

# **DIMUN**

Davidson's Invitational Model  
United Nations



**POLITICAL AND SECURITY  
RESOLUTION BOOK**

**2024**

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Political and Security

Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament

Proposed by:

Russian Federation

*Keeping in mind* the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty), which is an international treaty aiming towards the disarmament and reduction of stockpiled nuclear weapons;

*Recalling* the cries by the United States of America for the Russian Federation to increase transparency regarding its nuclear stockpile;

*Observing* the lack of efforts from the United States of America to significantly reduce their stockpile, including a decrease in only 8% in the past 12 years;

*Noting* the United States of America's recent refusal to disclose information about their nuclear stockpile;

*Further Noting* the inconsistent standards of transparency set by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) upon each committed member of the NPT;

**The Russian Federation hereby:**

1. **Condemns** the United States of America's refusal to share information on their nuclear stockpiles due to the detriments such policies have on the global, unified effort to reduce said stockpiles,
2. **Emphasizes** the effect that the United States of America's lack of cooperation in an international effort has on other participating members of the NPT,
3. **Calls Upon** the IAEA to set a constant standard for transparency of nuclear stockpiles for each nuclear-armed state to abide by,
4. **Trusts** that the necessary measures will be taken by the IAEA to ensure no countries can be exempted from such standards

Proposed by:

France

*Reaffirming* the paramount importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as the cornerstones of the global non-proliferation regime,

*Recognizing* the devastating consequences of nuclear weapons use for humanity and the environment,

*Reiterating* the commitment to the universal and verifiable nuclear non-proliferation and complete nuclear disarmament,

*Alarmed by* the ongoing proliferation challenges posed by non-state actors and rogue states,

**France hereby:**

1. **Calls upon** all States parties to the NPT to fulfill their obligations in good faith and to strengthen the Treaty's effectiveness,
2. **Urges** non-state parties to the NPT to accede to the Treaty without pre-conditions and to implement its safeguards provisions in full transparency
3. **Strongly condemns** any attempts by non-state actors or rogue States to acquire nuclear weapons or related materials,
4. **Demands** that all States, particularly those with advanced nuclear capabilities, exercise utmost restraint in their nuclear activities and refrain from actions that could undermine the NPT or CWC or contribute to a nuclear arms race,
5. **Calls for** the full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions on non-proliferation and nuclear terrorism.

Political and Security

Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament

Proposed by:

Republic of Korea

*Fully aware* of Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) export and Russia's obtaining of DPRK ballistic missiles as well as Russia's use of these missiles against Ukraine on December 30, 2023, and January 2, 2024,

*Emphasizing* the transfer of these weapons heavily increases the suffering of Ukrainian people, supports Russia's war of aggression, and undermines the global non-proliferation regime,

*Bearing in mind* Russia is violating multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions, highlighting resolutions 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), and resolution 2270 (2016)- that Russia itself backed,

**The Republic of Korea hereby:**

1. **Strongly condemns** DPRK for the export of missiles as well as Russia for using these ballistic missiles against the people of Ukraine;
2. **Calls upon** DPRK and Russia to abide by the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and immediately cease acts that violate them;
3. **Urges** all UN member States to join in condemning Russia's and DPRK's flagrant violations;
4. **Encourages** the DPRK to respond to genuine offers to return to diplomacy as it is the only path to enduring peace on the Korean Peninsula.

*Deeply disturbed* that as of June 2023, 11,113 nuclear warheads are in the possession of Russia and the United States, which accumulate to 90% of the world's nuclear warhead inventory;

*Fully Alarmed* that Iran rejected experienced officials, specializing in uranium enrichment, from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect their nuclear technologies, which is a step backwards in global safeguard obligations and the IAEA's safeguard requirements;

*Alarmed by* North Korea's largest uranium mine in Pyongsan, routinely dumping tailings into an unlined pond, contaminating underground water;

*Deeply concerned* that the United States violated Article 1 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by transferring and stockpiling enhanced B61-12 nuclear weapons in Italy, Belgium, Turkey, the Netherlands, and Germany;

**The Country of Japan hereby:**

1. **Calls upon** countries to implement a lengthier and safer process for the dumping of nuclear waste, responsibly so the environment is not hurt, and for it to be overseen and monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
2. **Urges** the United Nations to impose sanctions on countries who are in violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), as it is a concern for global security;
3. **Encourages** the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) to remove the policy allowing countries to decline officials from inspections, therefore nuclear facilities can be thoroughly searched for and made sure are following proper regulations;
4. **Designates** Japan as the organizing body of a committee comprised of nations who want active reform for nuclear disarmament and Japan will annually host a conference discussing ideas brought upon by these nations.

