Special Political

1. Illegal Nation-State Aggression
2. Nuclear Proliferation
3. International Response to Terrorism
Recognizing that in the past few months chemical weapons have been used in opposition to policies of the United Nation’s international law, and

Realizing that these weapons were not only used illegally, but also against unarmed civilians, and

Understanding that while civil war may strife countries, it is not an excuse for the breaking of international law to which all members of the United Nations are bound;

1) Suggests that an international task force of various countries be formed to counter the use of chemical weapons wherever they may be used;

2) Requests that said task force be comprised of military sections of various developed countries, such as the United Kingdom itself;

3) Encourages strongly the addition of support of any country of the United Nations willing and able to aid to do so;

4) Promotes the idea of cooperative leadership of said task force by the countries involved, while adhering to suggestions of the United Nation’s Security Council;

5) Demands that should said task force be created, it be solely used, and always used, to eliminate the threat of chemical weapons being implemented and used on any person of any nationality whenever the situation arises;

6) Furthermore demands that any country that has already committed and agreed to support said task force, be unable to withdraw the support promised on account of unwillingness to respond;

   a. Notes that the exception to clause six being that any country deemed unable to continue support by either the United Nation’s Security Council or a simple majority of the allied countries involved in said task force, be allowed to withdraw support.
BEARING IN MIND The Convention for Definition of Aggression (1934), The Inter-American
Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (1947), The Nuremberg Principles (1950), GA Resolution 3314
(1974), and the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court (2010), and

RECOGNIZING that these set forth clear guidelines for what constitutes “aggression” and a
“war of aggression”, and

RECALLING that it is agreed upon that “aggression” generally constitutes undue attacks on a
state, without any prior threat or provocation to the attacker, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the current protocols in place for a state to request validation of war
through the Security Council, and

DISMAYED that some nations disregard these guidelines and continually use unnecessary force
against innocent nations:

1.) CONDEMNS any act of aggression of one state on another as a blatant violation of
the aforementioned articles and the UN Charter itself,

2.) SUGGESTS a summit be held to revise the above articles, and if necessary, create
new, more comprehensive documents and agreements on the subject

   a. DESIGNATES the planning and functions of the summit to a joint
      sub-committee comprised of members of the 6th Legal, Special
      Political, and the Security Council
   b. REQUESTS harsher consequences for blatant violations of
      international agreements

3.) ENCOURAGES other nations to share their ideas and opinions on the matter to
collect useful information and foster relevant communication.
ALARMED by the increased promotion of the aggressive and imperialistic agenda of the United States within the United Nations and the international community, and

REMINDING member states that communism upholds true equality and sovereignty amongst its citizens and upon a global scale, and

COGNIZANT of the frequent and flagrant violations towards the sovereignty and territorial integrity of sovereign states by imperialistic and capitalistic United States of America, over the past sixty years, and

NOTING that any unilateral military action towards any other member nations, is a clear violation of the United Nation’s Charter, International Law, and standards of civilized nations, and

APPALLED by the renewed acts of aggression by western imperialists towards the sovereign state of Syria, and

REMINDS member Nations that United States of America’s arsenal of nuclear and chemical weapons promotes their agenda of aggression and imperialism against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of sovereignty nations, and

GRIEVED that the United States has yet again decided to take military action without the consent of the Security Council and the international community;

1.) DEMANDS that the United States respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of sovereign states by removing its forces from Iraq and Afghanistan;

2.) FURTHER DEMANDS that the United States cease and desist in any and all acts of aggression against sovereign states and territories, particularly Syria and Iran;

3.) ADDITIONALLY DEMANDS that President Obama respect the desires of the international community in regards to Syria in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter;

4.) INSTRUCTS the United States, given its most recent concern of the use of chemical weapons in Syria, that it completely disarm its arsenal of chemical weapons that have been consistently used to devastate member nations in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention;

5.) DIRECTS the United States, given it concern about the expansion of nuclear weapons in Iran, that it completely disarm its nuclear arsenal, which was deplorably used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to destroy the innocent lives, in accordance with the wishes of the international community and the spirit of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

6.) DEMANDS that the United States and other imperialistic capitalist states adopt communism as their form of government.
REALIZING preventative warfare is a war initiated under the belief that military conflict, while not imminent, is inevitable, and that any further delay would involve greater risk, and

UNDERSTANDING that in today’s world with weapons of mass destruction (WMD) waiting until member states is attacked could, in turn, make it more difficult to defend themselves, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that if a delegate’s country attacks a party because there is suspicion of them wanting to attack said country and said country is wrong you could cause unneeded war and loss of life, and

NOTING that preventative warfare is attacking a party on the suspicion that nations or member states are planning to attack a delegate’s country, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that preventative warfare aims to forestall a shift in the balance of power by strategically attacking before the power has a chance to shift in the direction of the adversary, and

NOTING that preventative warfare without approval of the United Nations is illegal;

1) CALLS UPON feuding nations to discuss their issues with each other before acting in harsh manners and in turn causing more damage and destruction than needed;

2) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all nations are willing to try to discuss problems with one another before resorting to preventative warfare;

3) DIRECTS any nation that has an imminent problem with a fellow nation be discussed peacefully and tried to be resolved;

4) STRESSES that all member states collaborate to resolve the issue of preventative warfare.
EMPHASIZING that one of the most blatant forms of aggression, as defined by the United Nations in the General Assembly resolution 3314, is the invasion of the State by armed forces of another state, with or without occupation of the territory, and

CONCERNED that while the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 83 and 84 tried to stop aggressions in the Korean Peninsula the Korean war still happened, and

AWARE that the casualties on both sides was tremendous with the war never being officially ended and with tensions still high on both sides, and

MINDFUL also that even with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1701 and 1860 there is deep concern that the Arab-Israel conflict will erupt into another incident like the Operation Pillar of Defense, Gaza War, Second Lebanon War and Second Intifada, and

APPALLED that some of these incidences between Israel and the Arab League have had lead to thousands of deaths, and

STRESSING that tension is high because of certain countries obtaining nuclear technology and the threats of using them against other countries;

1) DEPLORRES countries to work together in a unified effort to combat other sovereign unjust aggressions upon other sovereign states by forming a sub-committee to try and mediate tense diplomatic situations;

2) ENCOURAGES countries to first try to find a compromise to disagreements between countries with the help of the sub-committee to better relations between them;

3) STRESSES that no country issues threats of violence against another country unless there is no other way to correct a situation but with military action;

4) EXPRESS THE BELIEF that if all nations cooperate in these guidelines the world will have taken a huge step in achieving world piece.
CONSIDERING that the world must maintain a peace and prosperity shared by all nations
despite prevalent distortions, fraudulent violence, and conflicts barring any attempt to legally
conduct warfare if and only if necessary, and

AFFIRMING that the only plausible method to obtaining a fraction of this magnum opus of
harmony is through the assistance and constant supervision of military powers upholding the
United Nations for countries of less military power or stability, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the focus of superpowers and their mission to dispel all disputes
and illegal military action prevalent in many less wealthy portions of the world, and

EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN the lack of influence said peacekeeping countries have
on warring countries in the area of legal and orthodox combat contrary to the effects of the shift
dispersed onto nations of gross war crimes and disturbance of peace for the express purpose of
reversing those imbalances, and

ENDORSing additional action be taken to enforce military conditions and statuses of
peacekeeping nations which will, in turn, reduce death toll and improve national relations;

1) DIRECTS peacekeeping nations to provide military proposals to unstable
nations so as to boost international peace through strong state alliances;
2) DEMANDS insecure nations accept such plans and develop them into a
functioning protocol which provides a controlled manner for peace and
prosperity;
3) INSTRUCTS secure nations to determine national instabilities in warring
nations and conceive a means of minimizing these tentative issues through
repeated affirmative action;
4) APPLAUDS warring nations which succeed in fabricating enhanced peace and
improving national relations drastically through the execution of such clauses;
5) SUPPORTS a constant connection between peacekeeping nations and insecure
nations over the augmentation of legal warfare and dwindling disputes in all
instable nations which require such components in order to transform them into
greater nations.
Grieved that there are over 15,000 nuclear warheads worldwide, over 90% of which are in the United States and Russia, and

Concerned that there are enough nuclear weapons in the world to destroy not only every human, but every living creature and the earth on which they live, and

Noting with regret that the nuclear attacks of the United States on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths were just 2 nuclear warheads that were not as powerful as modern nuclear weapons, and

Fully acknowledging the substantial efforts up until now, which have served a necessary purpose of lowering the number of nuclear warheads in the world and preventing tension that could lead to a nuclear war, and

1) **Applauds** all countries attempting to shrink their nuclear arsenals, and encourages them to continue to do so;

2) **Urges** countries attempting to enlarge their nuclear arsenals to discontinue these efforts and consider how their actions may affect global trust and cooperation;

3) **Requests** that the whole world recognize the power of a nuclear weapon and the dangers of using them;

4) **Recommends** the world work in unison to erase the threat of a nuclear war.
Prioritizing the advancement of international relations, countries need to be able to confront each other without the fear of immediate obliteration by nuclear weapons, and

Recognizing the earlier need for nuclear weapons to ensure safety, now they make possible the “Mutually Assured Destruction” of all countries involved in nuclear attacks and the possibility of making the attacked lands places incapable of supporting life, the disarmament of all nuclear weapons must be more strictly enforced by the countries in the United Nations, and

Acknowledging the efforts and difficulties already encountered by the United Nations to rid the world of nuclear weapons including the discarding of nuclear waste, and

Cognizant the ability of a single nuclear weapon to completely destroy a nation, an ecosystem, or even the entire human race the United Nations needs to cooperatively and safely disarm and dispose of all nation’s nuclear weapons, and

Predicting the ending of nuclear weapons to have beneficial effects, and

1) Encourages further communications between countries as to avoid a costly and long war;

2) Demands that cooperation between countries to safely destroy and dispose of all nuclear weapons to ensure the proliferation of the human race and the earth’s other inhabitants, even if this means a slow and costly procedure in order to make this possible;

3) Directs the eradication of the idea of “Mutually Assured Destruction” will help make nations and their inhabitants as a whole less on edge will help them to make wiser and more thoughtful decisions.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there are over 17,000 nuclear weapons in the world today and more are constantly being built by only certain countries, and

CONSCIOUS of the fact that countries spend upwards of a billion dollars on Nuclear Weapons, when that money should most likely go to other things such as the economy, education, or health care, and

AWARE that increasing Nuclear Proliferation raises the chances of violent nation-state aggression and can spark major outbreaks of violence among countries, and

RECOGNIZING ideas and organizations that have already been put in place to regulate nuclear affairs, such as the NPT and IAEA, and

CONSIDERING that nations that already have a nuclear program want to limit other countries; ability to gain such technology, and

WELCOMING ideas for further regulation of Nuclear Weapons and research on the nation’s intent to use them, and

1) CALLS UPON organizations such as the UN and other NGO’s to continue to firmly enforce laws that have been put in place to regulate nuclear weapons;

2) IMPLORES the participation of other countries, not only the five states, to aid in identifying newer and safer methods for the use of Nuclear energy;

3) INVITES all nations to share their knowledge of nuclear technology;

4) SUGGESTS that the UN hold more meetings to discuss nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, and other peaceful uses of Nuclear power;

5) STRESSES that Nuclear Energy can be used in many positive ways, and more effort should be placed into finding these ways especially in underdeveloped and Third –World countries.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Japan

RECOGNIZING that nuclear proliferation is a dangerous and pressing issue of nations illegally gaining nuclear weapons in the world today, and

REALIZING that the need for direct and immediate assistance is crucial to regain a sense of peace and stability throughout the planet, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that great strides and efforts already made by the U.N. to help reduce the spread and affects of nuclear proliferation, and

NOTING with grave concern however, that this issue is still very prominent and dire in societies throughout the globe, and

ALARMED by the increasing havoc and danger brought about by the risk of terrorist groups getting access of these weapons, and

ENCOURAGING all and any nations with the power to help to do so to the fullest extent of their abilities, and

BEARING IN MIND that in order for nuclear proliferation to be dealt with, cooperation between all members of the U.N. is a necessity, and

1) RECOMMENDS that harsher punishments be brought down upon the countries that are associated and instigate nuclear proliferation;

2) STRONGLY URGES that better investigation is carried out on countries that have or are thought to be harboring nuclear weapons;

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all members of the U.N. can band together and stop this on going problems of the development of these weapons from getting worse and continuing to affect our lives.
REALIZING the rapid development of nuclear capability in many countries around the world, we
URGE the countries who have not yet signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to sign it, and
AWARE of the growing tensions between countries around the world with nuclear weapon capability, and
CONCERNED of nuclear technology falling into the wrong hands or terrorists around the world to have access to them, we are
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for countries without nuclear weapons, such as us, with the tensions rising in neighboring countries, so we would like to

1) SUGGEST that nuclear weapon states work towards agreements to dismantle their weapons, and
2) STRESS that non-nuclear states don't begin developing nuclear weapons or begin researching nuclear capability, and
3) INVITE all countries who have yet to sign the NPT to do so, and
4) RECOGNIZE that with the formation of the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East, that other countries should support and follow through with it.
Alarmed by the growth of nuclear weapons in neighboring countries we believe that the United Nations must take action and,

Aware that a nuclear weapon’s fallout can remain present in the environment for up to decades, such as Trinity State and,

Taking into account that all the treaties that have been signed to stop nuclear proliferation such as NTP, LTBT, new START and,

Further Emphasizing that nuclear weapons are extremely dangerous and that it is extremely difficult to trust any group with such powerful weapons;

1) Requests that all nations reduce the production of nuclear weapons and invest in companies to stop them;

2) Recommends that all countries consider gradual disarmament of nuclear weapons

3) Urges that all nations sign the NTP

4) Pleas for the education and understand of the repercussions of nuclear attacks within all nations so that we will have a smaller chance of destroying our world.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation  
Submitted By: Egypt

AWARE OF the number of nuclear warheads actively deployed in the countries currently not under  
the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT), but  

BEARING IN MIND the current suspicion of certain countries with the production of nuclear  
weapons, and  

