



McKendree Invitational

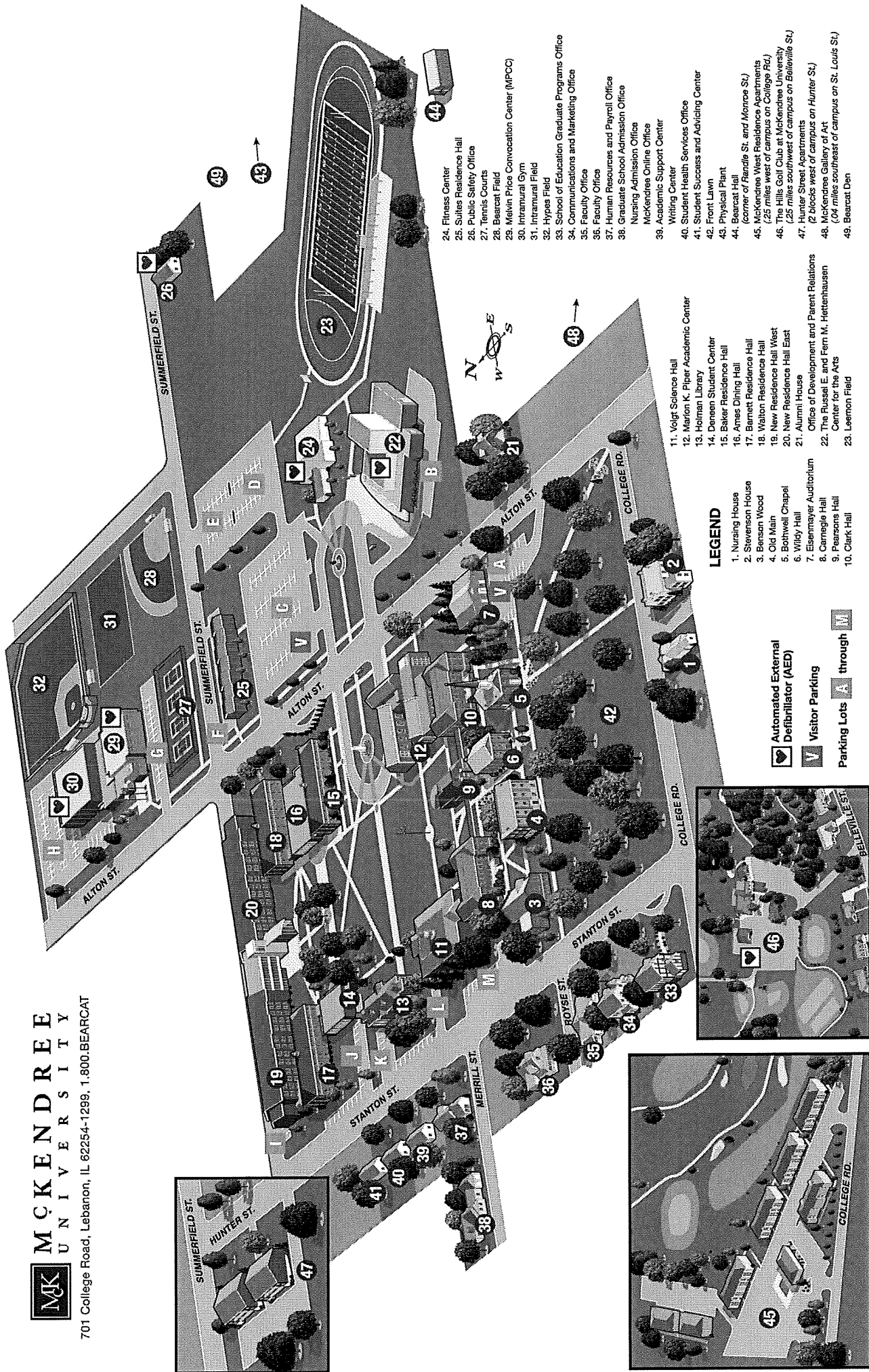
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Special Political

McKENDRÉE UNIVERSITY

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



LEGEND

- 1. Nursing House
 - 2. Stevenson House
 - 3. Benson Wood
 - 4. Old Main
 - 5. Bothwell Chapel
 - 6. Wiley Hall
 - 7. Elsenmayer Auditorium
 - 8. Carnegie Hall
 - 9. Pearsons Hall
 - 10. Clark Hall
-  Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
 Visitor Parking
 Parking Lots A through M

- 11. Voigt Science Hall
- 12. Marion K. Piper Academic Center
- 13. Holman Library
- 14. Deneen Student Center
- 15. Baker Residence Hall
- 16. Ames Dining Hall
- 17. Barnett Residence Hall
- 18. Walton Residence Hall
- 19. New Residence Hall West
- 20. New Residence Hall East
- 21. Alumni House
- 22. The Russell E. and Fern M. Hettenhausen Center for the Arts
- 23. Leemon Field