Political and Security

Nuclear Nonproliferation

Proposed by:

Ukraine

*Noting that* the People's Republic of China has more than 500 nuclear warheads as of November 2023 and is expected to have 1,000 or more by 2030 according to the Defense Department,

*Also noting* that this would increase the global nuclear weapon rate by almost 10%,

*Aware* that nuclear stockpiling leads to increased danger of nuclear war and threatens non-nuclear countries,

*Conscious* of the developing tensions in the Indo-Pacific region over control of the area due to increased Chinese military presence,

**Ukraine hereby:**

1. **Condemns** the nuclear stockpiling of the People's Republic of China that threatens world order;
2. **Urges** the People's Republic of China to decrease their nuclear arsenal by at least half by 2030;
3. **Proposes** the People's Republic of China give the half of their nuclear weapons to the UN;
4. **Suggests** the use of economic sanctions if the People's Republic of China fails to sufficiently denuclearize as used in The Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (INSKA);
5. **Hopes** that the limiting of the People's Republic of China's nuclear weapons will decrease tensions in the Indo-Pacific region as well as decrease the likelihood of a nuclear war.

Political and Security

Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament

Proposed by

United States of America

*Recognizing* the inherent risks and catastrophic consequences associated with the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

*Acknowledging* the pressing need for concerted efforts to reduce the global nuclear threat and promote international peace and security,

*Mindful of* the significant role that nuclear disarmament plays in advancing the objectives of non-proliferation and disarmament,

*Emphasizing* the commitment of the United States of America to the principles of nuclear disarmament, as outlined in various international treaties and agreements,

**The United States of America Hereby:**

1. **Affirms** its dedication to the ultimate goal of complete and irreversible nuclear disarmament in a transparent, verifiable, and internationally agreed manner.
2. **Calls upon** all member states of the United Nations to reaffirm their commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and undertake concrete steps towards nuclear disarmament.
3. **Encourages** the convening of multilateral negotiations and dialogue among nuclear-armed states and other relevant stakeholders to discuss measures for nuclear disarmament, confidence-building, and regional stability.
4. **Proposes** the establishment of a comprehensive verification mechanism, under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or a similar international body, to monitor and ensure compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements.
5. **Supports** efforts to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security doctrines and promote alternative security strategies based on diplomacy, conflict resolution, and international cooperation.
6. **Calls for** increased transparency and confidence-building measures, including the exchange of information on nuclear arsenals, capabilities, and disarmament initiatives among nuclear-armed states and relevant international organizations.



Political and Security

Nuclear Proliferation/ Disarmament

Proposed By:

The People's Republic of China

*Keeping in mind* the fragile relationship between India and Pakistan that could potentially deteriorate in the future due to the ongoing border dispute regarding the Kashmir region as well as an abundance of ethnic tension between the two nations,

*Deeply disturbed* by the large abundance of nuclear weapons possessed by both India and Pakistan that, if utilized, would result in the deaths of millions of people,

*Fully alarmed* by the continued testing of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan despite criticism from the international community and the counter-intuitiveness of possessing nuclear weapons,

*Alarmed* by the United States of America withdrawing from the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty which goes against the stated values of the United Nations,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the INF Treaty and the necessity of the United States of America's participation in it,

*Recalling* the New START treaty between the United States of America and The Russian Federation that seeks to limit the amount of nuclear weapons possessed at any one time by either nation,

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. **Reaffirms** The People's Republic of China's support behind the goal of eventual total nuclear disarmament,
2. **Calls upon** India and Pakistan to come to an agreement and sign a treaty with oversight from the United Nations that would reduce their nuclear armament by half by 2040 and then fully eliminate it by 2055,
3. **Condemns** the United States of America for abandoning its obligations to the international community and damaging the movement of nuclear disarmament by withdrawing from the INF Treaty in 2019,
4. **Urges** the United States of America to rejoin the INF Treaty in order to regain momentum for nuclear disarmament and better safeguard the world from the threat of nuclear weapons,
5. **Expresses its hope** that the United States of America and The Russian Federation extend the New START Treaty when it expires for at least another 5 years.

*Noting* the extensive list of negative effects of colonization upon the victims, including environmental degradation, economic instability, and human rights violations;

*Recalling* the 1960 DGICCP: (Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) a United Nations collaborative declaration which affirms the right of all people to self-determination and encourages a rapid end to all colonization efforts;

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of decolonization efforts from the United Kingdom since the declaration was made, and how none of their dependencies have been released in the past 40 years;

*Observing* that the United Kingdom possesses 14 of the 17 remaining dependencies in the world;

*Alarmed by* the economic instability due to a tourist-based economy and cultural issues related to forced cultural assimilations;

**The Russian Federation hereby:**

1. **Requests** the creation of the International Committee on the Disbanding of Dependencies (ICDD), which will oversee the final steps to end colonialism in the remaining 17 territories,
2. **Condemns** the United Kingdom for its reluctance to grant independence to its remaining dependencies,
3. **Urges** the United Nations to update the DGICCP to call for the immediate and unconditional separation of all dependencies or territories from those possessing them, namely the United Kingdom and the United States of America,
4. **Encourages** the UK to support its former colonies after separation via economic reparations as seen by the ICDD.

