



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

1/1

1 RECOGNIZING the Nuclear Proliferations Treaty (NPT) has been effective in slowing and in
2 some cases reversing the amount of production and testing of nuclear weapons in the world, and

3
4 NOTING FURTHER the current ability of many nonnuclear nations to begin testing and
5 producing, or acquiring nuclear weapons, and

6
7 APPROVING OF the progress the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaties have made
8 with limiting and reducing Multiple Independently-targeted Reentry Vehicles (MIRV) and
9 stopping Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) defense systems from being constructed, and

- 10
11 1. URGES the ballistic missile weapons and technology be brought under active monitoring
12 by the NPT as to not start a nuclear war which would cause much devastation in the
13 world;
14
15 2. FURTHER RECOMENDS the building of ABM systems be restrained and limited as to
16 not make any sovereign nations feel targeted if one group or sovereign nations is in
17 control;
18
19 3. DEMANDS ballistic missiles not be deployed as to not disrupt the currently existing
20 nuclear forces.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/2

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Nuclear Proliferation Treaty

Submitted By: Venezuela

1 Expressing deep concern about the number of countries that have still not signed the Nuclear
2 Proliferation Treaty of 1970, and

3
4 Realizing that many of these states that have either withdrawn or were never a part of the NPT
5 have histories of being hostile to other nations, and

6
7 Bearing in mind the success of the NPT in getting nations to reduce the number of nuclear
8 weapons they have in their stockpile,

- 9
10 1) Urges these 5 non-signatories to sign the NPT to begin the process of eliminating
11 these potentially apocalyptic weapons of mass destruction;
12
13 2) Welcomes these nations to realize the error of their ways;
14
15 3) Expresses the hope that these countries realize the potential destructive power of
16 these weapons before it is too late.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
Submitted By: Republic of Lithuania

1/3

CONCERNED by the 17,300 nuclear weapons in existence today, with about 300 of which held by non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty signatories, that pose as a threat to any nation they may be deployed on, and

FULLY AWARE of the destruction they cause and their ability to obliterate an entire nation if used to their full capacity, and

RECOGNIZING the organizations, such as ICAN, INSAG, and IAEA that have already begun attempting to control the amount of nuclear weapons in the world, and

OBSERVING THAT more countries have ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement ever established, and

STRESSING that a prime directive of this treaty is to decrease the growing tension of 15 nuclear threats and to increase the bond and trust between nations with the hope of a peaceful world, and

IMPLORING that any non-signatories of this document to please sign, but

REALIZING that the nations who have not signed the treaty must have a reason for their course of action;

- 1) **INVITES** those who have not signed the treaty to come forward and give an explanation of their decision so that an amendment could possibly be made;
- 2) **EXPRESSES THANKS** to the nations that have already signed the treaty with full cooperation;
- 3) **SUGGESTS** the possible creation of a third unbiased party made up of a group of elected nuclear experts from every nation that has signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty to ensure and enforce the statements of the document;
- 4) **CONSIDERS** the building of at least one nuclear-free zone per established region where anyone in search of a safe place could travel to in a time of need;
- 5) **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that agreements be made so that we can one day live in a world of complete peace and security regarding the ownership and usage of nuclear weapons.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/4

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Nuclear Proliferation

Submitted By: Paraguay

1 **RECOGNIZING** by definition, nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear
2 knowledge, and nuclear materials since the development of nuclear weapons technology in 1945;
3 as consequential to the increasing number of countries developing technology for the intended
4 use of nuclear weapons, a Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was
5 issued on July 1, 1968, and

6
7 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the enforcement of the NPT on March 5, 1970, divided countries
8 into two groups, the first being the five countries who already had nuclear capability, and the
9 second being the countries who had not already developed nuclear technology, and

10
11 **NOTING WITH REGRET** that some nations outside of the NPT have caused many casualties
12 through their nuclear testing and nuclear weapon development, and

13
14 **RECALLING** the United Nations has been long concerned with the abuse of nuclear weapons
15 and has acted accordingly through resolutions and the creation of Resolution 1887 concerning
16 non-proliferation and seeks to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in
17 accordance with the goals of the NPT, and

18
19 1) **SUPPORTS** confronting of nuclear proliferation, one could retreat back to the
20 original treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Although times were
21 different at the creation of this treaty, the treaty could be fulfilled in disarmament
22 of nuclear weapons in reference to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);

23
24 2) **ENCOURAGES** member states to take the initiative to ratify the treaty,
25 confirming they will not engage in a test explosion, or encourage other test
26 explosions and they will join the one hundred and fifty seven countries who have
27 ratified the treaty;

28
29 3) **DIRECTS** the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to perform the
30 consistent inspection of nuclear facilities, and perform inventory inspections to
31 ensure no multiplication of nuclear weapons or technology;

32
33 4) **ENCOURAGES** the United Nations to enforce political and economic
34 pressure with the use of sanctions if a country is found guilty of harboring nuclear
35 weapons despite any treaties signed;

36
37 5) **SUPPORTS** the increase in dialogue between nations for an increase in
38 transparency and corporation;

39
40 6) **CALLS UPON** member states to have an annual Summit.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/5

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
Submitted By: Chad

1 AWARE that there are countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty that is
2 currently in place, that states signatories should reduce the use of nuclear energy and stop the
3 production of nuclear missiles, as well as other nuclear weapons, and
4

5 COGNIZANT of the threat nuclear weapons pose against global peace due to hostility, of the
6 destruction that would follow the use of a nuclear weapon, wiping out entire civilizations, and
7 knowing that nuclear war would not only affect enemies but also the firing country, as the
8 environment and climate of the entire planet would change permanently, and
9

10 ACKNOWLEDGING that many countries cannot defend themselves against nuclear weapons
11 due to their developmental status, and that everywhere is indefensible from nuclear attack upon
12 detonation, and
13

14 BELIEVING that the consequences of nuclear war could lead to a nuclear winter, the loss of
15 fertility within soil, and the mass extinction of humans and animals;
16

17 1) URGES that all countries sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty in order to better
18 ensure global peace and reassure safety within countries under nuclear threat;
19

20 2) ADVOCATES that all countries without nuclear defense get protection from
21 threatening countries under the UN, to get countries to dispose of nuclear
22 weapons without worries of potential threats;
23

24 3) ENCOURAGES regulations for countries who do not sign the Non-Proliferation
25 Treaty, to ensure that they do not impose threats to any country and remain
26 peaceful in their nuclear endeavors;
27

28 4) PROMOTES that countries who do not conform to the Treaty and furthermore
29 dispose of dangerous nuclear weapons are subjected to a fee, that is to be put into
30 a fund that helps relieve nuclear threats worldwide;
31

32 5) REQUIRES the formation of a committee to overview all nuclear actions within
33 the world and to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and the development of
34 nuclear warfare;
35

36 6) STRESSES that global usage of nuclear energy is in moderation and that the use
37 of nuclear energy remains peaceful throughout the world.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: SpecPol
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Canada

1/6

1 AWARE that 9 countries, consisting of the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France,
2 China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel, currently possess nuclear weapons, and

3
4 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that India, Pakistan, and North Korea are non-NPT
5 nuclear powers, and

6
7 BELIEVING that there are approximately 16,300 nuclear weapons in the world, and

8
9 ALARMED by the fact that North Korea, a major threat to many countries, has possession of
10 around 10 nuclear weapons, and

11
12 MINDFUL that the DPRK has performed 3 nuclear tests in the last 9 years, which represents a
13 clear threat to sovereign nations, and

14
15 RECOGNIZING that the DPRK's entire nuclear weapon program was developed illegally
16 under the guise of developing energy for peaceful purposes;

- 17
18 1.) CALLS UPON all nations in possession of nuclear arms to sign and ratify the NPT;
19
20 2.) URGES those 9 nations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons they possess in a
21 non-harmful way;
22
23 3.) RECOMMENDS that the Security Council begins checking on all countries' nuclear
24 weapons programs and making sure that they are in no way violating the NPT;
25
26 4.) CALLS UPON member states to allow full compliance by IAEA inspectors in
27 accordance with the provisions of the NPT;
28
29 5.) REQUESTS that member states secure their nuclear weapons in order to keep them
30 from falling into terrorist hands;
31
32 6.) SUGGESTS that a standing committee be formed to suggest ways to improve
33 compliance with the NPT.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Israel

1/7

1 AWARE that there are 16,500 nuclear weapons in the world, and

2
3 NOTING that there are 8 states that have nuclear weapons, and

4
5 EXPRESSING with deep concern that terrorist organizations such as ISIS and Al-Queda are
6 attempting to acquire nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology, and

