



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Security Council

1. Reviewing NPT
2. Threats to Security caused by
Terrorism
3. Conflict in Syria
4. Crisis Issues



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Reviewing N.P.T.
Submitted By: The Arab Republic of Egypt

1/1

1 CONSCIOUS of the cruciality of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
2 Weapons (NPT), which clearly states that all ratified nations are to "...pursue negotiations...to
3 nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective
4 international control" and,
5

6 NOTING WITH REGRET that four United Nations member states (India, Pakistan, Israel, and the
7 DPRK) have displayed an inflexible refusal to become signatory to or adhere to the NPT, and
8

9 ALARMED that an estimated 660 nuclear warheads may exist outside of NPT-designated nuclear
10 weapon states, not including an estimated 200 nuclear warheads that are maintained in non-nuclear
11 states through the NATO practice of nuclear sharing in a clear and direct violation of Article I of the
12 NPT, which states that "Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to
13 any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons...", and
14

15 EMPHASIZING that the future of international security and global safety is wholly dependent upon
16 denuclearization and the total destruction of all weapons of mass destruction, but
17

18 AFFIRMING that the process of total denuclearization cannot truly begin until all nations have
19 become signatory to the NPT, particularly those nations who are in possession of nuclear warheads
20 despite not being designated as a nuclear weapons state by the NPT, and
21

22 BELIEVING that the ultimate goal of the NPT can only be realized through regional denuclearization
23 and a targeted approach to antagonist nuclear states by the international community;
24

- 25 1) DIRECTS the UN General Assembly to place a non-mandatory arms embargo on the
26 Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the State of Israel, the Democratic
27 People's Republic of Korea, and any other nation found by the International Atomic Energy
28 Agency (IAEA) to be possessing nuclear weapons in violation of the NPT, effective
29 immediately;
30
- 31 2) DIRECTS the UN General Assembly to place a mandatory arms embargo on the states
32 aforementioned in Operative Clause 1 as well as any other nation found by the IAEA to be
33 possessing nuclear weapons in violation of the NPT, effective January 1, 2038;
34
- 35 3) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that the UN work in cooperation with the IAEA to assist nations
36 intending to denuclearize with the process of doing so via information sharing, UN loans for
37 nuclear energy infrastructure, and UN-facilitated removal or destruction of warheads;
38
- 39 4) ENDORSES the establishment of self-administrated Nuclear Weapons Free Zones such as
40 those in Africa, South America, and the Pacific, to allow for a regionally specific structure of
41 administering denuclearization and providing consequences for nuclear antagonists;
42
- 43 5) EXPRESSES ITS CONVICTION that all nations will put aside their short-term geopolitical
44 interests for the sake of peace, security, and a world free of weapons of mass destruction.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Reviewing NPT
Submitted By: Russian Federation

1/2

1 Recognizing the fact that there are some nations that refuse to sign or agree to the terms of the
2 NPT, thus causing the validity of the NPT to become compromised due to the unwillingness of
3 nations to cooperate with the UN, and

4
5 Emphasizing the need for the NPT in order to keep nuclear weapons away from countries that
6 may handle these weapons in an irresponsible manner that the UN would not approve of,
7 possibly jeopardizing peace in some parts of the world, and

8
9 Concerned by the nations of Israel, India, Pakistan, and the Democratic People's Republic of
10 Korea that are not allowed nuclear weapons by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but do in
11 fact possess, claim to possess, or have a policy of deliberate ambiguity on the subject which
12 compromises the validity of the NPT even further, and

13
14 1) Invites the five nations that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to
15 do so, in order to make an attempt at deterring other nations from backing out of the
16 NPT with the intent of acquiring nuclear weapons, and

17
18 2) Suggests that if the nations that have not signed the NPT do not agree to losing their
19 nuclear weapons, a vote by the Security Council should be taken to revise the treaty
20 to add nuclear states to the list of approved nations, voting on each nation
21 individually, to ensure that only nations that have proven themselves to be
22 responsible in terms of not abusing military power are sanctioned by the UN to possess
23 nuclear weapons.