APPRECIATING the constant efforts of the reduction of nuclear weapons by 73% for those  
nations who have nuclear weapons, and  

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN the amount of nuclear warheads that currently remain in four  
countries' arsenals that are not part of the NPT are roughly 251-440 in rough estimation, yet 16,975  
in the arsenal of five countries who have roughly 4,550 active, and  

ALARMED to how easy it is to convert nuclear energy to nuclear weapons whenever someone  
would want to and how secretly it can be done;  

1.) URGES a percentile decline rate for the amount of nuclear weapons allowed by 16% to  
decrease the total amount of nuclear weapons available;  

2.) SUGGESTS a way to monitor how the usage of uranium is used for nuclear energy to  
ensure safety by a third party to make the NPT stronger;  

3.) INVITES those nations who have before rejected the NPT’s policies and try to  
persuade them to do so;  

4.) CONSIDERS the possible use of a third party to monitor and ensure the polices of the  
NPT are abides by for those nations who agreed to the terms of the NPT.
RECOGNIZING the existence of vast nuclear arsenals that threaten humankind and obstructs
efforts toward world peace, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that twenty years after the Cold War’s end, thousands of nuclear
weapons still exist with an unreduced operational readiness, and

AWARE that the achievement of a world free of any nation possessing a nuclear weapon cannot
occur overnight, and

MINDFUL that the total number of nuclear weapons worldwide has in fact reduced, and

CONSCIOUS of the abundant supply of plutonium and highly enriched uranium present in some
nations, and

CONCERNED that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), although having been
opened for signature for sixteen years, still pends ratification from eight necessary States;

1) URGES other countries, especially those listed under the CTBT’s Annex II, to
immediately sign and ratify the treaty;

2) STRESSES the importance of a new treaty that does not ignore pre-existing nuclear
materials, and does not only cut future production;

3) CALLS UPON the nuclear-weapon States to fulfill the disarmament measure they agreed
to implement under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4) DEMANDS that non-nuclear-weapon States be granted binding assurances that such
weapons will never be used or threatened to be used against them.
AWARE that an estimated 17,000 nuclear devices exist in the world today, and

CONCERNED regarding the harmful effects that nuclear weapons can inflict upon the
environment, including the destruction of life on this planet and rendering large areas of land
uninhabitable, and

EMPHASIZING that unlawful possession of nuclear weapons only leads to strained
international relations and conflict with other nations, and

REALIZING that the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was created to help prevent the
unlawful spread of nuclear weapons and to encourage the use of nuclear energy for peaceful
purposes, and

CONCERNED that several non-signatories to the NPT currently possess nuclear weapons and,
not being bound by international law, may deploy these nuclear at will against any target;

1) RECOMENDS that member states that are not currently signatories of the
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (CTBT) sign the ban and take steps to eliminate the
testing of Nuclear weapons;

2) URGES signatories of the NPT to take steps towards the reduction of their nuclear
 arsenals;

3) CALLS UPON all member states to attempt to make accurate statements regarding
their nuclear weaponry and their status on disarmament.

4) ENCOURAGES all states to sign the NPT in order to further limit the spread of
nuclear weapons and to further promote world peace.
AWARE that, even though, the threat of total nuclear warfare has decreased, the threat of a nuclear strike has escalated, due to the fact that more politically unstable nations are developing/close to developing nuclear arms, and

COGNIZANT that the United States of America, with 7,700 nuclear weapons, the Russian Federation, with 8,500 nuclear weapons, and the People’s Republic of China, with 250 nuclear weapons, have all agreed that they will reduce their arsenals of nuclear weapons according to the rate of global nuclear disarmament, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) statement, “Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare—in the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945—about 22,000 reportedly remain in our world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests conducted to date.”, and

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that there are several countries that have either not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), have withdrawn from it, or disregard it, and

BEARING IN MIND the destructive, and lethal, capabilities of nuclear weapons, both from the initial explosion, and from the fallout, and

EXpressing satisfaction with all the treaties that have been passed in order to slow the spread of nuclear proliferation, such as: the NPT, the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), and SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks);

1) RECOMMENDS the idea of total nuclear disarmament, leaving no amount of nuclear weapons left;

2) SUGGESTS the use of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), or another neutral, third party nuclear watch dog group, monitor each country’s nuclear disarmament;

3) URGES the placement of at least one IAEA office in every country, as to help monitor their nuclear capabilities and to make sure they do not develop nuclear arms;

4) CALLS UPON the United States of America, the Russian Federation, and the People’s Republic of China to take the lead in this endeavor and begin to disarm their own nuclear arsenals at a much quicker pace, than their current disarmament rate.
AWARE that nuclear warfare is extremely dangerous and can destroy nations and economies it will ruin any type of country it is highly unnecessary, and

CONFIDENT that if an end is put to nuclear warfare and nuclear research nations will grow stronger and will establish greater intentional peace, an effort must be put into place to lessen the number of nuclear of missiles, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that the country of Cuba has had problems with nuclear missiles in the past we are concerned that larger nations are looming over our heads with threats of war we must find a way to establish a common ground between all nations, and

WELCOMING the idea of any group or nation to put an end to the use or threat of nuclear warfare and if an end shall not be reached the number of nuclear warheads shall be reduced as will Cuba do anything and correspond to any decision upon all fronts needed;

1) AUTHORIZES the plans that are drawn up to make the world a safer place for our children and our children’s children as to be able to wake everyday and not worry about a large nation learing on top of our head;

2) CONFIRMS that nations will always have deadly and explosive warheads if we lessen the number of warheads we will have a slimmer chance of starting a full out nuclear war on all fronts;

3) RECOMMENDS that large nations force smaller nations to stop creating and conducting research on the nuclear technological world we now live in.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Turkey

RECOGNIZING that many countries already have nuclear programs in place with weapons included in them, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the precautions that the United Nations have already put in place to prevent nuclear problems, and

ENCOURAGING the work of countries who have already cut back on their nuclear weapons, and

FURTHER INVITES the United Nations to allow the use of nuclear reactors for the supplication of energy sources:

1. SUGGESTS the implication of nuclear proliferation norms internationally, and

2. ENDORSES the use of missile defense technology in place of the creation of more nuclear missiles, and

3. URGES the continued use of nuclear reactors for the supplication of a country's energy supply, and

4. EXPRESSES HOPE for the continued peaceable use for the nuclear technology that is available at this time.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation  
Submitted By: Netherlands

1. Fully acknowledging that spread nuclear technology and information can put other countries into danger of nuclear war, and

2. Noting that nuclear war would devastate not just the countries involved, but other countries nearby, and

3. Taking into account that Nuclear Proliferation has made other countries feel that some countries would take advantage of nuclear capabilities and could oppress other nations, and

4. Conscious of the fact that some countries have been put into panic due to nuclear threats from other countries, and

5. Mindful of the fact that there are some countries have not agreed to stop nuclear proliferation, and

1) Stresses the importance of disarming nuclear weapons in countries that have that kind of nuclear technology;

2) Promotes the countries are trying to use their nuclear capabilities toward nuclear energy instead of nuclear weapons;

3) Notes with approval the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is dedicated to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and stopping nuclear proliferation;