*Particularly alarmed by* the growing tensions between the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China,

*Emphasizing* the importance of maintaining regional peace in East Asia, suspicious of the potential decolonization efforts involving by the United States of America, who is concerned that the People's Republic of China's efforts to colonize the Republic of China will lead to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea colonizing the Republic of Korea,

*Deeply concerned by* the United States' implicit attempts to decolonize the region as it would further consolidate Western influence, which is threatening the sovereignty and stability of the region and possibly leading to war;

**The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby:**

1. **Urges** the importance of direct multilateral engagement and dialogue among nations to address regional tensions and conflicts, including the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, by participating in the Six-Party Talks;
2. **Reminds** member states that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is putting efforts into denuclearization, as it is a vital step towards regional peace and the decolonization of the Republic of Korea, by:
  - a. Ensuring the multilateral engagements discussed in clause 1,
  - b. Adhering to and participating in the International Atomic Energy Agency Inspections,
  - c. Following the UN Security Council's resolutions regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
3. **Emphasizes** its willingness to supply countries in need with humanitarian assistance to promote peace, stability, and the reconciliation of the Korean Peninsula, which are essential prerequisites for achieving genuine decolonization and sovereignty for all Koreans.

*Noting* the widespread existence of colonies, mainly possessed by the western powers of The United States of America and The United Kingdom, for the sole purpose of exerting their control and influence over the rest of the world,

*Deeply* concerned by the lack of plan on the part of the United States of America to grant Costa Rica its independence despite not affording it statehood,

*Aware* of the 14 dependencies still under the control of The United Kingdom with no plan to grant them their independence,

*Further recalling* that France is in possession of major territories, such as French Guiana, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, with no plan in place to grant these territories independence,

*Deeply conscious* of Israel's systematic colonization of the area given to Palestine through violence, manipulation, and wielding of superior technology to push Palestinians out of their homeland,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the fairness of the methods used in which the independence referendums of the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic were conducted,

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. **Calls upon** all nations with overseas territories to hold referendums within each territory on whether or not each territory wants to be independent,
2. **Affirms** The People's Republic of China's firm stance on preventing the future colonization of places and decolonizing currently colonized territories,
3. **Urges** countries currently in the possession of overseas territories to make plans to properly facilitate the peaceful transition of power from the oppressive colonizer – especially The United States of America, The United Kingdom, and France– to the territory,
4. **Condemns** the unjust oppression and colonization of Palestine by Israel which is based on nothing other than paranoia and racism that continues to pollute Israel's relations with other Middle Eastern countries,
5. **Supports** the efforts of The Russian Federation towards the proper methods of decolonization.

*Recognizing* the profound and complex legacy of French colonialism in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean;

*Reaffirming* the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination and independence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

*Acknowledging* the diverse experiences and challenges faced by former French colonies in their post-colonial development;

*Appreciating* the efforts of France to engage with its former colonies through multilateral platforms and bilateral relations;

*Recognizing* the need for sustained dialogue and cooperation to address the historical, political, economic, and social legacies of colonialism;

**The Country of France hereby:**

1. **Affirms** the historical responsibility of France for the administration of its former colonies and recognizes the impact of colonialism on their political, economic, and social development,
2. **Acknowledges** the diverse voices within France regarding the process and consequences of decolonization, ranging from acceptance and remorse to nostalgia and denial,
3. **Underscores the importance of** respecting the right of self-determination for all peoples, including the right to freely choose their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development without external interference,
4. **Commends** the efforts of France in granting independence to its former colonies and establishing post-colonial relationships, while highlighting the ongoing challenges and complexities associated with this process,
5. **Urges** the Government of France to:
  - a. Promote comprehensive historical reconciliation with its former colonies by acknowledging the injustices and brutalities of the colonial era.
  - b. Strengthen support for sustainable development initiatives in former colonies, addressing issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation.
  - c. Facilitate open and transparent dialogue with former colonies to address lingering historical grievances and explore avenues for collaborative partnerships.

*Recalling* the devastating human cost of armed conflict and violence fueled by the illicit arms trade,

*Reaffirming* the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the commitment to maintain international peace and security,

*Underlining* the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) as the foremost global instrument regulating international arms transfers,

*Recognizing* the significant contributions of other relevant instruments such as the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, its Supplement, and the Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and its International Tracing Instrument,

*Acknowledging* the challenges posed by the complexity and evolving nature of the illicit arms trade,

**The country of France hereby:**

1. **Expresses** grave concern about the devastating human cost and destabilizing effect of the illicit arms trade on international peace and security, human rights, sustainable development, and humanitarian action,
2. **Reaffirms** its commitment to combating the illicit arms trade in all its forms and manifestations,
3. **Calls upon** all States to:
  - a. Become parties to and faithfully implement the Arms Trade Treaty and other relevant international instruments,
  - b. Strengthen national legal frameworks to effectively prevent, combat, and criminalize the illicit arms trade,
  - c. Enhance international cooperation through information sharing, capacity-building, and joint operational mechanisms,
  - d. Support and actively participate in the work of the ATT Conference of States Parties and other relevant international bodies,
4. **Emphasizes** the importance of:
  - a. Rigorous export controls based on the ATT's criteria, with particular attention to preventing transfers that might contribute to human rights violations or exacerbate armed conflict,