7
8 GRIEVED that if that terrorist organizations were to acquire nuclear weapons, they have
9 threatened to use nuclear weapons against Israel, and

10
11 ALARMED that Iran is currently in the processes of conducting atomic research for the purpose
12 of developing a nuclear weapon, and

13
14 RECALLING that Iran is a signatory of the MPT but is not following the procedural rights and
15 safe guards over seen by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and

16
17 CONFIDENT in the belief that Iran is likely to transfer nuclear weapons technology to other
18 countries and terrorist organizations based upon statements made by former President
19 Ahmadinejad;

- 20
21 1.) CALLS UPON member states to enact sanctions against Iran for violations of the
22 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;
23
24 2.) CONFIRMS the belief that if Iran were to acquire Nuclear Weapons it will create an
25 arms race of Arab states seeking to acquire their own nuclear weapons in an effort to
26 deter the Iranians;
27
28 3.) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that Iran is a known sponsor of terrorist organizations
29 including Hamas and Hezbollah which have targeted Americans and Israelis;
30
31 4.) REITERATES that terrorist organizations seek to use nuclear weapons against
32 civilian targets.
33
34



Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Nuclear Proliferation

Submitted By: South Africa

1/8

1 EMPHASIZING that nuclear weaponry has caused major conflicts between nations, and

2
3 STRESSING that nuclear weapons are used only for destruction of other nations which leads to
4 wars and other serious conflicts that can only be solved through further fighting, and

5
6 MINDFUL that the only way to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war would be to eliminate
7 nuclear weapons all together, and

8
9 HAVING DECIDED that the construction of nuclear weapons would not help in establishing
10 peace with other nations, and

11
12 RECOGNIZING that some nations have agreed in nuclear non-proliferation;

13
14 1) SUGGESTS that other nations agree in nuclear non-proliferation like South Africa
15 has;

16
17 2) URGES the United Nations to develop a new treaty of nuclear non-proliferation
18 similar to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NNPT);

19
20 3) CALLS UPON nations to end the production of nuclear weapons and spread of
21 nuclear weapons, and to only use nuclear power as sources of nuclear energy rather
22 than for destruction;

23
24 4) APPRECIATES nations who also support non-proliferation on nuclear weapons to
25 prevent further conflicts between nations which would be detrimental.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/9

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

1 Expresses the belief that the only path to a peaceful, nuclear friendly world is the unarming of
2 all nuclear weapons and the implementation of nuclear energy as a peaceful and resourceful use,
3 but
4

5 Appalled by the fact that about twenty additional states have the technology to produce
6 plutonium and make warheads, these virtual states are considered capable of producing a weapon
7 within months if one chose to do so and all of these countries are linked in a highly complex
8 geopolitical interaction so any nuclear action could be mistaken for an act of nuclear war, but
9

10 Notes with approval the fact that, nuclear energy can be used for peaceful intents to better a
11 society and provide a much cleaner and more efficient energy source, and
12

13 Applauds nations and organizations that have dedicated themselves to pre-existing treaties such
14 as the comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban (CTBT), and
15

16 Inspired by organizations such as the IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency, to regulate
17 the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to globally promote the unarming of all nuclear
18 weapons, and
19

- 20 1.) Invites nations to take the steps to join and abide by the IAEA, becoming one of the
21 many countries looking to further the global cause of nuclear weapon disarmament and
22 the safe use of nuclear energy as a power source;
23
- 24 2.) Urges countries to make financial aid to other countries developing peaceful nuclear
25 energy in order to spur on the development and implementation of regional and safe
26 nuclear energy;
27
- 28 3.) Calls upon all nations to conclude any progress towards a nuclear weapons program
29 and or the creation of any more nuclear weapons and instead divert the attention and
30 financial focus of creating a nuclear weapon to uses of nuclear energy as a clean
31 resource for their country and perhaps neighboring countries;
32
- 33 4.) Suggests that all nations around the globe take the necessary means and precautions
34 to promote the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the disarming of all
35 nuclear weapons.



1/10

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Argentina

1 **GRIEVED** by the fact that there are an estimated at 16,300 nuclear weapons possessed by nine sovereign
2 nations, and
3

4 **CONCERNED** that four nuclear weapons states (NWS) have not signed or ratified the Nuclear Non-
5 Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and
6

7 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** that member states and terrorist organizations seek to develop or
8 acquire nuclear weapons and fissile material through any means possible, and
9

10 **RECOGNIZING** the right of member states to encourage of the creation of treaties that create nuclear
11 weapons free zones such as treaties of Rarotonga and Pelindaba, and
12

13 **CONSCIOUS** of the fact that disarmament of nuclear weapons states is a key goal of the NPT and Article VI
14 directs that member states undertake negotiations "in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of
15 the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament," and
16

17 **BELIEVING** that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) serves a very important role by
18 establishing international safeguards and compliance measures rather than allowing each individual nation to
19 establish their own safeguards for verifying compliance with the NPT, and
20

21 **MINDFUL** that Article IV of the NPT reaffirms the right of member nations to use nuclear energy for
22 peaceful purposes in addition to the right of signatories to develop nuclear energy for civilian purposes,
23 including economic and social development;
24

- 25 1.) **REQUESTS** that member states adopt IAEA standards and protocols to prevent nuclear a
26 nuclear disaster and to ensure the nuclear weapons technologies and fissile materials do not fall
27 into the hands of terrorist organizations;
28
- 29 2.) **CALLS UPON** all member states to:
30
- 31 a. Sign, ratify, and comply with the provisions of the NPT in order to combat the spread of
 - 32 fissile materials;
 - 33 b. Initiate security protocols and measures to account for all fissile materials used in the
 - 34 production of nuclear weapons, including all weapons grade highly enriched uranium and
 - 35 plutonium;
 - 36 c. Create nuclear weapons free zones in order to promote regional stability and promote
 - 37 collective security;
 - 38 d. Ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and eliminate all nuclear stockpiles;
 - 39 e. Implement the IAEA Verification system while allowing full access to IAEA inspections
 - 40 to ensure full compliance;
 - 41 f. Implement a universal legally binding treaty banning all nuclear weapons;
 - 42
- 43 3.) **URGES** the Security Council to create performance based mechanisms for failure to comply with
44 the provisions of the provisions of the treaty;
45
- 46 4.) **REITERATES** the right of member states to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while
47 continuing to implement safeguards.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/11

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Ethiopia

1 HAVING REVIEWED nuclear energy's effect on the world which include many benefits, as
2 well as, growing fears of disasters similar to Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and the recent
3 incident in Fukushima, spreading radiation that will last tens of thousands of years rendering
4 human habitation impossible, but

5 REITERING the benefits of nuclear energy includes reducing carbon emissions by 3,904
6 million tons every year and produces an equal amount of electricity to infrastructure when
7 compared to fossil fuels, and

8 MINDFUL nuclear energy benefits countries with energy needs especially Belgium, France,
9 Hungary, and Slovakia who mainly rely on nuclear power plants as a contributing power source
10 with 26 other countries using nuclear energy for a secondary fuel source apart from typical fuel,
11 also according to statistics 12.3% of the world's power in 2012 came from nuclear power plants,
12 and

13 APALLED citizens of many countries would prefer to go backwards, when they protest nuclear
14 energy use due to nuclear power plant accidents which led to innovative change in nuclear safety
15 such as the Three Mile Island nuclear incident that prompted the U.S. government to establish
16 better safety procedures such as the weekly checks recommended by the Kemney Commission,
17 and

18 WISHING initial costs for nuclear power plants decline in part of innovations by engineers or
19 any other professionals taking to the nuclear field to insure low costs for developing countries
20 approved for nuclear energy use, and

21 1) REGRETS agreeing the international community needs to support nuclear energy
22 instead of fearing its setbacks;

23 2) URGES U.N. to assign nuclear professionals to countries with little knowledge of
24 nuclear energy to avoid hazardous situations due to ignorance;

25 3) NOTES WITH APPROVAL nuclear countries' protocols of reusing nuclear waste
26 gradually degrading the radiation of uranium making it safer to be released from power
27 plants;

28 4) DIRECTS U.N. to research innovative ways to apply nuclear energy to countries
29 safely promoting the use of nuclear energy in developing nations capable to wield the
30 energy without causing instability, regionally and internationally;

31 5) NOTES WITH APPRECIATION organizations particularly the IAEA whose job is
32 evaluating countries' nuclear energy programs searching for potential danger.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/12

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Nuclear Proliferation Treaty

Submitted By: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1 Defining nuclear proliferation as a term used to describe the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear
2 capable material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information, to nations not
3 recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States" by the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear
4 Weapons, and

