

Sixth Legal

- 1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
- 2. Immigration Law
- 3. State Sovereignty and International NGOs
- 4. South China Sea Dispute







Submitted To: Sixth Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: Azerbaijan

1 RECOGNIZING that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), was the first multilateral 2 disarmament treaty banning the development, production and stockpiling of an entire category of 3 weapons of mass destruction, and 4 5 AWARE the Biological weapons Convention always has a need for improvement, and 6 7 DETERMINED to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete 8 disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass 9 destruction, and 10 11 ALARMED of the use of biological weapons by individuals and groups committing criminal 12 acts or targeted assassinations and biological warfare conducted by states, and 13 REALIZING a biological attack not only causes sickness and death in a large number of victims 14 15 but also creates fear, panic, and paralyzing uncertainty in a region; 16 17 1) <u>URGES</u> the establishment of a task force to prevent biological attacks and for 18 helping those recovering from an attack; 19 20 2) REQUESTS the creation of a relief organization which will deploy doctors to help 21 heal a diseased area recently under attack and the creation of refugee camps in those 22 areas: 23 24 3) CONSIDERS appropriate scientific response to research with potential bioweapons 25 application, and supporting programs that seek to employ former biological weapon 26 manufacturers in peaceful pursuits; 27 28 4) REQUESTS the restriction the materials needed to make biological weapons and set 29 strict standards on the materials sold.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: United States of America

l 2	<u>ALARMED</u> that when The Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC) was first enforced on 26 March 1975, there was not a widespread belief that weapons utilizing
3	biological agents had any sort of widespread practical military use and,
4	
5	AWARE a result of this was a very brief and vague agreement that has since been ratified
5 5	by 173 nations and has no guidelines on the accountability of agreed parties or of monitoring their
7	compliance and,
3	
)	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN as 23 nations have not signed the BTWC, the
10	likelihood of warheads equipped with highly potent bacterial agents such as <i>Bacillus</i>
11	anthracis (anthrax), Clostridum botulinium (botulism), and Yersinia pestis (pneumonic
12	plague) being sold to unstable terror groups such as ISIS greatly increases and,
13	
14	COGNIZANT of the VEREX Report, an Ad Hoc Group developed by member states of
15	BTWC during the third review conference in September 1991 to promote transparent
16	policies between member states and to protect the rights of Article X of the agreed
17	Convention which states that biological agents are allowed for scientific and preventive
18	research only and,
19	
20	BEARING IN MIND General Assembly Resolution 65/92, which:
21	
22	a) Calls upon all signatory States that have not yet ratified the BTWC
23	to do so without delay and,
24	
25	b) Welcomes the information and data provided to date, and reiterates its
26	call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange
27	of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third
28	Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
29	
30	1) <u>URGES</u> all nations to sign the BTWC and comply with the
31	regulations it entails and,
32	
33	2) <u>RECOGNIZES</u> that all nations are to prohibit the manufacturing,
34	acquisition, or transfer of biological weapons by Non-Governmental
35	Organizations under Security Council Resolution 1540 and,
36	
37	3) ACKNOWLEDGES if all nations adopt the BTWC, we as a global
88	community would be able to eradicate the possibility of widespread
19	use of biological weapons through international cooperation provided by
10	the VEREX Report.



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

1	ACKNOWLEDGING that Biological Warfare is the purposeful use and distribution of disease			
2	and pathogens via a weaponized system that delivers toxins and can kill or harm thousands of			
3	individuals, and			
4				
5	CONSIDERING that Biological weapons are nearly 800 times cheaper than nuclear weapons yet			
6	can have harmful side effects lasting many years, and			
7				
8	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the prevention and protection of Biological weapons			
9	is extremely limited at this time leaving infected persons with moderate to severe ailments and			
10	death in some cases, and			
11				
12	EMPHASIZING that without proper cures and treatments, these weapons have the potential to			
13	cause widespread global epidemic, and			
14				
15	BEARING IN MIND that there is no logical circumstance in which biological and toxic agents			
16	would be necessary for any state to possess in vast quantities, and			
17				
18	<u>DETERMINED</u> to involve more nations in the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention			
19	(BTWC) for the safety and security of people from every nation;			
20				
21	1) ENCOURAGES all nations which are currently not a part of the BTWC to join;			
22				
23	2) <u>DEMANDS</u> the complete disarmament of Biological weapons and that Biological			
24	Weapons should not be allowed to any nation under any circumstance;			
25				
26	3) <u>URGES</u> other nations to adopt these policies as well as encourage others to embrace			
27	them.			



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Sweden

1	Supports the growth of the Biological Weapons Convention and encourages as many countries
2	to sign it as possible to end their cruel use, and
3	
4	Concerned about other countries using Biological weapons for an advantage in warfare and
5	complete disregard for the Convention, and
6	
7	Expects to reduce the use of Biological weapons around the world by strengthening the
8	Convention, and
9	
10	Angered that some countries still resort to the use of Biological weapons for mass killings, and
11	
12	Active in working against the production and use of any Biological weapons and hopes to
13	eventually disarm all carriers of biological weapons around the world, and
14	
15	Wary of relating to any country known for the use of Biological weapons as it shows Sweden
16	you cannot be trusted, and
17	
18	Condemns the manufacturing of any new biological weapons and will take action against
19	anyone who is known to be producing them in our own country and will bring them to justice for
20	their crimes.
21	
22	1) <u>Suggests</u> that all nations with biological weapons in their stockpiles to
23	surrender the weapons of mass destruction to a trustable country who will dispose
24	of them accordingly;
25	
26	2) <u>Demands</u> that the use of Biological weapons on innocent people be stopped
27	immediately for the safety of the human race as a whole;
28	
29	3) <u>Invites</u> new countries to join the convention to stop the use of biological
30	weapons as the more support it gets the better we can fight it;
31	
32	4) States that we will enforce bringing an end to all Biological weapon use, as it
33	will help bring peace to the world, and end the cruel deaths of many.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted Dry Danublic of Iroland

	Submitted by: Republic of Ireland		
1 2 3	Affirming the success of the Biological Weapons Convention in stopping the creation, use, and stockpiling of biological weapons, such as nerve gases and weaponized diseases, and		
4 5	Appreciating that since the Biological Weapons Convention went into force in 1972, no major usage of biological weapons has been documented, but		
6 7 8	Cognizant that communicable diseases cause 23% of total world deaths per year (around 1,288,000 deaths per year), and		
9 10 11	Aware that about 20,608,000 people will have died of communicable disease by the end of 201 and		
12 13 14 15	Recognizing that potent communicable diseases are in the possession of several nations and carbe acquired by most nations from their hospitals or from private organizations, and		
16 17 18	<u>Stressing</u> that these pathogens could be used to disable cities and regions of both developing an developed countries and causes many civilian deaths with little to no way to detect incoming attacks and to mount an effective response, and		
19 20 21 22	<u>Anxious</u> of the fact that purposely and accident infected could be sent to do harm to other nations and the nations responsible would not be punished under the Biological Weapons Convention, and		
23 24 25 26 27 28	1) <u>Calls upon</u> the signatories of the Biological Weapons Convention to amend the Convention to include the usage of infected persons with the specific intent to harm other nations as a usage of biological weapons so that any nation attempting to use this delivery method will be punished in accordance to the Biological Weapons Convention's standards;		
29 30 31 32	 Invites other nations to destroy their stockpiles of infectious diseases to lower the chances that said stockpiles would fall into third parties' hands; 		
33 34 35	3) <u>Directs</u> nations to allocate resources to help combat the spread of infectious disease with vaccines, antibiotics, and increased pharmaceutical research to create new drugs to assist in the war against disease, which would help stop the usage of infected		
36	people as weapons and also improve the lives of all people;		

4) Welcomes new nations to sign on to the Biological Weapons Convention to further

combat the use of biological weapons in all areas of the world.

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Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: The Republic of Cuba

1 2 3	<u>Taking into account</u> that further strengthening of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), will take time and patience in the years to come and may currently seem unattainable to many nations in terms of substantial changes, and		
4 5 6 7	<u>Noting</u> the financial situation and commitment required to carry out many of the proposed further actions, which may be an obstacle for nations that are currently unable to make such an investment, but		
8 9 10 11	Stressing the importance of a more regulated, safer world without the fear of biological warfare and its potentially fatal and/or devastating effects on our own nations and citizens along with those of our allies, and		
12 13 14	Believing that the cooperation of every nation will benefit all of our nations equally and bring us closer to creating a less dangerous world, and		
15 16 17	Recalling that up to 400,000 deaths in the past century have been a direct result of the deliberate release of pathogens or toxins as a form of biological warfare, and		
18 19 20 21	Recognizing the past efforts of the BWC to encourage international compliance of the ban on development, production, stockpiling, and use of all microbial agents, toxins, or other biological weapons between the total 173 parties that have agreed to the act, and		
22 23 24	 Urges able countries to contribute to furthering the adoption, understanding, and administration of such an important cause as the BWC; 		
25 26 27 28 29	2.) <u>Supports</u> the adoption of an organization of experts within the UN to preform international inspections of various facilities with the capacity to develop biological weapons to confirm that all nations under the act have maintained trust in the convention without possible falsification of documentation submitted;		
30 31 32	3.) <u>Recommends</u> the reduction of nations' biological weapons stockpiles currently being held for protection or retaliation for future or current conflicts;		
33 34 35	4.) <u>Calls upon</u> financially or technologically advanced countries to renew trust within the BWC and contribute towards the common good of the citizens of not only their		

own nations but those beside them in this collective effort for a safer world.