- 24. Fitness Center
- 25. Suites Residence Hall
- 26. Public Safety Office
- 27. Tennis Courts
- 28. Bearcat Field
- 29. Melvin Price Convocation Center (MPCO)
- 30. Intramural Gym
- 31. Intramural Field
- 32. Hypos Field
- 33. School of Education Graduate Programs Office
- 34. Communications and Marketing Office
- 35. Faculty Office
- 36. Faculty Office
- 37. Human Resources and Payroll Office
- 38. Graduate School Admission Office
- 39. Nursing Admission Office
- 40. McKendree Online Office
- 41. Academic Support Center
- 42. Writing Center
- 43. Student Health Services Office
- 44. Student Success and Advising Center
- 45. Front Lawn
- 46. Physical Plant
- 47. Bearcat Hall
- 48. McKendree West Residence Apartments (corner of Handle St. and Monroe St.)
- 49. McKendree West Residence Apartments (25 miles west of campus on College Rd.)
- 50. The Hills Golf Club at McKendree University (25 miles southwest of campus on Belleville St.)
- 51. Hunter Street Apartments (2 blocks west of campus on Hunter St.)
- 52. McKendree Gallery of Art (0.4 miles southeast of campus on St. Louis St.)
- 53. Bearcat Den



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Regional nuclear weapon free zones
Submitted By: Italian Republic

BELIEVING in complete nuclear free territories throughout Europe, and

EMPHASIZING, that the Italian Republic has been a weapons free zone since the Italian nuclear power referendum in 1987, and

CONSIDERING, that they joined NATO in 1949 and was part of the original 12 countries and is part of the current 30 countries in NATO, and

NOTING, that the official weapons program for the Italian Republic ended in 1975 due to Italy's accession to the Non-Proliferation treaty, and

RECOGNIZING, that they do not produce weapons, they take part in the nuclear sharing program, which is a concept in NATO's policy of nuclear deterrence, also involves member countries with or without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO;

- 1) URGES NATO intervention for all countries not already part of the non-proliferation treaty or the NPT for transition to nuclear free countries;
- 2) INVITES countries that already belong to the non-proliferation treaty to assist and give guidelines to willing countries on the transition to a nuclear free zones;
- 3) SUGGESTS that programs and inspections be put into place to help limit and safely deconstruct all European based nuclear weapons;
- 4) ENCOURAGING NATO to offer economic aid to those countries upon transitioning to nuclear free zones.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Regional nuclear weapons Free zones

Submitted By: Federal Republic of Somalia

NOTING that, according to the arms control association (ACA) nuclear weapons free zone (NWFZ) is a specified region in which countries commit themselves not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons, and

Conscious that as a nation we as a are not a nuclear weapons free zone but we are trying to sign into the committee as soon as possible, and

Aware that some people smuggle Uranium from our smuggle country and sell it to other countries and terrorist groups, and

Wanting other countries not to look at us like a giant chunk of uranium but a country that wants a stable government and to thrive, and

Alarmed that other countries use of nukes as threats and bargaining tactics, and

Encouraged by the TPNW that we should join and encourage other countries to join;

- 1) Supports help from other countries to help them stop uranium smuggling;
- 2) Recommends that countries slow down on the production or outright stop of nuclear weapons;
- 3) Demands that countries should stop the use of nuclear weapons as a bargaining tool;
- 4) Calls Upon countries with more power to stop looking at countries as just ore deposits and more as nations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Regional Nuclear Weapons Free Zones
Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

ADDRESSING the vast comprised nuclear arsenal of the nine countries, or 4.61 percent of all countries that own nuclear weapons reaches an exceeding thirteen-thousand-nine-hundred total nuclear warheads, and

EMPHASIZING the majority of these weapons are in the possession of the United States of America and Russian Federation, two leading nuclear superpowers with a monopoly on nearly 90 percent of all nuclear warheads, and

REGARDING the restrictions placed under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) which banned all development, testing, production, possession, stockpiling, use, and threat of use of nuclear weapons as of January 22, 2021, reinforcing the effects of both the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1970 and Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1996, and

ASSERTING the idea that the TPNW has not had its “no stockpiling” clause enforced, prominently notable in a select few countries that possess an exceeding number of nuclear weapons with no clear action being taken to supplant them, in direct contrast to smaller nations such as the Portuguese Republic, who have no nuclear capabilities, and push the agenda of nuclear deposition;

1) REQUESTS the signatures of remaining nuclear superpowers who have not already signed the TPNW;

- a) EMPLORES the vocalization of parties opposed to new legislation;
- b) WELCOMES the cooperation and intuition between countries to find new solutions;

2) PROMOTES the restriction further than what the TPNW emphasizes, diluting input from sole regions regarding a nuclear free weapon zone to the collective agreement of surrounding powers;

3) INTRODUCES new programs to dispose of remaining nuclear arsenals;

- a) ALLOWS the chance for countries to go about this process themselves before requiring intervention to ensure the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons;
- b) SUGGESTS the formations of committees to ensure nuclear devices are reduced via internal or external means to increase input of resources and general welfare in the countries going through these changes.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regional Nuclear Weapon Free Zone

Sponsored By: Syria

Submitted To: Special Political Committee

CONCERNED the United States supports the goal of the Middle East becoming free of weapons of mass destruction, as stated by a United Nations representative, and

AWARE Iran's delegate states that peace and security in the Middle East can only be obtained and guaranteed by the countries of the region and not by intervention of the United States, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT nuclear weapon free zone is a region in which countries don't manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons, and

MINDFUL Tehran's proposed coalitions of hope and aim at involving Middle Eastern countries in security cooperation, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that each country has to sign a treaty, that treaties are indefinite and that there is a withdraw option, each party gets a safeguards given by the IAEA, and each zone has to follow the entire territories of all of its state-parties, and

DRAWING ATTENTION TO the current civil war that is happening, and

EXPRESSING OUR BELIEF that there's a chance that other countries might invade while this civil war is occurring, and

