Special
Political

1. Preventative Warfare
2. Nuclear Proliferation
3. Private Military Companies (Contractors)
Considering the current state of unrest that many countries face in this modern times the issues of warfare and defense of the nation are among those of greatest concern, and

Bearing in mind the danger of preventative warfare poses to nations in this age of advancement of technology and warfare, and

Concerned of the major issues that could be presented in the case of preventative warfare, and

Taking into account that preventative warfare is a war without the approval of the U.N. and is illegal under current international law; yet it is still taken upon on these times and under the indication of another country planning an attack on another country, and

Expressing deep concern on the amount of damage any country could do onto another and its neighboring countries, allies, and other countries worldwide by preventative warfare, and

Conscious that in our world today, where terrorism and war is rampant; sometimes preventative war is the only way of defense a country has against threats and the intension of destruction of said country, and

Taking note that the validity of preventative warfare is in doubt, whereas the issue of war for the defense of the country, should be put to discussion on the Security Council, and

Believing that war-at-will could lead our society to justify war for any reason, be it real or fictitious, and

Alarmed at the rate of hostility between countries, and how more susceptible they can be to fight each other on accounts of defense of the country, and

Stressing the fact that most preventative warfare is justified by stating that it was a defensive maneuver against an unprovoked up-coming attack;

1) Draws attention to the fact that even though it is against international law to wage preventative warfare, countries still use this form of warfare; to stop this we could exert more serious penalties both monetary and lawful penalties to the country who breaks said law;

2) Invites other countries to form together a summit to both explain and lay bare the problems that preventative warfare causes and try to stop the main causes that cause preventative warfare;

3) Designates a peace enforcement alliance between the U.N. “blue helmets” and local law enforcement agencies, to enforce the penalties aforesaid and work to form stronger alliances between countries, so the problem of preventative warfare could be diminished or eradicated;

4) Stresses the importance of good relations between countries, so no excuses could be found or fabricated to start a war and the importance of countries being confident that no other country is planning an attack on them;

5) Takes note that sometimes the war is waged due to the fact that a country is harboring people or organizations that could threaten another country; for this the U.N. could intervene to stop the bad relations between the countries before they fester into something bigger that could potentially start a war.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Preventative Warfare
Submitted By: France

AT UNEASE that the nation of Iran is still making a nuclear power plant and is still attempting to make the capability of possessing the manufacturing capability of Nuclear weapons,

REAFFIRMING that if Iran does succeed or come close Israel will mount an attack on the facility almost for sure meaning the possibility of an all out war between new nations, Iran has already stated they want to wipe Israel of the face of the map,

RECOGNIZING also if that does not happen that there is a possibility that Iran could give one of the nuclear devices to a terrorist organization, who knows what the would do with it,

1.) REQUESTS that UN security council may have to become involved to help sanctions already in place and maybe more to come;

2.) SUGGESTS we should send more random inspections to the country to the plant more often to make sure they follow sanctions;

3.) If Needed security council should also be asked in case of emergency involving the situation extreme force may have to required to intervene before a war erupts:
REALIZING that preventative warfare is to attack an adversary to prevent a threat or action
meant to shift the balance of power in favor of such adversary or to cause harm to any sovereign
nation, and

AWARE that preventative warfare has been used throughout history, such as the German
invasion of Denmark during World War II or the recent war in Iraq due to its invasion by the
United States, and

STRESSING the fact that any assault on a foreign nation is to be handled with great caution and
only used as a last resort to help prevent further conflict, and

EMPHASIZING the need to restrict the use of preventative warfare instead of using war as a
first response as seen in many countries of the current and modern world;

1) REQUESTS that the current charter currently restricting the use of any preventative
warfare be vigorously reviewed, and amended accordingly;

2) SUGGESTS that if any nation use these preventative tactics without approval of the
United Nations that peacekeeping forces be sent in to affected countries to aid in the
removal of foreign forces, and that the attacking country be kept under surveillance
watch by the United Nations;

3) ENCOURAGES all nations to bring any plans of preventative attack forward to the
United Nations for definite approval by the body;

4) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that a subcommittee be formed within this body to handle
all situations that may arise, and that this committee follow the guidelines set by the
preventative warfare charter to allow fair judgment passed on any situation and the
nations involved in these preventative attacks.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
Submitted to: Special Political
Topic: Preventative Warfare
Submitted by: Turkey

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NOTING that preventative warfare is attacking a party on the suspicion that nations are planning to attack one’s nation, and

UNDERSTANDING that in today’s world with weapons of mass destruction (WMD) waiting until nations are attacked could in turn make it harder to return fire, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that if nations attack a party because there is suspicion of them wanting to attack a fellow nation and this said nation is wrong it could cause unneeded war and loss of life, and

REALIZING that prevention is one of the major motivators is starting a war, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that preventative warfare without the approval of the United Nations is illegal under international law unless in apparent self-defense;

1) STRONGLY URGES that preventative warfare without clear evidence to support an attack being planned be illegal;

2) 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;

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

4) DIRECTS any nation that has an eminent problem with a fellow nation discussed peacefully and tried to be resolved before the need for preventative warfare.
Emphasizing the fact that, in order for the world to reach peace as a whole and prevent warfare, every nation itself has to maintain its own peace and stability, and

Bearing in mind that underdeveloped nations may not have the capability or resources to form, train, and maintain a national army, an effort from more developed nations with military expertise involved in the United Nations should be made in order to aid these nations military support, and

Fully acknowledging efforts already put forth by nations and the United Nations with regional peacekeeping as well as other provisions, and

Considering, however, the fact that civil wars within nations are continuing to happen worldwide, despite provisions that were installed to maintain peace and that developed nations have helped in some ways with civil war matters, and

Emphasizing further that in order for the world to strive for peace as a whole, peace from every nation individually is needed and will not only improve the lives of those civilians caught in the midst of civil wars, but also improve the relations and interactions between nations, and

1) Draws attention to the importance of assisting nations who are incapable of maintaining stability and who are without an adequate military to support and protect its own people;

2) Recognizes more developed nations have the resources and ability to put forward troops to advise and train military forces within unstable and underdeveloped countries;

3) Expresses the hope that with cooperation between nations in the United Nations with strong military forces and those without, civil wars would decrease;

4) Encourages strongly the cooperation between militarily strong and weak nations in the areas of preventing civil and international conflict and aiding with military training of troops in nations that need it;

5) Suggests that the United Nations not only focus its Department of Political Affairs towards international conflict, but also finding ways to create security and solve nation’s internal disputes before they become worldwide problems, so that warfare could cease and peace be would be achieved.
Noting that preventative warfare is defined as an attack or war to prevent another party from assaulting when ill intent is suspected but is not imminent or known to be planned, and

