Special Political

1. Decolonization
2. Social Unrest and Technology
3. Preventative Warfare
Noting with grave concern that underdeveloped nations generally suffer from a lack of morally fair human rights, and

Supporting the formation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and the Human Rights Council in 2006, and

Appreciating the fact that since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, there has been many attempts at progress, including the adoption of six major international human rights conventions, and

Considering the fact that many nations have worked to achieve better life conditions for their citizens, and

1) **Urges** nations who have not established human rights committees to consider attending one of the international human rights conventions;

2) **Supports** the nations that have already instituted organizations and/or conventions in favor of equal human rights;

3) **Recommends** that with future problems that may arise in regards to human rights nations will recall the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;

4) **Expresses its concern** at the lack of knowledge some nations have of the committees and organizations available to inform people about human rights.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Decolonization  
Submitted By: Argentina

1) **CALLS UPON** nation to put restrictions of foreign companies to discourage them to abuse foreign nations poverty;

2) **SUPPORTS** the idea of funding nations on making their own factories.
Emphasizing the fact that a considerable amount of effort that has been put into the issue of
decolonization of developing nations; and

Affirming that in 1990, the United Nations announced the first International Decade for the
Eradication of Colonialism and a plan of action; and

Taking into Account that in 2001, a revised resolution of the first International Decade for the
Eradication of Colonialism was proclaimed, called the second International Decade for the
Eradication of Colonialism; and

Referring to December 2010, which marked the end of the second and start of the third
International Decade for Eradication of Colonialism; and

Aware of the fact that, in 1945, 750 million people were still under colonial control; and

Bearing in mind the fact that there are still sixteen existing Non-Self-Governing Territories on
the United Nations’ list to be decolonized, with populations consisting of about 2 million people;

1. Acknowledging that countries who control Non-Self-Governing colonies, should
   consider the decolonization of those colonies, but only when those territories have
   established a stable political, social, and economic system; and

2. Recommends that more developed countries in the United Nations pay close attention to
countries that have, not long ago, become independent nations, and aid them with
financial and political help if needed to assure that these nations prosper; and

3. Suggests that with help from the UN and many other nations, the world will someday
   consist of only self-governing nations.
Emphasizing the fact that in 1962 Jamaica became politically independent from Britain, and

Taking into account that other Caribbean countries have obtained virtual political independence through associated statehood from Britain,

Fully acknowledging that decolonization will help improve conditions in Jamaica, and

Emphasizing further the decolonization will improve the lives of those who live in Jamaica and help improve contacts with the outside world, and

1) Promotes other countries who are held down to decolonize, and

2) Recognizes that this does not happen over night, the process itself would help to improve conditions and contacts in and with Jamaica;

3) Draws attention to that once Jamaica decolonized, other countries in the Caribbean would also, and

4) Reiterates that the Caribbean would be a better place to live in and safer to visit.
Emphasize that before World War II, France controlled a colonial territory that was over twenty times big as the dwelling country, and it enclosed one and a half times as many inhabitants than the original country, and

Stressing that in 1962, The French had fought a hard war to put a stop to the loss of their colonies, this war was vicious and atrocious, more than ever here in Algeria, and

Taking into account in 1971 achieved the economic decolonization of Algeria, Even though the relationship stagnated for the rest of the decade, Algeria, for mainly cultural and strategic reasons, continued to be a central place in France's view of itself and of the world, and

Noting with great concern that in 1959, the United Nations was set to discuss the state of Algeria, and

Mindful Algeria's leaders requested complete respect for the country's sovereignty, they did not lose sight of the benefits of the positive ties with the former colonial power, and

Realizing the fact that Algeria was not a simple place, which was not ready to be reshaped, but a very mature Muslim society, and

Alarmed it was attempted to be reverse the reshaping of Algeria, by the Algerian revolution of 1954-1962 and the abrupt departure of the French in 1962, and

Emphasizing further that in order for this to occur, we must establish a stable government, grant our people their rights, raise money for the cost of maintaining colonial ties, and

1.) Suggests the government continues to, as well as strong base with the United Nations, and
2.) Encourages strongly that rights are given such as religion, independence, and
3.) Promotes that colonial ties should stay at a good understanding to have and to contained resources, including raising money to give the other colonies. Having an equitable relationship with France, but not try to get rid of the past issued between France and Algeria.
MINFUL of the bloody and chaotic past of former decolonization efforts, and

COGNIZANT that millions of people throughout the world are still under control of former colonial powers, and

REALIZING that some colonial powers do not want to give up their colonies, and

STRESSING that it is paramount that colonies become their own countries with their own constitutions, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and

TAKING NOTE that indigenous people that live in colonies do not have all the rights of the people in the colonizing countries, and

NOTING that the number of independent countries more than tripled since 1900;

1) **EXPRESSES THE BELIEF** that colonies and unincorporated territories be granted their independence;

2) **URGES** colonial powers to carry out voluntary decolonization of territories while respecting the rights of indigenous people;

3) **REITERATES** the importance of a peaceful transfer of power from colonial powers to transitional governments;

4) **CALLS UPON** all member nations to cooperate fully in the support and development of transitional government;

5) **ENCOURAGES** the use of temporary peace keeping forces and U.N. monitors to protect civilians from bloodshed;

6) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the need for member nations to consider how they might help future unincorporated areas, territories, and colonies achieve their long term goals of independence.
NOTING WITH CONCERN the fact that nearly 2 million people throughout the world still live in colonies, and

CONCERNED by the fact that colonizing an area can cause irreparable damage to the culture of the indigenous peoples of said area, and

MINDFUL OF THE FACT that indigenous peoples of a colony often have no representation in the colonizing country, political or otherwise, and