- b. Effective marking and tracing of firearms and ammunition to facilitate investigations and track the flow of illicit weapons,
  - c. Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition to reduce risks of diversion and ensure responsible stockpile management,
- 5. **Urges** States to allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of national and international measures to combat the illicit arms trade,
- 6. **Encourages** civil society organizations, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to raising awareness, promoting responsible practices, and supporting initiatives against the illicit arms trade,
- 7. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter and convene a thematic debate within one year to review progress and identify further actions to strengthen the global response to the illicit arms trade

Political and Security

Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by:

Egypt

*Recognizing* that the misuse of small firearms and the illicit transfer of them has caused more than 9,300 people's lives a year in Africa,

*Noting* that international and bilateral assistance from African countries has been provided to combat the illicit trade in Egypt,

*Realizing* it is not enough to slow the illicit arms trade enough in Egypt to protect and prevent the endangerment of civilians;

**The country of Egypt hereby:**

1. **Draws the attention** to the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (POA) which was required by all African countries;
2. **Recommends** Egypt to accede to the Global Arms Trade Treaty from 2013, which are common rules and standards to regulate the international flow of arms;
3. **Encourages** Egypt and the UN to enforce the Articles of the Illicit Trade Treaty, and the Small Arms and Light Weapons more thoroughly.



*Deeply concerned* that from 2010–2015 about half of all violent deaths were caused by or involved small arms and light weapons,

*Fully aware* of the possibility of illegal arms trading in countries who may choose to tighten regulations on small arms and light weapons,

*Taking into consideration* the terms of the Arms Trade Treaty of 2013,  
Seeking to prevent further human distress, casualties, and injuries across all nations,

**Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby:**

1. **Strongly condemns** countries with loosely regulated gun control laws;
2. **Encourages** states who are capable to employ stricter rules and regulations over small arms and light weapons, including strategies such as:
  - a. Requiring those who wish to purchase or handle small arms and light weapons to apply for and carry a permit to own and operate such a device;
  - b. Denying permits and refusing to sell guns and ammunition to those who have a history of severe mental illness or criminal activity;
  - c. Conducting thorough interviews of neighbors and family members in order to discern if the applicant is eligible for a permit;
3. **Notes** that nations must also consider securing borders to prevent cross-border arms trafficking.

Political and Security

Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by:

People's Republic of China

*Emphasizing* the importance of addressing the increase in the trade of illicit arms as a direct result of abandoning weapons in war zones,

*Taking note* of the \$7.1 billion in military grade equipment, \$512 million being small arms, left in Afghanistan by the US Military upon their withdrawal in 2021,

*Further Recalling* that \$715 million of military equipment was misplaced in Syria in 2017-2018 by US backed forces,

*Believing* that the majority of these weapons fall into the hands of al-Qaeda, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), and other terror organizations which destabilize the Middle East and spread these weapons across the globe,

*Taking into account* the availability of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and its effectiveness at preventing the trade of illicit arms,

*Noting further* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) and its commitment to limiting eradicating the illicit arms trade through improvement of small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management,

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. **Calls upon** nations, especially the United States, involved in either supplying foreign conflicts to better account for and secure shipments of military hardware to ensure the equipment's safe arrival, and all countries continues commitment to the principles of the PoA,
2. **Reaffirms** The People's Republic of China's commitment to fully utilizing the International Tracing Instrument and recommends all countries to take part in its use and eliminate factors impeding its mission,
3. **Further invites** the remaining 54 UN Member States, including the Russian Federation, to join the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),
4. **Condemns** the indirect supply of weapons to the ETIM through the extremist group's branch present in the Syrian Civil War,
5. **Strongly condemns** The Russian Federation for the role it plays in facilitating the trade of illicit arms throughout the Middle East and in Africa.

*Recalling* the devastating impact of international terrorism on innocent lives, societies, and economies,

*Reaffirming* the obligation of all Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security,

*Recognizing* the complex and evolving nature of the threat posed by terrorist organizations and ideologies,

*Emphasizing* the fundamental importance of upholding human rights, rule of law, and democratic values in countering terrorism,

*Welcoming* the progress made by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, while acknowledging the need for further implementation and adaptation,

**The Country of France hereby:**

1. **Condemns** in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism, irrespective of their motivation, including those perpetrated by individuals, groups, or states, and reaffirms the need to bring perpetrators to justice;
2. **Reaffirms** the primary responsibility of Member States to prevent and suppress terrorist acts within their territories, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;
3. **Underlines** the importance of a comprehensive and human-rights based approach to combatting terrorism, addressing the root causes of radicalization and violent extremism, while protecting fundamental rights and freedoms;
4. **Emphasizes** the need for strengthened international cooperation in countering terrorism, through intelligence sharing, capacity building, and joint operations, while respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States.