Submitted To:

Topic: Biological Weapons Convention **Submitted By: Columbia**

1	MINDFUL that sense its formation the Biological Weapons Convention has gained support
2	from a majority of United Nations member states, and
3	
4	TAKING NOTE that in early 2016 the European Union adopted Council Decision 2016/51,
5	leading to the allocation of over two million Euros from the European Union to the projects and
6	programs currently set in place by the United Nations aiding global disarmament, and
7	
8	CONSIDERING that the international community has an ever looming threat by international
9	terror groups and organizations, and
10	
11	REALIZING that in 2015, ISIL used chlorine gas as a chemical and biological weapons agent,
12	leading to over 30 injuries within the Krudish military, and
13	
14	ENCOURAGED that global disarmament would lead to a more stable global economy, while
15	also providing a stable foundation for global trade and global technological growth and unity,
16	and
17	
18	ALARMED by the use of fungal herbicides despite questionable health risks and other medical

ALARMED by the use of fungal herbicides despite questionable health risks and other medical concerns for global citizens, and

- 1.) <u>APPLAUDS</u> the European Union for generous support in the global disarmament of biological and chemical weapons through out the globe;
- 2.) **<u>REQUESTS</u>** the creation of a UN committee to oversee and negotiate the peaceful destruction of all biological and chemical weapons beyond the reaches of the Biological Weapons Convention;
- 3.) <u>STRESSES</u> international communication regarding the location and whereabouts of terror cells throughout the globe in order to create higher levels of global stability through the disbandment of these organizations;
- 4.) **EMPHASIZES** the importance of an immediate global prohibition of fungal herbicides, until decisive evidence exists of its safe use and implications in order to prevent harming the global citizens.
- 5.) **INVITES** all member nation-states to support the disarmament and destruction of and all biological weapons globally in order to promote global peace and economic prosperity.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: Lithuania

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1 2 3	GRIEVED by the many cases where biological weapons have been the cause of many mass numbers of deaths in times of war, and			
3 4 5 6	BEARING IN MIND that biological weapons are considered Weapons of Mass Destruction by the United Nations, and			
7 8 9	RECOGNIZING the use of biological agents in times of war is a very dangerous and quickly developing method of warfare, and			
10 11 12 13	<u>CONSCIOUS</u> of the failed efforts of the League of Nations to outlaw the use of biological weapons though the development of the "Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and the Bacteriological Methods of Warfare," and			
14 15 16	ALARMED that the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWTC) has been ratified by 165 of the 193 member states, and			
17 18	CONCERNED by the fact that signatory member states are not submitting required reports as required by the convention, and			
19 20 21				
22 23 24	<u>APPRECIATING</u> the efforts of the BWTC review conferences to "increase transparency and compliance" among member states;			
25 26	 <u>CALLS UPON</u> all member states to increase compliance by signing and ratifying the BWTC; 			
27 28 29 30	 URGES member states to take all necessary measures for preventing and prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition and retention of biological weapons; 			
31 32 33 34	 REQUESTS all member states establish mutual trust by strengthening their monitoring and reporting procedures and by agreeing to the mandatory inspections conducted by an international organization similar to the IAEA; 			
35 36 37	4.) <u>SUGGESTS</u> member states authorize a committee to enforce inspections to ensure that microorganisms and toxins are not used for purposes prohibited by the Convention;			
38 39	 RECOMMENDS that members states cease the use and development of biological agents which are believed to be desired by terrorist organizations; 			
40 41 42 43 44	6.) <u>DEPLORES</u> the fact that many member states have ratified the treaty, but found loopholes to use biological weapons in the event that the opposing force used biological agents as weapons against them;			

7.) APPROVES efforts designed achieve the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of

all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, including biological weapons.

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Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Austria

ALARMED that biological weapons are a serious threat, causing major health concerns including death, to any nation and its citizens, and
<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that biological weapons have been used on populations in order to introduce widespread illness, infection of livestock, contamination of agriculture and food sources, and causing wide-spread panic and fear, and
<u>CONCERNED</u> that although the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 prohibited the production, manufacturing, and storing of biological weapons except for "peaceful purposes", yet the use of these weapons has actually increased, and
<u>APPRECIATING</u> the work that has been done by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) by promoting the disarmament of weapons including nuclear, chemical, and biological in nature, and
<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> that despite the BWC holding routine review conferences and making politically- binding treaties, only 72 of the 170 nations submitted the required reports, and many members continue to violate disarmament agreements,
1) COMMENDS the intent of the BWC to reduce and eliminate the production and manufacture of biological weapons, but suggest that ratifications to the BWC should be made;
2) <u>URGES</u> non-participatory nations to promptly sign and ratify the existing BWC;
3) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that economic sanctions be made to those member states who have breached the terms of the BWC;
4) INVITES the United Nations to fund existing research programs and technologies which are making advancements in neutralizing the harmful effects of biological weapons.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: Iraq

1 2	Aware that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) has 182 signatures and 173 ratification by member states, and	ons		
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4	Stressing the fact that there are 14 member states that have not signed the Biological Weapon	iS		
5	Convention, and			
6	No. 10.1 (1 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	_ C		
7	Mindful that there is an absence of any formal verification agency to monitor the compliance of			
8 9	signatory states, and			
	A1			
10	Alarmed that terrorist groups have the potential to obtain biological and chemical weapons			
11	because of member states stockpiling said weapons and not abiding by the BWC, and			
12				
13	Concerned that there is currently no way of actively checking if a state is stockpiling or			
14	researching biological or chemical weapons for non-scientific purposes and because of this there			
15	have been cases of signatory states using or stockpiling these weapons;			
16				
17	1) Emphasizes the need for all member states to sign the Biological Weapons			
18	Convention;			
19		_		
20	2) Requests that the UN impose economic sanctions against non-signatory states and			
21	signatory states the break the rules as stated in the Biological Weapons Convention	n;		
22				
23	3) Recommends that the WHO conduct yearly checks, funded by signatory states, of			
24	every signatory state for any stockpiled or deployed biological or chemical weapo	ns		
25	to ensure that states that have signed are abiding by the rules of the convention.			



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention Submitted By: Brazil

1. AWARE that the Biological Weapons Convention is a treaty that states that all member 2. states will not create biological weapons of mass destruction or use WMD's, and 3. 4. REALIZING that the Biological Weapons Conventions purpose is to not only prevent 5. the use and creation of biological weapons of mass destruction but also to create peaceful 6. uses for already owned weapons, and 7. 8. <u>BEARING IN MIND</u> that the Biological Weapons Convention was not only created to 9. prevent the use and creation of man-made biological weapons of mass destruction but 10. also to fight the threat of natural biological weapons such as virus outbreaks, and 11. 12. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the biological weapons convention treaty also 13. allows member states to lodge complaints with the UN that will then launch 14. investigations to be conducted for such weapons, and 15. 16. OBSERVING that the Security Council can investigate complaints from other member 17. states when one is made; 18. 19. 1) SUGGESTS that countries that have biological weapons and are not following 20. the rules set by the Treaty have punishments placed upon them such as 21. sanctions: 22. 2) APPROVES of the UN conducting investigations even if no complaint is made 23. 24. with the Security Council; 25. 26. 3) TRUSTS that all member states that have signed the treaty will continue to 27. follow the guidelines set by the Treaty.





Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Qatar

1 EMPHASIZING the importance of respecting each nation's entitlement of national sovereignty, 2 and 3 4 COGNIZANT that immigration law governs the legal status of people, in matters such as 5 citizenship and that these statuses are often left unclear and open to interpretation, and 6 7 MINDFUL that those who migrate to new nations, especially migrant workers, do so in search 8 for a better life economically, socially, and politically due to poverty, persecution, or a lack of 9 natural and basic human rights, and 10 KEEPING IN MIND the importance and the immense extent of immigrants and the migration 11 12 situation, which involves millions of people in many nations, and 13 14 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that if undocumented workers were to be given documentation, in 15 the United States, today and naturalized citizenship in five years the earnings of all American 16 workers would be bolstered by \$618 billion over the next decade and the economy would add an 17 average of 159,000 new jobs per year, and 18 19 ALARMED at the current migrant worker situation in places like the Middle East, where 20 domestic and foreign workers are subjected to confinement, denial of rights, and denial of wages, and are abused and treated as borderline slaves. 21 22 23 1) Calling for easier and quicker naturalization processes and more tolerant immigration 24 laws; 25 26 2) Supports the idea of offering an easier way to grant citizenship to undocumented 27 immigrants; 28

3) Welcomes the proposition of providing legal aid to migrant workers and other

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immigrants.





Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Submitted By: Uzbekistan

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that illegal immigration causes financial un-order such as collecting government benefits and paying fewer taxes compared to the normal legal native taxpayer, and TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that immigration may be caused by poor living conditions, inability to pay for oneself or ones family, religious freedom, better medical care, education, or better job opportunities, and COGNIZANT that 232 migrants look for a new nation to call home worldwide which the majority of those migrants make their way to Europe and the United States, and RECOGNIZNG that 11.7 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. account for 13.6 percent of crime, 20 percent for kidnapping, 12 percent of murders, 16 percent of drug trafficking, and ALARMED that in the U.S., 55,000 illegal immigrants are held in federal prison and 296,000 are found in state and local prisons, which means that taxpayer's money is going to these prisons and allowing them to live in the foreign nation when they could be deported back to their original country where they should remain, and APPRECIATING that the ICE has removed 315,943 illegal immigrants nationwide, 85 percent of which have previously been involved in crime related activity; 1.) Demands for a reexamination of current border and immigration laws and coming together to introduce stronger and more effective laws;

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2.) <u>Suggests</u> that a global organization be directed to aiding border control, handling deportation, and keeping a look out for illegal immigrants in one's country to provide the best way of tackling the migration crisis;

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3.) <u>Stresses for more documentation to be done on migrants and illegal immigrants to keep a record of what their business is of migration.</u>





Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Bahrain

1 NOTING that most of migrant workers in the world are not just moving for money, and 2 3 ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of the UN body to create a uniformed way of immigration, and 4 5 TAKING IN ACCOUNT the under estimation of the amount of migrants and refuges in the 6 world today that need the help of developed nations, and 7 KEEPING IN MIND that it many monetary funds to fund a new system of uniform immigration 8 9 movement, and 10 STRESSING that these peoples' movements are protected by the Geneva Convention rulings; 11 12 1) Invites all member states to create of group of professionals, that are devoted to the 13 14 exploration of humans, geography, economics and of course immigration; 15 2) Draws attention to the pass and current data that shows the migration patterns of 16 17 compared to the amount of people per capita, which both are constantly growing at 18 rapid rates; 19 20 3) Calls upon the International Monetary Fund to loan starter money for a program to smooth out the immigration process so that it becomes efferent for nations and 21 22 prospective migrants; 23 4) Supports all states who have taken an initiative to create laws and regulations that 24 provide a protection of these people. 25