Stressing the difference between preventative warfare as compared to preemptive warfare, which occurs when a state targets an enemy that represents an imminent, or allegedly unavoidable, threat of attack, and

Acknowledging the commitment of the United Nations to promote peaceful conflict resolution as well as previous efforts to require approval from the Security Council in order for a nation to legitimately undertake preventative action, and

Noting with deep concern, however, the manner in which some states undertake preventative warfare without the approval of the United Nations, and

Emphasizing the central principles of the United Nations which aim to prevent the emergence of violent conflict whenever possible and identify non-violent means of resolving tensions between states, and

1) **Forbids** the use of preventative warfare without the explicit consent of the United Nations Security Council;

2) **Allows** the use of economic sanctions or any other suitable punishments to be used on uncooperative states;

3) **Suggests** the creation of a subcommittee to further define the differences between preventative and preemptive warfare;

4) **Encourages** the use of other, non-violent means to resolve conflict between states as opposed to the continued usage of preventative warfare;

5) **Urges** the international community to act through the United Nations to establish effective limitations on unnecessary preventative action and apply sanctions or any other necessary measures to any country that defies the dictates of international law.
HAVING CONSIDERED that preventative warfare is defined the initiation of war upon a
country to prevent another party from attacking, when the attack is not imminent or known, and

EMPHASIZING how it affects not only the nations invading and the ones being invaded upon,
but other nations, since warfare affects all nations of a modern political environment, and

MINDFUL that this topic has been very controversial in the United Nations over the past decade
due to the fact that wars have been started by the use of preventative warfare, and

STRESSING the fact that, if the United Nations does not approve of the use of preventative
warfare that nations are encouraged not to use this tactic, and

REAFFIRMING the fact that preventative warfare was declared illegal without approval of the
United Nations;

1) CALLS UPON nations to reconsider their stances on preventative warfare and what
consequences of choosing such an action can be;

2) URGES that if the use of preventative warfare is declared illegal by the United Nations
that it is reinforced as a staple of a modern United Nations;

3) RECOMMENDS the United Nations have in depth discussions about this topic, so more
things can be done on this pressing matter to ensure a more peaceful world for all nations.
AWARE that recent attacks on ambassadors and the uprising in extremist activity need to be
brought into focus and smothered, and

SHOCKED at the senseless murder of Ambassador Chris Steven of the United States, and

REALIZING that relations with Middle Eastern peoples are beginning to deteriorate as rebellions
and uprisings are escalating in northern Africa and the Middle East, and

KNOWING that these relations are crucial in protecting economy and preventing an expensive
drawn out war, and

MINDFUL that protection and security of our ambassador’s in Egypt and the Middle East needs to
become a major priority;

1) DEMANDS the protection of the embassies in northern Africa and the Middle East so
that safe business can be conducted without interruption;

2) URGES continuation of the effort to combat terrorist forces in the middle east,
especially in Yemen;

3) SUPPORT for local governments in Egypt and the Middle East combating terrorist
forces in their countries.
RECOGNIZING conflicts are a complex issue, requiring analysis of the interaction of a wide
range of political, economic, military, environmental and social factors, and

UNDERSTANDING, as a result of events in the Balkans and Africa, the European Union (EU)
has paid increasing attention to conflict prevention, and

ACKNOWLEDGING, the development of effective early warning systems and the utility of
early warning are problematic, and

STRESSING the often effect of warfare like rape as a method used in Darfur in 2005 and in
present Syria.

EXPRESSING THEIR CONCERN FOR victims of warfare, especially children,

1. DEMANDS for violent parties to put an end to their acts of terror against individuals
   as a result of deliberate targeting,

2. REJECTS excessive use of force in violation of laws;

3. BELIEVES that Denmark and member states should put a greater input into
   intelligence, political reports, and assessments to determine potential threats;

4. REQUESTS creation of policies that address the root cause of conflict and early crisis
   warnings. With these set of reports and foreign policies, the region of Denmark will have
   less problematic situations related to terrorism, and prevent warfare with neighboring
   regions.
ALARMED by the growth of nuclear weapons in neighboring countries we believe that the
United Nations must take actions to stop this threat to the safety of the world, and

BEARING IN MIND our anti-proliferation ideals, we will not take nuclear action if hostility
were to arise between ourselves and our neighboring countries, and

STRESSING that we will not be alone, but we will be reinforced by our allies, and

1) DEMAND that the hostile nuclear testing be stopped at once or severe consequences
will be given;

2) DECLARING that if hostility occurs, we will be ready to fight;

3) INSTRUCTS that hostility be avoided and a diplomatic approach is taken to resolve
the conflict before it is too late.
AWARE that certain countries officials think that Iran will use their nuclear program to produce nuclear weapons, and

CONFIDANT that Iran is using their nuclear program to generate electricity without the use of the oil that they sell abroad, and

CONCIOUS of the increasing threats to attack Iran’s nuclear facilities by other countries which results in Iran threatening to impose a blockade on the Strait of Hormuz, and

BEARING IN MIND that the International Atomic Energy Agency said that Iran was producing nuclear weapons with no evidence to suggest that their theory was correct, and

MINDFUL that some countries are continuing to pursue negotiations with Iran over the use of their nuclear program, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that if the Israeli launch an attack on Iran’s nuclear plants, Iran will have no choice but to retaliate;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES other countries concerns with the operation of nuclear power plants;

2) CONFIRMS that the nuclear program will be used solely for the production of electricity without the use of oil;

3) EXPRESSES ITS REGRETS that any other country feel threatened by the production of nuclear power plants within Iran’s borders;

4) REQUESTS that other countries lower their offense since Iran has never before even been accused of developing nuclear weapons until recently;

5) EMPHASIZES that Iran has never had a history of having nuclear weapons and does not intend to develop said weapons;

6) SUPPORTS the idea that if the International Atomic Energy Agency feels a need, they may preform regular checks on Iran’s nuclear facilities.
RECOGNIZING that Nuclear Proliferation is defined as: the spread of nuclear weapons, fissile material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information, to nations who have not signed and/or recognized by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and

ENCOURAGED by the fact that in 1985 there were 65,000 nuclear warheads that were capable of being used, and in 2010 there were only 8,000 warheads capable of being used and a total of 14,000 inactive warheads, and

AWARE that a nuclear weapon’s fallout can remain present in the environment from just a few minutes, up to decades, such as in the case of the Trinity Site, which was the site of the first nuclear weapons test, still radiation levels are ten times higher than normal levels, even though the test was conducted on July 16, 1945, and