Political and Security

International Terrorism

Proposed by:

Russian Federation

*Noting* that the definition of terrorism is, “the unlawful use of violence, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims;”

*Observing* recent attacks on civilians by both Israel in Gaza against Palestinians and Ukraine in Belgorod, Russia against Russian civilians;

*Deeply concerned* by the number of casualties inflicted, including over 124 dead or injured in Belgorod and a stunning 86,220 dead, missing, or injured in Gaza;

*Further noting* the unlawful deaths and their lack of military value as a political machination of demoralization and fearmongering by the aforementioned nations;

*Alarmed* by the United States of America’s continual financial, political, and military support of both Israel and Ukraine;

**The Russian Federation hereby:**

1. **Condemns** the actions of both Ukraine and Israel as terrorist attacks on innocent people with no military significance, along with the United States of America’s support for both states,
2. **Calls Upon** the United States to completely withdraw support for the military operations of both countries,
3. **Urges** the Political and Security Committee to declare the events in Israel and Ukraine as acts of international terrorism and, thereafter, encourages the same declaration from the United Nations General Assembly,
4. **Recommends** the United Nations to temporarily suspend the membership of both nations until proper action has been taken to significantly reduce terrorist activity.

*Fully aware* of the Taliban's three-year control over Afghanistan,  
*Deeply concerned* with half of all Afghan people living in poverty,  
*Alarmed by* the GDP of Afghanistan decreasing by over 30% in the last three years,  
*Disturbed by* 90% of Afghans living with some form of food insecurity,  
*Noting with regret* that multiple countries in the Middle East harbor terrorist groups

**The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan hereby:**

1. **Reminds** wealthier states in the UN not all nations are economically equipped to instill measures against terrorism the way they can;
2. **Urges** the UN to mainly focus on nations such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria that are home to terrorist groups to address the issue at its source;
3. **Calls for** an alteration to The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy A/RES/60/288 so that countries that cannot afford anti-terrorism security may receive aid from those that can.

Proposed by:

Saudi Arabia

*Deeply concerned* about the leading terrorist attacks by Houthni's cross-border attacks on Saudi Arabia,

*Further developing* the usage of certain language in mosques within Mecca and Medina,

*Noting with deep concern* the Houthi militants within Yemen posing as the greatest security threat to Saudi Arabia such as:

- a. Attacks of ballistic and cruise missiles
- b. Unmanned aerial systems
- c. Unmanned surface vessels

**The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hereby:**

1. **Calls upon** the United States to exhibit control in their response to the attacks launched by Yemen's Houthis' ships in the Red Sea;
2. **Confirms** deploying a comprehensive and well-resourced counterterrorism strategy that includes security measures, threat detection and deterrence, measures to counter terrorist financing, and counter-radicalization efforts;
3. **Emphasizes** issuing circulars to every Saudi mosque that included a directive to remove extremist literature and prohibition on proselytizing.

*Fully believing* the major tenets of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy described as emphasizing:

- a. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.
- b. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
- c. Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard
- d. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism,

*Noting* that the Coalition forces present within Syria have failed at destroying ISIS and have abandoned their mission of combating terrorism in favor of engaging in the Syrian Civil War,

*Observing* the likelihood, should the threat of ISIS not be eliminated within Syria, of the rapid destabilization of the Middle East leading to not only the further spread of radical Islamist terrorism but also the rapid destabilization of the world energy market,

*Reaffirming* The People's Republic of China's commitment to the principles of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the protection of China's allies from the dangers posed by Foreign Terror Organizations (FTOs),

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. Declares accordingly the following steps The People's Republic of China will take to aid Syria in combating ISIS:
  - a. The establishment of a military training instillation with the purpose of training Syrian Soldiers and Militia in their fight against ISIS,
  - b. An initial \$100 million in military aid to properly equip new fighters followed by a \$50 million dollar yearly military aid package,
  - c. To combat the conditions that give rise to terrorists, \$25 million in aid will be given to construct cultural centers, a \$10 million grant for the facilitation of the creation of Syrian art, and \$10 billion in infrastructure grants,
2. Calls upon all countries to secure their borders against terrorist threats, where present, in order to stem the growth of terrorism across the globe,
3. Encourages all nations, if capable, to help other countries –financially or militarily– slow the spread of international terrorism.

Political and Security

International Terrorism

Proposed by:

United States of America

*Alarmed by* bombings organized by the Hamas terrorist group on innocent civilians in Gaza City causing over 10,000 casualties and displacing 80% of Gaza citizens,

*Bearing in mind* Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey are all members of the UN but have not taken appropriate action against the Hamas terrorist group,

*Seeking* a peaceful cease to bombings and attacks, by Hamas terrorist group, against Israeli and American people and American owned business,

*Guided by* framework set in place by UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact,

**The United States of America hereby:**

1. **Urges** all members of the United Nations to support all efforts in stopping the Hamas terrorist group by:
  - a. Providing first aid supplies to cities that have been directly affected by bombings to support,
  - b. Ending all trade with the Country of Palestine to stop directly supplying the Hamas terrorist group,
2. **Proclaims** that if the Hamas terrorist group does not immediately stop all terrorist actions the United States will take appropriate means necessary to end all terrorist actions,
3. **Reminds** all members of the United Nations the purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace and security,
4. **Expresses** its hope that all members of the UN will take action to end all terrorist actions and further support efforts in strengthening the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.