Submitted To: Sixth Legal **Topic: Immigration Law** Submitted By: Kuwait

1 COGNIZANT that globally many people, within good or bad situations, have the right to move 2 in to different state due to the Geneva council ruling of 1952, and 3 4 EMPHASIZING the need to accept all migrants from all nations, no matter their race, religion, 5 sexual ordination and economic background, and 6 7 RECONIZING that nations have the ultimate decision on who will be allowed refuge or 8 citizenship due to individual-national sovereignty, with factoring in the nations stability at the 9 current time, and 10 11 ENDORSING the need to find a safe environment for migrants to travel to, that will supply food, 12 shelter, and basic human rights established in the Geneva Code, and 13 14 AWARE that our solution must respect ones sovereignty and, also fit all nations situations, and 15 economic abilities, and 16 17 UNDERSTANDING the need to quickly solve and create a hopeful long term solution to this 18 growing problem and the many sacrifices that will be make for the betterment of the world; 19 20 1) Acknowledges the ruling of the Geneva Conference, that allows all people to move freely 21 without being restricted; 23 2) Appeals International Monetary Fund to provide a loan to create new funding and 24

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resources for people who have been put on the wait list for immigration so that they may have a safe place to take refuge in;

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3) Stresses the need for 100% cooperation and support, to ensure a better future for all, due to most of all immigrant bring whole families with young children:

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4) Instructs all member states to create individual laws, codes, and operations that will help all seeking immigration no matter race, religion, gender or class;

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5) Invites all to form a common Visa system that will allow the migration and screening process faster for all people attempting to find refuge.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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1 2 3		TO ACCOUNT that Jordan has the world's highest number of Palestinian refugees 8 people along with 636,040 refugees from Syria, and
4 5 6	infrastructure	the positive effect that these immigrants have on Jordan's economy and by strengthening the private sector with new businesses, while also significantly unemployment rate, and
7 8 9 10		hat other nations have restrictions on immigration, especially biased ones based on tural background, and
11 12 13	Jordan and he	NSIDERED the positive effect that the high intake of immigrants has had on reconomy, is appalled by the decision of other nations to not allow for immigrants ng the number of immigrants that they will take, and
14 15 16 17	AWARE of the nation's hards	ne inability of certain nations to host a large number immigrants during their own ships;
18 19 20	1)	Suggests a plan for nations willing to accept more immigrants to be given potential grants to help jumpstart the business endeavors of those immigrants and to further boost those nations' economies;
21 22 23 24	2)	Stresses that nations do not form their immigration laws based on cultural backgrounds of those wanting to enter their country and discourages all forms of discrimination;
25 26 27 28 29	3)	Approves of nations being willing to allow transit of immigrants, especially refugees, across their borders even if that nation is not the immigrant's destination;
30 31 32	4)	<u>Welcomes</u> nations to further cooperate in all aspects of immigration, including refugees, transit, migrant labor, and so on.
33 34 35	5)	<u>Emphasizes</u> the need for nations to be willing to accept immigrants whether they be forced or unforced migrants because immigrants can be a vital part to a nation's economy when they are properly integrated into society.





Topic: Limiting Immigration Submitted By: Luxembourg Submitted To: 6th Legal

Stressing the issue of my nation's current problem involving immigration, which concerns my nation's safety as well as my fellow Luxembourgers, and

Noting with great concern, the recent issues involving other European Union members, to limit immigration, and

<u>Having reviewed</u> other nations reaction to this issue, and taking into account their methods to solve this issue, and

<u>Taking into account</u>, other nations and our nation's past experience on this issue as well as their solutions results, and

Considering the problems that the immigrants have experienced entering into other countries and the need to resolve this troubling issue, and

Bearing in mind that other individuals have abused the simple laws that had been previously set in place, by my nation and other nations, and

- 1. <u>Applauds</u>, my nation in dealing with this problem as of now by introducing residence authorization, which limits the amount of time spent in my country;
- 2. <u>Emphasizes</u> the safety for the citizens of my nation and the neighboring nations, from individuals who mean harm by entering my country;
- 3. <u>Requests</u> that travelers have a document before entering my nation and intending to stay for a duration of time;
- 4. <u>Urges</u> any nations who want to adopt this reform, to introduce it at the soonest time possible in order to assume the best results;
- 5. <u>Considers</u> the troubles that the immigrants deal with, but reminds them of the problems that my nation has dealt with on a less strict solution;



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Australia

1	<u>CONCERNED</u> by the unimaginable number of issues revolving around immigration
2	worldwide, and
3	
4	NOTING that an unsettling amount of immigration movement takes place illegally, and
5	
6	EMPHASIZING that particularly countries in the Middle East struggle with people
7	entering and leaving the country illegally, and
8	
9	NOTING that the people entering a country possess talents and abilities that can benefit
10	the economic growth of a country, and
11	
12	STRESSING that all countries of the United Nations need to more strongly consider
13	compromising on immigration policies;
14	
15	1) SUGGESTS that all countries acknowledge the importance of erasing
16	discrimination from our world and our justice systems;
17	
18	2) <u>COMMENDS</u> countries to accept the compliance of neighboring nations and
19	further negotiate the specific policies on immigration into specific countries;
20	
21	3) <u>INVITES</u> nations to continue to encourage safe and organized immigration,
22	while regulating it to the best of their abilities.



Submitted To: 6th Legal **Topic:** Immigration Law Submitted By: United Kingdom

1	Emphasiz	ting the importance immigration law still holds on the global stage and		
2 3	Streeting that are at atribe will not be used for the improvement of the living situations of all			
4	Stressing that great strides will not be made for the improvement of the living situations of all			
5	immigrants until their home nations begin to return to safe living conditions, and			
6	Fully Ack	mowledging that the immigration of many middle eastern families must be dealt with		
7	quickly lest we risk the lives of many more poor, innocent families who are fearing for their lives			
8	from the war terrors which follow them in their own country, and			
9				
10		th Deep Concern that these immigrants pose a massive security threat to not only the		
11		all countries who are attempting to accept these people into their country. This massive		
12		sk is something which must be addressed with the utmost importance placing major		
13	importance on back ground checks, and			
14				
15	Emphasizing Further the need for world leaders to come to a long term solution to this problem			
16		sheltering these people in our home lands which means we must build them shelter		
17	and find th	nem jobs;		
18	1)			
19	1)	Stresses the importance of unity through all countries on their plans going forward to		
20		deal with the immigrant issue;		
21	2)			
22	2)	<u>Promotes</u> the vulnerability each country has when it comes to the possibility of		
23		bombing from Islamic Terrorists hiding as refugees;		
24	2)	Implement the great decompositive greath the negitives and negatives of negatibly		
25	3)	Implores the world community weigh the positives and negatives of possibly		
26 27		allowing these people into our country before agreeing to a large scale movement of these refugees into our country;		
28		these refugees into our country,		
20 29	4)	Encourages Strongly the improvement of living conditions for the middle eastern		
30	4)	countries where these refugees are fleeing from so that these people can return to live		
31		in safety in their own country;		
Ji		in baroly in their own country,		

5) Suggests that the United States would sanction a group which would serve the sole

purpose of improving living conditions in the home countries of these refugees.

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Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Laws Submitted By: Mexico

1	<u>Draws</u> attention to the lack of and inadequate form of enforcements of existing immigration and
2	border laws by the international community,
•	

4 <u>No</u> 5 sig

Noting that the deficiency of one nation in the execution of immigration laws and restrictions can significantly affect other countries in correspondence to this issue,

<u>Recognizing</u> that illegal immigrants pose a considerable threat to society, the safety, wellbeing and happiness of citizens,

 <u>Emphasizing</u> that all the clauses in this resolution are for the safety and wellbeing of illegal immigrants to salvage them from the horrid and inhumane conditions they would have to face in their country of destination; such as labor and sexual exploitation and slavery, abuse, discrimination, forced involvement in black market and other illegal affairs, etc.

1. Recommends the denial of all country benefits to illegal immigrants, such as:

 a. work permits, educational and healthcare services, insurance, tax alleviation, monetary aid, ...etc. because

i. this will discourage immigrants from settling in the nation,

 ii. it will create a harsh environment that the immigrants will eventually be forced to leave,

2. Encourages partner nations, and more specifically MEDCs, to enhance the enforcement or create new restrictions against beneficiary aid to illegal immigrants that will not only discourage aliens from settling in the countries but also help identify them, by:

a. assigning a national committee to identify and research the permissibility of policy reforms that will focus on such things as, but not limited to:

i. establishing a specific methodology for obtaining sufficient identification information with regards to non-profit charitable organizations contracted by the government for the provision of services (such as specific health care projects, education, monetary assistance...etc.) about service recipients to enable the verification of their qualified status as citizens,

ii. imposing requirements on large scale and minor industries, companies, or businesses and other for-profit entities which provide services to their employees (such as insurance, certain funding...etc.) to conduct frequent inspections to verify the eligibility and citizenship of the service recipients and disqualify any illegal-workers from these services as well as pinpoint illegal immigrants to the government,

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Ukraine

1 Cognizant of the fact that an estimated 232 million people live outside of their country of origin, 2 and 3 4 Noting further that immigration contributes to our understanding of other cultures, contributes 5 to economic growth, and allows migrants to improve their quality of life and also receive full 6 human rights, but 7 8 Alarmed by the amount of irregular immigration occurring across the world due to events such 9 as the Syrian Civil War and Latin American drug wars, and 10 11 Noting with deep concern that approximately ten to fifteen percent of all immigrants would be considered as having immigrated illegally, whether through crossing borders or overstaying 12 13 visas, and 14 15 **Deploring** responses to this issue that include the over-militarization of borders or countries engaging in any sort of isolationism, as both are ineffective and do not address changes in 16 17 immigration law that could be used to help solve irregular immigration, and 18 19 Further deploring the lax standards of some nations with immigration, allowing people to pass in and out with no real security measures, and 20 21 22 Reaffirming the belief that those who partake in irregular immigration are still people, and 23 changes in immigration law would suffice in allowing these people to escape from unfavorable 24 situations, and 25 26 1. Urges nations to adopt a regulation of workers that have come to a nation in an irregular 27 fashion such as border crossing and/or purposely staying past the expiration dates on 28 visas; 29 2. Approves of processes created by nations where undocumented immigrants can step 30 forward and have background checks and then be placed into the legal pathway to acquire 31 citizenship; 32