4) Expresses the hope that one day all countries will sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty and go forward with the disarmament of nuclear weapons.
Taking into account the vast number of nuclear weapons that exist today in the world, work needs to be done to detain these devastating weapons from reuse in future conflicts between states makes nuclear proliferation a much needed discussion, and

Recalling the last event in which nuclear arms were used in warfare during World War II in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the resulting death toll of 135,000 Japanese citizens who were helplessly slain by the cataclysmic device, and

Emphasizing that about 22,000 nuclear devices remain in our world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests authorized to date, makes one wonder if collecting this large quantity of bombs would entail a much larger scale of destruction than the wreckage of Japan, and

Considering steps taken by the United Nations Office of Disarmament affairs (UNODA) in the past to limit nuclear weapons in the world have succeeded to some degree does show that we are making a step in the right direction, and

Aware of the safeguards system comprised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to govern and lead the fight for nuclear safety and reaffirming the need to keep this program running, and

Noting with grave concern that without future disarmament potential wars could be devastating to our world as we know it, and

1.) Requests the cooperation of all nations to help UNODA to continue their remarkable work to lower our number of nuclear weapons;

2.) Stresses the need for nations to stop ignoring the need for the disarmament of their nuclear warheads and start cooperating with the UN;

3.) Applauds all of the work done by the IAEA to contain and control arms races between states;

4.) Suggests an alternative approach to disarmament which would work with independent states in a way which would be suitable to all states involved.
Confident nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons in the world and pose more risk than protection to the world, and

Recognizing hundreds of thousands can be wiped out with a single nuclear weapon and have been in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, and

Alarmed that 22,000 reported nuclear weapons remain worldwide since the first use of nuclear weapons in World War II, and

Noting With Grave Concern that there have been over 2,000 recorded nuclear tests conducted since their invention, and

Recognizing the Regional Nuclear Weapon Free Zone efforts to eradicate nuclear weapons and create nations of peace, and

Supporting the UN's commission to deal with problems related to the discovery of atomic energy, and

Appreciating the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Partial Test Ban Treaty, and

Endorsing the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of 1996 which prevents the testing of any nuclear weapons which discourages the manufacturing of them, but

1) Calls Upon more legislation because the current consequences for failure to comply are weak;

2) Urges the Security Council to consider trade sanctions on any country that chooses not to comply with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;

3) Suggests the International Day against Nuclear Tests receive worldwide media coverage in an effort to garner public approval for the removal of nuclear weapons from society.
REALIZING the efforts taken to decrease the number of nuclear weapons in existence, and

BEARING IN MIND that there are approximately 19,000 nuclear missiles accounted for in the nine nations, and

COGNIZANT of the major three states that have never been a party to the previsions of the NPT, and

MINDFUL that terrorist groups and organizations may be planning to create or acquire nuclear weapons, and

RECOGNIZES the importance of member states securing their fissile materials especially plutonium and highly enriched uranium, and

WELCOMING the fact that the Nuclear-non Proliferation Treaty has made steps towards leveling the playing field of nuclear weapons, and

AWARE that there are nine countries that have nuclear weapons, and

REALIZING that the four states have not joined the Nuclear-non Proliferation Treaty, even as it becomes a growing part of global relations as time goes on;

1.) CALLS UPON member states to meet their responsibilities under the NPT;

2.) APPLAUDS the many countries that have signed the Nuclear-non Proliferation Treaty, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Limited Test Ban Treaty;

3.) WELCOMES the creation of nuclear-free zones, in accordance of the NPT, and other multilateral treaties;

4.) SUGGESTS that member states take steps to prevent the spread of fissile material to terrorist organizations;

5.) DIRECTS all nations to reduce nuclear weapons stockpiles in accordance to the NPT and bilateral treaties;

6.) RECOMMENDS that nations implement safeguards to ensure the safety and security of weapons and fissile materials in order to prevent nuclear disasters.
EMPHASIZING the fact that the Republic of Kazakhstan strongly stands against the use of nuclear weapons, and

MINDFUL that nuclear technology is dangerous and unstable, and

GRIEVES over the tragic incidents such as Chernobyl, Fukushima-Daiichi and Three Mile Island, but

HAVING CONSIDERED all of the dangers associated with nuclear technology the Republic of Kazakhstan still wants to increase the amount of nuclear research for the better of the world, and

STRESSING the fact that all research and development in any nuclear program should be monitored by the United Nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization military forces and personnel, and

ENDORsing the collaboration of all supporting nations, by sharing information with other nations;

1) REQUESTS this research to be applied only towards peaceful use of nuclear technology;

2) URGES nuclear weapons to be dismantled and scraped safely;

3) RECOMMENDS for the safety of all developing and researching nations that nations share all new technology discovered, so that we all are on an equal level of education and understanding of nuclear power;

4) SUGGESTS the United Nations set up a sub-committee;

A. Each participating nation elects a nuclear expert to represent said nation;
B. Each participating nation representative will be given power and say in the committee for nuclear issues;
C. Each participating nation representative must share nuclear advancements for the better of the world.
REALIZING that Nuclear Proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons, fissile material and technology that is applicable for nuclear weapons to nations not recognized as Nuclear weapons states, and

NOTING that more countries have ratified the nuclear proliferation treaty than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, and

AWARE that the objective of the Nuclear proliferation treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, and

PROMOTING all non signatories to further evaluate the treaty and help come to a general consensus about this pressing issue, and

EMPHASIZING the need to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to push to achieve general and complete disarmament;

1) **ENCOURAGES** all nations to sign the treaty but also realizes that gaining signatories will take time and persuasion;

2) **SUGGESTS** that subcommittees be formed to enforce the significance of allowing inspections regarding the uses of nuclear energy to take place;

3) **STRESSES** the importance of realizing all dangers that come along with this issues and the significance of ensuring the safety of every nation by working toward gaining the signatures of all nations.
Determined that the Republic of San Marino has never developed, produced, acquired, possessed or stored nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and

Confident to reaffirm in this very seat its contribution to international initiatives concerning the fight against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and

Considering that the Republic of San Marino does not provide any form of support neither to States nor to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear weapons, and

Believing that in today world the only solution for keeping peace and security is the use of multilateral diplomacy, and

1. Approves that to succeed in such difficult, but not impossible, task we must strengthen the international multilateral armed control system, and

2. Acknowledges that the risk of nuclear materials falling into terrorists’ hands is real, and efforts should be doubled to address that potential danger, and

3. Recommends all nations to enter the new Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START), and

4. Expresses the hope that states with nuclear arsenals would take concrete steps to eliminate these deadly weapons, and

5. Confirms that Strengthening the control of non-proliferation is of paramount importance to all of us. Doing so, it will be easier to benefit from the pacific use of nuclear energy, and

6. Urges all member States to accelerate the process of nuclear disarmament.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: France

EMPHASISING the fact that the amount of excess nuclear material is growing at an alarming rate and the amount of terrorist aggressions growing bolder and uncontrollable states vying for nuclear ability is on a dangerous rise, and