DECLARES that Syria wants to use nuclear weapons in the civil war and if an invasion was to occur;

1. **CALLS UPON** the United Nations to consider giving Syria an army to protect it in return to sign a nuclear weapon treaty and joining a zone,
2. **REQUESTS** more time and patience due to current situation,
3. **REAFFIRMS** that these are not easy matters,
4. **APPEALS** that better treaties are considered and/or created.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regional Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Iran

Submitted To: 4th SpecPol

CONCERNED that the country of Israel is estimated to have nearly 100 nuclear warheads, and

ALARMED that Israel is also approximated to have the fissile material to make 200 more nuclear warheads, and

BEARING IN MIND Israel is not a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), is the only country in the Middle East that is not a part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it has not accepted IAEA safeguards on some of its principle nuclear activities, and is not a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ), which is a specified region in which countries commit themselves not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons, and

MINDFUL that Israeli officials have been vocal critics of the nuclear deal with Iran and have made public threats to attack Iranian nuclear facilities, and

RECALLING that Israel generally abstains from voting on an annual UN General Assembly resolution that would establish international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would not be used against them, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that past attempts to denuclearize Israel, since first proposed by Egypt and Iran in a 1974 UN General Assembly resolution have not resulted in any significant change, and

STRESSING that Israel's relations with the rest of the Middle East are extremely tense, and could escalate into conflict with each other, with only one country possessing nuclear weapons;

1. **RECOMMENDS** the peaceful nuclear deescalation of Israel, and the turning of Israel into a nuclear-weapon-free zone;
2. **URGES** the country of Israel to voluntarily surrender its nuclear arms and stockpiles of nuclear weapons materials to promote peace in the Middle East;
3. **CALLS UPON** member states to encourage Israel to give up its nuclear weapons capabilities;
4. **SUGGESTS** the possible need for member states to impose economic sanctions against Israel in the case that Israel does not willingly concede its nuclear weapons.



Subject: Regional Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

Sponsored By: China

Submitted To: Special Political

1 Reiterating that General Assembly resolution 3472 (XXX) B defines
2 nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZ) as areas that do not allow any nations in said area to
3 produce, possess, or purchase nuclear weapons of any kind in order to provide a safe,
4 nuclear-free world; and

5 Mindfully reminds that there are currently a total of five nuclear-weapon-free-zones among
6 member states in Africa, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, and the South Pacific;
7 and
8

9 Acknowledges that these NWFZ have proven effective since their establishment beginning in
10 1967 with the Treaty of Tlatelolco, commonly known as Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
11 Nuclear Weapons; and
12

13 Dutifully reports that the implementation of even more nuclear-weapon-free-zones would
14 provide a sense of peace for citizens in the countries that have joined the NWFZ, as well as an
15 overall safety for the countries themselves; and
16

17 Recognizes that the percentage of a member state's military budget spent developing,
18 building, and maintaining nuclear weapons and any other related expenses could be better
19 spent elsewhere in places such as the production of clean energy sources;
20

- 21 1) Suggests that developing countries that have yet to join a nuclear-weapon-free-zone
22 do so to provide security for themselves as well as the other UN member states;
23
24 2) Welcomes those few remaining nations to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
25 Nuclear Weapons (NPT) if they are not fully committed to the idea of
26 nuclear-weapon-free-zones and all of their requirements;
27
28 3) Encourages developing member states to work with other member states to develop
29 supervised nuclear programs, on a basis including, but not limited to:
30
31 i. Existing nuclear infrastructure and access to related technologies,
32
33 ii. Economic ability and influence in the region of the developing member state,
34
35 iii. Political influence and relevance within the organization of the United Nations.
36
37
38



Subject: Regional Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

Sponsored By: Republic of Korea

Submitted To: Special Political

1 AWARE that nuclear weapons are detrimental to the environment and economy due to the
2 radiation they give off and possible shockwaves, since 1950, areas that did not have nuclear
3 weapon free zones have had around 32 nuclear weapon accidents that has killed anywhere
4 between 340,000 and 460,000 people from accidental launching, and

5
6 MINDFUL that non-nuclear weapon testing zones are detrimental to the economy due to the
7 radiation that is given off which can lead to sickness, adding to land waste and contamination,
8 and would also help decrease the amount of nuclear waste being put into the sea, and

9
10 BEARING IN MIND that some of these nuclear weapons, due to the "Broken Arrow", has
11 caused six nuclear weapons that have been lost and never been able to recover, this is a safety
12 issue if these happen to detonate unexpectedly, and

13
14 NOTING there are many treaties that have taken in account of nuclear weapons free zones
15 such as Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT),
16 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), along with the Treaty of Bangkok,
17 Tlatelolco, and Rarotonga, have tried to implement these nuclear weapons free zones, this has
18 helped with not being able to have these testing centers anymore and prevents the spread of
19 them, and

20
21 ENCOURAGING to realize there should be zones that are free and not just getting rid of the
22 weapons entirely, this would not only help the environment, but make it safer for any nations'
23 population, if these necessary precautions are taken, the environment of each nation will
24 improve drastically, and

25
26 1.) CONSIDERS to further push these treaties that have been implemented to strengthen
27 the push to have nuclear weapons free zones in nations that are not already nuclear
28 weapon free, which would help preserve the environment from the harmful radiation
29 that gives off, these areas can be in secluded parts of their nation to ensure the safety
30 of everything around the premise, this can help push the other 109 nations to sign the
31 Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