WELCOMING the fact that the number of nuclear weapon tests have decreased drastically since 1961, dropping from 140 tests to 2 tests, in 2009, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT all the treaties that have been put forth to stop the proliferation of nuclear arms, such as: the NPT, Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), and the most recent Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), signed in 2010, and

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION for all the work the U.N. has done to stop nuclear proliferation;

1) RECOMMENDS that the U.N. make amendments to the NPT or create a new treaty all together, due to the fact that the NPT was last updated in 1995, and much has changed since then;

2) APPLAUDS the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for helping keep nations with nuclear capabilities in check with regular inspections;

3) SUGGESTS that all nation who have not signed or recognized the NPT, and are capable of developing nuclear arms, be under constant surveillance by the IAEA;

4) REQUESTS that the U.N. develop more descriptive guidelines on when a nation is capable of developing nuclear arms.
ALARMED that nuclear proliferation is becoming more and more commonplace as time goes on and countries develop, and

STRESSING that the likelihood of nuclear warfare can only increase with the rising number of nations with such horrific power available to them, putting countless, innocent lives at stake, and

CONCERNED that many people, including some political leaders, may not understand the repercussions of such warfare, and

APPLAUDING the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that entered into force in 1970, which helped to prevent the spread of nuclear weaponry and promote peaceful uses of our nuclear power, and

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that nuclear weaponry is extremely dangerous, and that it is extremely difficult to trust anyone or any group with such crippling firepower;

1) REQUESTS that all nations cease to invest and fund companies that produce nuclear weaponry, in order to drastically reduce the production of such things;

2) RECOMMENDS that as many member states as possible consider gradual complete disarmament, though the specific strategy may vary from state to state, in order to promote a more stable world;

3) URGES any nations that have not already done so sign the NPT and abide by the promise that it entails;

4) PLEAS for the education and understanding of the repercussions of nuclear attacks within all nations, as with more knowledge on such a topic, we will have a smaller chance to destroy our world.
EMPHASIZING the fact that, partially due to difficulty controlling nuclear waste smuggling, acts of terrorism or unexpected attacks by hostile nations have become more powerful and deadly, and

STRESSING some nation states did not sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, increasing the possibility of nuclear warfare, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that one nuclear weapon attack can destroy an entire city, killing thousands of people and damage the environment irreversibly, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the abolition of nuclear weapons could improve connections between competing nations;

1) RECOMMENDS an increase of efforts to remove nuclear waste from former Soviet Union nation states and other nations where smuggling of nuclear waste is an issue, in order to:
   A. make nuclear waste recourses unavailable;
   B. improve the conditions of environment;

2) PROMOTES the establishment of checkpoints inside the affected nations with the purpose of reducing nuclear material smuggling;

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that stricter regulations on the power and amount of nuclear weapons will be put in place in order to avoid the harassment and the terrorization smaller nations;

4) APPLAUDS nations which have already taken preventative actions in the spread of nuclear proliferation.
KEEPING IN MIND if fissile material, funding, necessary technology, equipment, and
scientific expertise were all available, then it would take less than a year to produce nuclear
weapons, and

FULLY BELIEVING that there are reasons that nations would not want to sign the NPT other
than to use nuclear weapons for malicious intent, and

AWARE that India has not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) proposed in 1968
which bears the objective to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon
technology, and

RECALLING the statement made by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on November 29, 2009,
announcing that India is willing to join the NPT as a nuclear-weapons state, and

DEFINING nuclear-weapon states as nations that have manufactured or exploded a nuclear
weapon before January 1, 1967, and

COGNIZANT that in order to allow India to join the NPT, major amending would have to be
done to the document itself to re-define the definition of nuclear-weapons states which would
change the date on the current definition from January 1, 1967, to whatever date that would
apply for India;

1) **ASKS** that amending be done to the NPT, not only in areas regarding India’s
involvement with the treaty, but also in areas regarding the ethics of maintaining nuclear
weapons for nations that are not a part of the treaty so that there may be better definition
of valid and invalid reasons for owning nuclear weapons;

2) **IMPLORES** that all Annex 2 states involved with the CTBT (Comprehensive Nuclear-
Test-Ban Treaty) present schedules for eliminating nuclear stockpiles in order to provide
an example to other nations.
Concerned with the fact that Israel’s prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu warned us that Iran is six to seven months away from having the ability to build a nuclear bomb, and

Taking note that Iran has denied that they were trying to create a nuclear bomb, but instead were performing a nuclear program that will be used for energy and medical use and will not be used for any harmful purposes, and

Noting with grave concern that the U.N. is unable to send in inspectors due to the fact that Iran's nuclear research facilities are surrounded by underground bunkers and Iran refuses the U.N. to let them investigate, and

Emphasizing the fact that Benjamin Netanyahu stated that it may be too late if there is not a set "red line" soon so that the world does not instigate another war from happening, and

1) **Acknowledges** the fact that United Nations has tried to send in inspectors, but has failed to do so, but not at their fault;

2) **Stresses** that the Security Council should set attempt to set a “red line” so that it can reduce the chances of instigating a war and less need of military action;

3) **Urges** that nations should cooperate with each other to lower the chances of Iran using its nuclear program they claim they are performing for good uses, won’t be used for corrupt uses;

4) **Emphasizes** that if nations cooperate with Iran and won’t interfere with their nuclear program, the chances of a horrible outcome may be cut tremendously to where it won’t be harmful;

5) **Suggests** that the United Nations sanction an International Summit to have a signing of a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed for the country of Iran to prevent anything related to their nuclear program from causing harm to nations all around the world.
Recognizing that nuclear warheads are one of the biggest dangers in our world today, and noting with grave concern the fact that there are still roughly 27,000 nuclear warheads around the world today, and

Stressing the fact that some weapons are in the hands of politically unstable countries, and

Aware that regional neighbors of nuclear powers may want to also obtain, as a deterrent, nuclear weapons this could lead to regional nuclear conflict of political instability in the region, and

Taking into account that the International Atomic Energy Agency inspects nuclear facilities in countries with nuclear reactors in order to ascertain if they are trying to develop nuclear weapons, and

Having decided if a country has acted against International Rules, the IAEA reports back to the United Nations and the world at large of their findings and leaves the consequences to the international community for implementation, and

1. Acknowledges that peaceful nuclear energy is a useful energy source and
benefits the world as a whole;

2. Expresses its conviction that disarmament is also in the best interest for nations of the world in prolonging times of peace and cooperation;

3. Appeals to other nations to join in global coalitions denouncing nuclear weapon programs or individual nations efforts to acquire nuclear weapons;