1/3

Topic: Reviewing NPT
Submitted to: Security Council
Submitted by: Malaysia

Acknowledging the fact that there is only a limited number of independent states internationally that are in the possession of nuclear weapons, and are therefore the only states with such a means of mass destruction as a nuclear weapon, and

Noting with grave concern how nuclear war could result in long-term somatic and genetic damage from radiation, possible changes in the physical environment, and possible changes in the ecological system of which humans are a part, all of which would affect states outside of the nations at war, and

Mindful of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) put into force in 1970, which is the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon states, and obliges its parties only to pursue good-faith negotiations toward nuclear disarmament, and

Stressing that even under NPT, nuclear-weapon states can still use, possess, develop, test, deploy, and transfer nuclear weapons, being fully capable of starting an internationally-destructive nuclear war, and,

Having considered UN General Assembly First Committee Resolution A/C.1/71/L.41, passed on 27 October, 2016, which states that nations must hold negotiations in 2017 to discuss the proposed Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC), which would outlaw the use, possession, development, testing, deployment, and transfer of nuclear weapons, and

- 1) Demands that all nations in the possession of nuclear weapons refrain from ever using them in any circumstance against another country, as this could potentially lead to nuclear war, which would affect all nations, even those outside the ones in combat;
- 2) Requests that the United Nations establish a specialized committee, with the main objective of said committee being to regularly investigate into nations to ensure their compliance to NPT, which needs the support and aid of all nations internationally to be effective;
- 3) Recommends all nations, especially those in possession of nuclear weapons, cooperate with UN General Assembly First Committee Resolution L.41, and meet in order to discuss and consider a nuclear ban treaty, such as NWC, in 2017;
- 4) Encourages independent states to bring up any concerns about the implementation of a nuclear ban treaty at the negotiations about this topic, which will be held later this year, in accordance with Resolution L.41.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Threats to Security Caused by Terrorism
Submitted By: Uruguay

2/1

Alarmed by the effective fighting capabilities and recruiting means utilized by the Islamic State throughout the regions of Iraq and Syria, and

Reminding the United Nations of the massive scale of ISIS recruiting through the many sites of social media, and

Pointing Out that ISIS' propaganda through the internet has been highly effective in the radicalization of people all over the world. As of July 2016, 1,200 people have been killed by this faction of Islamic extremist, and

Noting that ISIS possesses a strong global influence and inspires attacks throughout the world via the internet;

- 1) Proposes that the United Nations set up a taskforce to combat ISIS on the internet to stop the spread of their ideals across the world;
- 2) Insists that the United Nations work with social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter to shut down accounts created by ISIS members;
- 3) Demands that the U.N get involved in order to fulfill the true purpose of this body: to provide the world with stability and peace;
- 4) Reminds the United Nations that a coalition of nations physically fighting the Islamic State will not be enough, and an online task force must be created to stop this terrorist group;
- 5) Urges the Security Council to be a part of the end of ISIS through the utilization of this resolution after a war that has gone on for over 2 years.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/2

Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Threats to Security Caused by Terrorism
Submitted By: The Arab Republic of Egypt

1 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the 2016 Global Terrorism Index (GTI) reported 29,376
2 deaths from terrorism in the year 2015, with 53 countries seeing an increase in terrorism, and
3

4 HAVING CONSIDERED that 93% of all terrorism occurs in nations with high rates of state-
5 sponsored terrorism including torture and extrajudicial punishment or execution, and
6

7 ENCOURAGED by the 14 international legal instruments passed by the United Nations in an effort
8 to destroy global terror and to combat factors conducive to its formation, but
9

10 COGNIZANT that unless nations that sponsor state terrorism or otherwise violate international
11 treaties on terrorism face due punishment, terrorism will continue to spread unhindered, and
12

13 GRIEVED that the proliferation of the vast majority of large terrorist groups, including ISIL, Al-
14 Qaeda, and the Taliban can be directly linked to foreign support through financial assistance, illegal
15 business dealings, military training, and arms sales, and
16

17 BELIEVING that the only way to effectively contain and counter the growth of terrorism worldwide
18 is through the cooperation of all nations to prevent radicalization, destroy terrorist cells, and enforce
19 internationally binding treaties meant to reduce terrorism;
20