Political and Security  
Proposed by:

Drug Trafficking  
France

*Recognizing* the devastating impact of drug trafficking on individuals, communities, and nations, including its contribution to violence, organized crime, and public health crises;

*Emphasizing* France's commitment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

*Acknowledging* the complexities of drug trafficking, including diverse routes, evolving production methods, and the interplay between supply and demand;

*Underscoring* the need for a comprehensive and evidence-based approach that addresses both short-term enforcement and long-term prevention and harm reduction,

**France hereby:**

**1. Calls upon** all Member States to:

- a. **Strengthen** international cooperation by enhancing information sharing and intelligence exchange on drug trafficking networks and trafficking methods.
- b. **Promote** evidence-based drug policy by conducting and supporting research on the effectiveness of different drug control interventions, including harm reduction strategies.
- c. **Address** the root causes of drug trafficking by promoting socio-economic opportunities and tackling inequalities that contribute to drug use and crime.

**2. Encourages** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to:

- a. **Provide** technical assistance and resources to Member States in implementing the recommendations of this resolution.
- b. **Facilitate** international cooperation and data exchange on drug trafficking.
- c. **Promote** research and knowledge sharing on effective drug control strategies.

*Recognizing* that Cambodia works with its civil society to address issues dealing with the illicit drug trade with global programs that assist Southeast-Asian countries in narcotics-based violence and issues;

*Emphasizing* that Cambodia is a major transit country for drug trafficking, especially with amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), with Cambodian traffickers conspiring with couriers in Vietnam, Peru, Nigeria, Romania, and Thailand;

*Bearing in mind* that drug treatment centers for the homeless, who are one of the primary drug users, lack the number of trained professionals and resources to help supply said treatment centers;

*Taking into consideration* the 100% increase in ATS-type drugs seized by Cambodia of substances such as amphetamine-type substances (ATS) and the fact that Cambodia is the second-highest trader in cocaine worldwide,

**Cambodia hereby:**

1. **Further invites** specialists in drug control and drug care worldwide to travel to drug treatment centers in Cambodia to aid in decreasing drug use,
2. **Reaffirms** the efforts of UNODC Cambodia to aid with drugs and precursors, with themes of reducing demand for narcotic drugs and eliminating trafficking of said drugs,
3. **Further requests** additional laws that impact the trafficking into and out of Cambodia, with continued funding by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration,
4. **Recommends** further investigation by the Cambodian Anti-Drugs Department into the smuggling of narcotics into and out of Cambodia from other Southeast-Asian countries, such as Thailand.

*Acknowledging* the global impact of drug trafficking on security, stability, and public health,  
*Reaffirming* the principles of the United Nations Charter and the need for collective action to address transnational challenges,

*Recognizing* the efforts of nations to combat drug trafficking and the importance of international cooperation,

*Emphasizing* the responsibility of states to prevent and combat drug trafficking within their jurisdictions,

*Noting with concern* the evolving nature of drug-related threats and the need for adaptive strategies,

**The Republic of India Hereby:**

1. **Establishes** the International Task Force on Drug Trafficking (ITFDT) to facilitate coordination and information-sharing among member states, enhancing joint efforts to combat drug trafficking at national and international levels,
2. **Calls upon** member states to enhance domestic legislation, law enforcement, and judicial measures to address the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs, while respecting human rights and international law;
3. **Encourages** the development and implementation of comprehensive national drug control strategies that include prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and harm reduction measures, addressing both the supply and demand of the issue,
4. **Calls for** increased support to regions and countries affected by drug trafficking, particularly in socio-economic development to address root causes and promote stability,
5. **Invites** member states to cooperate with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to exchange best practices, share information, and contribute to the development of a global strategy against drug trafficking.

*Fully aware* that Cocaine, heroin, Ecstasy, fentanyl, cannabis, and amphetamines all travel through Brazil, making it a key transshipment route for these drugs;

*Recognizing* that Brazil is the South American country with the highest tourist rates and the limited knowledge of the availability and abuse of illicit drugs creates a barrier to lowering crime rates;

*Noting that* other countries such as Bolivia, Columbia, and Peru all contribute to the increase in drugs abuse and production around Latin America;

*Aware* of the fact that the psychopharmacological drugs are also commonly used in other parts of South America – especially Argentina and Uruguay – and are frequently injected;

**The Federal Republic of Brazil hereby:**

1. **Urges** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to invest in law enforcement agencies' equipment and training to improve their capacity to stop drug trafficking in South America,
2. **Suggests** collaborating with Belgium, a European Union member, through the International Criminal Police Organization to share intelligence and coordinate countermeasures against drug trafficking and other types of global organized crime,
3. **Reminds** financial regulatory authorities to recognize and handle emerging issues related to the illegal online sale and delivery of pharmaceutical items, including synthetic medicines and their precursors, via land, river, sea, and air transportation,
4. **Calls upon** actions to be taken within the Brazilian and Argentina border control to strengthen border security protocols to stop illicit substances from being brought into and taken out of illegally,
5. **Encourages** the partnership with the Nation Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) that spreads awareness to the causes and consequences to drug use and addiction. The institute will:
  - a. Determine the origins and effects of drug use and addiction over the lifetime in terms of biology, the environment, behavior, and society
  - b. To assist those with drug use disorders in achieving and sustaining a meaningful and long-lasting recovery, new and better therapies must be developed
  - c. NIDA research and program influence on public health should be increased,

6. **Requests** a collaboration with Panama to take down international drug trafficking networks, such as cooperative marine patrols to track and stop drug shipments in shared waterways, especially in regions where maritime trafficking is at substantial risk.