33 34

35 36 3. <u>Encourages</u> a streamlined immigration process that also protects a country's own workers but allows migrant workers to be placed in higher skilled jobs more reflective of their own skill set;

37 38

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4. <u>Recommends</u> reforming laws in order to allow illegal immigrants who are classified as refugees to be allowed access to the immigration process.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: The Lebanese Republic

1 2	Believing that it is the duty of nations around the globe to accommodate migrant populations coming from areas of conflict, and
3	
4	Concerned that the number of globally displaced people increased from 2013 to the end of 2014
5	by 2.9 million to a total of 14.4 million individuals, and that the percentage of refugees seeking
6	asylum in developing countries rather than developed nations has risen to 86% from 70% a
7 8	decade ago, and
9	Emphasizing that 41% of refugees are children, and that the education of new generations in
10	order to facilitate the repatriation of migrant populations so that they may rebuild and stabilize
11	their home nation, and
12	A COLUMN TO THE TOTAL OF THE TO
13	Appreciates efforts taken by the European Union to alleviate the refugee crisis in Syria by
14 15	ensuring the accommodation of the migrant population through the use of immigration quotas, and
16	and
17	Stressing that cooperation between developed nations and developing nations is critical in the
18	resolution of migration crises, and
19	14501601011 01 11116000 1111000 111100 11100 1100 1100 11100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100
20	1.) Calls upon developed nations to consider adopting or increasing quotas for
21	immigration from global crises to alleviate the significant concentration of
22	refugees in developing nations;
23	
24	2.) Suggests the founding of a fund which nations may voluntarily donate to in order
25	to economically support the financial burden which nations take in sheltering
26	refugees;
27	
28	3.) Reiterates the importance of educating the migrant children and students
29	displaced as a result of conflict, and encourages member nations to help provide
30	education to displaced children, and in addition assist displaced students seeking
31	higher education with subsidies;
32	
33	4.) <u>Urges</u> nations to cooperate to facilitate the repatriation of migrants when
34	repatriation becomes a viable option, and to provide citizenship for those left

stateless by global conflict.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Japan

1		ith grave concern the rapid influx of refugees entering the Europe and the failure of
2 3	the Europ	ean Union to successfully address the masses of people, and
4		by the nearly 70,000 refugees trapped in Greece which lacks not only the resources to
5		e population increase but also cooperation from various European Nations in finding a
6	solution, a	and
7		
8 9		by the actions of certain nations in forcibly sending refugees back to war-torn areas arly violates international law, and
10		
11 12		at 82,636 migrants have reached Europe by sea in 2016 alone, and the current system g with these people places too high a burden on certain nations and does not spread the
13		n order to allow adequate support for the population increase, but
14	reragees :	a ciaci to anon adequate support for the population institution, our
15	Encourse	ted by the actions of Germany to support a cooperative and open Europe that provides
16		en for those fleeing violent, war-torn regions while preventing nations that accept
17		from being overwhelmed, and
18	rerugees r	form being over whethreat, and
19	Doolizing	that Europe has yet to adopt a successful system for accepting refugees, and the
20		ategies employed by the European Union Frontex Agency do not protect migrants or
		ling countries forced to take on the burden of these people, and
21	the strugg	ing countries forced to take on the builden of these people, and
22	1)	Suggests that more attention be paid to enforcing current international law regarding
23	1)	
24		the humane treatment of refugees;
25		A Province of the Control of the Color Deleter III we called now that force
26	2)	Advocates for the permanent dissolution of the Dublin III regulations that force
27		migrants to apply for amnesty in the first nation they enter which limits the ability of
28		Europe to successfully manage situations such as the current immigration crisis;
29		
30	3)	Stresses the necessity of political cooperation across the European Union in order to
31		create strategies for handling migrants;
32		
33	4)	Recommends a reconfiguration of Frontex that will be better equipped to handle
34		immigration and the relocation of these refugees;
35		
36	5)	Proposes a new policy for documenting refugees and sharing them equally among
37	ŕ	willing European Nations so the humanitarian rights of theses migrants as well as the
38		peace and stability of European nations will be ensured.



Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: Immigration Law
Submitted By: New Zealand

1	Emphasizing the fact that the number of immigrants is increasing from war torn area,
2	recognizing
3	The state of the same of the s
4	Recognizing that 49% of Syrians have fled their homes due to the carnage there,
5	At the William of San flad into Evrope through irramilar magne
6	Alarmed that over a million migrants have fled into Europe through irregular means,
7	X # 10.1 Gut 's any and that the west regionity has entered through the sea of Greece
8	Mindful of this, we are aware that the vast majority has entered through the sea of Greece,
9	Acknowledging the fact, that many states do not have a high enough security to deal with the
10	
11	flooding of migrants,
12	Aware of this, many states don't have the resources to strengthen the security of their
13	
14	immigration policies
15	Suggests the United Nations implements an international law, that assists states in
16	strengthening their immigration security policies,
17	strengthening then miningration security policies,
18 19	Requesting the United Nations assists any state, who seeks help in immigration law,
	Requesting the Office Ivations assists any state, who seeks help in himmgraven and
20	Calls upon more funding from the state that is requesting aid, the United Nations can
21	work a long term agreement out with the state.
22	work a long term agreement out with the state.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Somalia

I	<u>Aware</u>	that each and every member state has a right to establish their own laws pertaining to	
2	immigration, and		
3	Č		
4	Conce	rned that there are not enough border control officers to prevent human traffickers and	
5	drug c	artel members from smuggling across national borders, and	
6	_		
7	Consid	lering the fact that not all national have the funding necessary to provide basic border	
8	contro	l protection, and	
9			
10		ciating the member states that have taken steps to improve their standards for border	
11	contro	l, and	
12			
13		ng that immigrants need to abide by the rules and regulations of each nation's immigration	
14	laws ir	stead of immigrating illegally;	
15	4.		
16	1)	<u>Calls Upon</u> organizations such as the International Organization for Migration to	
17		encourage economic development and facilitate safe and orderly immigration by	
18		spreading awareness about the problems with immigration;	
19	2)	Expresses the hope that nations will prosecute immigrants who do not immigrate	
20 21	<u>4)</u>	according to that nation's rules to the fullest extent of the law;	
22		according to that hation's rules to the rulest extent of the law,	
23	3)	<u>Urges</u> member states to improve their immigration processes with more workers and	
24	2,1	safer borders, so that migrants can immigrate more safely and orderly;	
25		sater borders, so that inigrants can immigrate more surery and orderly,	
26	4)	Requests the cooperation of all member states to make immigration a safe and convenient	
27	<u>-1</u>	process for all legal migrants.	
		F	

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Israel

1 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that immigration law is regulated by international law, and is 2 important in helping immigrants in need, and 3 4 NOTING that there are 232 million immigrants in the world, and international migrants have 5 increased by 65% in the global North, and 24% in the global South, and 6 7 ALARMED by the accelerated increase of immigrants from the 1990's (2 million migrants per 8 year) to the decade of 2000-10 (4.6 million migrants per year), and 9 10 KEEPING IN MIND that 28,000 immigrants have come to Israel between the years of 2015 to 11 2016, and 12 13 AWARE that many countries believe that an influx in immigrants leads to a lack of stability 14 within the economy and a decline of jobs available among citizen of the specific country, and 15 16 POINTING OUT that immigration helps give people a better chance of having a higher quality 17 of living conditions and a better life than in the situation a person was originally in, and 18 19 EMPHAZING how well the law of return has worked for the country of Israel as it has helped 20 increase the population of Israel; 21 22 1) ENGOURAGES nations to support organizations like the International Organization 23 for Migration, to help migrants safely immigrate to other countries; 24 25 2) PROMOTES the idea of other countries adopting the law of return, but also do so to fit 26 the specific country; 27 28 3) STRESSES countries to help create effective plans and to carry them out within their 29 own countries to continue to solve the issue involving immigration; 30 31 4) RECOMENDS a summit is held, at the very least three times a decade, until the 32 problems surrounding immigration are effectively solved.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: India

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1 2	Emphasizing that every human being should have the right to live wherever they please and,
3 4 5	<u>Concerned</u> with the amount of jobs immigrants are taking away from the local citizens. One instance would be the jute mills in Bangladesh. The illegal immigrants occupy 200,000 jobs in the mills and,
6	in min and,
7 8 9	Recognizing that everyone deserves to find their own means to survival but over population from illegal immigration is causing the locals to have a more difficult time to make this possible and,
10	
11	Alarmed by the amount of gang activity from the immigrants against the locals. Locals are being
12 13	forced off of their land. The Indian policemen and judges are corrupted. This is causing the locals to flee their homes and,
14	locals to free their nomes and,
15 16	1.) <u>Calls upon</u> a reduction in the amount of immigrants that are being allowed into India and,
17	ana,
18	2.) Strongly Encourages a stronger justice system in India. A corrupt police force and
19	justice system diminishes the overall quality of life for everyone and,
20	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
21	3.) Suggests that the locals make sure that the immigrants are not concentrated in one
22	area. This helps the citizens have more control over their homeland.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: France