5
6 Aware of the possible destruction and devastation from the use of nuclear weapons seen in tests
7 and is use during WWII, and

8
9 Believing that complete disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction remains as the top
10 solution ensuring that no terrorist group will be able to acquire such terrifying devices, and

11
12 Stressing the need for the international community and all Member States to put efforts toward
13 disarmament of nuclear weapons to promote the maintenance of international peace and security,
14 and

15
16 Deploring the need to take steps toward achieving the reduction the role nuclear weapons has in
17 security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used without the
18 acknowledgement of the world community, and

- 19
20 1. Urges all States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty on the Non-
21 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to do so in the immediate future;
- 22
23 2. Emphasizes the chief role of the United Nations in promoting and operating effective
24 implementation of limiting nuclear arms, as well as strengthening of international peace
25 and security;
- 26
27 3. Recommends that UN Member States consider diplomatic action as the foremost method
28 for resolving differences over nuclear issues;
- 29
30 4. Further requests the consideration of any actions that may be needed to be taken
31 towards nations that fail to comply with NPT;
- 32
33 5. Emphasizes that Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones are one of the most effective means for
34 preventing the proliferation and the threats occurring from of nuclear weapons.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/1

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: International Espionage

Submitted By: Australia

1 Realizing each nation has a way to protect their citizens the protection may come from
2 international espionage and,
3

4 Bearing in Mind that international espionage is infringing against a nation's sovereignty,
5 sovereignty is a nation's rights, the right to suppress information from other nations is the
6 nation's right and,
7

8 Stressing that international espionage is not always the doing of the government of certain
9 countries but of terrorist activity, this could lead to the threat of a nation's security and,
10

11 Noting With Concern that not every nation trusts one another and this causes the use of
12 international espionage to increase between non-trusting nations, this causes non-public
13 information to be leaked, and
14

- 15 1. Suggest that member nations come together to discuss possible ways to keep
16 international espionage out of their countries;
- 17 2. Urges countries victimized by international espionage through terrorist to take organized
18 action;
- 19 3. Recommends that wealthy countries teach other countries how to detect international
20 espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/2

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: International Espionage

Submitted By: Lebanon

1 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the daily occurrences of espionage occurring in both the corporate
2 and government sectors throughout the world,
3

4 BEARING IN MIND the current need for international espionage to allow countries to monitor
5 foreign nations and their compliance to international law even though it is seen as a violation of
6 national sovereignty,
7

8 FULLY AWARE of the link between cyber security, cyber crime, and international espionage
9 and the effects they have on each other,
10

11 EMPHASIZING the lack off substantial international legislation regarding all forms of
12 international espionage including but not limited to corporate vs. corporate, government vs.
13 corporate, and government vs. government,
14

15 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the economic impacts of cyber crime and international
16 espionage and the effects those losses have on global economies, national economies, and
17 corporate income,
18

19 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the lack of cooperation when it comes to discussing and preventing
20 all forms of espionage in recent talks;
21

- 22 1) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for future cooperation between nations when discussing
23 the current issues of international espionage;
24
- 25 2) EMPHASIZES the need for a better system than espionage to serve as a means to
26 check the compliance of foreign nations to international legislation;
27
- 28 3) ENCOURAGES the formation of a international body to prevent corporate
29 espionage and the economic losses caused by it, as well as to punish nations that
30 choose to conduct acts of espionage against foreign corporations;
31
- 32 4) FURTHER REQUESTS that stronger international legislation regarding
33 international economic espionage is passed to provide a solid basis for the
34 aforementioned body to make its decisions.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/3

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: United Arab Emirates

1 Bearing in Mind that espionage is the practice of sending spies out to find important information
2 to another business or country, the information may be useful to the country and used to turn the
3 tables in a quarrel, and

4
5 Recognizing that Political and economic espionage influences public workers and politicians,
6 and targets export control bodies, political parties, the financial sector, and ministries and
7 agencies, and tries to acquire information regarding international negotiations, and

8
9 Alarmed By the fact that Military espionage attempts to collect security knowledge, and targets
10 professional organizations about military personnel, defense facilities, security policy
11 conferences, and companies with military or civilian products, and

12
13 Fully Believing Industrial and technical/scientific espionage targets patents, investment and
14 market strategies, production increasing methods, customer and supplier lists, and development
15 departments, and aims to acquire knowledge about a foreign state that is taken into their own
16 country's industries, and

17
18 Bearing In Mind that nations have laws regarding against espionage, and espionage is a
19 violation to United States Code, but nations still require information for military strategies and
20 diplomacy, and they advocate spies into other countries to gain intelligence and gain the upper
21 hand.

22
23 1) Invites countries to know that Indications of espionage include suspicious
24 employee applications for small salaries, disappearing documents, contact at
25 seminars or conferences from people without relevant ideas about the subject,
26 photocopying disproportionately, and skeptical behavior during visits, and

27
28 2) Recommends that countries take the precautions of defending their lands by any
29 means possible, and

30
31 3) Suggests that more laws should be passed to protect the inhabitants of foreign
32 countries form espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/4

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: International Espionage

Submitted By: Greece

- 1 1. Reaffirms the rights on Civil and Political Rights, it is considered
2 an unlawful. It interferes with the Privacy of others. Article 12 of
3 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the
4 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and
5
- 6 2. Recognizes the freedom of the Internet is making espionage easier
7 for those who commit these actions, and
8
- 9 3. Affirms that the rights of people offline must be equal to those
10 online. The rights that we hold outside of the cyber world must be
11 applied to the lives that we possess in the computer;
12
- 13 4. Calls upon Nations:
 - 14 a. To take measures to put an end to violations of these rights and to
15 create the conditions to prevent such violations by enforcing the
16 laws, and
 - 17 b. To review their procedures and practices regarding the surveillance
18 of private communications and interception of personal data of
19 citizens in foreign areas with a view towards upholding the right to
20 privacy and ensuring the full and effective use of the international
21 human rights law, and
 - 22 c. To establish independent oversight mechanisms to ensure
23 transparency and accountability of surveillance of
24 communications;
- 25 5. Requests the enactment to create a report on the human rights and
26 indiscriminate surveillance, including on surveillance, to the
27 General Assembly.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/5

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: International Espionage

Submitted By: Ecuador

1 CONCERNED: The United States is spying on our country, and

2
3 AWARE: that former spies sought asylum, and

4
5 CONSIDERING: the United States has obtained unauthorized intelligence, and

6
7
8 1) URGES: The United States to end unauthorized intelligence gathering;

9
10
11 2) INVITES: all nations to be aware of US activity;

12
13
14 3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE: that all espionage end;

15
16 4) EXPRESSES ITS THANKS: to the people who care about ending international
17 espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/6

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: International Espionage

Submitted By: France

1 CONCERNED that in recent years numerous international relationships have been stressed or
2 dissolved completely due to a nation or nations' involvement in acts of espionage on other
3 nations,
4

5 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT recent violations of privacy and human rights, outlined in Article
6 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in various nations around the world due to acts
7 of international espionage which often pertain to technology
8

9 TAKING NOTE that in its 51st and 52nd meetings the Third Committee approved a draft
10 resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age that established that human rights should
11 prevail both on and offline,
12

13 STRESSING that when dealing with incidents such as international espionage human rights
14 should still remain a top concern no matter the situation;
15

- 16 1. CALLS UPON nations to share vital information that could lead to the preservation of
17 lives across the globe as well aid in protecting human rights in circumstances where
18 international espionage is involved;
19
- 20 2. RECOMMENDS the formation of a group or multi nation committee that would meet to
21 discuss acts of international espionage that violate or endanger the human rights of
22 involved individuals or groups;
23
- 24 3. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that this committee would meet to discuss how to further
25 preserve these fundamental human rights and set regulations in situations where
26 espionage is involved without bias towards involved nations or groups;
27
- 28 4. ACKNOWLEDGES that nations involved in this committee would need to accept these
29 regulations before they could be put into action;
30
- 31 5. REITERATES that any regulations that are created and accepted would be for the
32 betterment of the entire world and all of its people;
33
- 34 6. SUGGESTS that this committee meet only after its initial meeting in the case that a crisis
35 arises involving espionage with the potential to violate human rights;
36
- 37 7. WELCOMES any and all nations that wish to join this committee in order to help protect
38 human rights in regards to espionage.