EXPRESSING CONCERN about the fact that decolonizing a colony too quickly often causes large amounts of damage to the government and economy of said colony, and

CALLING TO MIND the fact that former colonies often suffer from large amounts of debt left behind by colonizing countries, and

DRAWING ATTENTION to the fact that the decade of 2011 to 2020 has been declared the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

1) APPLAUDS the efforts made toward decolonization throughout the world;

2) BELIEVES that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations should be respected;

3) REMINDS member nations of the fact that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples states the rights of all peoples to self-determination and calls for the end of colonialism;

4) REQUESTS that debt left behind in newly independent countries by colonial powers be cancelled by said colonial powers;

5) CALLS UPON colonizing nations throughout the world, whether or not they are member nations, to halt all colonization efforts and peacefully work toward the end of colonization everywhere.
NOTING that there are many colonies throughout the world who wish to gain their
independence, and

REALIZING that the efforts to gain independence may increase tensions within the region
trying to gain independence, and

STRESSING the right of colonies and unincorporated territories to gain their sovereignty and
territorial integrity, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN by the way that previous decolonization efforts have caused
increased blood shed and civilian losses, and

BELIEVING that Non-Self-Governing Territories have the fundamental right to self-
determination, and

HAVING REVIEWED Resolution 55/146, which called for a quick and unconditional end to
colonialism;

1) IMPLORES member nations to voluntarily allow Non-Self-Governing Territories to
gain their independence;

2) ENCOURAGES member nations to work together to create a safe transference of
power to transitional governments;

3) ANXIOUS to grant colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories the rights given to
sovereign nations;

4) COMMEND member nations and non-governmental organizations for their efforts in
helping colonies gain their independence through their financial assistance.
EXPresses with deep concern the use of colonies by nations without instilling closer ties and integration with the mother country, resulting in the lack of freedom granted to the colonies as well as the colonies feeling of being oppressed, and

APPreciates the countries that have either decolonized out of their own free will or have granted their colonies more rights and representation in the government by incorporation as a territory in an effort to improve the quality of life of the territory’s inhabitants, and

COgnizant of the fact that every country with colonies has its own policy towards them; however, some of these policies are only in the best interest of the mainland country, without regards to the colony residents, and

EMPhasizes the fact that, because all nations have achieved a certain level of sophistication, suppressing colonies by subjugating them to laws passed without their consent and not allowing self-government only hinders that country’s progress and exposes a low sense of morality by showing their inability to allow for equality whenever and wherever necessary and possible;

1) STREsses the condemnation by the United Nations of any and all countries presently seeking further incorporation of colonies or seeks it in the future;

2) URGes the liberation or incorporation of every colony currently under the possession of a country; this independence will be granted either immediately or gradually, with consideration of the nation’s economic and political situation, or any other factor that may prevent them from providing for an immediate emancipation;
   a. In the case of a liberated territory, the government should at first resemble that of the former in order to prevent any drastic changes that might hinder its economic growth;
   b. The mother country should grant aid and support in setting up the government if the newly independent nation needs it;

3) REQUESTs that a subcommittee of the United Nations be created to help settle any territorial disputes concerning the ownership or sovereignty of any colony that claims to be independent but is not acknowledged to be so by the country that claims possession.
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that many of the former colonies have been decolonized and more
than 750 million people throughout the globe have been affected from the results of
decolonization, the world is not done working to accomplish the goal of getting every colony
decolonized, and

EXPECTING the world carries out our mission to continue decolonization, nations who have
gone through the process of decolonization should help to accomplish this goal so that other
nations may gain independence, and

KEEPING IN MIND the steps that have already been taken by some nations to start the
progression of decolonization, such as the 80 former colonies that have gained their
independence since the creating of the United Nations, present-day actions should be taken to
continue the overall goal of getting every country in the world decolonized, and

HAVING CONSIDERED what has been done, people can build off of what was started and
create a more successful plan of action to permanently end colonization, so that every nation is
independent and has the opportunity to do what the people in that one nation chooses to do and
not have to refer to any specific person or country, and

CONSIDERING that the decolonization of all countries could not only improve the lives of
those who live in colonized areas and the well-being of all countries as a whole, it could also be
an extended amount of time before there is no more colonization in the world;

1) SUGGESTS that other external parties, such as Ethiopia and the United States, gave
their support to those trying to gain independence and become decolonized themselves;

2) SUPPORTS non-violent actions between the colonists and their home country, along
with acting non-violently both parties should act in a mature manner to settle their
differences and come up with a solution that pleases everyone;

3) FURTHER REQUESTS the involvement of other countries to resolve the problem of
unwanted colonization and to help get the colonists the independence that everyone
wants and should be able to have;

4) RECOGNIZES that effort from everyone involved can help us end colonization so that
everyone may be a decolonized, independent, and self-governing country;

5) EXPRESS THANKS to anyone who helps colonies so everyone involved knows
how much the colonists appreciate their help, if everyone does this then everyone will
be on good terms and there will be no ill feelings toward one another.
ENCOURAGED that in 2011, the United Nations General Assembly declared that the decade of the 2010’s would be known as the third decade of decolonization, and

RECALLING that from 1990-2000 was the first decade of decolonization, and that from 2000-2010 was second decade of decolonization, and

AWARE that, since the creation of the United Nations, more than eighty colonies with more than 750 million people have been decolonized, and that there are still sixteen colonies in existence with more than 2 million people living within said colonies, and

TAKING NOTE that decolonization is defined as independence being granted to a colony from the controlling power, and

FULLY AWARE that ten of the sixteen colonies currently in existence are controlled by the United Kingdom, that one is controlled by France, that one is controlled by New Zealand, and that three are controlled by the United States, and that the Western Sahara was formerly controlled by Spain, and