2	immigrants just because of the reason of leaving their country,
3	
4	Emphasizing that people leaving their country the reason being, war, or just wanting a better life
5	still need a home and a welcoming nation no matter their nationality or religion,
6	
7	Aware That immigrants can have positive effect on a countries economy filling jobs and buying
8	goods, adding to the mixing pot many countries are, and offering more trades to the market,
9	
10	Alarmed By the large difference of illegal and legal immigrants,
1.1	
11	
12	Mindful that some nations have been overwhelmed with conflict for years resulting in increased
13	immigration into neighboring countries
14	
15	Emphasizing that in regions of conflict emigration may be the only option that would secure
16	someone's life and liberty, and
17	
18	1.) <u>Suggests</u> that countries increase the efficiency of entry programs bureaucracies in
19	order to decrease the time an immigrant must wait to enter a country;
20	
21 22	2.) Encourages countries that are both willing and able to help fund or feed immigrants
23	displaced by issues they cannot control especially in a time of civil unrest;
2 <i>3</i>	3.) Hopes that member states connect with other member states in order to monitor
25	trafficking;
26	dullioning,
27	4.) <u>Urges</u> the immigrants to have general understanding of the national language and
28	legal statues of the nation they are entering.
-	C,



Submitted To: 6th Legal **Topic:** Immigration Law Submitted By: The Republic of Chad

1 2 3 4 5	Emphasizing the fact that many nations have refugees fleeing into nearby nations, such as Chad, and that many of these nations do not have the resources to take on so many refugees, immigrants, or asylum seekers as there are more than 60 million displaced people around the world, and
6 7 8 9	Stressing the fact that as of July 31, 2015, more than 1,000 Nigerian asylum seekers have been taken in by Chad and there are already more than 100,000 refugees in Chad as of September 2015, which leads to riots and hostilities between Chadian citizens and the displaced people, and
10 11 12	Noting with Grave Concern the widespread starvation, food shortages, and malnutrition of Chad and its surrounding nations and the more than 3.6 million hungry people of these nations, and
13 14 15 16 17	Deeply Concerned with the poverty of Chad and its people along with many of its neighboring nations as only roughly 44% of Chadian homes have clean drinking water, an even more depressing number of homes have acceptable sanitation: 12%, and many native Chadians do not have proper education as it cannot be afforded, and
18 19 20 21	Anxious because many of the refugee camps that these nation cannot afford to keep running are perfect for terrorist organization recruiting as many of its occupants would do anything for clean food and water, and
22 23 24 25	Expressing with Deep Concern that many non-governmental agencies that do give aid to suffering nations, many of them prioritize education over food and water and many of them prioritize people of certain races, religions, and gender over others;
26 27 28 29	1) <u>Pleads</u> with other countries who may be more equipped to take on such an influx of displaced people, please do and any non-governmental agencies who have not joined the worldwide cause of aiding these people, please offer assistance;
30 31 32 33	2) <u>Invites</u> the non-governmental agencies that do help by donating their money, time, staff, and supplies, give this aid to people of all race, religion, and gender so that these displaced people feel safe and free to practice any religion or tradition they wish without prosecution;
34 35 36 37 38 39	3) Requests that nations see these refugees, asylum seekers, and immigrants as people not liabilities and send any and all help they can muster as many of these people will not last long and many others may join up with the several terrorist organizations that request their recruitment, which could come full circle thus effecting the same nations that refused to help these people.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic:

Submitted By: Rwanda

<u>AWARE</u> that the law of Immigration for the nation of Rwanda has changed in years past after years of mass immigration out of the country thus bringing the population down, and

<u>RECONGIZING</u> that the law allows a much more strict version than noticed in years pass adding on to the noticeably slow decline in the population's growth just concludes that people are discourage to travel into this nation, and

<u>APPLAUDS</u> the idea of changing the law of immigration into a more accepting one as shown in years pass, when the population grew at a very large rate increasing the nation's economy, and

<u>DRAWS ATTENTION</u> to the almost flat line of migration into the country compared to other nations in the UN and nations surrounding Rwanda where the population is still at a steady incline, and

<u>CONSIDERS</u> the possibility of changing the law into a more accepting rule where citizens of other nations do not see it as a large obstacle in the way of migrating to Rwanda, and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that all countries surrounding Rwanda have a much larger population growth rate other than Uganda, however considering the population of Uganda compared to that of Rwanda, shows Rwanda's population is growing very slowly compared to Uganda, and

<u>APPRECIATES</u> the idea of the Rwanda population growth rising to a much higher degree than the current which shows a steady stop in growth, and

<u>WELCOMES</u> the increase in an immigration increase into the nation of Rwanda which may then in result reach the same economic level as other neighboring countries;

- 1) <u>INVITES</u> the United Nations to possibly accept the idea in allowing the immigration law to change which may allow an increase in population, and not forget the economic value in an increase in population;
- 2) <u>REQUESTS</u> the nations to complete the acceptance of a law of immigration;
- 3) <u>DIRECTS</u> that although some negatives could possibly come from allowing the change of a law, the positives greatly outweigh the negatives.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Finland

EMPASIZING the growing number of developed countries that have a need for increased immigration of qualified workers that could be fulfilled by immigrants from struggling areas, and

<u>BEARING IN MIND</u> the strain placed on immigration centers globally by the increasing amount of refugees seeking asylum from unstable regions, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the threat to homeland security such refugees pose due to the ability of members of terrorist organizations to be assimilated into countries disguised among them, and

<u>CONSCIOUS</u> of the neglected capacity of several countries to offer shelter to those escaping conflict-ridden areas and unused resources the possess;

- 1) <u>URGES</u> the United Nations to promote raised immigrant quotas and streamlined immigration processes among capable countries;
- 2) <u>IMPLORES</u> developed nations to offer aid, in all forms, to those seeking asylum so that the resource strain is not borne by a select few generous countries;
- 3) PROMOTES the improvement of policy environments for those working borders to better enable workers to detect actual threats to security while making the immigration process efficient.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Law Submitted By: Federal Republic of Germany

1 2 3		inancial burden often due to the influx of immigrants in the host country who are nee such as asylum, and
4 5 6 7		llennium Development goal set by the United Nations in pursuit of protecting the grants through eliminating acts of racism and promoting peace and tolerance to all 015, and
8	Recognizing of	rganizations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
9	Refugees (UN	HCR) who bring together heads of agencies to formulate a more coherent way to
10 11	handle large a	mounts of immigrants, and
12	Stressing reso	lution 132 (II) of the General Assembly which invites all nations in the United
13	Nations to not	allow aid to any people or organizations who are promoting or participating in the
14 15	transportation	of illegal immigrants across borders, and
16		ep concern for the 1,015,018 immigrants who migrated to Europe in 2015 who
17	may not be rec	ceiving the assistance needed for healthy living;
18 19 20	1)	Applauds organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which is the biggest agency that works closely with government to find the
21		most humane and orderly way to handle migration that benefits all parties
22		involved;
23		
24	2)	Expresses the conviction of the act of transporting or promotion of transporting
25		illegal immigrants across national borders;
26		
27	3)	<u>Invites</u> other countries to accept any number of immigrants as they can prove to
28		be a benefit to the nation's economy
29		
30 31	4)	<u>Calls upon</u> all countries to provide equal assistance to all immigrants who are in need of it such as asylum or other vital resources.

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global economy;

remedied.



Submitted To: 6th Legal **Topic: Immigration Law** Submitted By: South Africa

EMPHASIZING the fact that, in order for the world's economy to experience even a slight sense of uniformity, immigration laws must be made in every corner of the globe, including those who are currently unable to match the high security and regulations of more developed nations, and STRESSING the fact that, in order for the above mentioned underdeveloped countries to gain the technology necessary for advancement an reformation of immigration laws, an effort must be put forth by more developed countries involved in the United Nations to aid these countries financially, and FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the effort which has already been put forth by more developed nations in the form of substantial economic and idealistic aid, and NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN, however, the fact that a substantial lack of cooperation between nations exists in the area of sharing information and uniform laws concerning immigration despite the promises made by developed nations to improve the communication of this information, and EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the economic development of these countries via new immigrants' work and business improvements will improve not only the lives of countless individuals, but also the current stability of the world's economy; 1) STRESSES the importance of sharing information concerning uniform immigration laws in an organized manner with all nations so as to benefit the world as a whole; 2) PROMOTES the improvement of economy and trading for the development of these resources for unregulated countries by identifying potential risks and benefits of new immigration laws; 3) IMPLORES the cooperation of more secure and efficient countries in the United Nations to aide these countries in identifying new immigration laws and tailoring the applications of these laws and regulations to the needs of individual nation states;

ENCOURAGES STRONGLY cooperation between all nations in the area of sharing

information and regulations concerning immigration for the ultimate goal of improving the

5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations sanction an annual International Summit which would

all nations, so that the apparent lack of communication between these nations can be

focus solely on communication of information of immigration laws and regulations between

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Immigration Submitted By: Lithuania

1 2	CONSCIOUS that there are approximately 214 million immigrants around the world as of today according to the MPI, and
3	
4 5	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for immigrants escaping distress in home countries only to find racial or religious discrimination, and
6	TENDENDENIAL TREATMENT ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL
7 8	KEEPING IN MIND that there are no international immigration laws set that are concerning the responsibilities of the member states, and
9 10	RECOGNIZING member states have the authority to regulate the migration of persons in and out of
11	their country, and
12	then country, and
13	COGNIZANT that the cause of immigration can be, but not limited to lack of jobs, poverty, poorly
14	ran governments, conflict, war, lack of human rights, and
15	
16	TAKING NOTE that member states have many conflicts with immigrants over issues such as illegal
17	aliens, treatment, employment, and more, and
18	
19	AWARE of the efforts done such as Global Migration Group (GMG) and International Migration
20	Organization (IMO) and efforts done by the International Migration Organization, and
21	
22	STRESSING the difference between immigrants, those who choose not to to improve their lives by
23	finding work, and refugees, persons fleeing armed conflict or persecution, both defined by 1951
24 25	refugee convention;
26	1.) REQUESTS that member states educate their natural born citizens of the
27	racial discrimination faced by immigrants;
28	racial discrimination faced by miningrants,
29	2.) ENCOURAGES nations to implement laws against racial and religion discrimination
30	against immigrants;
31	
32	3.) RECCOMENDS the creation of a sub-committee to study and research immigration
33	patterns for the purpose of useful information at the access of member states;
34	
35	4.) <u>URGES</u> member states to create a system of global partnerships by:
36	a. Improving mechanisms to provide opportunities for workers to participate in the
37	global economy;
38	b. Establishing voluntary bilateral and multilateral agreements to improve the
39	mobility processes among nations;
40	c. Creating provisions to protect the rights of workers and discrimination against
41	immigrants operating under such agreements;
42	
43	5.) ACKNOWLEDGES the right of a member states to govern its own nation and set its