2/7

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Republic of Chile

1 ALARMED at the widespread occurrence of international espionage and its potential threat to
2 every nation's sovereignty, economy, and security, and
3

4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the estimated economic losses from corporate espionage, one
5 of the most widespread forms of international espionage, totaled over \$100 billion for 2013, and
6

7 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN towards the practices of some nations to misuse diplomatic
8 immunity, and the trust associated with it, for the purpose of protecting agents engaged in
9 espionage from criminal charges, and
10

11 NOTING WITH REGRET the lack of a major multinational convention regarding international
12 espionage since the Hague Convention of 1907, and
13

14 MINDFULL of the importance of espionage in order to prevent transnational terrorism, as well
15 as eliminate multinational terrorist organizations, and
16

17 RECOGNIZING the necessity of new international law regarding transnational espionage, due to
18 the advent of new technology and espionage methods;
19

- 20 1) RECOMMENDS the establishment of a convention to address the issues of modern
21 international espionage and to review and amend the Hague Conventions and Geneva
22 Conventions as fit;
23
- 24 2) CALLS UPON the International Court of Justice to review possible uses of
25 diplomatic immunity for the illegal and unethical purpose of protecting international
26 espionage participants from persecution;
27
- 28 3) URGES all nations to cooperate in order to eliminate international corporate
29 espionage and the negative effects that it has on the global economy;
30
- 31 4) SUGGESTS nations decrease their international espionage programs and increase
32 their counter-terrorism intelligence operations;
33
- 34 5) CONSIDERS the establishment of a committee for the sharing of counter-terrorism
35 intelligence, in order to increase global security while maintaining transparency in the
36 international community.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/8

**Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Pakistan**

1 RECOGNIZING the mistrust caused by espionage and the need for transparency to ensure
2 lasting relationships, and
3

4 NOTICING the fact that access to required materials and the ability to spy does not make a
5 country more likely to commit espionage, and
6

7 APPLAUDING past action to increase communications between not only conflicting but all
8 nations, and
9

10 NOTING that true sovereignty can only be achieved when a nation feels equally represented, and
11

12 AWARE of the increased need for communication in a technologically advanced world adept at
13 espionage;
14

15 1) URGING nation participation in communication and efforts of transparency to ensure
16 more trustworthy international relations;
17

18 2) HOPING that nations at fault will admit their faults in order to increase favorable
19 relations between nations;
20

21 3) RECOMMENDS an analysis of new and upcoming espionage technologies to better
22 able to prevent and be aware of spying activities;
23

24 4) SUGGESTS the formation of a committee dedicated to the protection of nations'
25 sovereignty and independence through the investigation into suspected acts of espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/9

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Netherlands

1 ALARMED That widened use of the internet has led to certain states intentionally monitoring
2 the activities of private citizens and companies all over the world, and
3

4 BELIEVING that this is an invasion of a basic right to privacy and in the importance of privacy
5 to the free will of all people, and
6

7 AWARE such actions have been taken even amongst allies, and
8

9 STRESSES that no trust can occur between nations as long as espionage continues to occur, and
10

11 REALIZING espionage can be useful for watching for certain people who are suspect of
12 behaviors that can harm people all over the world;
13

- 14 1) Urges all nations currently utilizing tools of International Espionage to step
15 forward and make their use known to the rest of the world;
16
- 17 2) Requests the creation of an international body to attempt to track down countries
18 that are violating international law by partaking in espionage activity;
19
- 20 3) Recommends the implementation a program to inform the public on how to
21 protect themselves from online espionage, called Protecting Against Spying
22 Technology, or PAST.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/10

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

1 NOTING that espionage is an expanding issue due to the fact that confidential information is
2 extremely sought after by nations in the international community as well as international private
3 corporations, and

4
5 ALARMED by the extent of which espionage harms the world's economy, resulting in losses of
6 over \$400 Billion to the economy in the average year, and

7
8 BEARING IN MIND that not only are a nation's closely guarded economic and military secrets
9 are exposed by acts of espionage and security breaches, but 62% of these incidents go unnoticed
10 for at least a period of months, and

11
12 TAKING NOTE that although 9% of espionage acts are discovered within hours, the
13 repercussions for nations taking part in espionage are minimal, and

14
15 GREATLY DISAPPOINTED in nations that take part in acts of electronic espionage on
16 officials, operations, and communications of the United Nations itself and suffer no
17 repercussions;

18
19 1) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations put into effect a strong international law that
20 states the consequences of being found guilty of international espionage, including but
21 not limited to: the use of travel bans, import and export sanctions, and freezing of assets
22 in the case of nations which violate this law against espionage;

23
24 2) ENDORSES the creation of an international database including the identities of private
25 corporations and nations not only found to have violated the sovereignty of nations
26 wishing to keep confidential private but also those who are suspected of such actions;

27
28 3) APPROVES of the education of citizens, nations, and corporations of the
29 consequences of violating the law in order to deter possible future uses of international
30 espionage (electronic or otherwise).



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/11

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: The Republic of Korea

1 CONCERNED by the reports of mass surveillance programs being conducted by several nations on the
2 citizenry of dozens of countries all over the world, and

3
4 AWARE that espionage is defined as “the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments
5 to obtain political and military information, [which is] existing, occurring, or carried on between two or
6 more nations”, and

7
8 COGNIZANT that corporate espionage itself costs an estimated \$445 billion in losses worldwide (1% of
9 global business income) and costs Germans alone an average of 30,000-70,000 jobs annually, and could
10 therefore be used as a form of economic and/or information warfare against a nation as a whole instead of
11 a company or industry, conducted by foreign agents and instrumentalities rather than individuals, and

12
13 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that cyber espionage, which caused \$1 trillion in damages in 2012
14 alone, has been addressed by the Convention on Cybercrime, but the treaty remains unenforced, and

15
16 ENCOURAGED by Argentina’s announcement in February of 2015 that they planned to close their
17 corrupt Secretaría de Inteligencia (SI), and

18
19 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the need for strong and immediate international action against both
20 corporate/economic and state-sponsored espionage, as well as the need to collaborate on counter-terrorist
21 intelligence and counter-terror espionage;

- 22
23 1) RECOMMENDS more international conferences such as the Black Hat summits in Asia, Europe,
24 and the United States, the Espionage Research Institute International summits in the United
25 States, or the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime meetings in Europe, in order to:
- 26 1. Analyze and discuss current espionage threats such as cyber espionage,
 - 27 2. Facilitate international talks on ceasing spying operations on other nations and
 - 28 developing better counter-espionage programs to find and eliminate threats from hackers,
 - 29 terrorists, and spies,
 - 30 3. Discuss ways to amend, update, and enforce current treaties concerning espionage and
 - 31 cyber espionage, such as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185),
 - 32 4. Develop multinational intelligence communities that gather intelligence from member
 - 33 nations, analyze the collected data, monitor and assist in eliminating suspected threats to
 - 34 global security such as hackers, terrorist groups, or drug cartels, and if necessary provide
 - 35 this information to the United Nations;
 - 36
- 37 2) INSTRUCTS the creation of an international intelligence sharing system to facilitate international
- 38 trust and cultivate data on global threats, which the international community as a whole could
- 39 then assess and respond to;
- 40
- 41 3) SUGGESTS that governments work together to identify and combat corporate espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/12

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Kuwait

1 Recognizing that espionage is a very controversial issue among member nations, the United
2 Nations should strive to bridge the ideological gap in this area as soon as possible, and

3
4 Believing that espionage is necessary in order to protect countries from both internal and
5 external threats such as terrorist organizations including ISIS or potentially dangerous citizens,
6 and

7
8 Stressing that terrorist groups are one of the largest threats in the world and that it effects, not
9 just the Middle East, but all member nations and their citizens' security, and

10
11 Noting with grave concern that in recent years there was a 69% increase in terrorism attacks
12 and a 89% rise in deaths all over the world and have the potential to rise even more in the
13 upcoming years, and

14
15 Deploring member nations to see the importance of espionage to gather intelligence leading to
16 the capture or prevention of terrorist threats and inevitably saving the lives of innocence citizens
17 across the globe, and

18
19 Encouraged that some nations are using their espionage resources to track potential threats
20 within their own borders and in several other countries, protecting their own internal secrets and
21 valuable citizens, and

22
23 1.) Expresses with hope that member nations will be more accepting of foreign
24 intelligence agents when they cross international boundaries to gain information on
25 terrorist organizations;

26
27 2.) Encourages nations to continue developing more advanced technology that can be
28 used to protect their assets and also penetrate terrorists' infrastructure from a
29 technological standpoint;

30
31 3.) Requests countries to keep their citizens' best interests in mind and to use the
32 gathered intelligence in the most ethical way possible;

33
34 4.) Suggests holding a biennial summit for member nations that would discuss and set
35 limitations on international espionage.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/1

**Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Jordan**

Expressing the fact that outer space is very important for commercial uses, exploration, along with many other peaceful uses, and