RECOGNIZES that approximately 225,000 people are living in the colonies controlled by the United Kingdom;

1) SUGGESTS that the matter of decolonization be taken carefully, and that the political, economic, and cultural status of the colony be brought into consideration when granting the colony independence;

2) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that, in this decade, all colonies currently in existence will be decolonized or have made steps towards decolonization;

3) CONDEMNS any calls for immediate decolonization;

4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that decolonization is a very sensitive topic, and if acted upon without careful consideration to each colony’s individual needs and cultural ties, civil unrest and political turmoil could unfold;

5) URGES patience, as well as caution while decolonizing the current colonies within the next decade.
AWARE that the definition of decolonization is the action of changing from colonial to independent status, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that colonizing a region could potentially destroy the cultural and philosophical ideals of that region's people, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that most colonized nations are being decolonized or granted more political rights, and

RECOGNIZES the fact that when the United Nations was first established in 1945, over 750 million people were under colonial control, while today, there are only 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs), and only two million people still under colonial control, and

MINDFUL of the special committee that is created for decolonization, known as the Committee of 24 or the Special Committee, which was established in 1961 by the General Assembly, and

RECALLING all of the work that the Special Committee has put into restoring statehood to many colonized regions, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the other organizations that assist the Special Committee in the process of decolonization which includes the Decolonization Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, and the Department of Public Information;

1) SUGGESTS that the nations who still have colonized territory under their control let those territories decolonize;

2) RECOMMENDS that nations should grant their colonized areas rights and representation if they wish to keep the colonial area;

3) PROMOTES that the United Nations assist member states willing to grant independence to their colonized areas;

4) ENCOURAGES that nations and colonies work together to establish peace throughout the decolonizing process.
REMINDING that there has been a growing problem of unrest in the North African and eastern countries for a while now, many unruly citizens and protest against the government

EMPHASIZING the fact that Kuwait is one of the major oil exports for the world and has been battling social problems for over 20 years

RECALLING that police barricaded a main square in Kuwait's capital before planned protests for greater political freedoms that could bring another Gulf state into the surge for reforms

NOTING Kuwait has the region's most powerful parliament and opposition lawmakers have waged open battles against the ruling system, including nearly bringing down the prime minister two times with no-confidence votes.

RELIZING The growth of the nation is the main priority for the country, and that technology is constantly changing to make analyzing and solving problems faster

CONVINCED the main goals of Kuwait's science and technology strategy have been the use of modern scientific methods as the base for building an advanced society that selects the best practices from surrounding countries

1) DECLARING the fact that our country has made three associations to further inform the scientists that work in our programs: Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS), The Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research (KISR) and the Scientific Club.

2) ACCEPTS that we should build up the police force to keep the riots to a minimum and try to solve the problems rather than just punish those who start them

3) ENDORSES Strive for a stronger government to please the people of the country so we will not get to the state of our fellow Arab countries.

4) SUPPORTS that we will use better campaigning strategy's to get more information and research for modern technology to better the education of our engineers.
Aware that the stable and democratic tropical country of Panama is facing the possibility of social unrest and labor strikes throughout the country, and

Noting that the steadily rising food and housing costs are taking away any increase in salary that the average citizen gets and the poor are being left behind causing unhappiness throughout the people, and

Knowing that if we do not do something so that citizens can get all their needs that possible destruction could occur because of the not unusual strikes caused by unfairness, starvation, work, and much more in countries, and

Keeping in mind that not just the poor strike but all citizens such as doctors, teachers, and even some government officials, for not having the same expenses as other people of their occupation do, and

Asking that all countries could come together and provide a conclusion so that everything is equal and that no one gets left out so there could be a major decrease in strikes and social arrest and an increase in peace, and

Hoping that by coming together and helping abolish social unrest that nations will become more peaceful and happy with what the citizens get, and

Reviewing that countries with social unrest are facing awful strikes that could be ruining their nation and that if we all work together to make our citizens feel equal with food, money, and other benefits, our people could be able to regain peace with their nation.
Concerned that the rising food prices may be causing social unrest, and

Confident that, without a united effort, developing countries may collapse due to inability to buy food for citizens;

1. Urges that research be done to produce Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) that will become a cheaper food source;

2. Calls upon countries to trade food crops in an effort to make food available to developing nations;

3. Recommends that all countries remove any bans on GMOs and instead promote the growth of them.
Believing that the rising food prices are a cause for social unrest and riots in many poor and developing countries, and

Bearing in mind that high food prices do not necessarily cause social unrest, but they do cause social unrest to flourish, and

Aware that food commodity prices are stabilizing, but still high, and

Recognizing the efforts of groups such as WFP and FAO to help lower the prices and raise the availability of food, and

Confident that the use of food crops for use as AGROfuels as well as the restrictions on food exports placed by some nations are a cause of high food prices;

1. Calls upon nations to cut funding into research for AGROfuels while increasing funding to research into second-generation biofuels;

2. Urges nations to relax export restrictions on foods;

3. Welcomes efforts to reduce prices of foods;

4. Recommends immediate action to reduce the prices and availability of foods in order to relieve conditions which may cause social unrest.
Subject: Social Networking and the Revolution  
Sponsored By: Libya  
Submitted To: Special Political  
Date: November 9, 2011

**Realizing** that Social Networking Technology (or SNT), plays an important role in the political rallies, revolutions, and unrest in Libya and other African and Middle Eastern Countries, and

**Aware** that Social Networks such as Facebook and Blackberry messenger are constantly keeping the world updated on current events in Libya and other parts of northern Africa and