Political and Security

Drug Trafficking

Proposed by:

The People's Republic of China

*Alarmed by* the movement of approximately 137.5 tons of illicit drugs in the South China Sea in 2022 coupled with the rising rates of drug usage around the world,

*Fully aware* that the worldwide drug crisis is only getting worse with many countries unable to combat the widespread and rampant use of illicit substances,

*Deeply disturbed* by the 53,000 individuals arrested on drug-related charges and the 21.9 tons of various types of drugs seized in The People's Republic of China alone,

*Observing* that Vietnam has 235,314 drug addicts with a further 36,126 people arrested in 2022 alone on drug-related offenses,

*Deeply concerned* by the 6,229 people killed in the Philippine War on Drugs which has seen limited success as 1.8 million Filipinos are addicted to drugs while the majority of drugs enter the country from the South China Sea,

*Noting with regret* the estimated 29,000 people arrested in Malaysia on drug-related offenses and the heavy drug use in the Malaysian teen population,

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. **Proclaims** the increased presence of The People's Liberation Army Navy in the South China Sea for the purposes of intercepting ships trafficking illicit drugs,
2. **Calls upon** Vietnam, The Philippines, and Malaysia to better regulate their coastline against drug trafficking ships in order to reduce the impacts of the drug crisis facing these countries,
3. **Encourages** the other major powers –United States of America, The United Kingdom, France, and The Russian Federation– to increase funding to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to better combat the global drug crisis,
4. **Supports** the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs as it seeks to further clamp down on international drug trafficking,
5. **Invites** countries such as The United States of America and The United Kingdom to join The People's Republic of China provide low-interest loans to countries seeking to combat drug trafficking.

*Noting* the growing dependence of governments and organizations on online infrastructure and information technology for the storing and exchanging of information and the practicing of businesses,

*Recognizing* that government, business, other organizations, and individual owners and users of information technologies must be aware of relevant cybersecurity risks and preventive measures and must assume responsibility for and take steps to enhance the security of these information technologies,

*Observing* a 37% increase in cyberattacks and cybercrime against smaller countries and institutions in the last quarter and its effects as a form of terrorism, especially in reference to the September 8th severing of diplomatic ties between Albania and Iran over the attacks of Tehran upon Albanian government agency websites,

*Noting* the lack of effectiveness of the UNOCT initiatives, specifically the Cybersecurity and New Technologies Programme (CNTP), against cyberterrorism in Albania and in many smaller countries as shown by the increase in cyberattacks,

*Fully aware* that the grand majority of cyberterrorism on Albania's digital resources and computer networks originate in either Iran or Russia,

**Albania hereby:**

**1. Condemns** the extreme amount of continued cyberterrorist attacks on the digital infrastructure of Albania by various groups of Iranian and Russian origin;

**2. Demands** that, to further the CNTP's original intended mission of educating governments on how to mitigate cybersecurity and to increase the cybersecurity of all nations:

a) The Programme increase its reach of services in educating governments and citizens on how to mitigate attacks on online resources to smaller countries that experience a high level of cyberattacks;

b) The UN provides funding to smaller nations and to the CNTP to enable a widespread education about methods of mitigating cyberterrorism;

**3. Calls upon** the creation of a committee to investigate and end the continued cybercrime of groups in Iran who are working to infiltrate the digital infrastructure of Albania;

**4. Stresses** the necessity of all nations to have a secure cyberspace and to educate their citizens of the importance of cybersecurity and how they can aid in securing the cyberspace of their nations.

*Deeply concerned* that 236.1 million ransomware attacks globally occurred in the first few months 2022,

*Alarmed by* nearly 1 billion exposed emails in a single year, affecting 1 in 5 internet users,

*Emphasizing* that phishing volumes have increased by over 170% over the past quarter,

*Having considered* the creation of organizations such as the Global Cybersecurity Index,

**Norway hereby:**

1. Calls upon the enhancement of cybersecurity programs of the UN in order to protect the safety of government networks of member nations,
2. Urges member nations to create and support national organizations such as the ANSSI (Agence Nationale de la Sécurité des Systèmes d'Information) in order to promote cyber protection,
3. Encourages all member nations to promote cyber liability insurance to all businesses and antivirus software to all citizens.