- 21 1) AUTHORIZES the creation of a UN List for State-Sponsored Terror that details the actions
22 of any nation that has been accused of or has been proven to be currently sponsoring any
23 variety of terrorist action in violation of international law:
24 a. Designates the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to have
25 jurisdiction over additions and removals from the aforementioned list;
26 b. Urges that any nation placed on the list be tried in the International Court of Justice;
27
- 28 2) DECLARES that any nation convicted in the International Court of Justice of violating the 14
29 legal instruments declared by the CTITF to have applications to terrorism face immediate and
30 harsh economic sanctions by the UN Security Council;
31
- 32 3) STRESSES that the concerted effort of all member states will be necessary to establish a
33 strong international legal framework that is capable of both destroying the factors
34 contributive to terror as well as combatting the world's leading actors of terror;
35
- 36 4) APPROVES the establishment of an international terrorism database led and administered by
37 the UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate that may be contributed to by the respective
38 intelligence organizations of any member state and viewed by the public:
39 a. Recognizes that this database will contain but will not be limited to: information
40 regarding large terrorist groups and their organization, the threat of terrorism in
41 certain regions, and definite statistics and data regarding terrorist actions;
42 b. Confirms that the creation of a reliable and nonpartisan source of information
43 regarding terrorism will be beneficial to all nations that stand united in their
44 opposition to terrorism and the violent radicalization of their respective peoples.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Threats to Security Caused by Terrorism
Submitted By: The United States of America

2/3

1 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** the increase in terrorist organizations and activity
2 within the last decade with the Islamic State at the forefront, and
3

4 **DEPLORING** the terroristic actions committed by these organizations, such as Boko Haram's
5 abduction of the 600 Chibok school girls, and ISIL's continued aggression and violence within
6 the Middle East, and
7

8 **ENDORISING** any and all U.N action taken to stop the spread of terrorism such as the adoption
9 of resolution 2253 in 2015 that not only addresses the threat that ISIL poses to international
10 peace and security, but also stresses the importance of cutting off funding to ISIL and not
11 allowing the organization to facilitate attacks, and
12

13 **MINDFUL** that it will take the full co-operation of all member states within the U.N to stop the
14 threat of terrorism in all its forms, and
15

16 **APPRECIATING** the efforts of the Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFIT) in
17 the Middle East to combat ISIL and other, smaller terrorist organizations;
18

- 19 1.) **AUTHORIZES** the creation of a task force within the United Nations overseen by
20 the Security Council, comprised of peacekeepers donated by willing member states
21 and devoted to the cause of stopping the proliferation of terrorism;
22
- 23 2.) **APPEALS** to all willing member states to assist and support this task force with all
24 forms of aid including but not limited to financial donations, peacekeepers, and
25 military training;
26
- 27 3.) **DECLARES** that under chapter 7 of the U.N charter, this task force be able to use
28 whatever means necessary to stop terrorism in all forms which are direct threats to the
29 peace of an individual, state, or group;
30
- 31 4.) **APPLAUDS** the action already taken by groups against ISIL such as the U.S led
32 coalition self-named as the Global Coalition to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and
33 the Levant (ISIL) whose mission is to:
34
 - 35 a. Expose the true nature and intent of the Islamic terror group itself;
 - 36 b. Cut off all means of funding and finance being provided to ISIL;
 - 37 c. Support any and all military operations against the advancement of ISIL and
38 any of its sub groups such as ISWAP, the Pakistani branch of the Taliban, and
39 al-Qaeda in Yemen.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Threats to Security caused by Terrorism
Submitted By: People's Republic of China

2/4

1 ALARMED by the estimated 32,658 terror related deaths in 2014, as reported by the Global
2 Terrorism Index, and

3
4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a “war on terror” with military intervention is a seemingly
5 ineffective strategy to combat terrorism due to its strong focus on the symptoms, militant activity,
6 without properly addressing the underlying conditions that lead to terrorism, and

7
8 RECOGNIZING that the first pillar of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is to
9 “Address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism” and the third pillar is “Build states’
10 capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations”, and