**Taking into Account** that the use of SNT can work both ways, an could end up being unfavorable to the “New Government” of Libya and

**Identifying** the problems of Tunisian hacks on political pages on Facebook and Responding to and fixing the problem and

**Emphasizing** that SNT plays a huge part in the global community and that it can work both ways;

1) **Knowing** that through SNT, political rallies, meetings, or even riots can be put together in days, or even hours or minutes;

2) **Requesting** that the people of Libya and the rest of the world utilize the use of the internet and especially SNT for the greater good of the people;

3) **Demanding** that government and people motivate each other and come together any way one can, even by means of the internet or communication with other global powers.
TAking into account that labor strikes in Kazakhstan have spread to two cities in the country, and

realizing that much bigger problems, such as rioting, could occur, and

taking note of the riots that occurred in London a few months ago, the current Libyan revolution, and the revolution that has already taken place in Cairo, and concerned that violence may be considered by those on strike to be a solution to their situation, and

emphasizing that these strikes have caused been by several different factors which could also result in riots if ignored for too long, and

considering that the revolution in Libya has become a large topic of late because many who are on strike might find a solution to their problem may rest in violence, such as in Libya, the U.K, and Egypt, for the sake of better conditions for their families;

1) expresses the hope that steps will be taken to prevent riots from taking place;

2) recommends that steps will begin with the improvement of life for those that are on strike;

3) urges that nations exercise caution when dealing with this matter;

4) considers this a serious problem and should be dealt with caution;

5) suggests that some moderate censorship of social media and communications technology by national governments should be allowed by the UN.
EMPHASIZING the epidemic of technology being used in rebellion in Egypt, Libya, and an instance in England and

REALIZING that in some instances protection of the people over rides the freedom of speech for the few, and

TAking INTO ACCOUNT in some cases, depending upon the severity of the rebellion or a lack of a threat on human well-being, freedom of speech does hold more importance, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that shutting down the technology of the people gives the government more power when being overthrown;

1) INSTRUCTS that the government should have a right in some instances to shut down the technology or remove the right of freedom of speech from the people when the cruelty of the rebellion and its followers threatens the lives of the everyday person;

2) STRESSES that the shutdown of technology, which should be enforced by the United Nations, should only come when the rebellion is not supported by the majority of the people or its allies;

3) DRAWs ATTENTION TO the idea of monitoring the public relations of the people before the need to remove the technology and social networking sites from the people;

4) ACKNOWLEDGES that with the shutdown of communication between the people gives the government more power in which the country as a whole should have a strong say in whether or not technology is shut down;

5) INSTRUCTS that the United Nations recommend the shutdown of technology when it is needed through the countries and people at risk in which they decide the best act in which the country should follow:

   a) regulated through economic sanctions by resolution supporting countries,

   b) enforced through the treat of a lack of financial aid and all other United Nation supportive organizations.
NOTING that social unrest can be defined as a form of rebellion in which members of the opposition refuse to abide by preset notions or publically demonstrate a strong disapproval of their cause and is typically marked by riots, sit-ins, or other forms of obstruction, and

FURTHER NOTING that throughout these many nations there are currently over a billion social media network users, more than 112 million blogs, and over 360 million people with access to internet news sources, and

RECOGNIZING that as technology spreads and advances, that the aforementioned news and media sources will continue to gain power in communicating, connecting, and informing, and

GRIEVED to state that, while useful in the continuing globalization, social media has recently begun to contribute to widespread acts of violence and rioting through its uses as intelligence hotspots and as a means of publically displaying and discussing details in anticipated violent acts, and

CONCERNED that as numbers increase in social media users that there will be equivalent increase in social media originated hate or slander campaigns that may result in violence, and

MINDFUL that removal of social media sources would be both implausible and ineffective in regards to solving social unrest leaving the most viable option in resolving such conflicts to be removing the cause of the unrest;

1) PROPOSES the creation of a government committee to do the following:
   a) Place into law a bill stating that all peoples using a form of social media to arrange or contribute to a form of civil or social unrest(as defined by the nation) will be held in contempt and are to be tried as an accessory to the crime,

   b) Uphold the abovementioned law and ensure the enactment of the punishment which is to be monetary payments of increasing sums in accordance to the degree of the crime,

   c) Monitor assorted forms of social media for signs of unease or rising slander that could lead to illegal or violent actions,

   d) Work with security forces of said nation to preemptively end potential movements or to survey ongoing public events.
ALARMED by the recent restrictions placed on media during social unrest,

HAVING CONSIDERED the views of both sovereign governments and protestors,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the lack of precedent in this situation,

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the restrictions on personal liberties placed by
governments,

CONCERNED about the growing increase in social media restrictions and;

1. CALLS UPON nations not to restrict the people’s right to communicate,

2. RECOGNIZES the sovereignty of the nations involved,

3. STRESSES THE NEED for free and open social communication across the world,

4. DESIGNATES the 3rd SCH of the General Assembly to investigate ways to provide for
   open communication,

5. DECIDES to remain actively seized on the matter.
Realizing that social unrest in countries around this world are directly and greatly influenced by
technology and social media and that action must be taken to control the growth of these very
serious issues, and

Conscious of the conflict between Google and the Chinese government concerning censorship of
information and the oppression of a strict regime

Alarmed by the incredible growth of events involving flash mobs in countries like Britain and
social media’s influence in these groups ability to organize more efficiently and rapidly and the
effectiveness of the circulation of information in between these people, and

Concerned with the social media’s involvement with social unrest in the Middle East serving as a
source of quick, easy communication that is spurring on the many rebellions all across the
Middle East, and

Mindful that the United Nation has taken action in the past years and passed several resolutions
on the economic and social effects of the social unrest in the Middle East, and