Political and Security

Cybersecurity

Proposed by:

Republic of Korea

*Having examined* the recent Democratic People's Republic of Korea's state-sponsored cyber activity that includes the launching of ransomware campaigns against Healthcare and Public Health Sector organizations,

*Taking note* not only is the DPRK launching ransomware against the Healthcare and Public Health Sector organizations, but it is also attacking other critical infrastructure sector entities,

*Alarmed by* the DPRK's national-level priorities and objectives that include cyber operations targeting the United States and South Korean governments, some specifics include, the Department of Defense Information Networks and Defense Industrial Base member networks,

**The Republic of Korea hereby:**

1. **Urges** other members to mitigate known security weaknesses;
2. **Condemns** the DPRK for launching ransomware and the exploitation of cryptocurrency
3. **Calls upon** the implantation of Cyber Performance Goals (CPG), which will act as a baseline of broadly applicable cybersecurity practices that are proven to lower the risk of breaches; They are intended:
  - a. To be a benchmark for critical infrastructure operators to measure and improve their cybersecurity,
  - b. To have combination of recommended practices for information technology and operational technology owners,
  - c. To Include a prioritized set of security practices,
  - d. To help sectors take action when regarding a detected cybersecurity event.

Proposed by:

United States of America

*Alarmed by* the increasing threats posed by cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure, sensitive information, and national security in the United States,

*Bearing in mind* the interconnected nature of the global digital landscape and the potential for cyber-attacks to have far-reaching consequences,

*Seeking to* enhance national and international cybersecurity measures to protect against malicious cyber activities,

*Guided by* the need for a comprehensive and collaborative approach to address cyber threats in alignment with international standards and best practices,

**The United States of America hereby:**

1. **Urges** all members of the United Nations to strengthen their commitment to international cooperation in addressing cybersecurity threats.
2. **Calls for** the development and implementation of robust cybersecurity measures, including the establishment of national frameworks and legislation to protect critical infrastructure, government systems, and private-sector entities
3. **Encourages** the sharing of information and best practices among member states to enhance collective cybersecurity capabilities.
4. **Proposes** the establishment of a global cybersecurity task force under the sponsorship of the United Nations, tasked with coordinating efforts to prevent and respond to cyber threats.
5. **Calls on** member states to invest in cybersecurity education and training programs to build a skilled workforce capable of addressing evolving cyber threats.
6. **Reminds** all members of the United Nations of the imperative to respect the principles of international law, sovereignty, and human rights while combating cyber threats.
7. **Expresses its hope** that all members of the UN will take prompt and effective action to strengthen cybersecurity measures, fostering a secure and resilient digital environment for the benefit of all nations.

*Observing* that in this age of widespread internet technology, attacks on businesses and government systems pose the largest direct threat to the stability of developed nation, and that significant resources should be put towards limiting the impact of these devastating attacks,

*Noting with deep concern* the continued existence of developing nations that have not yet developed a National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) which leaves those nations critically vulnerable to cyber attack,

*Having studied* the effectiveness of The United States of America's PATRIOT ACT in reducing the instances of cyberterrorism by intruding on its citizens' data and private lives,

*Noting with satisfaction* the effectiveness of The People's Republic of China's counter cyberterrorism measures have had while protecting our citizens privacy through the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL),

*Reaffirming* The People's Republic of China's commitment to cooperation in the cybersecurity sector, in recognition of its vital role in modern day society and economics,

*Desiring* the creation of a CIRT in every nation currently without one in order to protect all nations from the threat posed by cyberterrorism,

**The People's Republic of China hereby:**

1. **Urges** all nations to create a surveillance system modeled after that of The People's Republic of China in order to successfully prevent or limit the destructive nature of future cyber-attacks,
2. **Encourages** all nations with a form of a surveillance system in place to protect citizens' personal information through laws similar to The People's Republic of China's Personal Information Protection Law,
3. **Recommends** that all countries become signatories of the proposed UN Cybercrime Treaty written by The Russian Federation that comprehensively expands nations abilities to protect themselves from cyber-attacks,
4. **Endorses** the International Telecommunication Union as it seeks to develop a CIRT in every nation so that all nations can have the necessary and important protections from cyber threats
5. **Calls upon** the Russian Federation to cease its cyber-attacks on other nations.

*Noting with deep concern* Myanmar's extremely strict electricity rules and regulations and how they take away almost all of its people's right to freedom of expression;

*Viewing with appreciation* the countries that have tried to give Myanmar some better options for its people to have more freedom while they still stay safe from cyber terrorism;

*Bearing in mind* the very difficult situations that Myanmar has had because of its problems and struggles with cyber terrorism in the past, including the big problem it caused with their military system;

**The Kingdom of Thailand hereby:**

1. **Encourages** Myanmar to let their people have their rights back with these replacement regulations:
  - a. Keep strict rules and regulations for military personnel b. Would be able to keep some websites and censors, and if felt necessary, the nighttime outages
    - i. The "nighttime outages" should be more like a nighttime time limit than completely shutting down the power
  - b. Unbanned social media platforms and don't have internet shutdowns
    - i. Censor or block some parts but keep the platform and internet up
2. **Proclaims** that this will significantly help their economic and social state as well as the trust and support they need from their people to keep the government and their country working a. This will bring their country back together and stop all the protest and internal conflict about the strict regulations
3. **Recommends** Myanmar's people to continue with peaceful protests until Myanmar reconsiders its current regulations
4. **Endorses** any needed help or support in creating these new regulations a. Accept the help of Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and The Philippines. Will provide better security, support, and future help
5. **Reaffirms** that loosening the suffocation of these current regulations could help your country thrive instead of plummet and suffer attack.