNIZING that a lack of education plays a vital role in healthcare, and that more than 220
19 million women worldwide want access to education about Healthy Timing and Spacing
20 Pregnancies (HTSP) but do not have it; also, if just 120 million of these women had access to
21 HTSP education, 200,000 lives of women and girls would be saved by 2020, and
22

23 ALARMED that every day, approximately 1,000 women die from preventable causes related to
24 pregnancy and childbirth, and, moreover, children who have lost their mothers are 10 times
25 more likely to die prematurely;
26

- 27 1. ENCOURAGES funding from different organizations like NGO's to:
28 a. educate women in undeveloped nations on HTSP, considering every dollar
29 spent on this saves up to six dollars that can then be spent on improving
30 health, housing, water, and other public services
31 b. increase the number of facilities and improve transportation in
32 underdeveloped nations;
33 c. create safehouses to help women obtain a primary education to help them
34 receive jobs and careers that are available to them
35
36 2. SUGGESTS fellow member states with traditional belief structures to establish
37 educational facilities that can educate their citizens about the benefits to women's
38 healthcare;

- 39
- 40 3. WELCOMING all developed nations, who are willing to contribute money to a fund
- 41 which would help bring technology, medical supplies, doctors, and other educational
- 42 sources to countries who are struggling with maintaining an adequate women's
- 43 healthcare system;
- 44
- 45 4. ENCOURAGES member nations to offer monetary incentives to trained medical
- 46 professionals to travel to work and to educate in developing nations as well as sharing
- 47 relevant medical techniques and to donate excess medical supplies to nations in need;
- 48
- 49 5. SUGGESTS that the United Nations sanction an annual International Summit which
- 50 which would focus solely on communication to identify areas in which access to
- 51 healthcare for women is not met, to discuss developments in medical technologies
- 52 and how to apply them to the necessary areas, to discuss the degree of gender equality
- 53 in targeted areas and to discuss the involvement of the World Health Organization in
- 54 such locations;
- 55
- 56 6. URGES member states to support Family Planning 2020 and their goal to use
- 57 contraceptive information, services and supplies, without duress or bigotry, by 2020;



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Sixth Legal

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
2. Immigration Law
3. Right of Asylum in International Law
4. Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel



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Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Right of Asylum in International Law
Submitted By: Italian Republic

3/1

1 **NOTING** that the definition of asylum is the protection granted by a nation to someone who as
2 left their native country as a refugee, and
3

4 **FULLY AWARE** that there were nearly 613,000 claims worldwide for asylum in 2013 with a
5 23% increase from the year before, and
6

7 **GRAVELY CONCERNED** that internationally the detention of those seeking asylum has
8 dramatically increased in recent year, and
9

10 **ALARMED** that the detention of asylum seekers and refugees has become an arbitrary action
11 that often leads to grave injustice, refusal of basic human rights, as well as leading inefficiencies
12 in the asylum process, and
13

14 **APPAULED** that there have been attempts to undermine the principle of non-refoulement (the
15 obligation not to return a refugee to a situation where his or her life or freedom would be
16 threatened, and not to return a person to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing
17 that he is or she would be in danger of being tortured), and
18

19 **COGNIZANT** of the fact that certain states have exercised their sovereignty in a way that has a
20 direct affect on the ability of refugees to escape persecution which in turn makes the "right" to
21 seek asylum illusory.
22

- 23 1) **ENCOURAGES** member states to cooperate through means of a centralized
24 system for refugee allocation to move or place refugees into nations that would
25 cause the least damage to the nation hosting the refugees and the least trauma to
26 the refugees.
27 a. Factors taken into consideration by the centralized system would include
28 but are not limited to: population density, economic stability of the host
29 nation, willingness of the nation to accommodate refugees and ability of
30 nation to host refugee safely without fear of religious or ethnic persecution
31 or conflict.
32 2) **URGES** all nations that have agreed to take in those seeking asylum to openly
33 declare and follow their policies on detention of those under asylum including
34 information on reasons for, living situations and duration of possible detentions.
35
36 3) **REQUEST** that nations follow through on Article 9 of the Declaration of Human
37 Rights, and will detain only with justified and pre-stated reason if necessary;
38