Believing that the United Nations must take a more active role in the social unrest around this
world and that these issues will fade away but not without some guidance to help solve these
problems

1) Urges that a committee be created to define the limits of human privacy and
government censorship;

2) Recommends the development of policies dealing with government censorship based
on definition of limits;

3) Suggests enforcing policies on government censorship and human privacy and
applying these policies to areas of need such as for flash mobs occurring in countries
like Britain and for the social unrest violently appearing all over countries in the
Middle East;
ACKNOWLEDGING the influence social media has upon a nation is seen differently around the world, but can control and affect the people and country as a whole, and

CONSIDERING the views of other Middle Eastern nations such as Syria and Iran, which allow absolutely no news or media access to citizens, the countries are able to function, yet isolate their people shielding them from the outside world, and

RECOGNIZING the view of the Western Democracies today must too be taken into consideration, and

POINTING OUT that many nations offer full access to news, internet, and social media, allowing citizens to be economically aware and opinionated, and

INFORMING that what is being said and done through media is monitored greater in Jordan, who has a Monarchy government and restricts slander and negative opinions when it regards the authorities and the country name, and

BELIEVING that the creation of a balance between complete government media control and complete access is key in creating stability amongst the social unrest involving technology;

1.) SUGGEST that government controls over media lack the extremity of Iran and Syria, but enforce greater control than is allowed by unlimited free access;

2.) ENCOURAGE nations of the world to allow their citizens the basic right of communication while maintaining responsible control over that communication, such as has been done by the Monarchial government of Jordan.

3.) ALLOW citizens to utilize the technological advancements for the purpose of exchanging of ideas and developments.
Taking into account the fact that one of governments main purposes is to protect its citizens, sometimes it is necessary to employ unfavorable tactics in order to prevent destruction or bloodshed, and

Recognizing that many violent gatherings today are organized through social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter, the ability to control access to these sites is a necessary strategy in preventing such riots, and

Bearing in mind that often times these demonstrations harm other people and property, it is necessary for the government of a country to protect its citizens and prevent such destruction, and

Noting with grave concern violent riots are occurring in many countries across the world. The majority of these, such as the riots in Egypt, Libya, Syria, and Britain have all had some organization through social media sites, and

Stresses that the outcome of these gatherings are far worse, than the controlling of access to sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and others, and

1. Expresses the belief that governments across the world have not only the right but the duty to control access to social media sites in order to protect the citizens of that country, and

2. Supports actions like several Middle Eastern countries have taken in order to prevent these riots, by blocking, partially or entirely, access to social media sites, and

3. Calls upon all countries facing similar problems to not hesitate in restricting social media access.
Referring to how technology has become such a huge part of society, it is important to realize what great impacts it has made. It is amazing to see that citizens are able to take advantage of modern social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, in order to communicate with one another. Not only are they able to communicate on a friendly basis, but they have been able to use these social media sites to organize protests, rallies, and other organizations that address concerns regarding violations of human rights, and

Stressing the importance of these organizations, technology is what really made them possible. The revolutions in the Middle Eastern countries such as Libya and Egypt have inspired surrounding countries to do the same, creating a ripple effect. If it weren't for the use of technology and social media, these revolutions would be nearly impossible. Although the new found success in using technology as a weapon against a dictating government causes much social unrest, it is for the better, and

Taking into consideration how strong the rebels have remained despite government intervention, we must recognize what all the governments are trying to do to pull their country back into order. These regimes have enacted laws against the use of social media, and

Recognizing how vital these social media sites are to the success of the rebels, we must do all we can to provide the citizens with their rights to the use of social media, and

Affirming the belief that with the ability to use these technologies, rebels will continue to be successful in their retaliation, efforts must be put in place to further aid the rebels in their regional revolution, and

1) Stressing that the governments of these regimes should not be able enact laws prohibiting use of social media sites for the sole purpose of preventing their citizens to communicate with one another in fear of social unrest;

2) Encourages strongly that society, more specifically, the rebels, continue to use technology for communication purposes, and to take advantage of their rights to technology in order to achieve the long-term goal of political freedom;

3) Suggests that the United Nations step in if necessary and intervene to make sure that the requests of allowing Middle Eastern citizens the right to use technology and it's social media sites remains in action;
EMPHASIZING the fact that there are zero out of the seven continents that are completely one hundred percent up to date on technology, and

STRESSES the fact that nations that are up to date have social networking sites like face book and twitter these sites have been linked to the riots and other problems in some nations this is a problem, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that some nations that have social networking sites a lot of these nations are having riots in their own nations

NOTHING WITH DEEP CONCERN however, there will always be conflicts on certain issues about technology between mostly the over the fact that these nations cannot always control what goes on in these social networking sites

EMPHASIZING that technology will be helpful to those nations who currently do not have the benefit that most other nations do on the issue of technology but those nations will not have as many riots as the nations with technology have more that are related to social networking sites;

1) STRESSES the fact that people can monitor what is said on those sites even though it is hard to do it needs to be done to stop these riots in some nations;

2) PROMOTES the improvement of the monitoring of these sites only to a certain degree so that nations are not knowing everything about their people so that the people feel they can use the social networking sites;

3) IMPLORES the cooperation of most of the other nations in order to help out the nations in need of the hints for how to officially stop the riots and help monitor the sites so these sites will still be there for use of other people in their free time;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the help that the nations need in order to stop the riots in some nations that have lead to death and fatalities, nations have to work together to stop these riots throughout the world this is a major issue that needs time an cooperation to resolve this problem that has only just recently become an issue.
Bearing in mind that Nigeria is Africa’s most populous nation with an estimated population of one hundred and sixty million people, and