4. Invites other countries to act together in rewarding countries who agree with non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and penalize countries who actively pursue the building of nuclear weapons;

5. Encourages nations who are using nuclear energy peacefully to help underdeveloped countries who have an interest in peaceful nuclear energy gain this technology for their citizens;

6. Urges like minded nations to consider their relationship with countries seeking nuclear weapon technology and their future political and economic interactions with those countries;

7. Recommends new sanctions or penalties that would be applied to countries that refuse to abide by international standers of non-proliferation;

8. Expresses the hope that the international community will join together in denouncing nuclear weapons while acknowledging nations peaceful use of nuclear energy.
Emphasizing the fact, for the world to live without fear, all nuclear weapons must be moved to disarmament, never to be reproduced or fall into the hands of the wrong type of party to be used against the world, and

Supports the use of nuclear energy for all countries as an alternative option, and wishes everyone is able to use energy by these means,

Noting nuclear weapons should never be reproduced in any country, for any means, no matter the situation

1. Recommends a bi-annual meeting to review the terms of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and

2. Suggests countries currently at war, be monitored closely as to avoid the development of nuclear weapons, and

3. Emphasizes every country to disarm any weapon capable of mass destruction, especially those of nuclear content, and

4. Invites all countries in the United Nation who are not involved in the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to sign/agree to its terms to avoid destructive warfare which would plague the world for generations.
RECALLING: that numerous states have committed to the movement of nuclear disbarment, and

EMPHASIZING: the danger of such weapons that have abilities to destroy multitudes and
threaten global stability, and

BEARING IN MIND: the problematic situations that may be triggered by nuclear
disinvolvement in terms of scientific research, and

CONSIDERING: the circumstances of nuclear proliferation the United Nations should suggest
that while being, and

1) AWARE: of the current situation of nuclear possession in other countries, Nuclear
Proliferation become secured at a standstill while it;

2) APPLAUDS: those states who have signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban
Treaty and either rid themselves of nuclear materials or made such materials
unresponsive and;

3) CALLS UPON: all states who previously signed the treaty to realize in remembrance,
the responsibilities obtained from doing so and promote the values of disarmament to
ensure that the general safety and stability of the world in its entirety may be obtained
and furthermore;

4) NOTES WITH SATISFACTION: that all this may be obtained by the uniting and
cooperation of Nations in attempts to achieve a worldwide haven.
Submitted To: Special Politics  
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation  
Submitted By: Kenya

1) EXPRESS THE DESIRE of a complete international signing with the NPT and fulfilling the duties to end nuclear proliferation and surveillance the withdrawn or non-signatory countries so they do not become endangering to others;

2) PROMOTES termination of disbursing or selling of nuclear weapons or knowledge of designs or of producing nuclear weapons among countries;

3) WELCOMES the commencement of a new set of negotiations on nuclear arms decrease and disarmament improving nuclear welfare and fortification for the future creating more international trust;

4) CONFIRMS the right of the IAEA to monitor the use and amount of nuclear energy and fuel to a certain extent to meet the needs of the citizens of each state of the United Nations;

5) URGES the states to understand the extreme jeopardy of nuclear terrorists' threats and take part in reducing those instances to a minimum among the withdrawn and non-signatory countries of the NPT such as North Korea, India, Israel, and Pakistan.
ACKNOWLEDGING the overwhelming number of signatories to the Treaty of Nuclear Non-
Proliferation (NPT);

ALARMED that several states have not signed the NPT and are free to develop nuclear
technology and weapons with no limitations or regulations;

CONCERNED that signatories of the NPT are not making suitable progress toward complete
nuclear disarmament, which was the original intent of the NPT;

TAKING NOTE that there are more than 22,000 nuclear weapons between the five nuclear
weapon states alone;

1) **ENCOURAGES** the three non-signatories and one withdrawn state to sign and
ratify the NPT;

2) **URGES** all involved states to increase the rate at which nuclear weapons are
disposed of and set reasonable deadlines for complete disarmament;

3) **CALLS UPON** the United Nations to support complete nuclear disarmament
among states and to encourage states to use nuclear technology for peaceful
options such as renewable energy.
Subject: Nuclear Proliferation  
Sponsored By: Columbia  
Submitted To: Special Political

1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT 140,000-200,000 people died because of the widespread effects of nuclear weapons used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in 1945, and

2. ALLARMED that about 22,000 nuclear weapons remain on Earth today, and

3. EMPHASIZING the fact that possession of nuclear weapons serves no purpose besides deterring other nations from using them, and

4. CONFIDANT that a world without nuclear weapons is a safer one, and

5. STRESSING the need for a total elimination of nuclear weapons internationally, and

6. CALLS UPON every nuclear weapon bearing nation to make significant efforts towards decommissioning their nuclear weapons;

7. APPLAUDS countries that will take these measures;

8. DEMANDS that no further nuclear weapons be produced by any nation;

9. REQUESTS the United States and Russia to be leaders in nuclear nonproliferation;

10. ENCOURAGES further nuclear research by any nation be done only for peaceful purposes.
CONFIDENT that the way to solve our world problems is through warfare. Nuclear warfare is the correct way to analyze the fact that if we want world justice we must solve our problems with war.

AWARE of the reason that people believe that weapons of mass destruction will cause chaos and not solve any problems, we are using that fact to control the minds of many humans.

REALIZING that this type of warfare will create death in multiple places we still will unleash our weapons upon the lands of others to achieve greatness in power and appeal. We must all realize that the word war and nuclear is a good word and it can help some countries at the cost of others.

STRESSING the idea that nuclear warfare is a good idea and we can help civilization we will be going to great length to get what we want even if we must trample others into the ground to get it. We must all be aware that this can create jobs in our broken world, because to build these weapons we must use people and that gives them something they can do to help us since they uselessly live at our expense just because they are people capable of working but they don’t.

1) AUTHORIZES the start of creating weapons to fight the actions that the governing people of many countries have created. These actions have not only affected the people but as well as the ideas that we have as a whole.

2) DIRECTS these weapons upon certain countries that are making us feel the size of a needle. We must return these actions not with words but with actions and without warning.

3) REQUESTS the help of other larger nations to back us up in our ideas and our stance as well as to offer assistance in finance and material. Achieving the creations of large quantities of nuclear weapons is our mission.