STRESSING also that China has no started a switch to non-nuclear power that provides even more excess fissionable material with Japan also considering such an action the problem of excess nuclear and weaponizable material could become exponential, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that with the continue of escalating hostilities and instability of the middle east is creating more groups that have use for nuclear weapons creates a growing future threat that if not changed could blossom into a disastrous mushroom cloud, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that each country has tight security involving such material but odds are that with all this extra material there is a possibility of some of this to go missing with this in mind there are steps for further security;

1) STRESSES the importance of corporation of all nuclear states in this endeavor with the hope of security in mind;

2) SUGGESTS that secure facilities to be developed with nations that are complying with this resolution that have the ability to properly store or destroy the nuclear material depending on the nations standing;

3) ENCOURAGE STRONGLY that nations also make sure of strong security and safety be followed and taken with such facilities and transport to said facilities location;

4) REQUESTS also that nations agree to allow the UN to periodically inspect and review these facilities to make sure they are up to standards and are being kept secure.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: United States of America

NOTING the preexisting Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and

OBSERVING that the NPT is currently in effect for all countries except Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea, and

CONFIDENT that the NPT has been effective in keeping the production or creation of nuclear armaments under control and not in non-nuclear-weapon states, and

BELIEVING the five nuclear-weapon states have upheld their requirements to not transfer nuclear arms to any non-nuclear state, and

EMPHASIZING that the IAEA has the authority to declare states to be non-nuclear and not take part in enrichment;

1) STRESSES that Iran has been prohibited from nuclear enrichment for the use of arms or the use of energy;

2) CONDEMNNS the lifting of sanctions against the use of nuclear materials and their enrichment in Iran;

3) CALLS UPON the United Nations to uphold current treaties and sanctions in regards to nuclear proliferation in order to facilitate the gradual disarmament of nuclear armaments in the world.
HAVING REVIEWED the fact that, in order for the world to no longer live in fear of terrorism and to fully live in peace, there must be different precautions taken all around the globe, including in countries who are less fortunate to have resources and financial support, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for underdeveloped countries in need of necessities, there must be contributions made from more developed countries through financial aid and or other forms of support, and

APPRECIATING the efforts already put forth by countries to solve this global issue through their governmental solution attempts, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the amount of cooperation already put forth internationally, much more is needed to create a substantial movement to significantly end all thought in terrorism, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that in succeeding, not only will the people of affected countries lives’ be relieved, but also the welfare of the entire world as a whole will be improved significantly;

1) STRESSES the importance of global cooperation in this feat through supporting non terrorist movements and or solutions;

2) COMMENDS the financial aid of countries more developed to those who are not as fortunate to have been given these resources;

3) PROMOTES the improvement of global safety and world peace by identifying the significant beneficial changes and preventions being enforced internationally in response to terrorism;

4) STRONGLY SUGGESTS the cooperation of all countries, even those not affected, in the continuation of sharing information relevant to the cause in an attempt to put a stop to it;

5) PROPOSES that the United Nations host an International Meeting focusing solely on the topic of International Response to Terrorism and its effect on the countries of today’s world, so that cooperation between countries can hope to be increased.
REAFFIRMING support of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty to allow UN inspections of Nuclear Weapon holding nations and to the restriction of countries that do not own weapons of this class from obtaining nuclear weapons, and

BEARING IN MIND the difficulties of eliminating an entire nuclear arsenal at once, and

BELIEVING that a nuclear weapon free world is ideal, and

CONCERNED that countries without proper responsibility are developing these weapons, and

UNDERSTANDING that as nuclear weapons become more available dangerous and/ or irresponsible groups may gain control of these weapons, and do with it what the please;

1) DIRECTS the creation of a committee to decide on tighter regulation;

2) REQUESTS support from other countries in tightening regulations on these devices;

3) ENCOURAGES Other countries to look into their own arsenal and consider reducing nuclear weapons arsenal by 50% in the next 20 years;

4) CALLS FOR a serious global reduction of Nuclear Weapons.
Conscious that terrorism is a global issue that can threaten anyone at any time, and

Alarmed that terrorism targets innocent civilians, who cannot defend themselves, and

Mindful that countries with terrorist activity may be opposed to allowing military assistance from outside countries, and

Determined to protect the lives of all people from the threat of terrorism, and

Draws attention to the threats of terrorist organizations in the Middle East and the fact that they are targeting civilians to achieve their political goals;

Bearing in mind that terrorism is often used to overthrow a government that is seen to be unjust;

1) **Calls upon** all nations of the world to be open to receiving help, whether military or otherwise, from other nations;

2) **Demands** that countries everywhere make active efforts to prevent terrorism within their borders;

3) **Notes with approval** the international organizations that have been formed to combat and prevent the spread of terrorism;

4) **Requests** that an international organization be formed whose purpose is to combat terrorist activity around the world, and that this organization have the approval of as many nations as possible;

5) **Expresses the hope** all the people and countries of the world will one day come together to eliminate terrorism from the world entirely.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Response to Terrorism
Submitted By: El Salvador

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that there have been almost 100 terrorist attacks since January 2013, some of which include the Boston Marathon bombing and the Syrian Chemical Weapon attacks, and

KEEPING IN MIND that acts of terrorism are committed by individuals or groups to create fear to achieve religious, political, or ideological goals, and

RECOGNIZING that terrorist actions directly infringe on the humans rights to freedom from fear as stated in the United Nation’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

NOTING that terrorism is unacceptable in any form, and it should be condemned by every nation’s government, and

ALARMED by the fact that the current international response to terrorism is lacking in the areas of unity and swiftness and these problems increase levels of violence and lead to more issues later on;

1) ENCOURAGES the use of a strong collective international response to acts of terrorism and extremist organizations;

2) DRAWS ATTENTION to the fact that the international response to terrorist actions cannot be a single quick fix, but has to be complex to both repair the damage done by the terrorist action, prevent future attacks from occurring, and protect the human rights as stated by The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3) EMPHASIZES that all acts of terrorism must be dealt with swiftly and in a unified manner to maintain peace and to make sure these acts fail to deter other extremist groups from committing future acts of aggression;

4) CALLS UPON all nations to respond to acts of terrorism through the means of protecting the targets of terrorist, policing, developing good political practices to discourage politically motivated terrorists, building peace between both nations and extremist groups, and finally by making sure all nations know terrorism is unacceptable no matter the circumstances.
Realizing that the United States and other westernized countries are moving against terrorism and wish to eradicate it and

Taking into account the terrorist attacks that happened on 9/11/2001 in New York. We see why the U.S. and other countries are moving against terrorism and

Believing that all of the Middle Eastern countries are able to handle these terrorists on their own and do not need the aid of foreign powers while

Fully Acknowledging the amount of resources and time that have been put into stopping terrorism in countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan during the last ten years

1) Emphasizes the importance of keeping the inhabitants of all our countries safe and

2) Draws attention to the possible dangers to NATO troops and Civilians of Middle Eastern countries if their forces are sent over here

3) Expresses the belief that troops are not needed in the Middle East and we are able to handle ourselves

4) Recommends that this committee attempt to resolve terrorist dangers instead of risking the lives of NATO troops and Middle Eastern civilians.
Emphasizing the fact, that in order for the world to have peace, the world must be free of violence, terrorism, and crime, and