Recognizing that almost one third of these citizens have access to the Internet, and

Noting with concern that the Internet and social media such as Facebook and Twitter have a dramatic effect on the results of elections when referring to those with access, and

Stressing that social media on the Internet often distributes false information about candidates in the election process, and

Expressing deep concern over said false information with regards to truly just election processing, and

Conscious that a removal of certain social media from Nigeria may allow for more accurate information to be divulged to the general public;

1) Encourages stricter regulation on what is allowed to be posted on popular social sites so as not to disrupt fair elections;

2) Calls upon social media sites to be regulated more heavily with government moderators determining what the general public may view;

3) Draws attention to personal posts and blogs on all forms of social media;

4) Recognizes that factual information from the Internet may correspond to a well-informed public making better decisions for the benefit of Nigeria’s citizens and government.
CONSIDERING the war in Libya and the large number of refugees which have been displaced as a result of this, and

4 NOTING WITH CONCERN that a large number of these refugees have overloaded boats and subsequently drowned, and

7 RECOGNIZING that many of these refugees have arrived in Greece where we cannot support them, and

10 EMPHASIZING that the Greek economy is already faltering and the arrival of refugees would prove disastrous in the turmoil which already grips Greece, and

13 MINDFUL of the stake which Italy and France have already taken in the war.

1 1) STRESSES THE NEED for Italy, France and other stable countries to take in refugees and to aid their passage to Europe in order to prevent unnecessary deaths;

18 2) EMPHASIZES the need for a quick and peaceful conclusion to the Libyan war;

20 3) REQUESTS help to relocate and aid the numerous refugees arriving in Libya.
AWARE that preventative warfare is defined as the initiation of hostilities on the basis that, while an attack from an opposing force is not imminent, it is however inevitable, and

DETERMINED to withhold the initial ideals of the United Nations (UN), in that war is to be seen as a measure of last resort, not an act to prematurely quell future hostilities, and

NOTING the preamble of the UN charter states “armed forces shall not be used, save in the common interest”, while further noting that Article 51 affirms “nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations”, and

BELIEVING that the United Nations is well equipped to prevent war, for the fact that it offers a place for recognized dialogue between feuding nations, and

ENCOURAGED that treaties are the most effective and essential way to avoid confrontation, as they, in many instances, save lives and allow for the deterrence of aggression, and

RECOGNIZING that proactive harmonic steps should be further investigated before nations intend to deploy troops or cross borders;

1.) APPLAUDS any and all countries who have settled differences via peace agreements in which concessions were made;

2.) WELCOMES other nations to thoroughly consider diplomatic means as the best way to prevent an imminent attack;

3.) SUPPORTS the creation of a United Nations subcommittee that focuses solely on the drafting of truce agreements;

4.) REGRETS any conflict or war that was initiated on the basis of imprudent and unproven claims, as bloodshed there was not only unnecessary but irrational.
1 **Concerned** that Peru and Chile need to cooperate with one another, and

2 **Realizing** that it is wrong to exploit other countries, and

3 **Stressing** confiscation is involved, and

4 **Pointing Out** that Peru didn’t agree with Chile’s problems and wanted out of the situation, and

5 **Confidant**, that if Chile will resolve this battle of provinces with understanding,

6 there won’t be a problem in the future.
Emphasizing the importance of humanitarian and civil rights, the construction of detrimental and lethal weaponry undermines the affectedness of our unified delegation to regulate and confiscate illegal weaponry which perpetuates the constant economical and political struggle in turn.

Exacerbating the civil conflicts perpetrated horrifically within our own borders and the borders of our neighboring countries, including countries which our own international humanitarian organizations have heroically, yet in certain situations ineffectively relieved victims, yet

Acknowledging these efforts of the combined assembly should not be dismissed entirely, and inspire greater actions towards more intricate and successful aid, although in

Constructive Retrospect, the circulation of small arms and illegal weaponry has been perpetuated immensely after the end of the Cold War and Satellite Wars concerning Indo-Asian countries being influenced by an omnipotent influence allowing these conflicts to continue with no understanding of the ramifications of their actions,

Stressing the importance of the horrific genocides and blatant disregard for human life has come to fruition throughout the global community and the circulation of arms should ultimately be decreased immensely for the economic and social benefits of preventive war further

Elaborating into the benefits of economic growth and social reconstruction of using the materials and products produced in mass for warfare and genocide must be prevented in collaboration with the global community in order to relief the strenuous task of regulating illegal arms;

Promoting the sure for decreasing the arms abundance by instituting that manufactured weaponry shall be recycled and the components of each be used for public service and info-structure and the production of humanitarian or technological advances to cleaner energy,

Imploring the community to reevaluate the importance of economical weapon distribution or "arms dealing" as its price is far greater and relevant to the global community and the victims of warfare

Encouraging immensely the collaboration of humanitarian organizations to be in favor for this resolution and the relief that it shall be bring to the communities of several nations and families who have been afflicted severely by war;
Recognizes the many rules that come with beginning a preventative war, and

Conscious of the fact that war should be avoided to prevent unnecessary conflict, and

Feels that the requirements of preventative warfare are very strict, and

Acknowledges the United Nations efforts to accomplish a for more peaceful world by having to have a certain situation to begin war, and

Worries that nations may not be able to sufficiently protect themselves from enemies, and

Suggests that the regulations of preventative warfare be relaxed so as to prevent unpreparedness of countries in need of protection.
KEEPING IN MIND that the definition of preventative warfare refers to any open armed, and
often prolonged conflict involving organized violence between nations, states, or parties for
political motives, and

OBSERVING that causes of warfare have shifted from geo-political expansion, militaristic
nationalism, and ideological concerns, to conflicts over identity and resources, and