4) WELCOMES the ideas of other nations both good and bad on what we can do with these weapons and the problems it can solve or even make worse.
AFFIRMING Syria's involvement in a nuclear weapons program, and

BEARING IN MIND other's concerns of the use and application of nuclear weapons, and

HAVING CONSIDERED the effects of previous uses of nuclear weapons for provocative reasons, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the effectiveness of nuclear weapons, and

EMPHASIZING the lives saved by the decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and

REAFFIRMING Syria's support of the use and application of nuclear technology for nation defense purposes;

1. **EXPRESSIONS THE BELIEF** that nuclear weapons provide an effective and reliable means of national defense;

2. **EXPRESSIONS THE HOPE** that nuclear defenses may discourage aggressive actions toward Syria;

3. **DECIDES** ultimately to continue its nuclear program with the conviction that a capable defense discourages aggression.
DEEPLY CONCERNED about the harmful effects that nuclear warfare inflicts upon
the environment,

EMPHASIZING that continuous nuclear warfare could also have disastrous effect on
humanity possible to the point of extinction of not only humans but all life as we know it,

REMEMBERING the 39,000 deaths from the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki,
Japan,

BEARING IN MIND that that those were caused by only two nuclear bombs,

ALARMED by the 19,000 nuclear warhead in the world, 4,400 active,

AWARE OF the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) created to help prevent the
spread of nuclear weapons and promoting the use of nuclear energy in peaceful ways,

NOTING that five nations are currently allowed to possess nuclear weapons under the
NPT, these being the United Kingdom, United States of America, Russia, France, and
China,

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that other nations, not part of the NPT, possess
nuclear weapons, this being a problem because they are not subject to the rules and
regulations of NPT

1) REQUEST that the nations in Special Political join forces to create a balance of
power under the amended NPT, keeping nations equally nuclear proficient with the
exception of the five nuclear weapon owning nations, and

2) CALLS UPON an annual summit of nuclear weapon owning nations be
organized to discuss nuclear proliferation further restrictions on nuclear weapons, and

3) URGES that the five nuclear-weapon states not be asked to disarm current
nuclear weapons, but instead only to stop producing them.
AWARE of the fact that many nations are still acquiring and developing devastating weapons of mass destruction, despite testing risks, and

HOPEFUL that the many great efforts of the U.N. are not in vain, and that they may cease the development of these nuclear arms, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that nuclear energy currently provides 6% of the world’s power, and that once used to its full potential, this energy could be used to help mankind, not hurt it, and

REMINDING that the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings killed anywhere from 150,000 to 246,000 instantly, and others are still dying today, more than 50 years later from the effects of its radiation, and

RECOGNIZING that deadly disasters caused by these devices, such as the February 2003 incident in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which killed three military workers, and the 1997 contamination of Georgian soldiers by left-over Soviet Caesium-137 packets, which caused severe radiation burns, can occur anytime in any facility, which is why these weapons must be deactivated as soon as possible, and that in the 1960’s, twenty of these notable accidents occurred in U.S. and Soviet bases;

OBSERVING the great work of the N.P.T., but also worried that this still isn’t enough;

FULLY BELIEVING that stronger enforcement of the international laws of the N.P.T. is not only necessary for our survival, but also will promote international partnership;

1) URGES that more investigations by the IAEA, this council, and the Security Council, are required in order to prevent yet more nations from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

2) REAFFIRMS that nuclear sharing must not be allowed by any pact, in order to keep nations without nuclear technology from reproducing their own copies of these warheads.

3) SUGGESTS that with the assistance of the IAEA, the nations of the world peacefully work together to harness the power of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
AWARE that nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons and fissile material to
countries not recognized as nuclear weapon states, and

EMPHASIZING that more countries with nuclear weapons increases the risk of nuclear
terrorism and nuclear accidents,

ENCOURAGED by the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 and the many bilateral treaties
reducing the likelihood of proliferation including SALT, SORT, and NEW START, and

RECOGNIZING that almost 190 parties have signed the NPT and it is the basis on stopping the
spread of nuclear weapons, and

STRESSING the fact that the NPT’s main objectives are to stop the spread of nuclear weapons
and to protect countries not possessing nuclear weapons, and

MINDFUL of the fact that all out nuclear war would destroy the world and mankind, and

APPRECIATES the efforts made by member nations to form nuclear free weapons zones
including the SFPNFZ Treaty of Rarotonga, the LANWFZ Treaty of Tlatelolco;

1) REQUESTS that all member nations ratify the NPT to prevent the spread of fissile
material to Non-nuclear weapons states and to non states actors including terrorist
organizations,

3) INSTRUCTS member nations to increase safeguards to decrease the spread of nuclear
weapons and material in accordance with IABA protocols and Article Three of the NPT,

4) URGES the creation of more nuclear free zones and the ratification of bilateral and
multilateral treaties which seek reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons,

5) CALLS UPON member nations to increase good faith efforts to reduce and eliminate
nuclear weapons in accordance with Article Six of the NPT,

6) CONFIRMS the belief that states may use nuclear energy for “peaceful purposes”
following established international protocols.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

NOTING that the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was a such a huge success at bringing the world together to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, and

AWARE that nations that have signed the NPT are not to transfer nuclear weapons or any other types of explosives to other countries or receive these items from other countries, and

GRIEVED that there is over 23,300 nuclear weapons in the world, and

REALIZING that there are safeguards in place that must agree with the standards and protocols set forth by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and

BEARING IN MIND that these safe guards set by the IAEA also restrict the transfer of fissionable material that can be used for processing or protection, and

EMPHASIZING the need that all countries that possesses nuclear weapons should make good faith effort to reduce or eliminate their stockpile;

1) CALLS upon all countries to ratify the NPT and abide by all the guidelines set by the IAEA;

2) EMPHASIZES the need to stop the use of nuclear material for protection, and stop the transfer between countries;

3) DESIGNATES a committee to keep track and watch over nuclear material to keep it from crossing borders;

4) URGES countries that have deactivated their nuclear program to provide technical assistance those countries that have not;

5) STRESSES that nuclear disarmament is of utmost importance and to try their hardest to rid of all of their nuclear material;

6) DIRECTS that member nations take steps to ensure that non-states actors do not obtain fissile material.
Emphasizing the fact, for the world to live without fear, all nuclear weapons must be moved to disarmament, never to be reproduced or fall into the hands of the wrong type of party to be used against the world, and

Supports the use of nuclear energy for all countries as an alternative option, and wishes everyone is able to use energy by these means,

Noting nuclear weapons should never be reproduced in any country, for any means, no matter the situation

1. Recommends a bi-annual meeting to review the terms of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and

2. Suggests countries currently at war, be monitored closely as to avoid the development of nuclear weapons, and

3. Emphasizes every country to disarm any weapon capable of mass destruction, especially those of nuclear content, and

4. Invites all countries in the United Nation who are not involved in the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to sign/agree to its terms to avoid destructive warfare which would plague the world for generations.
Considering the Israeli status of Yemen as an Enemy-of-the-State, the fact that Israel is not a signatory state of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the recent strains in diplomacy between Iran and Yemen, the two major powers having nuclear energy and the potential for nuclear weaponry is a grave concern along with the possibility of Iran withdrawing from the Non-Proliferation Treaty if one is to attack the other, and