32
33 2.) CALLS UPON nations to decrease the amount of nuclear weapons that are in
34 possession, and if these nations do have these nuclear weapons, they place them in
35 remote places to ensure safety of the economy around it, and rather depend on other
36 ways to make them feel safe in their country without having these dangerous weapons
37 that are able to start a nuclear war at anytime, and push this to take affect within a
38 maximum of four months.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A8

Subject: Regional Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

Sponsored By: Republic of Iraq

Submitted To: Special Political

1 EMPHASIZING that world does not know how many weapons or technology are available to this
2 nation however, we do know that this nation is one of the most technologically advanced nations in
3 the middle east, and
4

5 NOTING this nation along with surrounding nations has a past history with nuclear weapons and
6 weapon zones, the United Nations have been working on and producing resolutions and laws to
7 work towards and enforce more nuclear free zone within the nation and the surrounding nations, and
8

9 ADDITIONALLY NOTING that the United Nations have made many efforts, to not only decline
10 the usage of nuclear weapons but the production of them as well these efforts include strict
11 supervalence and video evidence of a weapon free zone and on site verification is demanded, and
12

13 STRESSING that to better the nations, change is needed, this will better the people, economic and
14 overall status of this nation, if this continues, the surrounding nations might also be able to see some
15 change
16

17 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING though these acts have been placed, these inspectors are classified as
18 "observers", and, in this case, the government is in full power, therefore if needed, the host nation is
19 always able to deny inspector access;
20

21 1) STRESSES that in order for their to be a weapon free zone, this on site verification is
22 needed, the surrounding nations should consider following up with it in order to continue
23 seeing results;
24

25 2) PROMOTES since these inspections started, within just ten years the United Nations has
26 seen extreme numbers of growth with the decreasing of testing sites and nuclear weapons
27 overall;
28

29 3) IMPLORES that the United Nations should work on trying to figure out some way to meet
30 at a conclusion with this nation along with the surrounding nations to figure out what must
31 be done to continue decreasing nuclear weapon usage without causing conflicts;
32

33 4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that the nation will continue to work towards using their
34 technological advantages for good and encourage that the surrounding nations will do the
35 same along with support their plans in doing so;
36

37 5) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations will continue to strengthen and enforce the
38 previously mentioned laws to eliminate the negative use of nuclear weapons.
39



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Indigenous People

Sponsored By: The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Submitted To: Special Political

1 **RECALLING** that the term “Indigenous Peoples” refers to groups of people whose cultural
2 and social standings/ideas are different than those of the dominant society in which they
3 reside and mirror those of a “pre-invasion” society as defined by the UN Department of
4 Economic and Social Affairs, and

5
6 **AWARE OF** the fact that as of late 2021 to early 2022, 148 countries have adopted the
7 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, which is “the most
8 comprehensive international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples” and sets the
9 limits of “minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous
10 peoples of the world,” and

11
12 **RECOGNIZING** that indigenous rights are a fairly new and fragile concept, with programs
13 and legislation only becoming relevant in the early 1900’s and widespread activism surfacing
14 later in the 20th century, and

15
16 **KEEPING IN MIND** that over 5,000 indigenous communities, making up approximately
17 5% of the world’s population, also make up over 15% of the world’s extreme poor (or about
18 370 million people in total) due to discrimination, bias, uneducation, and economic
19 opportunity

20
21 1.) **TAKES NOTE OF** the countries and separate UN bodies such as the UNDESA that
22 have taken great strides into the issue of rights for Indigenous People by lobbying for
23 representation, voting for heritage sites, and helping to protect land currently under
24 the care of indigenous communities by making several bills/treaties;

25
26 2.) **CALLS UPON** country and community leaders to meet, discuss, and implement
27 actions that can be taken at the national level which will further benefit the
28 communities of Indigenous People, such as financial aid or positive public awareness;

29
30 3.) **SUPPORTS** the efforts already made by organizations, countries, and the United
31 Nations as they fight to end inequality between Indigenous Peoples and modern-day
32 civilizations made by colonization and expansion;

33
34 4.) **REQUESTS** that governments in all countries enforce laws dedicated to protecting
35 Indigenous Peoples more thoroughly, and promise to actively monitor communities in
36 order to help make the best and most educated decisions for the well-being of all.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Indigenous People

Sponsored By: Mexico

Submitted To: Special Political

1 MINDFUL of the significant population of indigenous people in not only Mexico, but also
2 Guatemala, Ecuador, Indonesia, China, and

3
4 STRESSING the importance of supplementing indigenous populations with government
5 representation, reduced prices for bare necessities, and access to higher education in order to
6 provide equal and fair opportunities to disadvantaged indigenous peoples, and

7
8 EMPHASIZING the need for education on indigenous history and various indigenous
9 cultures as a means to attain peace between native communities and non-native communities

10
11 CONCERNED for the lack of formal education among many indigenous tribes, further
12 barring them from economic success, as well as making them vulnerable to mistreatment
13 from non-indigenous peoples;

- 14
15 1) URGES nations to expand school curriculums to include the history of indigenous
16 tribes in various continents as a method of promoting peace and understanding among
17 one another;
18 2) REQUESTS adequate housing, hospitals, and schools as a means to increase the
19 possibility of indigenous peoples in government and their possibility of overall
20 economic success;
21 3) DEMANDS schools be built on native territories with instruction provided from
22 experienced and skilled teachers to decrease discrimination based on education and
23 promote the collaboration between social assimilation and cultural conservation.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Indigenous People