Alarmed by the fact that outer space has to potential to house and/or aide various weapons, and

Noting with grave concern, the protection of outer space is not a priority for most countries, and

Emphasizing the damage caused by an electromagnetic pulse (EMP), which can be detonated in outer space;

1. Demands from all countries involved within space exploration to agree to collaborate on projects within outer space;

2. Calls upon all countries to enforce and encourage other nations to maintain a state of peace within outer space;

3. Suggests all nations form a plan of retaliation against a country that decides to misuse outer space in a violent or dangerous way;

4. Recommends that each nation will be limited to the amount of private and public portions of outer space used;

5. Asks all countries to assist in the research and exploration of outer space if active in outer space and deemed able.



3/2

Submitted to: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Belgium

1 REALIZING that the expansion of the human race into outer space is a distinct
2 possibility within the coming decades of the 21st century, and

3
4 WELCOMING the idea of the colonization of other extraterrestrial bodies by not only nations, 5
5 but also independent parties, and

6
7 ENCOURAGING the collaboration of nations in the pursuit of colonization of other planetary
8 bodies, and

9
10 RECOGNIZING that said colonization may lead to disagreement between nations and/or
11 independent parties, and

12
13 ASCERTAINING that disagreement between nations over the expansion of territory and the 14
14 garnering of resources usually leads to violence between states;

15
16 1) STRESSES the importance of creating guidelines for the peaceful usage of outer
17 space in the context of human colonization before human colonization becomes
18 commonplace;

19
20 2) SUGGESTS the writing of a unified treaty to be ratified concerning the usage of
21 outer space in the context of colonization;

22
23 a) SUGGESTS FURTHER that a committee made up of representatives
24 of member nations interested in the topic be formed in order to draft said treaty;

25
26 b) REQUESTS that said treaty, after completion, be submitted to the General
27 Assembly for review and ratification;

28
29 3) PROMOTES that colonies be supported by their founding nations and/or parties
30 until they are self sufficient;

31
32 4) INVITES all nation to then recognize said colonies as self-governing when
33 self-sufficiency is met and said colonies wish to be self-governing;

34
35 5) COMMENDS all action taken by member nations for the advancement of
36 democratic rule and anti-imperialism by the proceedings presented within this resolution.



Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

Submitted By: Italy

AFFIRMING that space is the final frontier and that it is a frontier to be explored to benefit all of humanity, and

TAKING NOTE that Sputnik was launched in 1957, the first human in space was accomplished in 1961, and the first human on the moon was accomplished in 1969, and

BELIEVING that these and more are not accomplishments of countries, but the human race, and

AWARE that humans have explored close to 0% of the vastness of our infinite universe, and

APPRECIATING the efforts of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and

MINDFUL that 52 nations have interests currently in space, the \$41 billion spent on space programs, and the necessity of insuring that the money is spent in the betterment of humanity;

- 1) **CALLS UPON** a team of astrological scientist consisting of accomplished scientist from each member nation willing to contribute;
- 2) **PROHIBITING** the placement and use of weapons above earth's atmosphere not approved by the UN, doing so will make the offending country subject to heavy economic sanctions and possible UN membership revocation;
- 3) **CONTINUES** the work and funding of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to further deal with this issue;
- 4) **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that we will be able to explore the final frontier with a single mission for the benefit of humanity: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, and to boldly go where no one has gone before.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/4

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Egypt

1 **EMPHASIZING** the fact that outer space is the only frontier not ravaged by war. It is the only
2 the only platform in which science, technology, and progress have not been impeded by war, and,

3
4 **REALIZING** that outer allows for increase espionage, and allows for conflicts to arise, and,

5
6 **FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING** that space travel is expensive and that not all nations are able to
7 create space programs, and,

8
9 **AWARE** that conflict and war will still occur on Earth, and,

10
11 **STRESSING** that all countries with space programs band together and advance planetary
12 exploration. It would be beneficial if nations that have existing space programs allow nations
13 without them to aid in traversing the universe, and,

14
15 **EMPHASIZING FURTHER** that if all nations work cohesively and aid exploration, we as
16 humanity will enter a golden age of knowledge, information, and eventually peace. If we do not
17 work cohesively, we will destroy the only frontier left that is pure and free from war,

18
19 1) **RECONSTRUCTING** previously shut down space programs,

20
21 2) **CREATING** a joint space exploration program,

22
23 3) **ENCOURAGING** joint cooperation between developed and developing nations in
24 the areas of space exploration, program creation, and task distribution,

25
26 4) **SUGGESTS** that the United Nations continues to meet annually to discuss the
27 progress of the program, as well as, redistribute tasks based on each country's current
28 situation.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/5

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: The Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 FULLY AWARE that space technology is evolving at a faster rate than the regulations being
2 made to manage them so they are safe, and

3
4 CONCERNED that an agreement on the military uses of outer space still has not been reached,
5 and

6
7 FURTHER NOTING the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among member
8 states of the United Nations, and

9
10 REAFFIRMING the importance of international cooperation in the activities in the peaceful
11 exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and the
12 importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human exploration;

13
14 1) COMMENDS the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the
15 Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies in
16 1963;

17
18 2) REQUESTS the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and
19 ratification at the earliest possible date;

20
21 3) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

22
23 4) ADVISES this committee to:

24
25 A) Continue to work on the agreement on liability for damages caused by the
26 launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return
27 of astronauts and space vehicles;

28
29 B) Simultaneously begin questioning the definition of outer space and the utilization
30 of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space
31 communications.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/6

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Peaceful use of Outer Space

Submitted By: Azerbaijan

1 **RECALLING** the May 1998 incident of which one satellite malfunctioned over North America
2 disrupted global communication and impacted satellite based devices for over an hour, and
3

4 **ALARMED** that the modern world's technology is based on satellites which leaves the world
5 vulnerable to the destruction of satellites, and
6

7 **REALIZING** that space debris is man made debris resulting from normal satellite and rocket
8 use and also by the purposeful or non-purposeful destruction of satellites and rockets, and
9

10 **CONCERNED** by the growing and large amount of space debris which is made up of satellites
11 and rockets pieces of metal and other debris and in numbers of over 600,000 objects threatening
12 over 1,000 active satellites, and
13

14 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** of the collision incident on February 10, 2009 with the
15 destruction of the active U.S. *Iridium 33* satellite by the inactive Russian *Comos-2251* satellite
16 resulting with both satellites rendered into pieces of space debris, and
17

18 **ENCOURAGED** by the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee's (IADC) work,
19 and it's ability to share valuable information on space debris objects and also by the United
20 Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and it's work of mitigation of space debris in
21 resolution 62/217;
22

- 23 1.) **REQUEST** to condemn the unnecessary orbital destruction of active and inactive
24 satellites to help reduce the creation of space debris;
25
- 26 2.) **CALLS UPON** the UNOOSA and UN member states to take a stronger look of the
27 problem of space debris to come up with solutions to space debris;
28
- 29 3.) **RECOMMENDS** the creation of a UN sub committee under UNOOSA solely tasked
30 to the problem and future solution to space debris;
31
- 32 4.) **BELIEVING** that the controlled reentry of inactive or soon to be inactive satellites to
33 reduce the risk of a collision and possibility of creating space debris should be
34 encouraged along with the discharging of fuel tanks and batteries to reduce risk of the
35 possibility of the destruction of satellites.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/7

Submitted To: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

Topic: Special Political

Submitted By: The Republic of the Union Myanmar

1 ACKNOWLEDGES the fact that the many developing nations are transitioning into developed
2 liberal democracies, and

3
4 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that, in the present, the average citizen makes about \$2 a
5 day, and therefore cannot afford to create and support an outer space program independently, and

6
7 ACKNOWLEDGES FURTHER that—in order to create an outer space program—monetary
8 support would be needed, and

9
10 EMPHASIZING that if an outer space program were to be created in smaller developing nations,
11 the technology placed there should not be used to gather information from other member nations,
12 and

13
14 2) NOTING WITH DEEPER CONCERN that, in recent years, the quality of education of non-
15 medical related scientific research—including a space exploration—has been steadily decreasing
16 and reforms have done little to change that fact, and

17
18 1) INSISTS that the nations work together to promote peaceful use of outer space;

19
20 2) ENCOURAGES that developing member nations combine monetary funds in order to
21 create a fully-functional, competitive outer space program;

22
23 3) ENCOURAGES FURTHER that, if monetary funds cannot be found within the
24 combination of smaller nation states, that other member nations donate funds in order for
25 these smaller nations to create outer space programs;

26
27 4) IMPLORES that by placing more of an emphasis on non-medical scientific programs
28 developing member nations states can but elevated to the international stage of space
29 exploration and could therefore be able to compete with other, more developed nation
30 states;