Realizing other major political powers’ views on Iran having nuclear energy is varied from each nation and that certain nations will not back Iran in their rise to nuclear power while others may back them strongly it is the belief of Yemen that Iran may not take the proper steps and precautions needed to safeguard nuclear substances and that Iran may, if provoked by certain nations, use their nuclear energy in the form of a hostile weapon and not in the way as declared by the NPT, and

Recognizing Iran’s right to safeguarded, peaceful use of sustainable atomic energy due the NPT and the revisions made to the Treaty in the recent Review Meeting in 2010 spanning it indefinitely while Yemen does not back Iran’s recent strides towards developing nuclear power and is very concerned with the possibility of Israel having nuclear weapons deployed amongst their military and Israel’s potential usage of said weaponry.

1) Requests that the United Nations make large advancements during the Nuclear Security Summit to focus on the concerns of nations in regard to the development and or underdevelopment of safe and promising nuclear development programs throughout the nations while also strongly regulating and enforcing the ban of nuclear weapon development within the grounds of the NPT;

2) Urges the development of better communication and foreign policy between nations hostile and allied and the development of a singular or multiple sub-committees that are in charge of determining whether or not a nation has the potential for nuclear weaponry as well as determining whether or not the United Nations should take action concerning those nations and what measures, if any, should be used to confront those situations;

3) Demands that the United Nations takes a closer look at Israel’s armament while realizing the potential existence of nuclear weaponry in Israel and that the United Nations under command of aforementioned sub-committees shall request more information and also send inspectors into Iran to explore the current development in nuclear energy taking place there.
Realizing that the production and use of nuclear weapons is extremely costly and is a big factor in many world issues, and

Emphasizing the fact that many poverty-stricken, third world countries are severely hurt for money while large superpowers are using as much as or more than 1.5 trillion dollars on defense when these third world countries could be given assistance to improve the lifestyle of the people who live there, and

Stressing that the possession of nuclear warheads can only ever lead to conflict whether it be actual fighting or high tensions on supposed reports that cannot be proven or unproven, and

Understanding that Cuba is against the creation and use of nuclear items because of numerous facts including an example which states that dropping one hundred nuclear warheads would in fact create a nuclear winter and that having nuclear weapons gives countries with good finances the upper hand when compared to countries of lesser worth, and

1) Urges those countries who are currently producing mass amounts of nuclear weapons to cease this production, and

2) Requests that those countries who have the potential to and are creating nuclear weapons to agree to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by signing such treaties as the treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and

3) Suggests that the money gained from a reduction in defense costs be used to assist the most severe poverty-stricken world by purchasing food for the hungry, and

4) Stress the need for countries to agree on disarmament of nuclear weapons instead of agreeing on armament of nuclear weapons.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: People’s Republic of China

ENCOURAGED by joint and cooperative efforts made by the international community against nuclear proliferation, especially in promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy and in furthering the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament, and

APPRECIATING the international community’s support of the above stated proliferation, and

STRESSING the importance that those countries keep pledging their continued support to advance those efforts already pledged, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the startling fact that many able and developed countries are not pledging to the problem their full resources which, if directed correctly and appropriately, would assist tremendously with the efforts and advances put forth by fellow members of the international community, and

ALARMED by the over 95% of nuclear weapons in the world being held in the arsenals of the United States and Russia and the fact that the cost of the United States’ nuclear weapon upkeep exceeds $7 trillion USD, and

BEARING IN MIND that countries currently participating in nuclear proliferation who cease their proliferation efforts would improve the safety and economic stability of not only their individual nation, but also the international community as a whole;

1) CALLS UPON all member states to embrace new security concepts featuring mutual trust, benefit and coordination;

2) ENCOURAGING STRONGLY the importance that all parties pursue a line of action leading to resolution of conflict through diplomatic means and through demonstration of flexibility, especially in situations where nuclear weapons are involved;

3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO conferences such as the 2012 International Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD;

4) SUPPORTS the right to peacefully use nuclear technology in the fields of medicine, agriculture, energy, and the production of products to further the quality of life around the world;

5) IMPLORES the Security Council to;
   (a) recognize that member states that are in the process of withdrawing or have already withdrawn from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a possible threat to the peace and security of the international community;
   (b) create a set of measures to be taken against such nations in cooperation with the Legal Committee.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Private Military Companies
Submitted By: Republic of South Africa

OBSERVING the fact that Private Military Companies (PMCs), more commonly known as mercenaries, can be defined as persons recruited for armed conflict by or in a country other than the mercenary’s own and are motivated solely by personal gain, and

BEARING IN MIND that mercenaries are officially outlawed under Article 47 of the Geneva Conventions, and

FULLY AWARE that, not necessarily all PMCs operate for the purpose of armed conflict but also for security, training, mobile escorts, etc., and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that PMCs globally make tens of billions of dollars per year when that money could instead be invested internally to improve that nation’s own military forces, and

REALIZING that outsourcing does not necessarily lead to lower costs, seeing as the cost of a middle man may also result in poorly paid and trained personnel, and

DEEPLY DISTURBED by the fact that every year, the use of Private Military Companies seems to be becoming more popular around the globe, not exclusively by forces within a country, but rather by a nation’s own government;

1) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those individual nations around the globe that have put organizations or systems in place to stop this sort of international behavior;

2) SUGGESTS that the UN creates a treaty that nations may agree to follow that states that all PMC activity must be approved by a committee and that all activity detected that did not go through this process be tried for a penalty carrying no more than a 10 year sentence;

3) RECOMMENDS that all nations, whether developed or underdeveloped, work together and communicate so as all nations are fully aware of the issue at hand and that they may obtain vital information relative to the issues currently facing PMCs and know how to better the situation;

4) FURTHER INVITES all nations to put forth their input in regards to this prevalent issue that is currently being faced world-wide.
Concerned about the fact that many contractors are becoming more and more common in modern military conflict, and

Affirming the Geneva Convention as a standard for the international laws of war and outlaw the use of mercenaries in armed conflict, and

Referring to the definition of a mercenary in Article 47 of Protocol I of the Geneva Convention as being
  1. Specially recruited to take part in a conflict
  2. Actively fighting in said conflict
  3. Motivated by monetary gain

Noting with grave concern the amount of countries that have not ratified Protocol I and that many nations use private military contractors in roles that bring them into active fighting in conflicts, and