11
12 REALIZING the work done by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working
13 Group to counter the financing of terrorism, and

14
15 BEILIVING that the most effective way to combat terrorism is attacking the root cause;

- 16
17 1) WELCOMES the acceptance of a United Nations approved definition of terror such as:
18 Terrorism is any advocacy or activity that, by means of violence, sabotage, or threat, aims
19 to create social panic, undermine public safety, infringe on personal and property rights,
20 or coerce a state organ or an international organization, to achieve political, ideological,
21 or other objectives;
22
23 2) CALLS UPON the United Nations to take an active role in combatting terrorism by
24 taking actions such as: the creation of a database, overseen by the CTITF, that collects all
25 available data on global terrorism, act as a global coordinator of anti-terrorism activities,
26 in order to discourage single nations from taking military action without international
27 consensus, and to act as the host of a technology aid database that assists nations
28 struggling with terrorism, to allow them to fight their own battles against extremists;
29
30 3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the need for economic outreach to areas troubled by
31 terrorism to eliminate poverty and provide employment for those that might be drawn to
32 terrorist groups;
33
34 4) INVITES all member nations to adhere to the guidelines published by the Financial
35 Action Task Force that suppress terrorist financing, including passing legislation
36 specifically criminalizing terrorist financing, requiring financial institutions to report
37 suspicious transactions, creating more international cooperation in tracking down terrorist
38 financiers, and ratifying the UN convention on financing terrorism.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/1

Submitted To: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in Syria

Submitted By: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that the civil war in Syria began with anti-government protests
2 which has, in four and a half years, led to over 250,000 Syrian deaths, and
3

4 **ALARMED** that the death toll climbed 160,000 from June 2013 (90,000) to August 2015
5 (250,000), and
6

7 **EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN** that there has been 4.5 million Syrians that have
8 fled to neighboring countries in which Lebanon (1 million), Jordan (600,000), and Turkey
9 (722,000) contain the most refugees , and these countries have struggled to withstand such a
10 large refugee exodus from Syria, and
11

12 **EMPHASIZING** that in 2015, 1.2 million Syrians were driven away from their beloved home
13 and 6.5 million have been displaced since the start of the conflict, and
14

15 **STRESSING** that more than 5.5 million children have had a lack of education, food, and
16 medical attention, and
17

18 **GRIEVED** that as of January in 2014, the death toll of children reached more than 10,000 which
19 is the highest amount in any conflict of surrounding areas, and
20

21 **CONSIDERING** that 810, 926 child refugees are under the age of five in host countries, and
22 over half of these children have not had access to any educational opportunities, and
23

24 **REITERATING** that the Syrian civil war is the most deadly and dangerous conflict the world
25 has seen in the 21st century, and
26

27 1) **INVITES** the United Nations to hold an annual summit to discuss possible solutions to
28 assist children in the search for medical attention, food, and education; and to discuss
29 ways to lower the number of Syrian refugees in host countries;
30

31 2) **SUGGESTS** implementing sanctions on Syria's main exports and imports in order to
32 keep the Syrian government from allowing the conflict to continue to occur;
33

34 3) **CALLS UPON** the member nations to assist in the funding that is needed to provide the
35 proper source of education, food, and shelter for both the children that are suffering in
36 Syria, and the refugees that have fled Syria into neighboring countries;
37

38 4) **ENCOURAGES** the implementation of a ceasefire in order to reduce the amount of
39 deaths occurring in the conflict, and to allow the conflict to die down.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/2

Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Conflict in Syria
Submitted By: The Arab Republic of Egypt

1 GRIEVED that the Syrian Civil War has escalated to an international conflict with a broad number of
2 parties and belligerents, and that their respective interests have resulted in horrific and catastrophic
3 consequences for the Syrian state and the Syrian populace, including:

- 4 a. A staggering 470,000 people killed according to the Syrian Center for Policy Research,
5 b. Approximately 10,300,000 Syrians externally or internally displaced due to the conflict
6 according to the UN High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR),
7 c. 13,500,000 Syrians in need of assistance according to the UNHCR, and
8