Recalling the recent drone strikes over our country that killed many in a supposed response to terrorism against Al Qaeda, and

Applauding other nations for their effort and help in backing countries to help respond to terrorism as best as they can, and

Stressing the importance that prevention is the key to terrorism response, and that in order for poorer countries where most terrorism is found, funding must be put in place to help prevent terrorism, and

1) Promotes that the bigger and more resourceful countries help out the smaller and less powerful countries rid themselves of many terror causing organizations;

2) Encourages many to help with the global riddance of terrorism by prevention in such a way that acts of terror can be dealt with quickly and swiftly;

3) Suggests that such a group of countries can band together with funding from all the member nations to help form a response unit to terrorism not just in the Middle East, but in the world over;

4) Emphasizing that more is done to prevent terrorism than trying to stop it abruptly, and hopes that the UN can create such a group to deal with the international problem of terrorism.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Response to Terrorism
Submitted By: Syria

1 Believing that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) is taking
the right steps and is headed in the right direction to help eliminate the
presence of terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and,

2 Confident that the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy along with
the 18 movements made by the CTITF are the proper initial steps to combating
terrorism in the world and,

3 Emphasizing the importance of support from the multitude of councils that have
been created as well as international support for countries that have
experienced the effects of terrorism and do not have the means and funding to
combat terrorist organizations and,

4 Stressing that the proper use of military force alongside the aid of critical
strategy and planning could severely cripple the power of terrorist groups
around the world, many of whom have gained access to funding from nations,
advanced weaponry and technology from both illegal arms dealers and supporting
nations, as well as political sanctuary, refuge, and stationary headquarters and
training property in supporting countries and,

5 Hoping that member states can continue to collaborate in effective ways with
continued attendance at all entity gatherings, maintain strong drive in working
groups, along with continued completion of counter-terrorism projects;

1) Stressing that the United Nations take care to differentiate between radical
religious fundamentalists who commit acts of terrorism from national liberation
movements who often find themselves reverting to violent measures to fight a
regime with which they are attempting to free themselves from;

2) Promotes the creation of a multinational anti-terrorist force that will be used to
deter, cripple, and eliminate acknowledged terrorist regimes throughout the
world while cooperating with nations plagued with terrorism whether this be a
cooperative unit of elite military forces or the creation of a new advanced squadron
with elitist training whose sole effort is to combat terrorism;

3) Suggests that the United Nations implement harsher policies regarding the
punishment of nations that harbor known fundamentalist groups with ties to
terrorist.
Aware of the fact that terrorism is defined as violence towards civilian targets, while insurgent activity is defined as violence against military targets, and

Keeping in Mind that weaker political units have traditionally used terrorism to intimidate, influence, or change a more powerful nation’s opinion or policy, and

Noting with Deep Concern that terrorists have targeted just about every country in the world, innocent civilians have become victims of terrorist attacks, and every country is affected in some way by terrorism, and

Approving of the fact that the United Nations and many other organizations, such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, have been working hard to fight against global terrorism, and

Reiterates the condemnation of terrorism in all forms, committed wherever, by whoever, and for whatever purpose, as it is most definitely the most serious threat to international security and peace;

1) Encourages Member States to continue coordinating their counter-terrorism efforts, while at the same time, other United Nation programs continue to help by engaging in specific activities to fight against terrorism;

2) Encourages States that have yet to do so to become a part of existing international programs and protocols against terrorism;

3) Calls for focus on the positive efforts made by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in working with Member States and promoting international cooperation;

4) Supports international and regional organizations involved in the current fight against terrorism that are continuing to work with the United Nations and Member States;

5) Stresses that tolerance among civilizations and the understanding of different faiths and cultures is the most important element in the success of combating terrorism.
BEARING IN MIND that there is no universal definition for terrorism, but

AWARE that it is the use of force to threaten and create fear to further a political
objective, whether on foreign soil or with in the nation’s borders, and

EMPHASIZING that this is a nearly weekly occurrence across the world, more than 10,280
attacks in 2011, ranging from hostage situations, weaponry and explosive attacks, to
monetary crimes, and

APPLAUDING past United Nations attempts to solve this problem, such as The United
Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (of September 2006) and the Counter-
Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), and

FURTHER RECALLING the four main areas of focus; to measure and to address the
conditions favorable for promoting terrorism, to prevent and combat terrorism, to further the
state's ability to handle the situation, and to keep individual human rights in mind, but

DEEPLY DISTURBED that despite these efforts, and the clear stance that terrorism in
unacceptable, innocent civilian lives are still being lost;

1.) CALLS UPON nation states to discourage their citizens from engaging in any war
like actions and allowing the military to take the steps necessary for political stability;

2.) APPROVES the further support and involvement in the CTITF and other movements to
bring and end to terrorism;

3.) DESIGNATES The Security Council to set up and enforce disciplinary actions
against nations that knowingly and willingly allow terror organizations to flourish;

4.) REQUESTS the swift and appropriate punishment and dismantlement of any known
terror organizations or individuals

5.) WELCOMES even temporary cooperation between countries to work and end the
reign of terrorism that has only been growing across the world.
Expressing the deep concern or terrorism throughout the world including Myanmar, and

Aware of the fact that many terror groups including the United Liberation Front of Assam have bases located in Myanmar, and

Emphasizing the drastic need for terror suppression throughout the world, and

Taking into account the devastating Rangoon bombing which killed 21 and injured 46 people, and

1) Stresses the need for counter terrorism coalitions;

2) Invites fellow nations to join in the counter terrorism fight;

3) Commends any nation willing to join the fight against terrorism.
RECALLING previous terrorist attacks, such as the Lufthansa Flight 181 hijacking, the Munich Games massacre, and the Ocktoberfest bombing, which have deeply affected Germany and the world, and

REMINding that any terrorist attack is devastating, and in the Ocktoberfest bombing alone thirteen people were killed, including three children younger than eleven, and two hundred and twenty-five were injured, and

EXpressing deep concern over the recent terror attacks, such as the September shooting and bombing of the US consulate in Herat, Afghanistan and the attack at the Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya, in which 67 people were killed and 61 are still missing, and

Aware that further international action is required to prevent more terrorist attacks, and

Recognizing that the nations of the world must work together to anticipate and stop terrorist acts;

1) Recommends that the nations of the world pool their intelligence about terrorist groups, targeted nations, and possible training locations in an attempt to increase knowledge about potential threats;

2) Suggests that U.N. peacekeeping units be sent in to likely terrorist training nations at that nation’s consent to close training facilities, whether forcibly or peacefully, and halt all terrorist activities in the region;

3) Requests that policing units around the world work together to attempt to cease known planned terror attacks;

4) Recognizes that this system should be used voluntarily and should not take away from national sovereignty;

5) Hopes that a diplomatic solution can be found to stop global terrorism
ALARMED at the amount of International Terrorism that has taken place over the last decade, costing the lives of over 12,000 people since September 11, 2001, and

MINDFUL it is almost impossible to stop all terrorism in the world and predict terrorism attacks before they happen, such as the 2004 Madrid bombings, which killed 191 people and injured over 2000 on a busy rush hour morning, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a rise in unrest between countries in the Middle East and Africa has caused a rise in terrorism globally, such as recent siege of an East African mall, leaving over 60 people dead and hundreds of other injured or missing, and