Bearing in mind that the United Nations General adopted Resolution 44/34 in December 1989, outlawing the hiring and employment of mercenaries, and

Cognizant of the fact that every nation is sovereign and entitled to make decision that in their countries best interest, and

Calls upon member nations of the United Nations to strengthen the laws governing private firms involved in military conflicts, and

1.) Recognizes the work done by the United Nations in Resolution 44/34 and Article 47 of the Geneva Conventions, but

2.) Stresses the need to clarify the definition between mercenaries and noncombatant contractors and their roles in international conflict, and

3.) Emphasizes the need for nations to regulate themselves and to take moral responsibility for their own actions during conflict

4.) Urges that all nations still make efforts for diplomatic solutions as opposed to armed conflict
Bearing in mind that winning a war depends on who has the better equipment, technology and manpower and noting that the easiest way to obtain the state-of-the-art technology and equipment we need is through military contracts, and

Concerned military contracts provide peace-of-mind by knowing that when the time comes we will have the proper weapons and technology to eradicate any problems that we will face, and

Takes note another thing to keep in mind is that military contracts are needed during peace times, and

Stressing yet another reason for military contracts is intimidation, and

1) Urges The improvement of military contracts;

2) Stresses we won’t have the latest hardware and advanced weapons;

3) Implores The cooperation of others for military contracts to ensure peace-of-mind and domestic tranquility.
AWARE that Private Military Companies operate globally, and

UNDERSTANDING that they are not subject to the rules of war, and are subject to change their
loyalties to the highest bidder, and

NOTING that Venezuela has used PMCs in the use of security and,

BEARING IN MIND that governments such as the United States have positioned PMCs on the
border between Venezuela and Columbia for the purposes of counter-narcotics and counter
insurgency, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many people believe that the United States has been using the
PMCs to orchestrate a coup against the Venezuelan government, and

EMPHASIZING the need for an organization regulating the activities of these companies;

1.) URGING the United Nations to create an organization within the UN to regulate the
activities of PMCs;

2.) harsh consequences on the company, and the government (if any) who hired or paid the
company.
CALLING TO MIND the fact that international humanitarian law, commonly known as the “law of war”, has many rules and regulations relating to private military companies/contractors (PMCs), and

SADDENED by the fact that in the past mercenaries have been known to commit terrible crimes, such as murder or rape, in the country in which they happened to be working, and

CONCERNED by the fact that there is no method of globally monitoring PMCs, and

RECALLING that PMCs may or may not be given prisoner of war (POW) status, depending on their status as combatants or civilians, and

CONCERNED by the fact that the definition of “mercenary” is so broad and PMCs often appear to be mercenaries, which were outlawed by the United Nations Mercenary Convention;

1.) CONDEMNS all those who are considered to be mercenaries;

2.) URGES nations to sign the UN International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Use of Mercenaries, which defines mercenaries as any person who:

   (a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;

   (b) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;

   (c) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;

   (d) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict;

   (e) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces;

3.) SUGGESTS the formation of a UN database to globally track the actions of PMCs;

4.) CALLS upon PMCs to distinguish themselves from mercenaries and distinguish themselves as combatants for a state party to the conflict in which they are involved if they wish to be given POW status.
AFFIRMING the belief that all people are born with certain inalienable rights—including a right
to protection from tyranny and suppression—that must be guarded at all costs, and

AWARE of the current use of Private Military Companies, contractors, as a deterrent within
many countries causing socioeconomic difficulties as well as governmental instability, and

EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN the current use of military force by majorities to
suppress minority factions that without regulation such that Private Military Companies may take
away certain inalienable rights of individuals, and

BEARING IN MIND that the charter of these United Nations states “to unite our strength to
maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the
institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to
employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all
people” and,

MINDFUL that Private Military Companies are vital for the stability of many nations and such
forces must be maintained when deemed imperative for the stability of a nation as well as the
protection of human rights, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that over 60 Private Military Contractors currently
operate under no jurisdiction of any sovereign nation, but function only to serve and receive
compensation for services provided;

1) APPEALS for the creation of a committee made of up those UN nations which have
no affiliation with Private Military Companies to monitor the use of Private Military
Companies to provide guidance and oversee the use of Private Military Contractors so
that the power of these companies may not be abused, and

2) RECOMMENDS that the member nations of this committee respect the need for
Private Military Contractors as a necessity for nations to provide protection of human
rights for citizens, and

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that Private Military Contractors continue to protect the
inalienable rights belonging to all people of the world and that these Private Military
Contractors do not suppress the rights belonging to all people of the world so that all
people may live in harmony.
AWARE that Private Military Companies operate globally, and
UNDERSTANDING that they are not subject to the rules of war, and are subject to change their
loyalties to the highest bidder, and
NOTING that Venezuela has used PMCs in the use of security and,
BEARING IN MIND that governments such as the United States have positioned PMCs on the
border between Venezuela and Columbia for the purposes of counter-narcotics and counter
insurgency, and
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many people believe that the United States has been using the
PMCs to orchestrate a coup against the Venezuelan government, and
EMPHASIZING the need for an organization regulating the activities of these companies;
1.) URGING the United Nations to create an organization within the UN to regulate the
activities of PMCs;
2.) harsh consequences on the company, and the government (if any) who hired or paid the
company.
Aware that recent attacks on ambassadors and the uprising in extremist activity need to be brought into focus and smothered, and

Shocked at the senseless murder of Ambassador Chris Steven of the United States, and

Realizing that relations with Middle Eastern peoples are beginning to deteriorate as rebellions and uprisings are escalating in northern Africa and the Middle East, and

Knowing that these relations are crucial in protecting economy and preventing an expensive drawn out war, and

Mindful that protection and security of our ambassador’s in Egypt and the Middle East needs to become a major priority;

1) Demands the protection of the embassies in northern Africa and the Middle East so that safe business can be conducted without interruption;

2) Urges continuation of the effort to combat terrorist forces in the middle east, especially in Yemen;

3) Support for local governments in Egypt and the Middle East combating terrorist forces in their countries.
Concerned by lack of regulation on private military companies and mercenaries by international law, and

Expressing deep concern in the lack of transparency in the actions of private military companies as well as their employers, and

Stressing the widespread use of mercenaries and private military companies in such unstable areas as the Middle East and Africa, and

Deploring the lack of accountability by private military companies for the actions of their operatives on the field of battle, such as military company XE, formerly known as Blackwater, who was recently hired by the CIA to guard its Afghan bases, although they are still under investigation for allegedly firing into a town square killing 17 unarmed civilians, and