9 DEPLORES the actions of terrorist groups within the Syrian Arab Republic, including ISIL, the Free
10 Syrian Army, the Army of Conquest, the Syrian Turkish Brigade, and other violent rebel factions
11 within the Syrian State, whom both the UN and Human Rights Watch have accused of a variety of
12 war crimes including but not limited to kidnappings, extrajudicial executions, the deployment of child
13 soldiers, looting, arson, mutilation, rape, hostage taking, use of chemical weapons, and murder, and
14

15 RECOGNIZES that the incumbent Syrian administration won power in elections declared to be “free,
16 fair, and transparent” by an international delegation in 2014, and
17

18 ALARMED by the attacks on the Syrian electoral process by American, European, and Kurdish
19 actors, including airstrikes on polling stations and bans on voting in rebel and Kurdish-held areas, and
20

21 BEARING IN MIND that there may be over 30,000 foreign fighters in Syria according to the Soufan
22 Group, the vast majority of those fighters being rebels, indicating a major escalation in conflict due to
23 foreign opposition to the current Syrian administration, and
24

25 AFFIRMING that the removal of external belligerents not permitted by the Syrian administration will
26 be critical in deescalating the conflict in Syria as well as restoring international law in a conflict that
27 has resulted in its breaching on numerous occasions;
28

- 29 1) RECOGNIZES the legitimacy of the Syrian government and encourages UN-assisted and
30 internationally monitored elections upon the expiration of President Assad’s term;
31
32 2) CONDEMNS the actions of all rebel groups within Syria and their attempts to destabilize the
33 nation through a campaign of terror and indiscriminate killing;
34
35 3) DESIGNATES the Free Syrian Army, the Army of Conquest, the Syrian Turkish Brigade,
36 Tahrir al-Sham, and the Sham Legion as terrorist organizations;
37
38 4) CONFIRMS that any nation that continues to support the aforementioned organizations is in
39 breach of international law, including but not limited to, the International Convention for the
40 Suppression of Terrorism;
41
42 5) DECLARES any airstrikes or other violent assaults in the Syrian Arab Republic not expressly
43 allowed for by the Syrian government and mandated by the UN Security Council to be a
44 grave and blatant violation of international law under Article 2 of the UN Charter.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Conflict in Syria
Submitted By: Ukraine

3/3

1 **REITERATING** the United Nation's "commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and
2 territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic" (2336 2016), and

3
4 **RECALLING** the origins of civil war in the Syrian Arab Republic caused by its people's desire
5 for democracy being suppressed by its President al-Assad in May of 2012, and

6
7 **HAVING REVIEWED** the reports from the United Nation's Organization for the Prohibition of
8 Chemical Weapons (OPCW) conclusion after a year's investigation that Assad's regime used
9 chlorine gas on its civilians in the Idlib province on April 21, 2014 and March 16, 2015, and

10
11 **NOTES WITH CONCERN** the Syrian Arab Republic's violation of international law in the
12 Geneva Protocol and Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) because of the illegal
13 "development, production, stockpiling, retention and/or transfer of chemical weapons," and

14
15 **ALARMED** to find the Russian Federation's supply of military cargo, evident by the records
16 from ports Tartous (also known as the Russian Federation's naval base) and Latakia being
17 received by al-Assad's forces;

- 18
19 1) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the dire humanitarian situation and the political crisis being
20 unachievable until the cease of breaking international law in Syria;
21
22 2) **SUGGESTS** the suspension of foreign assistance of Assad or face repercussions of
23 sanctioning the nation to decrease foreign aid that will continue war-efforts;
24
25 3) **SUPPORTS** the United Nation's involvement in assisting the conflicting sides of the
26 Syrian state by constructively engaging in steps toward the creation of a democratic State
27 through the continuation of the six-point plan (resolutions 2042 and 2043);
28
29 4) **URGES** reattempt of Peace Time Operation and efforts to improve humanitarian
30 conditions only after the onset of democracy and stability within the region to ensure the
31 lives of 4.5 million people living in besieged locations are met with humanitarian relief.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/4