NOTING that preventative warfare undertaken without the approval of the United Nations is
illegal, and

REALIZING that the United States is using preventative warfare as a means of attack due to the
September 11th attacks, and

BEARING IN MIND that leaders of world powers came close to endorsing the use of force
against the nation of Iran on the grounds that it would be too dangerous if Iran were to acquire
nuclear weapons’ capability;

1) CONDEMN all world powers that have excluded certain nations from nuclear
summits and meetings;

2) ENDORSES the idea of a committee where all nations can gather to discuss the
causes and or issues creating these wars and how they can be solved in a way to better
all nations involved;

3) RECOGNIZES that some nations may not have the means to help and asks that the
United Nations includes all committees in thoughts of financial means;

4) REQUESTS that attacks against nuclear arms based off conspiracy should be
discontinued.
EMPHASIZING the fact that countries around the world are looking for peace but some are looking to fight a war, and

APPRECIATING that countries want to protect their borders and take action to do so in different manners some in politics and some not, and

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN to those who have been victims to attacks and who retaliated to prevent warfare, and

BEARING IN MIND we were once victims as well and wish to find a solution instead of going to war but will if it seems as diplomacy fails;

1.) SUGGESTS nations to always try to find a diplomatic solution before going to war and trying to retaliate;

2.) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations will agree with us when we say that some nations are beyond diplomacy but if willing could find a solution somehow someway;

3.) IMPLURES countries to understand the utmost reason for their action on preventative warfare;

4.) RECOMMENDS the United Nations to support preventative warfare for countries.
Submitted To: Special Political Committee
Topic: Preventative Warfare
Submitted By: Djibouti

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that preventive warfare undertaken without the approval of
the United Nations is illegal under the modern framework of international law,

STRESSING that under certain circumstances preventative warfare should be justifiable if it is
used as only as a last resort in defense against a believed threat to a country’s citizenry,

EMPHASIZING the fact that the delicate, and very controversial, subject of preventative
warfare is a pressing topic and must be addressed immediately;

1) SUGGESTS that the UN hold a National Security Summit annually to avoid the use
of preventative warfare and to discuss alternatives to preventative warfare;

2) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that the UN work on many laws and regulations on
preventative warfare, while keeping in mind that there are certain circumstances
where it can be justifiable;
FULLY AWARE of the fact that DR Congo experiences conflict with many nations in Africa such as Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda, they also have many allies in Africa such as, Chad, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, and Sudan, but there is still a problem with the amount of illegal immigrants going from nation to nation, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that nations are not pleased with people immigrating illegally, and that something must be done about this situation to prevent the DR Congo and its bordering countries to become agitated with one another, and

STRESSING the fact that there have been other wars in Africa that could turn other countries into thinking war over smuggling, illegal immigration, and the amount of wealth that some countries have and others do not, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that by solving these issues, which may not only prevent a war, but save an even deeper economic plunge for the countries that would be involved, because a war cost large quantities of money, which not all countries that would be dragged in could afford a war;

1) SUGGESTS that tighter borders are necessary, requiring more guards, checking people more thoroughly, and better fences, preventing agitation between countries about illegal immigration;

2) INSTRUCTS that nations in central Africa should become a common market so that workers do not have to come into another country illegally for work and to allow people to invest in each other’s economies;

3) URGES positive communication between the nations to keep a friendly attitude towards one another, perhaps considering to remove an embargo, quota, or tariff;

4) STRONGLY ENGOURAGES that nations remain willing to cooperate and communicate in order for each country to get a solution to their problem and to keep the terrible ways of war out of the picture;

5) ENGOURAGES the UN to hold a conference with the leaders of the nations involved about all of the problems that are going on with each nation and figuring out effective ways to solve each nation’s dilemma.
AWARE that the history of rich archaeological record military history in Iraq is one of the longest in written human history, giving immense cultural value that must be preserved, and

TAking note that Al-Qai’da-targeted Coalition forces, pressured countries and foreign companies that are present in Iraq, push Iraqis to stop supporting the United States and the Iraqi Government, and

Emphasizing Al Qaeda proves that small independent groups can trigger a massive reaction from the bigger nations and that those reactions on the larger countries can greatly affect a mass of people, causing a diverse amount of opinion concerning Iraq’s laws, and

Realizing that there are many opinions concerning war policies in not only Iraq but also in U.S, including groups such as Muslims, Christians, ordinary citizens, and US citizens;

1) Approves U.S’s withdrawal with a timetable that will be a joint decision of the Iraqi government and the U.S. military based on how best to stabilize the country;

2) Draws attention to the need for a set of laws and constitution in Iraq established by the United Nations or the United satisfying the needs of not just the country and its leader but also preserving the cultural monuments of the nation;

3) Ensures that any decisions made are agreeable to the international community.
Submitted To: Special Political
Subject: Preventative Warfare
Submitted By: Syria

AT UNEASE by the current civil war that is ongoing within our North African unions,
such as Qaddafi’s overthrowing in Libya, Mubarak’s ousting in Egypt, and numerous
other upsets of power in the African Middle East, and

REAFFIRMING our sovereignty is not questionable, and that our religious stance
demands peace and equality, as do our allies and fellow Muslims, and

RECOGNIZING that through a recent review of North African defense protocol, that
current weapons and methodology has become relatively defunct in handling hostage
situations, counter-terrorism assaults, and disabling manoeuvres, and

REALIZING that through the use of such techniques that preemptive strikes and police
actions will be rendered as “less-effective”, potentially resulting in a breach of security;