Sponsored By: Russia

Submitted To: Special Political

1 REFERING to the definition of Indigenous People as groups native to a region that exists
2 within an already-existing nation, and

3
4 COGNIZANT of the capacity of Indigenous-identifying groups a singular nation can hold,
5 and

6
7 ALARMED by the militant ability of Indigenous groups angered by their governments, and

8
9 BEARING IN MIND the nations that have been formed by the detaching of Indigenous
10 groups from the nations that house the regions occupied by such groups, and

- 11
12 1. INSTRUCTS the affording of full citizen's rights to all Indigenous People within
13 member nations who comply with the law and judicial systems of their respective
14 nations;
- 15
16 2. URGES the recognizing of prominent Indigenous groups in the written constitution
17 and/or legislation of member nations that house appropriate groups;
- 18
19 3. AFFIRMS necessary measures taken by member nations' governments to de-escalate
20 violent 4Indigenous protests or disruptive unassimilation;
- 21
22 4. URGES all member nations to uplift the voice of nationalist citizens in light of
23 uprisings of Indigenous groups that may occur in their respective nations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Indigenous People

Sponsored By: Republic of Turkey

Submitted To: Special Political

ACKNOWLEDGES the current problems facing Indigenous People such as what the UN states which includes discrimination, violence against women, exploitation, human rights abuse, and

DRAWS ATTENTION to the suppression of rights of Indigenous People, such as criminalize abuse to protest with the ability to be jailed for protesting for rights, this is a violation of human rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and

MINDFUL of the consequences of reaching out to the Indigenous people in fear of breaching sovereignty or abusing human rights as shown as a exploit to the unequal rights that people in a community have unequal and unjust rights, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the UN has already had a discussion over the rights of Indigenous people in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and

- 1) **ENCOURAGE** all members of the United Nations to realize the problem and the importance of the rights of indigenous people to ensure that the right are allowing all parties to have a clear understanding of what the rights are;
- 2) **URGES** members to take initiative in the problem of the abuse of human rights and come together to solve it such as a discussion on how this right could be exploited for benefit one over the other;
- 3) **CALLS UPON** countries that have already taken effect on the idea for rights for Native/Indigenous people to help focus on the collaboration with other nations that are dealing with other challenges to give light to the rights for Indigenous people;
- 4) **REITERATING** the idea on the rights of Indigenous people have been slowly forgotten about and an update to this is an update to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People so that it is known that the rights are put out for nations to follow;



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B5

Subject: The Rights of Indigenous People

Sponsored By: Venezuela

Submitted To: Special Political

1 EMPHASIZING that, in order to protect and preserve the rights of Indigenous people and
2 prohibit the abuse and lack of basic human rights, government advances must be made to
3 create a country that is safe and equal for all races and;
4

5 STRESSING that, Orinoco Mining Arc Project (AMO Project) is destroying Indigenous
6 peoples' land, further leading to the growth of diseases such as malaria and measles,
7 contaminating the rivers along the Amazon where most water is used by Indigenous people
8 for basic essential needs and;
9

10 ACKNOWLEDGING the attempted solutions by CONIVE, the council dedicated to
11 protecting Indigenous people, to properly consult Indigenous groups before the AMO Project
12 takes their land, but not mentioning the vital details that include homelessness of Indigenous
13 groups and families and;
14

15 FURTHER EMPHASIZING that, since 2016, the Nation's Constitution stated the protection
16 of Indigenous peoples' land and their safety has not been properly followed after the AMO
17 Project started later that year, including the increase of homeless Indigenous groups and
18 arrests made against the people who protested their land being destroyed and;
19

20 1) STRESSES the importance of prohibiting the AMO Project to continue the search for
21 gold on Indigenous land since 2018, the rate of women and children in sexual labor
22 exploitation, violence and prostitution in mining activities increases as the demand for
23 workers increase and;
24

25 2) IMPLORES the cooperation of the CONIVE to support children from 13-17 to stay in
26 school to better their education rather than drop out of school to contribute to the
27 AMO Project in an attempt to stop the project from progressing further into
28 Indigenous territory and;
29

30 3) SUGGETS that the CONIVE properly consult with Indigenous groups about their
31 land and protect said land from being destroyed, protecting women and children from
32 sexual assault, sexual trafficking, and abuse while staying true to the word of the
33 Venezuelan Constitution and;
34

35 4) PROMOTES the urgency to, if not stop the AMO Project, then to send out medical
36 teams to medical outposts around the Amazon to treat Indigenous groups and people
37 who are struggling to survive and meet basic human needs and rights.
38



Subject: Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Sponsored By: Republic of Estonia

Submitted To: Special Political

1 REAFFIRMING the United Nations definition of Indigenous peoples which reads: distinct social and cultural
2 groups that have ties to the lands and natural resources where they live, occupy, or from which they have been
3 displaced and

4
5 EMPHASIZING that recognizing and upholding the rights of Indigenous peoples is absolutely essential to
6 achieve the goals of the United Nations as well as to preserve 80% of earth's biodiversity, which, according to the
7 United Nations, is protected by Indigenous peoples, and

8
9 ALARMED that, according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Indigenous peoples, who
10 make up 5% of the population of the world, make up 15% of the extreme poor, leaving them vulnerable to climate
11 and disease, decreasing their life expectancy by 20 years, and that Indigenous women to be more likely to be
12 raped than any other ethnic group, with studies showing that one-third of Indigenous women are raped at least
13 once in their life, and