Submitted To: Security Council

Topic: Situation in Syria

Submitted By: The Kingdom of Spain

- 1 Recognizing that both parties within the Syrian conflict have committed many counts of
2 atrocious war crimes against the other side, and
3
4 Bearing in mind that the Islamic State is exploiting the preexisting conflict to further their
5 regime of hate crimes, and
6
7 Realizing that many children are affected in the fighting which affects the future generations of
8 this nation, and
9
10 Taking note of the fact that since most of Syria is already currently underdeveloped, this
11 destruction of the nation from war is extremely detrimental to the middle eastern nation, and
12
13 Appreciating the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in its work
14 against the use of chemical weapons which in all instances is deplorable and inhumane, and
15
16 1) Calls upon the continuous enforcement of cease-fires across the whole of Syria as their
17 successive implementations have been increasingly successful in their efforts in ending
18 The civil unrest;
19
20 2) Requests both parties allow humanitarian aid into those areas which are not currently
21 receiving aid due to the conflict;
22
23 3) Urges the allocation of additional funds to the OPCW in their efforts to end chemical
24 violence where it is so prevalent;
25
26 4) Recommends reviewing the process for which refugees are vetted out of the country
27 as to not overload the economies of those nations receiving these displaced persons.



Subject: Conflict in Syria
Submitted to: Security Council
Submitted by: Republic of Angola

3/5

Aware that economic struggles, political tensions, lack of personal freedoms, and resentment of the Syrian government, combined with Successful uprisings during “Arab Spring” in Tunisia and Egypt created the environment in which pro-democracy peaceful protestors were met with harsh retaliation from the Syrian Government, which began the conflict in 2011, and

Noting that many outside nations have shown support for either the Syrian Assad-Regime or the opposition, through diplomatic backing, air-strikes, and public statements, most notably Russia and Iran in support of the Syrian Government, while The United States, France, Australia, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, have all shown support against the Assad-Regime, and

Appalled that numerous violations of human rights of been committed by both sides of the conflict during the conflict;

- a) The Syrian armed forces being accused of, unlawful killing of children, medical personnel, and patients; torture and sexual abuse of prisoners; denial of food, water and medical treatment; indiscriminate shelling and destruction of heavily populated civilian areas;; mass arrests and punishments; enforced disappearances, and alleged use of chlorine gas on citizens, and
- b) The opposition groups have been accused of, unlawful killing; torture and ill-treatment; kidnapping and hostage taking; and the use of children in dangerous combat non-combat roles; and potential use of sarin gas in conflict, and

Deeply Concerned that as of December 2016, there are 6.3 million internally displaced Syrians and over 4.81 million Syrians have fled the country leading to an influx of refugee crises around the world, and

Devastated that as of April 2016, the United Nations and Arab League Envoy to Syria estimated that there were over 400,000 deaths due to the conflict, and it's projected that that number has risen to nearly 470,000 since then;

- 1.) **Emphasizes** the need for an immediate diplomatic solution in order to bring equilibrium and prevent the escalation of the crisis in Syria;
- 2.) **Demands** parties immediately cede all chemical weapons to international control to be destroyed in order to protect all civilians from further harm;
- 3.) **Suggests** states withdraw support from any party that would use weapons of mass destruction including chemicals weapons in times of conflict;
- 4.) **Encourages** parties to cooperate to swiftly deescalate the conflict as to meet the deadlines established for the political process agreed by the International Support Group for Syria in order to establish an inclusive transitional government, draft a new constitution, and hold elections;
- 5.) **Strongly Supports** that once stability is returned to the region the legitimate aspirations and will of the Syrian people be allowed to be determined independently and democratically.



