

SAMPLE DOCUMENTS

I . Position Paper

Committee: UN Security Council

Topic: Combating Transnational Terrorism in North Africa

Country: Russian Federation

[Background]

North Africa and the Middle East are regions that suffered the most from terrorist attacks from extremist militants such as ISIS, Boko Haram, and more. The influence of these groups has spread across the region, creating new strongholds and recruiting more members, and the interconnections between the two regions should not be neglected. Nonetheless, Russia has been taking on an active role internationally in respect to counter-terrorism, and committed to making substantive contributions to the fight against transnational terrorism in North Africa through cooperation with regional countries and multilateral mechanisms under the framework of the United Nations

[Past Actions and Country Stance]

Russia has always maintained a friendly and cooperative relationship with African countries such as Libya and Algeria. It has always placed importance in its peacemaking role within the region. After finding success in its counter-terrorism operations in Syria, Russia has offered its assistance to countries who need it. For example, in 2013, Russia supplied firearms to Mali to aid the country in its effort to expel dangerous Israeli militants. In 2016, Russia and Tunisia began sharing intelligence on terrorist groups' movement across the region through the use of satellite images. This was later credited by Tunisian officials for helping with thwarting several attacks linked to networks along the Libyan border.

Furthermore, Russia hosted the Russia-Africa Summit Economic Forum in October 2019, wherein the heads of every African state and the leaders of major regional associations organizations were invited in order to develop Russian-African cooperation in political, economic, and security fields. In particular, an exchange of views occurred on the development of coordinated measures to counter terrorism, transnational crime and other threats to national security.

[Policy Recommendations]

Russia's main contributions to combating transnational terrorism in North Africa are establishment of stable and sustainable economic development, as well as providing necessary military support. Possible measures in achieving the above objectives include:

First, preventing transformation to terrorists at the root cause, by tackling the root forces of terrorist recruitment: propaganda, economic instability, transnational crime.....

Second, the establishment of a regional judicial co-operation network between countries that would both manage border control and security, and provide a platform of shared and transparent information on any suspect individual or groups that might plan terrorist acts.....

Third, implementation of reconciliation programs in North African countries, that de-radicalizes radicals to combat violent extremism.....

The measures are effective from regional, transnational and international perspectives, and most importantly, they address the issue of the current situation with both short-term and preventive measures. Russian Federation is ready to work with all parties on this basis to formulate policy plans to defuse the threat of transnational terrorism faced by North African countries.

II. Working Paper

Committee: United Nations Commission on Trade and Development

Topic: Generalized System of Preferences

Sponsors: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador are dedicated to promoting the fairness and reciprocity of international trade and safeguarding the legitimate wellbeing of Developing Countries. We believe that a General System of Preferences (GSP) should be set up so that Developing Countries receive preferential treatment from Developed Countries. To that end we propose:

1. Each Developed Country to reduce their tariffs to the lowest level possible. This level will be determined by the below created subcommittee,

2. Bilateral trade agreements should be pursued for further reductions in tariffs.

3. Trade preferences should be granted in the following areas:

- Agriculture
- Manufactures
- Semi-manufactures

4. Decisions on product coverage by preference giving nations be made in consultation with the affected Developing Countries. Annual reevaluation of coverage shall take place with the Developing countries with disputed going to the below-created subcommittee.

5. A subcommittee of UNCTAD should be created with equal membership of developed and developing countries. This subcommittee would have the following powers:

- a. To mediate disputes between preference givers and receivers
- b. Make recommendations which all countries should follow
- c. Report regularly to the Secretary-General

6. Membership of the subcommittee of UNCTAD should be as follows:

- a. Five permanent nations from the Developed Countries
- b. Five permanent nations from the Developing Countries
- c. Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD

III. Draft Resolution

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

Sponsors: France, United States of America, United Kingdom

Signatories: China, Russian Federation

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

.....

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;

.....

8. *Decides* that:

(a) All Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) Any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

.....

16. *Underlines* that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

IV. Amendment

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

Sponsors: Indonesia, Nigeria, United Kingdom

Signatories: China, Russian Federation, Uganda

1. *Change* the word “immediately” to “gradually” in operative clauses, No. 6.
2. *Delete* the operative clause No. 7.
3. *Add* as the final operative clause: “Decides to remain seized of the matter.”.