AWARE of past United Nations actions against terrorism, such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which helps assist member states in their needs related to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy that has furthered assisting member states in their fight against terrorism, and

GRIEVED BY the loss of many lives that have been taken due to terrorists, such as the 52 lives taken on the morning of July 7, 2005 in London, England, due to a terrorist attack on the public metro system, and hoping one day to put an end to such attacks, and

1) CALLS UPON all member states to impose sanctions on any member state that supports committing acts of international terrorism;

2) URGES all member states to act against any civilians committing acts of international terrorism and punish them accordingly;

3) SUPPORTS the cooperation and collaboration of member states to assist fellow states in the battle against terrorism;

4) SUGGESTS records are taken of all attacks and stored in a common database at that state’s approval to find connections to fellow state’s attacks, mark hot spots for terrorist activity, and collaborate to find the suspects;

5) REITERATES the need to condemn all acts of terrorism in order to save the lives of tens of thousands of people.
Noting with grave Concern the destabilization of countries throughout the world that has resulted in safe havens for organizations whose whole purpose is to terrorize and kill to accomplish their goals, and

Recalling the violence and extremism that has come of out of areas like Somalia and Afghanistan that forced the world to intervene to bring to justice many terrorists who sought to kill innocent civilians, and

Determined by the occurrences in the Russian Federation's own region of Chechnya where separatist have been continuing their campaign of violence since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and

Deploring the monopolistic attitude of many western nations and the over use of force to combat terrorism and the interference in sovereign nations affairs, and

Cognizant of the fact that terrorist organizations cannot be negotiated with due to the fact that they rarely have a definite structure and are unwilling to compromise on their goals, and

Calls upon the United Nations to create international guidelines to respond to and prevent terrorism throughout the world in trouble spots where terrorism is prevalent because of poverty and discontent, and

1.) Draws attention to the fact the terrorism spawns out the chaos of destabilized countries and requests that the United Nations take more decisive steps to mediate civil war and other disrupting events throughout the world, and

2.) Invites nations to attempt to alleviate the strife and anger that leads to radicalization of groups by providing economic and other aide to those in need, and

3.) Demands that individual nations take action within their own borders to prevent and monitor terrorism and extremism in case of attacks or other terrorist actions in the nation or on an international scale.
Noting with grave concern the actions towards terrorism on an international scale has seemingly unaffected the power and even the growth of terrorist organizations, and

Bearing in mind that in the aftermath of 9/11, groups continue to terrorize the populace through explosions and combat armed forces with a vast array of weapons that are more deadly than even some modern armies have access to, and

Considering how terrorist organizations can become as militarily powerful as nations themselves, it can be found that the actions the world is using to fight the war on terror are failing, and

Reaffirming this is the number of international incidents of terrorism since 2002, revealing that the acts of terrorism are steadily increasing, and that by 2011, the number of incidents reached almost 5,000, a sobering realization that the world needs to rethink its policy on terrorism, and

Taking into account 9/11, the UN Security Council created the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which works to give technical assistance, reports on counter-terrorism efforts on a national level, and even visiting countries to monitor their progress, and

1.) Suggests member nations develop an anti-terrorist stance and create a plan on how to eliminate terrorism from their country;

2.) Considers that all nations come together at a summit to discuss terrorism and how the ongoing war on terror has changed, to ultimately unify and strengthen nations as to be better prepared to respond to acts of terrorism, and

3.) Stresses that at this summit, countries set goals towards countering terrorism and pledging to weaken terrorists groups within their country and then to report on their progress at future summits, and

4.) Emphasizes that if countries share their anti-terrorist strategies and goals, it can unite the world against terrorism, a necessity in today’s global world.
NOTING that over the past decade terrorism has become a major issue on the global stage through both domestic and international means, and

EPHASIZING that terrorism is the method a group or faction of people utilize in order to lobby their religious or political ideology through violent means that will strike fear into the civilian population of a state, and

STRESSING that many lives from numerous nations around the world are lost each year in an effort to combat terrorism, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a terrorist group that becomes powerful globally is in addition a threat globally, and

RECOGNIZING that the United Nations, though its member states have adopted the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, needs to acknowledge that some nations contribute more to the causes of terrorism than others through financial, political support;

1) INVITES the idea that the United Nations holds a biannual summit on terrorism and how to oppose its effects starting in 2014;

2) CALLS UPON all member states of the United nations to not accept the influences of terrorist groups in their governments and to counteract rebel groups possible acts of terror before they become a serious threat;

3) AUTHORIZES that the United Nations creates a committee that will monitor rebel and terrorist groups in countries while still respecting said state’s sovereignty;

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations makes the counteraction of terrorism and its effects one of the new Millennium Developmental Goals.
Deploring that terrorism, or the systematic use of violence and intimidation to achieve a goal, is still a common issue among numerous countries, and

Encouraged that member nations unanimously adopted Resolution 60/288, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in September 2006, but

Noting with grave concern that there have been 140,000 cases of terrorism, including at least 47,000 bombings, 14,000 assassinations, and 5,300 kidnappings in the past four decades, and

Recalling the adoption of the UN Resolution 1373 in the Counter-Terrorism Committee which includes the criminalization of the financing of terrorism, freezing without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism, denying all forms of financial support for terrorist groups, suppressing the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists, cooperating with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts, and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring, and

Confident that organizations that are part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) are helping to minimize terrorism globally, and

1.) Urges member nations to keep close surveillance for any type of terrorist activity within their borders;

2.) Requests that the member organizations of the CTITF increase work with countries experiencing significant terrorist activity within their borders;

3.) Suggests that CTITF body encourage countries to adopt additional measures that address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;

4.) Reiterates that all countries refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging, or tolerating terrorist activities as outlined in UN Resolution 1373;

5.) Emphasizes that all nations should fully cooperate in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with our obligation under international law, as outlined in UN Resolution 60/288.
CONCERNED by the fact that there is no official definition of "terrorism" in the United Nations, and

HEARTENED by the fact that deaths related to terrorism have been decreasing in recent years due to the cooperation of nation states, and

GRIEVED by the fact that civil and political unrest in many countries leaves an opening of which terrorists or terrorist groups can and will take advantage, and

ESPRESSING DEEP CONCERN over the fact that terrorism is running rampant in many parts of the world, particularly northern Africa, and

MINDFUL of the fact that many developing nations are a primary area of terrorist activities and often have insufficient funds with which to combat terrorists and terrorist activities, and

ALARMED by the fact that the average age of terrorists has decreased in recent years, and

REMINDING member states that, under Security Council Resolution 1373, all states are to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;

1.) CONDEMNS all acts of terrorism and those who commit acts of terrorism or support acts of terrorism monetarily or through actions;

2.) SUGGESTS the use of stricter measures that would bring those convicted of acts of terrorism to justice;

3.) STRONGLY BELIEVES that states must adopt standards and protocols to combat the evil which is terrorism, if any progress is to be made in this field;

4.) ENCOURAGES bilateral and multilateral agreements and cooperation in order to combat terrorism and terrorist finances;