31
32 5) ADVOCATES that by placing more of an emphasis on non-medical scientific
33 programs advances in space exploration could be made;

34
35 4) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that member nations come together in a summit in order to
36 create a set of regulations and laws to prevent the use of outer space technology for
37 malicious purposes.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/8

Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

Submitted To: Special Political

Submitted By: The Republic of India

1 BEARING IN MIND the guidelines set forth by the Outer Space Treaty, in which the
2 exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit of all countries and shall be
3 the jurisdiction of all mankind, and
4

5 RECOGNIZING many other efforts to keep outer space neutral and free for exploration and use
6 by all States, such as those put forth in The Liability Convention and The Moon Agreement, and
7

8 HAVING CONSIDERED the efforts and proclamations made by these agreements and others to
9 keep nuclear weaponry off of satellites, such as the Transparency and Confidence Building
10 Measures established by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, and
11

12 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there are loopholes to these treaties, allowing
13 conventional weaponry into outer space, such as Project Thor, a proposed weapon system that
14 launches kinetic projectiles from Earth's orbit to damage targets on the ground, and
15

16 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that no agreement or treaty has been able to stop this growing
17 threat of kinetic bombardment and seeks to find a solution to this problem;
18

- 19 1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the loopholes contained within these documents and
20 suggests a summit be held at a later date to discuss amendments to be made to the
21 aforementioned treaties and agreements in order to stop the threat of these advanced
22 warfare technologies;
23
- 24 2) SUGGESTS that all member states be required to denote all of their space craft and
25 their purpose as a way to ensure outer space stays a neutral, non-weaponized zone;
26
- 27 3) SUPPORTS the idea of creating a committee in order to expand the UN's knowledge
28 of space and its uses as a whole;
29
- 30 4) RECOGNIZES multiple space faring countries have not ratified The Moon
31 Agreement, and further suggests these nations ratify the treaty in order to prevent the
32 Moon from becoming a weaponized celestial body;
33
- 34 5) CALLS UPON all member states to cooperate and make efforts toward further
35 advancing space technology.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/9

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Japan

1 COGNIZANT that the use of space allows for many forms of peaceful, practical, and profitable
2 options for countries, and
3

4 NOT WISHING TO implied the growth of space programs in any countries or limit the growth
5 of space programs in countries that currently do not have one, and
6

7 RECOGNIZING that countries with already developed space programs may be hesitant to
8 support the growth of space programs in other countries, and
9

10 ACCEPTING that not all members of the United Nations are financially capable of supporting or
11 developing space programs;
12

13 1) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations create a program in which countries that desire
14 space programs can send their astronaut trainees to train and go into space with countries
15 that already have space programs;
16

17 2) REQUESTS the United Nations to develop a group of specialist from member countries
18 to inspect all flights expected to exit the atmosphere;
19

20 3) SUGGESTS that the United Nations make a team of astronauts to go into space and
21 monitor all construction in space;
22

23 4) STRESSES that a specific set of regulations should be set by the United Nations to
24 restrict the objects that are put into space.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/10

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Republic of Colombia

1 Appalled by the fact that the approximate 400 satellites currently in geostationary orbit are controlled by
2 only 12% of member states, and
3

4 Expressing with Concern that none of the states that control satellites in geostationary orbit are located
5 along the equator, around which the geostationary orbit is located, and
6

7 Mindful of the international space laws as agreed upon by the Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer
8 Space (COPOUS), those being the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention,
9 the Registration Convention, and the Moon Agreement, and
10

11 Appreciating the efforts of COPOUS and the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for
12 Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) to grant access to the benefits of outer
13 space technology to countries, but
14

15 Recalling the ability of space technology to improve early warning and prevention mechanisms for the
16 benefit of countries prone to natural disasters and for water resource management, prevention and
17 mitigation, environmental monitoring, and the global navigation satellite system, and
18

19 Noting the rapid advances in small-satellite activity, including the increased launch rate and the potential
20 for small-satellite missions to create business opportunities for the private sector, to enhance larger
21 satellite missions in the future, and to complement future space development and utilization;
22

23 1. Suggests the future use of small-satellites for gathering and analyzing meteorological data, for
24 assisting eventual space missions, and for further scientific investigation;
25

26 2. Urges the creation of rules and regulations for those operating satellites that fall in line with
27 international space law and allow for further scientific research and widespread benefits;
28

29 3. Requests a subcommittee be made for the sole purpose of forming such regulations, and that said
30 subcommittee create guidelines only for the benefit of the international community and that allow
31 all interested countries to access the information obtained through the use of satellites, regardless
32 of economic or political standing;
33

34 4. Recommends countries interested in obtaining scientific information or countries susceptible to
35 natural threats make efforts to support and fund prospective space missions.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/11

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Promoting Peaceful Use of Outer Space

Submitted By: The United States of America

1 Recognizing the common goal of all member nations and furthering the peaceful use of outer
2 space, and

3
4 Believing that they use of outer space be only for the betterment of all people and nations,
5 despite their economic or scientific development, and

6
7 Acknowledging the steps taken in preventing weapons and outer space by the transparency and
8 confidence building measures (TCBMs) that enhance trust and promote international cooperation
9 between member nations, and

10
11 Appreciates all efforts taken that promote the piece will use of outer space through the nuclear
12 test ban treaty NTB in the atmosphere, outer space, and water as an effort to prevent nuclear
13 fallout, and

14
15 Fully aware of projects like the international space station that help member nations coincide
16 with each other in outer space;

- 17
18 1) Stresses the importance of sharing information concerning the development of
19 technological resources and an organized manner with other member states so as to
20 strive towards a more peaceful world;
- 21
22 2) Promotes more funding for projects and organizations that bring missions together
23 such as the international space station;
- 24
25 3) Calls upon nations to contribute to The Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer
26 Space (COPUOS) to help increase the capacity of work they can do in order to
27 continue their mission of promoting a peaceful outer space;
- 28
29 4) Suggests the creation of a committee which member states can help nations without a
30 space program create one into sure new discoveries with other nations.
31



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/1

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery

Submitted By: People's Republic of China

1 STRESSING the fact that, political corruption and bribery is quickly becoming one of the
2 biggest problem in today's society, and
3

4 NOTING that China has been very progressive in trying to erase political corruption and bribery
5 through programs put forward by the current regime, and
6

7 EMPHASIZING that political corruption and bribery have a severe negative effect on the
8 political system of the country whose government has been tainted by these terrible side effects
9 to power, and
10

11 REITERATING that said countries could be helped greatly if the United Nations were to take
12 certain measures against political corruption and bribery, and
13

14 WELCOMING any and all ideas on how to rid the world's governments of political corruption
15 and bribery;
16

- 17 1) IMPLORES that political corruption and bribery have some sort of severe
18 consequences to be issued on the person(s) involved;
19
- 20 2) SUGGESTS that governments of countries be watched closely so that it can be
21 almost certain that no sort of foul play was involved in the election, or voting choices,
22 of the delegates of that government;
23
- 24 3) PROMOTES the cooperation of all the delegates in the United Nations to come
25 together in order to procure ideas about how to rid the world of the plague that is
26 political corruption and bribery;
27
- 28 4) ENCOURAGES that a committee be set up, meeting annually, to keep track of
29 governments and their actions to ensure that corruption and bribery be taken out of
30 politics across the globe;
31
- 32 5) ASSERTS that a regulatory task force also be put in effect in order to monitor
33 whether or not a country's politicians are involved in any sort of corruption or bribery
34 throughout the year.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/2

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Bribery and Corruption
Submitted By: Portugal

1 NOTING that bribery and corruption is a major problem in government right now and is still
2 growing as more and more government figures are taking part in these illegal activities, and
3

4 NOTICING that bribery and corruption is not only in just one part of the government but in
5 most, if not all of it, and
6

7 MINDFUL that corruption has been around for a very long time and that bribery is growing
8 because people who have more than enough money start to think that they can do whatever they
9 want, and
10

11 EMPHASIZING that Political corruption and bribery are two different things that should be
12 treated as two separate problems with two different solutions to each problem;
13

- 14 1) SUGGESTING that each government create a special unit within each
15 government that specializes in just these two crimes alone, and
16
- 17 2) RECCOMENDING that this unit be divided into two divisions so that we
18 can cover the fact that these two crimes need to be handled as separate crimes,
19 and
20
- 21 3) REQUESTING that the operatives in this unit go through or have past
22 training that allows them to carry out undercover operations, and
23
- 24 4) WELCOMING the idea of allowing the units from each government to work
25 along with other governments to help them whenever they need it.