1. REQUESTS that the UN Security Council provide NATO-standard shipments
when weapons are needed;

2. SUGGESTS any obsolete defense mechanisms and counter-systematics be
updated and/or replaced for good measure;

3. URGES all trade with third-party weapon dealers be relinquished in exchange
for this deal to be completed.
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 many recent preventative attacks lead to conflicts extending many years into the future such as the 2003 United States attack on the nation of Iraq, and

STRESSING the fact that any assault on a foreign nation is to be taken very seriously and used only when absolutely necessary and be used with a great deal of caution to help prevent later conflict, and

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

1) REQUESTS that a charter be set up restricting the use of any preventative warfare without definite approval from the United Nations Security Council;

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

ENCOURAGES all nations to bring any plans of preventative attack forward to the United Nations for definite approval, and to use these attacks only as a last resort when a nation is in a truly threatening situation.
Acknowledging Poland’s relations with both its bilateral and worldly neighbors ever since its new government established in 1990, and

Stressing the fact that Poland has been extremely accommodating to countries across the entire world, even going so far as to joining the European Union (EU) and being integrated into western economics and adopt the EU’s policy on war, and

Suggests that the United Nations encourage Poland to continue its current course of action and help Poland with any issues it might be having with other countries, considering Poland’s aforementioned actions.
Subject: Preventative Warfare
Sponsored By: Austria
Submitted To: Special Political

Acknowledging previous efforts made by many countries around the world to stop threats of war throughout the world and,

Understanding other stand points on the issues,

Commending peaceful movements taking place throughout the world,

Requesting a subcommittee be formed to make a more united front on policies regarding times of war and war prevention on an international scale and,

Suggesting stricter policies be put in place and enforced by countries governments on means of preventing wars.
ENDORSing the removal of all Americans from North Korea as being beneficial to preventing more warfare in the Korean peninsula and furthermore enabling unification of North Korea and South Korea, and

STRESSING their immediate removal would be beneficial to all of East Asia and its accompanying lands and territories, and

REITERATING that the tensions between the United States and North Korea won’t end until some form of an equal compromise can be resolved, and

REMINING the world of the unjust war the USA waged on North Korea in the 1950’s, and

URGING other nations not to let the USA continue on as a global police force without just cause;

1.) AUTHORIZES that American personnel stationed in the Far East immediately evacuate or be detained by North Korean officials;

2.) REQUESTS that the United Nations serve as an arbiter to negotiate some form of compromise between our countries in this time of distrust.
Subject: Preventive Warfare
Sponsored By: Cote d'Ivorie (Ivory Coast)
Submitted To: Special Political

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Cote d'Ivorie has suffered great loss of life and a rise in social unrest over the past 9 years of war and corruption, and

EMPHASIZING the need for political stability after the 2010 election fiasco as well as other issues with our current political system, and

REALIZING the need for immediate and social stability is becoming more necessary every day as tensions rise between various groups and regions in our country, and

APPRECIATING all the aid the French military and current UN peace keepers have given in managing the cease fire between the government an the rebels, and

AWARE of rising social unrest in the Middle East due to corrupt and immoral government and taking actions such as creating a stable safe environment for our citizens to live and thrive in;

1) DEMANDING peace keeping forces are to continue patrolling the presidential palace, and the cease fire operation;

2) REQUESTS strict regulation of the election committee and the reform of the way leaders are elected as a whole;

3) SUGGESTS monitoring social networking websites such as facebook, twitter, youtube, and myspace in order to insure an “arab spring” type of rebellion does not occur in our country’s time of weakness;

4) WELCOMES Aid or input from any of our allies on regulating our fragile political system, stopping future riots, and calming tensions between different regions of our country.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need for political stability in the various African nations, and

RECOGNIZING the need for a smooth transition from decolonized African nations into working democratic governments, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN in reference to the destabilized African nations currently gripped in civil war, and

HAVING CONSIDERED the situation of countries such as the Cote D' Ivoire which is currently gripped in civil war, and

HAVING REVIEWED the U.N's current methods of preventing conflict in Africa, suggests the following:

1) **URGES** the deployment of U.N peacekeeper forces to areas of conflict to cease fighting until a peaceful solution can be found and agreed upon;

2) **REQUESTS** the use of U.N recourses to ensure safe, fair, and democratic elections in countries of political unrest, and to secure the human rights of individuals in countries with oppressive governments.

3) **RECOMMENDS** the smooth and swift creation of a political system in areas without government;

4) **CALLS UPON** nations to exclude any African nations currently in the midst of civil war from trading weapons of any kind such as firearms and explosives;

5) **RECOMMENDS** nations to use whatever influence they have to bring upon a cease in hostilities in the African nations.
Taking Note that the definition of preventative warfare is a preemptive strike to prevent a change of the balance of power, and

Fully Aware that preventative warfare is illegal under the United Nation charter, and

Stressing that war is intended to be a last resort not an action that is used to sway the balance of power, and

Noting that a country’s only chance of survival might be a preemptive strike due to the weapons of mass destruction that are used in modern warfare, and

Fully Realizing that war is not a viable solution for disagreements between countries by any means;

1) **PROMOTES** the clarification of the term preventative warfare so we can better educate countries in the United Nations;

2) **SUGGESTS** that the United Nations better enforce this charter in the future;

3) **PROMOTES** that countries try to resolve their issues through peace agreements instead of turning towards war and destruction;

4) **STRONGLY ENCOURAGES** the cooperation between countries and leaders within the United Nations.
Subject: Preventative Warfare  
Sponsored By: Cuba  
Submitted To: SPECPOL (Special Political)  
Date: November 9, 2011

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 with 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  
Encouraged by the words of Dwight Eisenhower, “that war-at-will creates a society where war is easily justifiable”, 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;