14
15 GRIEVED that many nations do not provide Indigenous peoples that reside along international borders or in
16 disputed territories the proper amounts of socio-economic and legislative support to ensure they are afforded the
17 right to maintain relationships for "spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes" as afforded in
18 Article 36 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples UNDRIP, among their own
19 members as well as members of other peoples, and

20
21 CONCERNED that, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, many
22 Indigenous peoples do not have the means for comprehensive dialogue and consultations with governments near
23 and within their territories, let alone to give a free, prior, and informed determination concerning all projects
24 which would impact their territories, cultural practices, and/or resources;

25
26 1) URGES the United Nations to establish offices in Indigenous territories, assuming the residing people
27 consent to the construction, through which Indigenous leaders can request UN aid in case of a
28 discriminatory government, legislative prejudice, or otherwise harmful circumstances:

- 29 a) These offices are to be established within consenting Indigenous territories by the end of the year
30 2030, to allow a suitable amount of time for the construction of the buildings, as well as the
31 accumulation of necessary supplies for operation;
32 b) The construction of these offices will be performed by local laborers, who will be paid at or
33 above living wage for their region, construction, maintenance and staffing will be UN funded;
34 c) These offices will be especially focused in Indigenous territories divided by international
35 borders, as well as those in disputed territory, so the Indigenous people who are at highest risk
36 have the most available precautions;

37
38 2) CALLS UPON member states to institute legislature that would have precautions for the violation of
39 Indigenous cultural and/or spiritual bylaws within Indigenous territory, in the hope of preventing
40 violations in the future, and to ensure that all projects within or affecting Indigenous territory receive the
41 proper consent;

42
43 3) IMPLORES member states to cooperate with bordering nations to ensure the rights of Indigenous peoples
44 who reside along international borders or in disputed territory, during times of both war and peace,
45 regardless of the nation occupying the region.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rise of Populism and Nationalism

Sponsored By: Israel

Submitted To: Special Political

1 **OBSERVING** that the villainization of nationalism rose as the amount extremists groups
2 grew to a large number and

3
4 **FULLY AWARE** that these groups are committing atrocities, it is noticeable that these
5 groups makes up the minority and

6
7 **NOTING** that nationalism in years past have been a helpful way to unify nations, and boost
8 morale in times of distress and

9
10 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that these results are typically seen as positive and helpful it
11 shows an equally positive and helpful solution

12
13 1) **STRESSES** not getting involved with nationalist groups as a way to promote
14 prosperity as well as supporting the free speech that helps boost morale in citizens;

15 2) **ENCOURAGES** nations to eliminate any extremists groups that hope to cause
16 disruption to state security.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: The Rise of Populism and Nationalism

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

Submitted To: Special Political

1 MINDFUL that a great number of countries seek to place increased importance on the will of
2 their populace regardless of the impact on other nations and peoples, and

3
4 AWARE that it is common to have an inflated sense of importance in a nation's own desires
5 and to pursue those desires to the detriment of other nations, and

6
7 BELIEVING that these two tendencies are strongly connected in modern times because
8 giving power to the majority ensures that the issues that most directly affect those people will
9 take precedence over considerations relating to foreign peoples, and

10
11 RECALLING that the United Nations was founded in order to sustain order, peace, and a
12 sense of common purpose between every nation, and

13
14 REALIZING that many groups are now desiring independence from their countries or from
15 international organizations that they previously have been a part of because they feel it
16 encroaches on their sovereignty;

- 17
18 1) APPLAUDS efforts to give all people a voice and to meet their needs;
- 19
20 2) STRESSES that extreme populism and nationalism risk leading the world into
21 disorder and uncooperation;
- 22
23 3) CONDEMNS those who hold ethnocentric ideals that inhibit them from acting for the
24 common good and makes them unsympathetic to the rest of the world;
- 25
26 4) DECLARES that the United Nations can only exist and continue to work effectively
27 by healing divisions, setting aside national grudges, and putting global issues ahead of
28 national issues;
- 29
30 5) CALLS UPON member states of the United Nations to put separatist ideas aside and
31 continue to work with other nations, making sacrifices to maintain a harmonious
32 world.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rise of Populism and Nationalism

Sponsored By: The Republic of Niger

Submitted To: Special Political

- 1 **AWARE** of the connections between the rise of nationalist and populist movements and an
- 2 increasing wave of extremist movements with these ideals on both global and local levels,
- 3 and
- 4
- 5 **CONCERNED** by the lasting effects that these movements can have on global relations and
- 6 multilateralism, through its creation of a divide in the populace of nations and groups, and
- 7
- 8 **RECALLING** that the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
- 9 Cultural Organization states that “since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of
- 10 men that the defences of peace must be constructed”, and
- 11
- 12 **ALARMED** by the divisions in the United Nations body caused directly as a result of
- 13 clashing ideals and infighting being driven by nationalistic and populist views, and
- 14
- 15 **CONSCIOUS** that nationistic and populist views are acceptable and healthy in
- 16 non-extremist and non-violent forms that allow for international cooperation, and
- 17
- 18 **COGNIZANT** of these movements’ causation of an acceptance of xenophobic, ethnocentric,
- 19 and generally discriminatory ideals by nations and their citizens;
- 20
- 21 1) **REAFFIRMS** that the ideologies of populism and nationalism are, in their
- 22 non-extremist forms, unobjectionable and healthy in the development of a national
- 23 identity, and accepts the cultural significance that these ideas entail;
- 24
- 25 2) **CONDEMNS** the heightened national and international disagreements caused by
- 26 extremist viewpoints:
- 27 a) **EMPHASIZES** that all member-nations keep in mind the United Nations’
- 28 longtime goal of international cooperation and dedication to multilateralism,
- 29 and the damage that nationalism and populism can deal to this goal;
- 30
- 31 3) **ACKNOWLEDGES** the overt censorship in the name of fighting these extremist
- 32 movements that has occurred in the past, and supports the freedoms of speech and
- 33 expression as detailed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 19;
- 34
- 35 4) **RECOMMENDS** that all nations resist dangerous extremism in all forms and
- 36 actively seek to condemn physically and politically extreme populist and nationalist
- 37 movements that proliferate discrimination, disunity, and violence.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Right to Protest