4/3

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: Ukraine

1 Bearing in mind that political corruption is defined as the use of powers by government
2 officials for illegitimate private gain and only constitutes as so if the act is directly
3 related to their official duties, and
4

5 Noting that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNICAC) is a multilateral
6 convention negotiated by members of the United Nations, and
7

8 Referring to the UNICAC that it may require States to implement anti-corruption
9 measures which may affect laws, institutions, and practices, and
10

11 Applauds of the one hundred and seventy-one member states that have signed and ratified
12 the convention
13

14 Expressing its appreciation of the five member states that have signed but not ratified
15 the convention, and
16

17 Taking into account that as of January 2015, twenty-two member states have not ratified
18 the convention, and
19

- 20 1) Strongly urges those remainder states to sign and ratify the convention;
21
- 22 2) Condemns any politician found guilty of corruption to be forcefully evicted from
23 office and barred from ever holding office again;
24
- 25 3) Suggests countries limit the number of politicians to reduce the number of
26 instances of political bribery and corruption;
27
- 28 4) Encourages member states to create transparency and openness in government
29 spending to further reduce the instances of corruption and bribery.



4/4

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: United Kingdom

1 Recognizing that political corruption, the use of powers for an illegitimate private gain, is an
2 extremely sensitive matter of intelligence, and
3

4 Deeply convinced that all forms of corruption, mostly bribery, can jeopardize that safety of
5 everyone living in any part of the world if any officer of the law is under the influence of
6 someone else, and
7

8 Alarmed By the chance of one day the government being completely powerless due to the threat
9 of bribery and not being in control of what happens concerning things in our surroundings, and
10

11 Emphasizing that every single operation committed by our government could be influenced by a
12 third person that had less than adequate expectations for what the consequences may be, and
13

14 Fully Believing that our wellbeing is constantly at risk when it comes to political corruption and
15 bribery, and it is not known to many countries how great the risk is when dealing with the
16 twisted truth, and
17

18 1.) Hopes that the knowledge of possible dangers can prevent any further acts of
19 corruptions from taking place in the names of our countries, and
20

21 2.) Urges other countries to keep their inhabitants safe in their own homes and continuing
22 to diminish these threats, and
23

24 3.) Supports the idea that this dangerous threat can be easily reduced through the actions
25 of our countries working to protect the reliability of our political matters as well as the
26 lives of anyone who lives in these lands.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/5

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: Belarus

1 NOTING that political corruption is defined as the illegal act by a government official for their
2 illegitimate private gain, and

3
4 DEEPLY CONCERNED that political corruption and bribery in over two-thirds of the world
5 have a Confidence Interval below fifty, which reflects some of the uncertainty associated with a
6 countries CPI score, and

7
8 STRESSING that political corruption effects economic development, efficiency, and growth, and

9
10 ALARMED that more than 53% of the countries across the world have had political corruption
11 grow in the past two years, and

12
13 CONCERNED that political corruption causes most countries poverty rate to continue to rise
14 year after year, and

15
16 RECOGNIZING that many elected officials focus on the needs of wealthy persons of their
17 nation rather than the average citizen;

18
19 1). URGES citizens of nations that have witnessed and also know of political corruption
20 and bribery to confront those political leaders;

21
22 2). ADVISES that non-separated primaries be used for elected officials rather than non-
23 local parties, that may come to power unfairly;

24
25 3). RECOMMENDS that political officials, when elected, put their nation's priorities
26 before their own personal priorities such as money.
27
28
29
30



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/6

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption & Bribery
Submitted By: Ireland

1 DISAPPOINTED that the issue of corruption has evolved from a local issue to an international
2 phenomenon involving every nation in various forms, whether political, economic or social, and
3

4 AWARE that corruption can occur in a number ways, such as embezzlement, bribery, extortion,
5 graft, cronyism, and patronage, which can all take places in multiple levels of government, and
6

7 APPLAUDING the anti-corruption tactics successfully taking place within Denmark, New
8 Zealand, Finland, and Sweden, ranked by Transparency International's 2014 Corruption
9 Perceptions Index as the least corrupt nations, and
10

11 CONSCIOUS that tactics deemed successful within these nations may not be compatible with
12 every government or countries dealing with more pressing issues, such as war or terrorism, and
13

14 TAKING NOTE OF the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and their attempts against
15 corruption taken, such as deeming December 9th International Anti-Corruption Day and creating
16 both the web based Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) and Legal
17 Library on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);
18

- 19 1.) REQUESTS that nations raise accountability mechanisms and provide each newly
20 elected official a written transcript of expected liabilities to diminish confusion of
21 responsibilities;
22
- 23 2.) DEMANDS that those officials, even those not yet sworn in, who are found guilty of
24 corruption are publicly punished, in order to raise anti-corruption awareness and deter
25 future officials from the temptations of corruption;
26
- 27 3.) SUGGESTS that punishments for these convicted officials are to be decided by the UN in
28 order to lessen the possibility of corruption through means of unjust punishment;
29
- 30 4.) ASKS that both punishment and reward systems are put in place into nations, while not
31 relying solely on monetary control methods;
32
- 33 5.) REQUIRES training of all officials on the different types of corruption, the premonitions
34 that corruption will or is taking place, and the sources available to report it to;
35
- 36 6.) IMPLORES this body to create a significant decrease in the corruption found within the
37 members of the UN through a collaborative effort throughout the nations of the world.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/7

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption
Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic

1 OBSERVING that the lack of structured government and political corruption has led to
2 economic ruin and war, and

3

4 TAKING NOTE that political corruption is the use of high power for illegal, selfish gain that
5 affects local and national governments, and

6

7 AFFIRMING that corruption in politics displaces democracy and erodes the power of
8 structured government, economic development, and the people's safety and well being, and

9

10 ANXIOUS that if political corruption goes unchecked, every country is at risk of attack, or
11 at risk of having a civil war;

12

13 1) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that with the cooperation and attention of all nations political
14 corruption can start to dissolve;

15

16 2) FURTHER REMINDS that by working on lifting all from the depths of this corruption
17 the world will be a safer place and citizens with former corrupt politicians, as well as
18 all who are threatened by the hateful agendas of these politicians can really live freely;

19

20 3) SUPPORTS the full force of all to wash away political corruption with providing
21 education to citizens and discussing most effective solutions for each country.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/9

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Iran

1 Note with regret the fact that nations have come together to work against corruption since the
2 creation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption(UNCAC), but

3
4 Emphasizing the fact that out of 175 nations scored by the Transparency International
5 Organization of the level of corruption, 122 nations scored lower than fifty points, which brings
6 each nation to being highly corrupted

7
8 Believing that nations across the globe can work together to create just and fair nations, and

- 9
10 1. Calls upon the UN to create a committee to promote awareness of this issue ;
- 11
12 2. Supports all nations that wish to participate in the committee to promote the
13 awareness of corruption and bribery in politics;
- 14
15 3. Urges all states to cooperate with each other while working on the committee;
- 16
17 4. Invites all nations that wish to discuss ways to rid themselves of corruption to begin
18 an open dialogue that would be beneficial to the creation of less corruptible politics;
- 19
20 5. Recommends that the proposed convention follow some of the same main points that
21 UNCAC proposes like prevention, international cooperation, and information
22 exchange that would allow each country to have a larger source of help;
- 23
24 6. Suggests that the United Nation aids nations that are struggling to rid bribery and
25 corruption from within them, aid would come in the form of information and support
26 from member nations;
- 27
28 7. Stresses that the issue of corruption and bribery can only be fought with the help from
29 member nations and with support from within each nation, including support from the
30 governments of the nations and support from the citizens in each nation;
- 31
32 8. Calls upon the United Nations to create a new convention or summit that focuses its
33 attention on only corruption and bribery to allow for a more focused conversation
34 between nations;
- 35
36 9. Expresses the hope that the summit is created swiftly to deal with the problem of
37 political corruption and bribery quickly.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/10

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: New Zealand

1 AWARE that corruption is the abuse of public position for private, individual or group to whom
2 one owes allegiance or dishonest conduct by those in power, and

3
4 BEARING IN MIND that there are many types of corruption one of which is bribery which are
5 payments to officials to encourage the party to do a deed for the individual, and

6
7 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that corruption is a rising issue that needs to be handled corruption
8 can cause distrust and dishonesty within a country which would potentially devastate an
9 economy, and

10
11 BEARING IN MIND that political corruption is corruption that deals with the political aspect in
12 which a political official granting favors to people, and

13
14 MINDFUL that there are many different causes for corruption one of which is a country's
15 political and legal development, others may be social history or economic conditions, and