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own laws on immigration.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs Submitted By:Libya

1 2 3 4	MINDFUL of the fact that NGOs sometimes play a benevolent part in international politics, it should be noted that, despite the positive works done by NGOs, they are contributing to a loss of sovereignty in states throughout the world, and
5 6 7	EMPHASIZING the reality that NGO interference in global and national politics greatly hinders the ability of countries, especially those which are underdeveloped or are experiencing instability, to effectively legislate and act in their own best interests, and
8 9 10 11	ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts made by countries in recent years, including China, Russia, India, Egypt, Israel, and others, to regulate and rectify the gross overstepping of NGOs into legislative arenas in which they have no place, yet
12 13 14 15	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the lack of international effort to collaborate and govern the actions of these entities, though
16 17 18	CONFIDENT that through international cooperation and legislation, NGOs can be effectively regulated, and that state sovereignty can be restored;
19 20 21	 EMPHASIZES the need for countries to communicate and collaborate in creating international legislation to regulate the operations of NGOs so as to create a universal standard for anti-NGO legislation;
22 23 24 25 26	 DRAWS <u>ATTENTION</u> <u>TO</u> the need for a coalition designated to review the actions of NGOs and to take action to resolve any infringement upon the authority of a state and its workings, so as to address issues equitably;
27 28 29 30	 PROPOSES that conferences be held as needed to review the actions of the aforementioned coalition so as to address the performance of the coalition, and to prevent any misdeed or fault;
31 32 33 34 35 36	4) <u>DEMANDS</u> that the United Nations sanction an annual summit which should serve to keep countries informed of current issues regarding NGOs, and to promote communications between countries on the topic, so as to keep them all equally informed.
37	

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs
Submitted By: Nigeria

NOTING that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are non-profit groups, organized on a local, national, or international scale, that serve specific social and political interests, including but not limited to; advocacy and monitoring of political policies; involvement in humanitarian, environmental, or health issues; and analysis/advising of international situations, and

<u>AWARE</u> that Africa alone has over 4,700 Non-Governmental Organizations, and that there are an estimated 10 million NGOs worldwide, at least 40,000 of those being international organizations, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> that with few exceptions(the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement) NGOs are not required to adhere to principles of neutrality, impartiality, and solely humanitarian intervention in times of conflict, and that organizations may selectively supply relief depending on conflict based bias, and

KEEPING IN MIND the issue of sovereignty regarding NGOs during times of armed conflict and violation of human rights within a nation, and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the corruption sometimes found within these organizations and the misuse of donations and funds raised for aide, and

<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> that NGOs may take the form of sectarian or militant groups, exploiting the absence or weakness of governments while the governments have little to no control over the extent of aid or involvement to be delivered by these organizations, and

<u>APPALLED</u> that nations have no accessible means of action to defend their sovereignty from infringement by these international organizations;

- 1.) CONDEMNS any organization that would enter or intervene in a nation without explicit permission, as that is a direct breach of state sovereignty;
- **2.)** SUGGESTS a body be created to monitor and regulate NGOs, in order to control legitimacy, transparency, and proper allocation of funds;
- 3.) **REQUESTS** stricter codes and requirements be placed upon the formation of NGOs as to prevent the creation or corrupt or self profiting organizations;
- **4.) RECOMMENDS** a means of holding those that would infringe upon a nation's sovereignty accountable for such actions;
- <u>5.) ENCOURAGES</u> all NGOs be held to a strict code neutrality and fairness in their distribution of aid or intervention in an internal situation.

JS

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOS Submitted By: Kingdom of Spain

<u>Cognizant</u> of the definition of non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, as not-for-profit voluntary associations typically devoted to promoting various humanitarian and environmental causes but that may also be connected to religious and political groups, and

Realizing that these organizations operate without associating with any government or politico-economic union and are typically set up by ordinary citizens, but

<u>Mindful</u> of the concerns that several states have with international NGOs, as the missions of NGOs do not always match up with what a government holds as its own objectives, and

<u>Recognizing</u> that countries ultimately hold the authority to accept or deny any assistance that an international NGO may offer and that if an NGO violates a state's sovereignty and enters a country without that nation's explicit permission, the effected nation has the right to respond accordingly, but

<u>Keeping in mind</u> that many NGOs, such as Amnesty International, Room to Read, Save the Children, and Habitat for Humanity, impact the world greatly and have completed extraordinary work which has not only helped improve several countries but also brought the United Nations closer to accomplishing their Sustainable Development Goals, which include ending poverty, protecting the environment, and providing quality education for all, and

<u>Emphasizing further</u> that although all governments have the right to control their own countries without any outside intervention, aid provided by international NGOs should not be discredited or ignored because most official non-governmental organizations are effective and use their donations and workforce to achieve objectives that UN member states support, and

1.) Encourages nations to consider the good that NGOs can do for civilians, especially during times of war and/or political conflict when humanitarian aid is most needed;

2.) <u>Recommends</u> that any nations worried about their sovereignty being infringed upon accept assistance but monitor the work done by the NGOs in order to ensure that nothing is done that the host country does not agree with;

3.) <u>Proposes</u> the United Nations create a directory of approved NGOs to ease any worries countries may have about fraudulent organizations;

4.) <u>Suggests</u> countries use caution when accepting support from unfamiliar NGOs but do not disregard the assistance simply because of the small percentage of corrupt international NGOs.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs Submitted By: Venezuela

<u>AWARE</u> of problems dealing with certain NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders and Project HOPE that have infringed on the individual sovereignty of numerous nations, and

<u>CONCIOUS</u> of other NGOs that enter nations, making accusations toward the direction their citizens are being legislated, accusing them of civil rights violations, and

<u>ALARMED</u> of the fact that NGOs are trying to justify their infringement of state sovereignty by masquerading it as "humanitarian intervention," using fake ethics and false propaganda to gain support for their cause, and

<u>CONCERNED</u> with the organization Project HOPE that encourages refugees to come to nations that have already closed their borders for security reasons so they may flee from their rightful nation, and

<u>EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN</u> for the security of these nations that have had their sovereignty treaded upon by Project HOPE in their seeking to provide shelter for refugees from terror-ridden areas, and

<u>REASSURING</u> that nations are completely capable of successfully leading their own people without outside interference from NGOs;

- 1) <u>URGES</u> the countries in the United Nations to support the defunding of all International NGOs on the grounds of the interference of state sovereignty and false accusations;
- 2) <u>DEMANDS</u> other nations to take complete responsibility for their citizens, not allowing them to tread on sovereignty by working around the legislation already put in place in those nations;
- 3) <u>APPLAUDS</u> the nations that already condemn International NGOs by seeing through their false agendas, ethics and propaganda;
- 4) <u>REAFFIRMS</u> individual nations' abilities to govern their people safely with only their best interests in mind.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGO's Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Iran

<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> the positive impact of many international NGO's including, but not limited to, the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE) and their assistance to the advancement of the education of students on the international level and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and their accomplishments in helping refugees of humanitarian crises, and

<u>ALARMED</u> by international Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) that operate under the ideology that national and state sovereignty does not apply to the aforementioned organizations due to the speculation that they have no official association with other states in the international community, and

 <u>FULLY AWARE</u> that despite the fact that international Non-Government Organizations are defined as many to have no affiliation or collaboration with Nations, they can, by definition, function as a direct result of funding and assistance from Nations or government-run businesses and foundations, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the fact that many international NGO's reflect the belief systems already presented in the nations they collect a majority of funding from and implement these belief systems in their practices and operations, leading to the presence of foreign entities by proxy in nations that are infiltrated by international NGO's, and

FIRMLY ASSERTING that International Non-Government Organizations do not have the right to violate national sovereignty under any circumstances and do not have any rights not afforded to their government counterparts;

1) <u>SUGGESTS</u> the cessation of any and all funding to International NGO's found to occupy any nation that does not wish to allow them within the nation's borders from member states or their government-run institutions;

2) **RECOMMENDS** the implementation of economic sanctions on nations that are found to support, financially or otherwise, International NGO's known to violate state sovereignty;

3) **PROPOSES** the creation of an international fund from UN member states controlled solely by The United Nations to contribute to international NGO's that reject funding from individual nations in order to separate NGO's from governments and encourage truly Non-Government Organizations.





Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Maldives

1 ALARMED with the growing tensions between China and other nations such as the Philippines regarding 2 territorial claims in the South China Sea, and 3 4 5 6 COGNIZANT of the possibly large amount of natural resources these territories would allow nations to gain with control of said islands, and 7 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN the amount of lives already lost and amount of resources expended 8 in the last decade in this dispute, and 9 10 MINDFUL that this dispute has constantly growing tensions, which could lead to military movements and 11 possible initiation of combat over these territorial claims, and 12 13 AWARE that this dispute is also largely concerning a nation's sovereignty and a nation's claims against 14 sovereignty over oceans; 15 16 1) Calls upon the UN to make a larger presence in this dispute per the constant requests of 17 the Philippines and other nations that are in a disagreement with China's claims; 18 19 2) Invites China to engage in peaceful talks with the Philippines, United States, and the 20 whole of the UN to come to an agreement on the distribution of the territory in question; 21 22 3) Suggests that the territory in question be distributed as evenly as seemed fit by the 23 Philippines and China in conjunction with the UN; 24 25 4) Urges that no further military mobilizations and actions take place to try and encourage 26 peace with the matter as to not worsen the situation; 27 28 5) Advocates the creation of a council within the UN that would deal with other territorial 29 and sovereignty claims in the future as to avoid a conflict similar to the one at hand 30 developing in the future; 31 32 6) Emphasizes the importance of keeping these actions and discussions as peaceful as 33 possible so not to worsen the situation or draw more nations into the dispute.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Oman

1 Recognizing each nation's (China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Brunei, Philippines, and Taiwan) 2 sovereign claims to the territories located in the South China Sea, and 3 4 **Confident** in the delegates' ability to resolve the dispute over mentioned territories in 5 respectable time and fashion, and 6 7 Affirming that there will be no need for military action or involvement in the resolution of this 8 problem, nor need for aggressive ambitions between nations, and 9 10 Conscience of the economic benefits of the mentioned territories in dispute, specifically the 11 deposits of oil and natural gas available to be extracted from the islands for trade in international 12 market, and 13 14 Aware of China's claim to the land because of maritime salvage, that is the founder of sunken 15 treasure is the owner of said sunken treasure, and 16 17 Anxious to finally solve the dispute that has infected the area and countries involved for multiple 18 decades; 19 20 1) Requests the immediate demilitarization of the South China Sea until there has been 21 a clear decision of what lands belong to which countries, along with the decrease in 22 oil and natural gases pumped from the disputed areas until rightfully owned; 23 24 2) Emphasizes the importance of cooperation and respect among all involved 25 delegations; 26 27 3) Urges an annual summit of all involved delegations until a previously declared 28 amount of area has been released among the involved delegations; 29 30 4) Stressing the importance of the involved oil and natural gas to the world economy,

regardless of which nation controls it.