- 39 4) **ENCOURAGES** member states to create extradition treaties with other countries
40 in order to hold all criminals accountable for their actions;
41
- 42 5) **EXPRESSES THE BELIEF THAT** less economically capable countries should
43 not be pressured to take on an excessive quantity of refugees;
44
- 45 6) **SUPPORTS** the idea of the U.N. creating a document to set up standard law
46 under which all involved countries would refer to when a refugee applies to go to
47 their country;
48
- 49 7) **IMPLORES** that this agreement must consider the facts of the populations of the
50 country, its ability to sustain the additional population, the criminal record of the
51 refugee, the past between the refugees past home country and the home they are
52 trying to move to, the health of the refugee, how long the refugee(s) might stay,
53 and lastly the mental stability of the refugee(s);
54
- 55 8) **CREATES** a trial system to keep refoulement legal among countries that decide
56 to hold aforementioned persons in countries that would like to receive a political
57 refugee back.
58
- 59 9) **REQUESTS** that countries with a refugee population percentage of 10% or more
60 be aided by willing nations to relocate these refugees to areas more able to hold
61 said refugees to reduce the affects of overcrowding: such as starvation, poor
62 health, and higher mortality rates;
63
- 64 10) **IN ORDER TO** protect rights of citizens of a country receiving refugees,
65 granted ability to the nation have the power to deny entry of refugees.
66
- 67 11) **CALLS UPON** countries providing refugee to asylum seekers to help establish
68 their lives in their country of origin after the conflict that caused them to leave has
69 commenced through employment opportunities, travel, and housing;
70
- 71 12) **SUGGEST** nations appoint a political representative to be the voice of
72 immigrants and refugee.



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Special Political

1. Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
2. International Espionage
3. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
4. Political Corruption and Bribery



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4/1

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
Submitted By: Norway

Expresses the belief that the only path to a peaceful, nuclear friendly world is the unarming of all nuclear weapons and the implementation of nuclear energy as a peaceful and resourceful use, but

Appalled by the fact that about twenty additional states have the technology to produce plutonium and make warheads, these virtual states considered capable of producing a weapon within months if one chose to do so and all of these countries are linked in a highly complex geopolitical interaction so any nuclear action could be mistaken for an act of nuclear war, but

Notes with approval the fact that, nuclear energy can be used for peaceful intents to better a society and provide a much cleaner and more efficient energy source, and

Applauds nations and organizations that have dedicated themselves to pre-existing treaties such as the comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban (CTBT), and

Inspired by organizations such as the IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency, to regulate the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to globally promote the unarming of all nuclear weapons, and

1.) Invites nations to take the steps to join and abide by the IAEA, becoming one of the many countries looking to further the global cause of nuclear weapon disarmament and the safe use of nuclear energy as a power source;

2.) Urges countries to make financial aid to other countries developing peaceful nuclear energy in order to spur on the development and implementations of regional and safe nuclear energy;

3.) Calls upon all nations to conclude any progress towards a nuclear weapons program and or the creation of any more nuclear weapons and instead divert the attention and financial focus of creating a nuclear weapon to uses of nuclear energy as a clean resource for their country and perhaps neighboring countries;

4.) Suggests that all nations around the globe take the necessary means and precautions to promote the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the disarming of all nuclear weapons

44 5.) **Calls upon** all member states to:

- 45
- 46 a. Sign, ratify, and comply with the provisions of the NPT in order to
- 47 combat the spread of fissile materials;
- 48 b. Initiate security protocols and measures to account for all fissile used in
- 49 the production of nuclear weapons, including all weapons grade highly
- 50 enriched uranium and plutonium.
- 51 c. Create nuclear weapons free zones in order to promote regional
- 52 stability and promote collective security
- 53 d. Ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and eliminate all
- 54 nuclear stockpiles;
- 55 e. Implement the IAEA Verification system while allowing full access to
- 56 IAEA inspections to ensure full compliance;
- 57 f. Implement a universal legally binding treaty banning all nuclear
- 58 weapons
- 59

60 6.) **Calls Upon** member states to have an annual summit in order to increase

61 dialogue between nations for an increase in transparency and cooperation

62

63 7.) **Further requests** the consideration of any actions that may be needed to be

64 taken towards nations that fail to comply with NPT;

65

66 8.) **Directs** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to perform the

67 consistent inspection of nuclear facilities, and perform inventory inspections to

68 ensure no multiplication of nuclear weapons or technology;

69

70 9.) **Encourages** the United States to enforce political and economic pressure with

71 the use of sanctions if a country is found guilty of harboring nuclear weapons

72 despite any treaties signed;

73

74 10.) **Urges** the ban of all nuclear weapons from all states throughout the world to

75 better humanity;

76