Recognizing that many military companies supply a completely legitimate service, providing a more cost-effective way to maintain and operate newer, more advanced weapons systems, and as security for high profile individuals, and

Mindful that Greece had in November of 2011 introduced a law, yet to be ratified, to re-legalize the employment of PMCs by merchant ship owners for the purpose of supplying armed guards to protect the cargo of theirs ships from pirates, and

Realizing that there is a large “grey area” regarding who should be considered a mercenary, and who should not;

1) Suggests that any soldier fighting for a country of which he is not a citizen, or that works for a company that supplies military support in the form of enlisted persons, be considered a mercenary;
2) Instructs that the operatives of a private military company be bound by the same international laws of war that the operatives of any national army would be, and if any of these laws are broken, the company will not be allowed to work again until investigation into the matter is complete;
3) Calls upon both the corporation and their client to be held accountable for any war crimes committed by a mercenary;
4) Demands that in the case of infraction of international law, a private military company be required to divulge their employer, and vice-versa to the international court, to ensure all due process can be effectively carried out.
Noting that Private Military Contractors operate in over 50 countries, and

Recognizing the fact that PMC’s provide supplemental aid in times of crisis when a governments military is not sufficient, and

Believing that certain PMC’s provide training for peacekeeping parties of warring countries, and

Endorsing the use of PMC’s for the protection of important dignitaries or private parties seeking the security of trained professionals, and

Aware that PMC’s are commonly known as mercenaries, and that the United Nations does not condone the use of “mercenaries” in war, and

Cognizant Private Military Contractors are seen as unlawful combatants by the Geneva convention when these contractors use offensive tactics in war zones, and

Taking into account the fact that these companies are difficult to regulate and operate off of the “radar”, and

Reiterating the detail that private contractors do operations that military organizations will not perform, and

Realizing that private military contractors are a legitimate solution to the lack of forces in hostile areas;

1) Stresses that the United Nations recognizes the advantages of private military contractors and the uses for such personnel;

2) Urges the start of the process of regulating these companies more strictly through international laws;

3) Notes with approval that private military contractors are in fact used throughout the world for worthy causes such as border security and the inhibiting of dangerous drug cartels;

4) Suggests an allowance for diplomatic security for these companies operating in foreign lands.
Aware of the fact that Private Military contractors are borderline illegal according to the rules of the United Nations Mercenary Convention (1989),

Having Reviewed the terms of the United Nations Mercenary Convention, we believe that Private Military Contractors are different than Mercenaries in multiple different ways,

Believing that mercenaries can be used to carry out offensive operations while private military contractors do not carry out offensive operations and do not participate in combat unless fired upon, also, many private military contractors are not gun wielding, but they are highly skilled workers such as electricians and engineers who do not mind working in a combat environment,

Having Reviewed article one of the UN Mercenary Convention, the article states that a mercenary is someone who is recruited abroad to fight in an armed conflict, this is why Private Military Contractors cannot be considered mercenaries, they are at most hired to protect not go on the offensive,

1) Expresses the belief that private military contractors help our armed forces by providing civilian jobs such as logistical support and do not violate the terms of the UN Mercenary Convention banning mercenaries,

2) Recommends that the UN committee re read the terms of the United Nations Mercenary Convention,

3) Requests that the use of private military contractors become completely unuestioned by the UN and its members and that their use is approved in all future wars.
Aware the recent activities of lessened military involvement by countries in the Middle East many fear the next stage for war or conflict will end in the Middle Eastern countries attacking the Central Americas Private Military Contractors wanting to find work after the cut down in the Middle East but it may all be just a deception and

Bearing in mind there is a vote for presidency coming up in the United States this may have been the strategy of the Republican party to put pressure on the Democrats to take a more formal stance on the Middle Eastern countries and the relationships with Central America which

Affirmed this opinion of political strategy is the United States intelligence, when asked on the issue say Central America is somewhat peaceful at the time compared to what they have been in the past but it is never known what may happen and

Having reviewed Nicaragua’s relationship with most countries in the Middle East, Nicaragua seems to have very recently developed good ties with the Iranian government and should not fear an immediate threat from them at this time but this may be there has been a bit of commotion in the neighboring countries so they should still keep if not expand their Private Military Contracts and needs to

1) Emphasize its non-hostility towards its more powerful neighboring countries and develop a more friendly relationship with these countries to ensure its safety in the coming years and

2) Instructs its neighboring countries to lessen their Private Military Contracts and armies in order to make the Central Americas safer for the people living there and

3) Urges larger countries with more political power to help impose stricter military limits on the countries if trying to work it out one on one does not reap any benefits.
Having considered the mass amount of private military contractors used today in the “war on terror” and for various other security measures for both civilians and governments alike and the vital role they play in fighting these wars, and

Gravely concerned by the fact that private military contractors have killed civilians unlawfully and without provocation in past situations which has led to some tension between nations and between private military contractors and governments, and

Realizing that private military contractors fall under neither military law nor civil law, and this “grey area” has caused misunderstanding when analyzing the actions taken by certain private military contractors, and

Aware of the problems that arise from the use of private military contractors such as relations between two parties to break down, nations fighting over the actions of some private military contractors, and

1) **Recommends** the creation of a law or set of laws that govern the actions that can and cannot be taken by private military contractors in both wartime and times of peace to clear the confusion that can be caused by the “grey area” private military contractors operate under presently;

2) **Encourages** strict punishments for private military contractors that take wrongful actions and abuse their power in ways such as, killing civilians without provocation and unlawfully attacking persons;

3) **Further recommends** the creation of a committee to create an outline of detailed contracts that should be used between two parties, both the nation the private military contractors are operating in and the employer of the private military contractors, to prevent the breaking of the relations between nations.
EMPHASIZING that Australia’s Baghdad embassy will be fully privatized by the end of the year, and

RECOGNIZING that Iraq began privatization after the government changed in 2007, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that there has been an incident with the Chileans and the embassy, creating resistance to privatize from inside the embassy, and

POINTING OUT that Chilean contractors are employed by the Unity Resources Group (UGR), an Australian private contractor, on the behalf of an American company Beowulf International, and

MINDFUL that in Chile it is against the law for men to be recruited for private military work, and

1) STRONGLY URGES the Australian embassy not to use Chilean workforce;

2) RECOMMENDS that UGR have a better relationship with its employees to further avoid incidents with the any foreign guards;

3) ASKS the Australian embassy to train its own guards to be professional, instead of using foriegeners for professionalism;

4) CONDEMNS the organization Beowulf International, the American military company, to vacate countries where military contracting is illegal.

5) PROPOSES Chile to eliminate ambiguities in laws against military contractors to prevent foreign companies contracting Chileans for military purposes.