Sponsored By: Cuba

Submitted To: Special Political

Expressing deep concerns over worldwide protests seeking to undermine the legitimacy and authority of democracy.

Grieved at the impacts in global polarization and a misguided minority leading the charge against governments.

Having Considered the United Nations recognition of the right to protest and freedom of press as well as assembly.

Recognizing that much of the protests currently in the globe are due to an intense spread of misinformation regarding COVID-19 vaccines.

Wishing that little restrictions are placed upon any individuals and their right to protest as well as establishing security and upholding order and civility through the United Nations countries.

1. APPEALS That the United Nations strongly encourage countries to limit violent misinformation and protests based on violent misinformation throughout all United Nations.
2. CALLS UPON all members of the United Nations to remember and encourage freedom of speech as well as of press as recognized in our charter.
3. INVITES all members of the UN to revisit what these rights look like when they threatens public safety, state sovereignty, and the common welfare
4. WELCOMES COOPERATION from other countries in willingness and steadfastness to ensure public order and safety while upholding the rights the UN recognizes



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: The Rise of Populism and Nationalism

Sponsored By: Japan

Submitted To: Special Political

1 MINDFUL of populism in the other neighboring nations has hit a rise while this pacific
2 island has seem to be not hit hard by it, and
3

4 RECOGNIZING the Pacific Island region has been touched with this issue as they are a
5 established democracy, but yet separated into categories of, Mayors and big cities, and when
6 the Prime Minister had introduced vast reforms, and
7

8 CONCERNED of the issues separating them as in, race, beliefs. Etc. Seeing as the elections
9 keep them divided they have good political firmness, and
10

11 BELIEVING that populism is nor good or bad, as its a group that started in the near 1880's, it
12 depends on the way you perceive Populism, but seeing the way it affects other Nations we
13 could deal with it as the same issues, it needs to be shown in the light of politics for this
14 southeast asia country;
15
16

17 1) UNDERSTANDING populism is not a terrible issue in Southeast Asia but this an
18 issues to help others, it should be acknowledge and not thrown around;
19

20 2) ENCOURAGES that handing more pay over or more accomdents to a job may not do
21 to much, or giving citizens unemployment money every month;
22

23 3) CALLS UPON other Nations to help with the issues and pull together to get
24 something done for their Nation and ours.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Space Debris Interference with Satellites
Submitted By: United States of America

RECALLING that space debris is defined as the non-functional, manmade objects such as discarded rocket bodies in space that no longer serve a purpose of function while orbiting the Earth, and

AWARE with more than 500,000 pieces of space debris particles orbiting and polluting the atmosphere around planet Earth that could also cause critical damage if collided with the International Space Station (ISS) and operational satellites functioning around the orbit, and

ALARMED that the inactive communications satellite Cosmos 2251 collided with operational satellite Iridium 33 at an altitude of nearly 790 kilometers above planet Earth generating a cloud of roughly 700 pieces of space debris on 10 February 2009 according to the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) has been aware of the issue of preventing and minimizing the creation of space debris since 1994 and guidelines were created by the secretary of UNOOSA in 2010 and subsequently created further guidelines for space debris mitigation which concerned the International Space Law and Space Debris, and

OBSERVING the 1968 Rescue Agreement and the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines endorsed by the General Assembly in 2007 as well as the sessions held by the Committee of Space Research (COSPAR) and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) on the use of low-cost micro and small satellites to meet the needs of the developing countries, and

EMPHASIZING the need to further minimize the number of orbital debris left behind from inactive satellites and space launches as well as encouraging the cooperation between all nations to take their part in further protecting the atmosphere from space debris pollution;

- 1) URGES the preservation of satellites used for scientific research in promoting the advancement of societies across the globe while protecting all nations from space debris;
- 2) PROMOTES the National Space Council to continue talks to maintain current space policies as well as encouraging the exploration for further advancements to ensure the decrease in the amount of space debris pollution in the orbit;
- 3) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the cooperation of all nations to come together to share research of the data on the amount of materials each discards in space and formulate processes to properly dispose of the space debris;
- 4) SUGGESTS the United Nations should hold quarterly meetings to ensure the cooperation of underdeveloped nations and developed nations to further initiate systems by which to ensure the consistent removal of space pollution of discarded debris endangering the lives of all on planet Earth.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Space Debris Interference with Satellites
Submitted By: Commonwealth of Australia

NOTING that space debris consists of large and small pieces of launch vehicles that have broken off, they orbit around the Earth in the atmosphere, debris can also come from countries taking out their own satellites with missile tests, it travels at extreme speeds, (about 15,700 mph), which could cause tremendous damage to the Earth's satellites if a collision transpires, and