5.) REQUESTS extra-budgetary funds be contributed to developing countries in order to:
   a.) finance the efforts to combat terrorism that would otherwise be unfeasible;
   b.) stabilize their economies in order to further stabilize the nations, thus decreasing the opportunities of terrorists to make attacks;
   c.) bring to justice those convicted of committing or enabling acts of terrorism, as stated in Resolution 1373;
   d.) finance education in order to reduce intolerance and extremism which are oftentimes the cause of terrorism.
BEARING IN MIND the optimistic ideal that arising conflicts be resolved through the use of
peaceful methods such as mediated talks, protests, and demonstrations rather than with violence
and aggression, and

COGNIZANT of the legislation and policy alterations that have been made by members of the
international community in regards to responding to international terrorism, especially Italy’s
Law No. 438/2001 and Canada’s Anti-Terrorism Act, and

REAFFIRMING the ideas and strategies of the General Assembly resolution 60/288 The United
Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the resounding fact that of the nations listed as having the
largest amounts of terrorism incidents, seven were located in the Great Middle East, resulting in
over 9000 deaths, and

RECOGNIZES that in order for international terrorism to occur, terrorist and their paraphernalia
must be transported out of their home country and into the country of the attack;

1) CALLS UPON all member states of the United Nations to review policies and
protocols used in response to international terrorism;

2) ENCOUGAGES STRONGLY all member states to adopt up-to-date procedures for
responding to terrorism attacks using chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons as well as
procedures to aid nearby nations in the event of such an attack within their borders;

3) SUGGESTS that member states develop a system by which intelligence concerning
terrorist movement between nation’s borders is exchanged and immediately share with
the United Nations any intelligence obtained about terrorist activity in their state;

4) IMPLURES the Security Council to be congnizant of the reports by member states of
terrorist movement and activity within their borders and to respond appropriately and
efficiently.
Aware that from 2001-2013, there have been in count of 367 incidents of terrorism, each claiming about 40 lives worldwide, and

Stressing that another attack can come upon on almost anyone at anytime is always a chief concern of each nation, protecting the safety of their people, and

Realizing that, as of 2012, there are approximately 153 known terrorist groups worldwide is a danger to the entire world population, and

Noting that this leads to more economic, social, and global obstacles and troubles, and

Aware since 1963, the international community has elaborated instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, which, along with relevant Resolutions adopted by the UN, constitute the universal legal regime against terrorism, and

Welcoming that in September 2006, UN Member States unanimously agreed to coordinate their counter-terrorism efforts by gathering the broad array of UN programs, offices and agencies of the UN engaged in counterterrorism activities under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; which provides a common strategic and operational framework to fight terrorism, and

Encouraged by other member nations efforts to prevent terrorist activities, like new flight regulations, because overall attacks after 2008 have been dropping worldwide due to security and regulation by every country, and

1.) Supports the efforts made by member nations to enhance security within their nation;

2.) Invites every nation to keep in mind of any suspicious activity in their countries and around them;

3.) Recommends member nationals give prevention strategies or information to each other when they need assistance with preventing terrorism within their borders.
REALIZING: That terrorism happens all around the world and effect almost every
country, and

EMPHASIZING: that terrorism has caused countries to go to war, and

AWARE: That terrorism can happen basically anywhere and no country is safe, and

STRESSING: That terrorist groups are around in almost every continent, and

NOTING That an increasing number of terrorist groups threatens the safety of many
countries and people, and

DECLARING that countries need to make there national security a much higher priority, and

CONCERNED that countries such as Somalia and Iraq have multiple cases of terrorist
activity and they are in a constant state of disorder, and

1. SUGGESTS that the UN keeps a more watchful eye over countries with higher
terrorism threats, and

2. DECLARES that countries make terrorism a much bigger topic for their
military and government, and

3. SUPPORTS the nations that have raised national security levels to help stop
terrorism.
REALIZING the fact that the amount of terrorist attacks have nearly quadrupled since 2011, and

AFFIRMING that a terrorist attack is defined as an assault intended to strike terror into the lives of a civilian population, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that the response to the majority of terrorist attacks is military action consisting of surgical strikes if intelligence is sufficient, and

UNDERSTANDING that if military intelligence is sub-adequate, then the military or militaries in question must resort to strategic bombing, which could very well devastate a population, and

MINDFUL that strategic bombing appears to be obliging, however, may also cause several casualties or heavy expenses onto any nation involved, and

CONCERNED that military action is becoming the only resistance to terrorist attacks, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the quantity of effort that has been put forward to greatly decrease the amount and devastation of terrorist attacks but then again noticing it is almost impossible to prevent them entirely;

1) STRESSES the significant amount of nations that need to enhance their security in order to benefit themselves and other nations;

2) URGES that in order to help other nations improve their security that the more developed nations assist the underdeveloped nations;

3) NOTES that law enforcement can remain effective if used quickly;

4) REQUESTS that the United Nations join together immediately to prevent terrorism by having the developed nations provide security such as radio and satellite communications that underdeveloped nations lack currently;

5) ENCOURGES all nations to come to a agreement on a International Terrorism Risk Insurance program for financial support;

6) SUGGESTS all the United Nations enforce well-constructed and effective international laws.
AWARE that terrorism has been a rising problem between different nations, and

BEARING IN MIND that in 2006 the United Nations came to a conclusion that they would all help in the fight against terrorism known as Strategy, and

ENDORSing the ability for each member nation of the United Nations to work together in order for Strategy to truly work to its full potential, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that these issues will need further ideas and plans in order for terrorism to come to a halt;

1) **Applauds** nations that have already tried to negotiate means of peace with nations that have higher rates of terrorism;

2) **Expresses its hope** that terrorism will decrease by at least 20% by 2018;

3) **Calls upon** any nation who wants to help with the fight against terrorism to start making an action plan that can build up upon the 2006 Strategy plan;

4) **Urges** for any hostile nations to note their actions and begin to fight terrorism in their own countries;

5) **Draws attention to** the fact that terrorism in any form or manifestation is unacceptable and that action will be taken to stop it.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: The Elimination of sexual exploitation  
Submitted By: Pakistan

Emphasizing that sexual exploitation and abuse by members of peacekeeping operations is unacceptable and utterly immoral,

Noting with regret crimes such as rape, prostitution and pedophilia which where committed in Haiti, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cambodia, Ivory Coast and many other countries over the past years,

Aware of the fact that the mission of peacekeeping operations is to bring security and food without return service,

Reminding that the UN has a policy of zero tolerance towards sexual abuse especially of children,

Supposing that there are more examples of sex offenders which are not republished,

1) Urges the UN to increase the punishment in case of a criminal act, which means an immediate reshipment to the country of origin, exclusion of further UN missions and prosecution;

2) Calls upon all member states to impose an adequate penalty on the criminal offender;

3) Recommends all troops of peacekeeping operations to discipline all Troops in ethics and morale to prevent such cases;

4) Suggests finding an organization which has the task to a) Receive complains and analyze them b) Present the results as statistical chart to this committee by i) Keeping the victims anonymous ii) Categorize the cases c) Try to find solutions for each case.