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Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: The People's Republic of China

1 COGNIZANT that some nations are confused as to which nation controls the South China Sea, and 2 3 4 AWARE that this confusion has led to multiple unnecessary crises between nations that could have led to war, and 5 6 **REGOGNIZING** the vast role the South China Sea (SCS) has on the world's economy; many fisheries 7 are located in the region, an expansive network of oil and petroleum, and \$5.3 trillion dollars of trade is 8 transported through the SCS annually, and 9 10 MINDFUL that any conflict that crupts in the region could cause the global economic markets to crash, 11 12 13 **BELIEVING** the cause for the South China Sea dispute is the pointless quarrel between nations about 14 military presence and territorial claims, and 15 16 **EMPHASIZING** that if the SCS was put under exclusive military and economic power, then the region 17 would stabilize and there would be peace, and 18 19 BEARING IN MIND that the People's Republic of China (PRC) has the world's most powerful military 20 and one of the world's largest economies, and 21 22 **REALIZING** that the People's Republic of China is the only nation in the region suited to protect the 23 South China Sea and its resources; 24 25 1) CALLS UPON all nations, besides the PRC, to remove their military presence from the SCS, 26 so that accidental incidents between militaries may stop and stability may resume 27 28 2) STRESSES that if the PRC is left in charge of the SCS, free international trade would not be 29 interrupted and any nation may use the waters for commercial uses ONLY 30 31 3) **EXPRESSES HOPE** with the SCS being controlled exclusively by the PRC, then world 32 economies would thrive 33 34 4) **EXPRESSES THANKS** to all nations who comply with this agreement for the good of the

world, and for allowing peace and prosperity to remain in the SCS.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Switzerland Spring 2016

1	ACKNOWLEDGING the need for equality among nations that now work together to ensure
2	fairness for all people and the willingness of said nations to prevent inequality if there is a
3	possible way, and
4	
5	RECOGNIZING the currently unequal distribution of the wanted land on the islands in the
6	South China Sea and ocean territory among Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and
7	China, and
-8	
9	REALIZING China's use of some of the land (of which they own more) for military
10	purposes, giving China an unfair advantage over the other countries with less property in this
11	area, and
12	
10	NOTES OF A STATE OF THE STATE O
13	NOTING China's ownership of more mainland Asian property in relation to the other
14	countries involved in this issue, and
15	
16	RECALLING the fact that this country also has a very high population and needs to use land
17	for its people's residence so they may live well and prosperously;
18	
10	
19	SUGGESTS China to give some of the land to other nations to balance out the distribution
20	since they have been acquiring more land in the said area over the years;
21	
22	REQUESTS other countries to respect China's right to decide what to do with their property
23	and use of it for military purposes on these islands in the South China Sea, considering that man
24	countries use islands for this purpose as well;
25	
26	<u>IMPLORES</u> all these countries to support each other and equality for all nations in all
20 27	perspectives for the good of humanity.
,	hambaantan tot ma good of himimiti'i



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute

	Submitted By: Republic of Korea
1 2 3 4	Taking into account that more than five trillion dollars' worth of world trade is shipped through the South China Sea every year, making the South China Sea one of the most used trade routes, and
4 5 6 7 8	Expressing deep concern that countries surrounding the South China Sea are trying to take total control over it and are preventing any ships from going through without the countries permission, and
9 10 11 12 13	<u>Taking note</u> that the countries involved in the dispute are trying to take over the South China Sea to try and take control over the large natural gas deposits, especially in the disputed area of the Reed Bank and over the islands, both natural and artificial, that are located in the South China Sea, and
14 15 16	Aware that outside involvement by countries not directly concerned in the matter has highly escalated the situation that is already at hand, and
17 18 19 20	Acknowledging the provisions established in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that gives a nation the right to both travel through and conduct operations in another nation's exclusive economic zone, or EEZ, and
21 22 23	Recognizing the importance of preserving freedom of navigation in the world's oceans in order to promote trade, travel, and other activities, and
24 25 26 27 28	1) <u>Calls upon</u> the countries of China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and the Philippines to gather in a UN-sponsored meeting to discuss and create a list of what their country needs of the South China Sea, and possibly split the sea as evenly as possible to fit the needs of each country in a peaceful matter;
29 30 31	2) <u>Suggests</u> the possible use of EEZ's rather than territorial waters to divide areas between nations in order to preserve freedom of navigation;
32 33	3) <u>Calls upon</u> all willing nations to ensure that the legally established rights of freedom of navigation and operation in the EEZ be respected;

4) Expresses the hope that the nations who are not directly involved and concerned in

the matter trust in the ability of the United Nations to develop a solution and possibly

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end the current conflict.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Russian Federation

		·
1 2 3	and the Ph	<u>NED</u> that tensions between the nations of China, Brunei, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, nilippines over freedom of navigation and resource exploration in the South China Sea to armed conflict, and
	could lead	to armed commet, and
4 5	APPRECI	ATING the right of sovereign nations to a two-hundred-mile exclusive economic zone
6		stated under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and
7	(222) 40 1	the state of the s
8	CONSCIO	OUS that \$5.3 trillion of trade passes through the South China Sea each year and that
9		mic significance could contribute to the interference of other nations in this issue, and
10		
11		<u>ING</u> other hegemonic nations from interfering in this issue nonetheless, whether they
12	be in the i	nterest of alliance security or economic interests, and
13		
14		of the decision of the arbitration tribunal in the Netherlands to hear out the Philippines
15		allegations against the People's Republic of China in an effort to question the validity
16 17	of China's	s territorial claims in the region, and
18	FMPHAS	IZING the tribunal's authorization to settle this dispute in compliance with Articles
19		88 of the UNCLOS since the Convention has been signed by both the Philippines and
20	China;	of the creedest since the convention has been signed by both the 1 milppines and
	,	
21 22 23	1)	<u>DEPLORES</u> the deployment of any naval ships inside the maritime zone of another
23	ĺ	nation in order to ensure that tensions are not escalated;
24		
24 25	2)	STRESSES the severe negative repercussions that could occur with the buildup of
26		military power in the region as it could lead to major conflict;
27	- `	
28	3)	<u>CALLS UPON</u> all nations to ratify the UNCLOS in order to ensure international
29		agreement on this issue;
30 31	4)	EVADLEGGEG THE DELIEF that actions are the country is a list of the country in the country in the country is a country in the
32	4)	EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that nations must be granted explicit permission before entering the EEZ of another nation under any circumstances;
33		entering the EEZ of another nation under any circumstances;
34	5)	<u>INSTRUCTS</u> the Security Council to take action against any nation that violates the
35	5)	sovereignty of another nation by entering their maritime boundaries;
36		The state of the same and the same of the
37	6)	AUTHORIZES the reinvigoration of the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties
38	,	in the South China Sea (DOC) in order to improve risk-reduction and confidence-

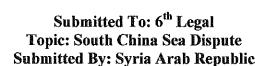
building measures.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 2 3 4	and the Ph	NED that tensions between the nations of China, Brunei, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, illippines over freedom of navigation and resource exploration in the South China Sea to armed conflict, and
5 6 7		ATING the right of sovereign nations to a two-hundred-mile exclusive economic zon stated under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and
8 9		DUS that \$5.3 trillion of trade passes through the South China Sea each year and that mic significance could contribute to the interference of other nations in this issue, and
10 11 12		<u>NG</u> other hegemonic nations from interfering in this issue nonetheless, whether they nterest of alliance security or economic interests, and
13 14 15 16 17	on seven a	of the decision of the arbitration tribunal in the Netherlands to hear out the Philippines Illegations against the People's Republic of China in an effort to question the validity territorial claims in the region, and
18 19 20		IZING the tribunal's authorization to settle this dispute in compliance with Articles 88 of the UNCLOS since the Convention has been signed by both the Philippines and
21 22 23 24	1)	<u>DEPLORES</u> the deployment of any naval ships inside the maritime zone of another nation in order to ensure that tensions are not escalated:
25 26	2)	STRESSES the severe negative repercussions that could occur with the buildup of military power in the region as it could lead to major conflict;
27 28 29	3)	<u>CALLS UPON</u> all nations to ratify the UNCLOS in order to ensure international agreement on this issue;
30 31 32	4)	EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that nations must be granted explicit permission before entering the EEZ of another nation under any circumstances;
33 34 35 36	5)	<u>INSTRUCTS</u> the Security Council to take action against any nation that violates the sovereignty of another nation by entering their maritime boundaries;
37 38	6)	<u>AUTHORIZES</u> the reinvigoration of the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in order to improve risk-reduction and confidence-

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building measures.