16
17 REALIZING that political corruption involves staging with elections that would result in the
18 person doing this would get their way it could also mean that people can divert resources from
19 reaching the poor and disabled people, and

20
21 STRESSING that this means of corruption is common in countries that democratic institutions
22 are weak or absent;

- 23
24 1) INSTRUCTS that officials need to be accountable for their actions the officials
25 have to be trust worthy and need to treat everyone within their country with
26 respect so they can get the trust of the citizens;
27
28 2) SUPPORTS that the trust worthy people need to keep an eye on the things that
29 the corrupt people may try to mess with and if this were to happen countries
30 could be much more trusted;
31
32 3) URGES that the government should protect the political development by
33 making it so bribery cannot be done in ways like reinforcing elections.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/11

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Political Corruption and Bribery
Submitted By: Brazil

1 Realizing that political corruption and bribery are the basis of government all across the globe,
2 not only effecting the financial systems, making organized crime more clear, keeping a country's
3 citizens as isolated as possible, and
4

5 Noting with grave concern the standard of living in countries involved in corruption has
6 decreased tremendously, putting hardship and suffering on the citizens who have no say, forced
7 to live in poverty, and
8

9 Appalled by the fact that public officials demand bribes in return for basic services, as seen in
10 many countries across the globe, and
11

12 Emphasizing that political corruption among first, second, and third world countries are all
13 prevalent, causing great difficulties referring to progressing and improving a country as a whole,
14 and
15

16 Recalling the United Nations convention against corruption in 2003, an effort to condemn these
17 actions being done, stressing a need for a solution, and
18

19 Welcoming nations to be honest, putting the well-being of the people before their own, ensuring
20 safety and security for all people, being fair and having a clean government, free from corruption
21 and bribery, and
22

23 1) Calls upon full disclosure on all political contributions, reporting the sources
24 of money and the root of where it came from, ensuring politicians to be
25 truthful;
26

27 2) Suggests that government limit the monetary amount that political figures are
28 able to receive, preventing an abundance of excess funds, which they
29 seemingly use at their own discretion;
30

31 3) Invites nations to be cooperate with United Nations, stressing the importance
32 of a corrupt-free government, guaranteeing political officials do their duties
33 without outside people influencing their decisions;
34

35 4) Supports the idea of an annual audit performed by a certified accountant for
36 accountability;
37



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



5/1

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: The Republic of Kazakhstan

1 ACKNOWLEDGING that not all nations agree on what terrorism is because it is a loosely based
2 concept that does not have a universally accepted definition, and

3
4 RECOGNIZING that the UN does not have an official definition of terrorism, but reiterates that
5 any act violating the Geneva Convention or protocols must be used as an act of terrorism, and

6
7 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the United States CIA's definition of terrorism is "the
8 unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a
9 government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social
10 objectives," and

11
12 ALARMED BY the exponentially increasing statistics- 6,771 attacks in 2012 resulting in 11,098
13 deaths, almost a 200% increase in attacks since 2001, and

14
15 NOTING that if a better understanding of terrorism is found, more restrictions and policies can
16 be made to counter/obstruct terrorism or terrorist activities;

17
18 1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the definition of terrorism that a universally accepted
19 term must be produced, and agreed upon;

20
21 2) ENCOURAGES nations to increase the sharing of intelligence, data, and
22 resources;

23
24 3) FURTHER REMINDS nations to fully cut off any funding to terrorists;

25
26 4) URGES nations to strengthen ties and alliances and to provide safe havens for
27 displaced persons due to terrorism.
28
29
30
31
32



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



5/2

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Georgia

1 CONCERNED by the spread of terrorism throughout the Middle East and southwestern Asia
2 without regard for international borders, and
3

4 APPRECIATING previous efforts to end transnational terrorism such as the United Nations
5 Counter-Terrorism Committee, and
6

7 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the families caught in the crossfire of terrorist disputes,
8 and
9

10 ALARMED by the fact that terrorism increased 60% in the last year with over 1,800 fatalities,
11 and
12

13 MINDFUL of the stress put on nations' economies and governments when battling terrorism;
14

- 15 1) IMPLORES all nations to assist those countries struggling to contain the terrorist
16 groups that have taken hold of their governments;
17
- 18 2) REQUESTS that all nations take the threat of terrorism and violence seriously by
19 sending money and troops to countries in need;
20
- 21 3) RECOMMENDS all members of the United Nations send a Peace-Keeping Force to
22 the areas affected by transnational terrorism, regardless of international borders, to
23 combat the violence in our world today;
24
- 25 4) SUPPORTS the creation of such force by donating money and arms to better protect
26 the Peace-Keeping Force.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



5/3

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Iraq

1 MINDFUL that terrorism remains one of the most enduring challenges to international peace and
2 security, and

3
4 KEEPING IN MIND that acts of terrorism are carried out to achieve fear and to achieve
5 political, religious, or ideological gains, and

6
7 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN in the current rise of ISIL, the Islamic State in Iraq and
8 Levant, and the current known occupation within Syria and Iraq, and

9
10 NOTING WITH REGRET the ongoing slaughter in Syria and Iraq of minorities, such as
11 Yazidis, Iraqi Christians, Turkmen, and Shiites, including the murder of children in the cities of
12 Qaraqosh and Bartilla, and

13
14 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the recent terrorist attack in France on Charlie Hebdo by
15 the terror cell of Al-Qaeda, and

16
17 AWARE of the recent threats made by Boko Haram to establish an Islamic caliphate within
18 Africa;

19
20 1.) STRESSES that it is imperative to find terrorists and prevent their attacks while
21 following legal authorities and instruments available, however, transnational terrorism
22 cannot be stopped by a single member state;

23
24 2.) APPLAUDS the creation of resolution 2170 condemning the recruitment process of ISIL
25 and resolution 1373 preventing any persons from sending funds or financial assets to
26 terrorist groups;

27
28 3.) SUGGESTS that further steps be taken in preventing terrorist groups, including:
29 a.) Create a list of individuals, groups, and entities providing any form of aid to
30 these groups;
31 b.) Educational systems be created to prevent individuals from wanting to join
32 these extreme Islamic groups.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



5/4

Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism

Submitted By: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. AWARE transnational terrorism is a threat or actual use of violence to attain political
2. attention through fear or intimidation, and
- 3.
4. REALIZING transnational terrorism is carried out across national borders or by groups
5. that are located in more than one nation, and
- 6.
7. FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the effort to confront transnational terrorism through
8. national extradition laws, and
- 9.
10. NOTING the laws eventually caused greater transnational criminal cooperation
11. amongst terrorist, and
- 12.
13. RECOGNIZING laws and anti-terrorism activities have been enforced for nearly
14. eighteen years, and
- 15.
16. STRESSING that even with the laws and anti-terrorism acts, there is still an attack
17. or threat of an attack nearly every five hours, and
- 18.
19. MINDFUL that in some parts of the world, terrorism will always be a problem;
- 20.
21. 1) SUGGESTS breaking the cycle of violence by understanding that attacking
22. nations that they assume are planning an attack is not going to end terrorism
23. but only make it worse, violence in response to violence only leads to more
24. violence;
- 25.
26. 2) CONSIDERS denying travel for suspected terrorists and seizing weapon
27. supply rather than attacking suspected terrorist;
- 28.
29. 3) REQUESTS that all Member States of the United Nations agree to a common
30. strategy that forms a basis for a concrete plan of action to address the
31. conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism to prevent and combat
32. terrorism;
- 33.
34. 4) RECOMMENDS all Member States to strengthen the role of the United
35. Nations in combating terrorism by focusing on freezing assets and creating
36. a counter terrorism committee;
- 37.
38. 5) STRESSES all nations must ensure the respect of human rights and sovereignty
39. of nations while countering terrorism.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



5/5

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Germany

1 EMPHASIZING the fact that in order for citizens of all nations to feel safe in their own country,
2 the threat of transnational terrorism needs to be addressed head-on in an abrupt and severe
3 manner, and
4

5 RECOGNIZING that the war on terror is being waged in the Middle East, and hundreds of
6 thousands are dead already, and
7

8 GRIEVED by the fact that the number is rising exponentially each day, and
9

10 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the same could happen to the rest of the world if the
11 growth of terrorists in European nations, United States, and the Middle East is not stemmed, and
12

13 1) REQUESTS other nations enforce stricter immigration laws;
14

15 2) INVITES nations to put a halt to overthrowing leaders in the Middle East by using small
16 native governmental groups to take up arms against them;
17

18 3) URGES nations to stop supporting states that support terrorism;
19

20 3) INSTRUCTS nations to mobilize more effective terrorist response units, in order to save as
21 many lives as possible in the aftermath of a terrorist attack, if it were to occur.