CONSIDERING that the amount of debris buildup and the number of satellites that are being sent into space increases the chance of collisions exponentially, and

MINDFUL that while space debris is unlikely to affect space travel now and, in the future, it could lead to problems with spaceflight around Earth, and

TAKING NOTE of this problem, the Australian Company, Electro Optic Systems (EOS), has increased its efforts in solving the issue, its heavy in research to learn more about the problem, and

IN ORDER TO buy time and gain better understanding of what the world is dealing with, the EOS has been using ground lasers to log the debris' size and quantity, and

EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that in the next stage researchers will be able to use the lasers to push the objects into the atmosphere where they will safely disintegrate using the theory from the lab and putting it to use;

- 1) RECALLING the idea of using the lasers to push debris into the atmosphere and out of Earth's orbit;
- 2) SUGGESTS using the technology of the EOS is used to pull the debris fully into the atmosphere where it can be taken and recycled;
- 3) INVITES the idea of working with Japan's Aerospace Exploration Agency to conduct the changes to the technology that they both already have;
- 4) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the lessening of missile tests on satellites for everyone as extra caution to solve the issue.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject: Space Debris Interference with
Satellites**

Sponsored By: Belgium

Submitted To: Special Political

1. **CONCERNED** with the threat posed by mechanical debris in space that is only going to
2. increase with time unless dealt with, and
- 3.
4. **ALARMED** by the damage done by such debris to the International Space Station and
5. satellites such as the Cerise as well as the anti-satellite tests carried out by major
6. countries leading to increased debris, and
- 7.
8. **AWARE** of pre-existing failed British efforts to combat the issue, possible chance for
9. improvement of their ideas, and the general lack of other attempts to handle the threat,
10. and
- 11.
12. **COGNIZANT** of the possible military implications and ramifications of the
13. to-be-explained project reminds the committee the project desires only to make tools
14. rather than weapons;
- 15.
16. **1) CALLS UPON** all nations to contribute to a joint research project on ways to handle
17. space debris, potentially with satellite or ISS stationed missiles, via monetary support,
18. research, and whatever means they may see fit, with specifics to be discussed at a later
19. date;
- 20.
21. **2) URGES** all nations to cease anti-satellite missile tests to prevent the formation of more
22. space debris, and to put aside common differences to make space safe for exploration and
23. Observation;
- 24.
25. **3) SUPPORTS** any ideas that could possibly handle the issue of space debris without
26. breaking current international laws regarding space.



Subject: Space Debris Interference with Satellites

Sponsored By: United Arab Emirates

Submitted To: Special Political

1 EMPHASIZING that fact that since the launch of the Sputnik satellite launch on January 31,
2 1958, and more than 4000 launches have been carried since then with close to 1000 satellites
3 being actively being used, and

4 AWARE that is estimated that there are about 740,000 pieces of debris in orbit between the
5 size of 1 and 10cm in size and around 7000 tonnes of man-made objects in orbit with the vast
6 majority of it being above 10 cm in size, and
7

8 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that objects lower than 10cm in low Earth orbit and objects
9 larger than 1m in a geosynchronous equatorial orbit (GEO) can be tracked and cataloged,
10 smaller objects in GEO are extremely hard to track, and
11

12 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that although there are a number of technologies and
13 techniques being considered for Active Debris Removal (ADR), the vast majority of these are
14 theoretical and haven't been tested or proven with the possibility of collision cascading
15 creating a future where debris increases faster than natural decay resulting in "Kessler
16 syndrome" which will significantly increase the cost of operating in space, and
17

18 RECOGNIZING that the largest producer of space debris are explosions/collisions of
19 non-functional spacecraft and functional upper stages of launch vehicles with anti-satellite
20 technologies being a major threat towards the security of space travel, and
21

22 EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the protection of space travel from debris will not only
23 make it cheaper in the future but will also protect the interest of those countries in the future
24 as well;
25

- 26 1) STRESSES the need for a solution for this problem with a short-term and a
27 long-term plan to remove space debris from orbit and to prevent more from getting
28 back there
29
- 30 2) SUGGEST the collaboration between countries of the UN and between scientists
31 and engineers to further development of ADR technologies and techniques;
32
- 33 3) REQUEST clearer legal guidance regarding liabilities and responsibilities for
34 space debris such as creating a clear definition for space debris and holding
35 countries accountable to clean up their debris;
36
- 37 4) URGES the creation of metrics to decide the priority in which objects will be
38 removed from orbit to help with mitigation efforts.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Space Debris Interference with Satellites

Sponsored By: Denmark

Submitted To: Special Political

1 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that loose space debris poses a large threat to satellites,
2 and

3
4 HAVING CONSIDERED the cost-effectiveness of removing this space debris from space, it
5 is important to ensure the clear and safe path of satellites and

6
7 HAVING EXAMINED the amount of suspected space debris affecting satellites, the
8 consensus is that the space debris amount is significant to have detrimental effects on the
9 satellites;

10
11 1) STRESSES the importance of cleaning the space debris out of space to allow
12 satellites

13 to complete tasks effectively;

14
15 2) URGES immediate action on the removal of space debris to eliminate the risk of
16 interference with satellites;

17
18 3) WELCOMES opposing viewpoints, debate, and possible solution ideas, and

19
20 4) ENCOURAGES the United Nations to have annual discussions regarding space
21 debris interference with satellites.