1	Recognizing that China has been accused by Vietnam of dragging a one billion dollar oil rig into
2	the disputed waters of the South China Sea, this is related to a similar case that started a violent
3	anti-Chinese protest in Vietnam in 2014, and
4	
5	Mindful of the fact that the rig was removed from the location but was then later returned to the
6	exact spot in June 2015 to search for gas and oil within the sea, and China believes that the
7	massive oil rig is inside their boundaries in the South China Sea, and
8	
9	Bearing in mind that the oil rig is placed on the area where the disputed exclusive economic
10	zones (EEZs) of China and Vietnam overlap to the west of the Paracel Islands, but an analyst
11	working on the situation states that the oil rig is not inside the disputed waters;
12	
13	1) Recommends incentives for both countries that would satisfy all such as;
14	a. Reward system
15	b. Combined power
16	2) <u>Suggests</u> a compromise for the countries to settle this peacefully and to avoid more
17	conflict between the two countries if possible;
18	
19	3) <u>Invites</u> the idea of allowing the two countries to settle the dispute with their own
20	conditions and their own compromise that satisfies both sides of the dispute with a small

amount of help from the United Nations.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Sudan

1 2 3		<u>RE</u> that the South China Sea Dispute is a dispute concerning territory and sovereignty for ship over the South China Sea and 2 island chains: the Paracels and the Spratlys, and
4 5 6	shippi	<u>VIZANT</u> that the South China Sea offers many benefits, such as natural resources, a ng route, fish, and substantial reserves of untapped oil; all of which would be very helpful nations in the area who have already claimed ownership of the disputed territory and
7 8 9		IZING that states on the coast can claim sovereignty over the sea within 12 nautical miles r country, and
10 11 12	BEAR and	ING IN MIND that several nations have claimed that they have control over the islands,
13 14 15 16 17	adjace: owner:	RMING that according to UNCLOS the exclusive economic zone is the area beyond and not to the territorial sea and that within an exclusive economic zone the nation who has ship over it is given the right to explore and manage natural resources, jurisdiction, and ights addressed in UNCLOS;
18 19 20 21 22	1)	<u>CONSIDERS</u> that the resources within each nation's exclusive economic zone be given to that country and that natural resources in any overlapping areas in the exclusive economic zones of the area be divided equally among the nations involved in the overlap;
23 24 25 26	2)	<u>RECOMMENDS</u> that the island chains be divided among the nations based upon which nation's exclusive economic zone encompasses the islands;
27 28 29	3)	<u>REQUESTS</u> that incentives for lowering the debt owed between the nations involved be exchanged for collecting natural resources only in the part of the sea they have sovereignty over;
30 31 32 33	4)	<u>SUGGESTS</u> that nations be given their right to innocent passage through the territorial waters as given to them by UNCLOS.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Submitted By: Egypt

1	<u>REALIZING</u> the growing tensions between China and the several parties in connection with the
2	South China Sea, and
3	
4	ALARMED by the recent island-building and naval patrols by China, and
5	AWARE Colored to the state of t
6	AWARE of the recent disputes between Japan and China, and
7 8	NOTING WITH CDAYE CONCERN that there were a surface and the state of t
9	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that these waters remain open because it provides livelihood for those in the fishing industry and serves as a major trading route, and
10	inventional for those in the fishing industry and serves as a major trading route, and
11	REMEMBERING that this area is home to many natural resources and is the determining factor
12	in whether or not a country's economy is successful In the Asia-Pacific region, and
13	
14	EMPHASIZING the importance of acknowledging this rising issue of territorial disputes, and
15	
16	1.) Welcomes the assist from countries in defense and technology aid that have interests in the
17	matter;
18	
19	2.) <u>Urges</u> a rapid response in consideration from concerned nations in regards to China's
20	growing military capability;
21	2) Francisco de Della (4) et la compania della comp
22 23	3.) Expresses the Belief that hegemony is still a prevalent occurrence and should be used to the
43	advantage of the U.S. and its many allies.



Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: South China Sea Land Dispute
Submitted By: Norway

ACKNOWLEDGING the South China Sea Land Dispute has been a large debate on who is right and who is wrong on whose sea is whose property and whose oil it will be.3

2 3

<u>COGNIZANTION OF THE FACT THAT</u> The finding of oil in the Asia-Pacific Sea has been the culprits of the debate, especially with the topic of ownership to whom it shall belong; the increase of money that comes from the oil is great because oil is a constant business around the world, and the fishing industry is a great marketing because it is a demanding product around the world as well.

AWARE THAT the biggest problem is the debate of whose sea it shall but more rather to majority agree on what should come to the resolution of this issue of ownership along with consideration of the oil that has been found in the South China Sea as well, and the fishing industry which country would benefit from the industry.

<u>CONFIRMING</u> that the issue of the South China Land Dispute is far from being over, with the relentless budging of the stance that many countries have, it would take a good conversation at the United Nations Conference to top off the bubbles of the argumentative debate among the countries.

<u>CONCERNED</u> if it does not get resolved soon it will just become more and more complex and eventually war or a smaller conflict will break out.

1). <u>Requests</u> the issue of resolving the South China Sea Land Dispute and understanding whose sea it will decided it will be without engaging in a conflict.

2). Encourages the countries to be subtle and only engage in oil drilling where the sea is exactly theirs and fishing where they are allowed to be.

3). <u>Suggests</u> the South China Sea Land Dispute be divided approximately even and ideally to the map coordinates and country borders.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute Submitted By: Afghanistan

1 2 3 4	ACKNOWLEDGING that China has been building artificial islands at the South China Sea in the Spratly and Paracel Islands, as well as the Scarborough Shoals and several other small atolls, by transferring tons of rocks, sand, and debris from the sea floor and piling it on to the reefs in this area, and
5 6 7	AWARE that this region has had disputed ownership between Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam since the 1940's, and
8 9 10	STRESSING that the region in the South China Sea may contain potentially significant reserves important resources such as oil and natural gas as well as contains an important shipping route from North Asia to and from Europe, and
11 12 13 14 15	ALARMED that China has created at least three airfields, as well as numerous military buildings along with port facilities and are also preventing fisherman from entering and using traditional fishing grounds, in this disputed region which does not have specific ownership, and
16 17 18 19	BEARING IN MIND that part VII of the 1982 United Nations Convention of the Law Of the Sea (UNCLOS) states that rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf, and
20 21 22 23	<u>CONCERNED</u> that by claiming that China as indisputable sovereignty over the region, China is violating the UNCLOS, an agreement which mentions that submerged features cannot be claimed by any party, which has been ratified by the countries involved in the dispute, and
24 25 26	<u>REALIZING</u> that the United States has deployed four warships along with an aircraft carrier into the South China Sea, which has the possibility of starting major conflict between China and the United States;
27 28 29 30	1.) <u>STRONGLY SUGGESTS</u> a cease in production of island and military construction as well vacating the South China Sea area from all military personnel;
31 32 33 34	 REQUESTS that the United Nations hold an annual meeting specific to the problem of oceanic ownership so that the issue of property ownership of oceanic areas is no longer a problem;
35 36 37	3.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> the United Nations to create sanctions within the region to help with any debate about the ownership or boarders of the South China Sea;
38 39	4.) <u>STRESSES</u> that nations avoid using the disputed region of the South China Sea until the United Nations have settled the problem of ownership.



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: South China Sea Dispute

Submitted By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1	DULY NOTING the territorial disputes that the People's Republic of China as well as
2	surrounding eastern nations of the South China Sea are experiencing, and
3	
4	RECOGNIZING the fact that many islands within the archipelago of the southern Chinese sea
5	have been claimed by many nations, The Paracel Islands are claimed by Vietnam and China for
6	example, and
7	CTDECCES the need for a solution that will be set all newton involved and allow the continuing
8 9	STRESSES the need for a solution that will benefit all parties involved and allow the continuing
10	success of strong eastern nations, and
11	FIRMLY BELIEVES in a future where these territories will grow into developed regions of
12	prosperity that will benefit all current parties that are filing disputes with their natural resources
13	and wildlife;
14	
15	1) STRONGLY URGES the People's Republic of China to be more open to
16	hearing claims of other nations, and recognize their claims as valid;
17	
18	2) <u>REQUESTS</u> that the nations who have already laid claim to the islands within
19	the South China sea be open to compromising the large wealth of natural
20	resources;
21	
22	3) <u>STRONGLY DISCOURAGES</u> the use of violence in this dispute as it will
23	lead to further weakened relations between eastern nations;
24	
25	4) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> allowing China to act as an intermediate, with the People's
26	Republic of China gaining rights to sections of land.
27	



Submitted To: Sixth Legal Topic: Terrorism Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the citizens of France, the surrounding countries, and to any other countries subject to a threat of terrorism, and

<u>CONSCIOUS</u> of the hundreds killed in attacks linked to or inspired by ISIS through a constant barrage of terrorism during large gatherings of some kind, along with ISIS growing rapidly with over two billion dollars in gross net worth supported by an estimated 9,000 to 100,000 soldiers, and

<u>BELIEVING</u> that ISIS is and should be, the main priority in foreign affairs due to the mobility and outreaching by ISIS to citizens from multiple countries around the world, along with their ability to influence civilians to act out in support of terrorism through horrifying acts of murder and public suicide, and

<u>ENDORSING</u> the halt of growth in this elite terrorist organization through the increasing of security both online and on cellular devices to make communicating with ISIS near impossible, with the strategic bombing of military depots that contain the supplies and possible funds of ISIS;

- 1) <u>CALLS UPON</u> other allied countries to also place restriction on the Internet and cellular communications, through the monitoring of visits to certain websites, and with accessing any phone records, messages, or e-mails that could possibly be involved with any ISIS related recruitment or funding program, and
- 2) <u>REQUESTS</u> that any other Middle Eastern countries or lands with major terrorist operations to have more secure and specific background checks, more thorough searches of carried bags and clothing for concealed weapons and explosive devices, and
- 3) <u>INVITES</u> any country to conduct necessary raids or air strikes on certain buildings, encampments, or areas where a known ISIS official may be, or if any ISIS supplies, weaponry, or soldiers may be present, even in certain areas of Saudi Arabia if need be, via the approval of upper ranking Saudi-Arabian officials, and
- 4) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> along with the increase of security, the placement of troops on the ground surrounding ISIS with military vehicles and the use of detailed, precision air strikes to stop the growth of ISIS and thus help the Middle Eastern Economy. This would not only restrict the power of ISIS and help many countries stay out of the danger of terrorism, but also increase the economy in the Middle East, leading to the production of jobs, and possibly less amounts of terrorism, and

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