Subject: Syria

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

Submitted To: Security Council

3/6

1 FULLY AWARE of the current massacre of nearly 470,000 people due to the political and
2 socio-economic unrest happening in Syria due to the ongoing civil war between Bashar
3 al-Assad and multiple militant groups, and

4 EMPHASIZING the duration of this war has surpassed six years, despite efforts made by the
5 United Nations through initiating several peace talks as well as support from multiple nations
6 through humanitarian efforts, and
7

8 COGNIZANT of resolutions 2328, 2332, and 2336, all of which focus on the civil unrest
9 seen in Syria, specifically with Aleppo and the unaddressed humanitarian crisis occurring
10 there with the complete devastation of this city, and
11

12 STRESSING the importance of finding a viable solution to aid Aleppo and other cities in Iraq
13 and Syria that have been unjustly vindicated for the actions of Assad, ISIL, and other militant
14 groups during the Syrian Civil War;
15

- 16 1) DIRECTS immediate sanctions be placed upon the nations of Iraq and Syria until the
17 governments as well as the militant groups of these nations are willing to agree upon a
18 treaty which fully instills preventive measures from a catastrophe such as this from
19 occurring;
20
- 21 2) APPROVES actions which will send aid directly to these cities affected by the
22 sanctions and current civil war in which they will receive proper food, water, medical
23 aid, and any other care necessary to sustain life in these regions;
24
- 25 3) DESIGNATES that the 6th Legal committee begin investigations of this regions in
26 order to determine any war crimes committed by any of the belligerents and provide
27 justice for those affected by this war;
28
- 29 4) REITERATES how imperative the complete closure of this war to the entire world as
30 well as the United Nations as a whole is, or else further cataclysms from this region
31 could arise leading to more casualties and injustice in this regions;
32
- 33 5) INSTRUCTS other nations to begin the process of withdrawing troops from Syria in
34 order to prevent third party negotiations from occurring as well as to allow this region
35 to slowly stabilize without influence from western powers.
36
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/7

Submitted To: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in Syria

Submitted By: New Zealand

1 CONSIDERING that 13.5 million people within Syria are in need of humanitarian aid, and

2
3 UNDERSTANDING that there is no immediate end in sight to the now six year
4 conflict in Syria for those who have been forced to flee their homes, and

5
6 RECOGNIZING that there have been a multitude of documented war crimes committed in
7 the conflict including the use of chemical weapons on civilians, torture, attacks on
8 medical personnel, and widespread destruction of property, and

9
10 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a successful political and diplomatic solution to this conflict
11 would prevent widespread loss of life in Syria;

- 12
13 1.) URGES Syrian government along with rebel forces to halt their attack on civilian
14 population;
15
16 2.) CALLS UPON the leadership in Syria to negotiate for a peaceful end to the conflict;
17
18 3.) PROMOTES the implementation of democratically held elections in Syria,
19
20 4.) ENCOURAGES developed countries to welcome into their country Syrian refugees
21 who have been forced out of their homes by conflict.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in Syria

Submitted By: Japan

3/8

1 ALARMED that more than 220,000 have been killed in this conflict, and

2
3 AWARE of the millions of people who have been forced to abandon their homes and now find
4 themselves without food, money, or shelter, and

5
6 BELIEVING that this civil war has quickly become a threat to international peace, and

7
8 COGNIZANT of groups like Hezbollah and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) that
9 take advantage Syrian conflict by creating mayhem and seizing ground without fully backing the
10 Free Syrian Army or President Assad, and

11
12 CONCERNED by the Middle Eastern Captagon, an amphetamine, that may be funding several
13 actors causing turbulence in Syria, and

14
15 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that several international agencies have identified both
16 Hezbollah and President Assad's regime to be a main reason for the increase in Captagon
17 production in recent years, and

18
19 REITERATING that the Security Council has given approval to the Independent International
20 Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (IICISAR) in order to look into and confirm
21 instances of humanitarian crimes committed by the Syrian government, and

22
23 HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that this issue has many different actors, all of which have
24 different opinions on how a resolution of conflict should be reached;

- 25
26 1) URGES the introduction of a multinational governing body for Syria until it is able to
27 find political stability;
28 2) RECOMMENDS a social media campaign that links the purchasing of drugs to
29 supporting murderous parties to the Syrian conflict in order to discourage the
30 purchase of drugs;
31 3) URGES the creation of a Security Council backed subcommittee that would focus all
32 of its energy and resources to the discovering and dismantling of drug trafficking
33 facilities, especially those in the Middle East;
34 4) ENCOURAGES more refugee camps to be placed in and around Syria so that
35 refugees will be more likely to return home after the conflict has been resolved.