

Sponsor Countries: United Kingdom, France
Council: Security
Club(s): Haynes Academy, Captain Shreve
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 5

A RESOLUTION

TO: Redirecting Operation ATALANTA to become a UN initiative

SECTION I:

Operation ATALANTA is a European Union Naval Force backed program which provides military and humanitarian aid to piracy affected regions near the Horn of Africa. The mission statement is to protect vulnerable shipping, as well as to deter, protect, and repress piracy. Operation ATALANTA fulfills the goals of both the United Kingdom and France, as it provides a two-prong approach to the complicated topic of global piracy. These nations believe it is imperative to address the current military threat of pirates, as well as the deeper core issue.

Operation ATALANTA has already proven effective in its efforts, operating with a 100% success rate in the deliverance of humanitarian efforts since 2008.

SECTION II:

The UN would absorb Operation ATALANTA to draw from a greater pool of support to prevent piracy and provide aid to economically poor, piracy affected areas. The scope of Operation ATALANTA would be extended to a global stage, allowing the humanitarian and military disruption activities of Operation ATALANTA to be provided to any nation facing piracy.

This program will be operated under the existing infrastructure of the World Food Programme.

SECTION III:

Funding will be provided by the voluntary donation of ships and personal. This is the existing funding for both the World Food Programme and Operation ATALANTA, thus simply following existing status quo.

SECTION IV:

This program has no penalties, as the donation of personal or vessels would be completely voluntary.

Signatories: Indonesia, Haiti, Ghana, Germany

Sponsor Countries: Saudi Arabia, Russia
Council: Security
Club(s): Jesuit, St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 45

A RESOLUTION

TO: End Hezbollah for the Two-State Solution

SECTION I:

The goals of this resolution are to break down the barriers preventing a peaceful two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

SECTION II:

The UN will create an ad hoc Commission with the members of the United States, Russia, France, China, United Kingdom, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and whatever other countries to help coordinate and plan action to demilitarize and destroy the terrorist group of Hamas.

Each country will be able to send troops and UAV's under the direction of the Commission to win the war against Hamas.

Afterward, the Commission will reassess its goals in order to reach a peaceful solution in the region.

SECTION III:

No external finances would be needed, as each country would determine how much military aid it wishes to give.

SECTION IV:

No penalties because countries that don't want to participate in the destruction of Hamas will not be required to partake of it.

Signatories: United States, China, Ghana, Israel

Sponsor Countries: Malaysia,
Council: Security
Club(s): LSU Lab, Select Your Club
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 105

A RESOLUTION

TO: Sharing is Caring

SECTION I:

Recognizes the danger of software and hardware vulnerabilities in preventing cyberterrorism
Realizes the importance of fixing vulnerabilities on preventing cyberterrorism.

SECTION II:

Calls upon the creation of a Worldwide Organization for Vulnerability Announcing (WOVA) to coordinate efforts to prevent cyberterrorism through the private reporting of computer vulnerabilities

Urges this new organization to privately share their findings with relevant companies so that those companies can quickly and efficiently implement security patches

Gives WOVA the ability to bring issues to the UN of noncompliance from member nations for arbitration

Mandates that after WOVA finishes their work on fixing a vulnerability and is sure that adequate measures have been taken against, WOVA will issue a report on the nature of the vulnerability for further research

Implements a reward system within WOVA whereupon those who privately report vulnerabilities to WOVA will receive compensation for their reporting proportional to the size of the vulnerability discovered

Calls upon all nations to promote the importance of updating personal computers to maintain current on security patches

Urges nations to work with their private companies to ally their anti-vulnerability efforts with WOVA's.

SECTION III:

Funding for this resolution will come from all member nations proportionally to their GDP.

SECTION IV:

Nations that are found to be willfully ignoring the vulnerability sharing mandate of WOVA will be subject to UN arbitration for punishment. Furthermore, any individual found to be leaking confidential information of WOVA will be prosecuted as an international criminal and terrorist.

Signatories: UK, Indonesia, Israel, China

Sponsor Countries: Haiti, U.K.
Council: Security
Club(s): Archbishop Hannan, Haynes Academy
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 7

A RESOLUTION

TO: Solution to Combat World Piracy

SECTION I:

This resolution seeks to combine UN military intervention as well as humanitarian aid to provide an immediate and long term solution.

SECTION II:

This resolution has three main goals: to define trade routes across the world, especially in the Caribbean, to combat piracy using UN peacekeepers, and to provide humanitarian aid through the World Bank and the World Food Program. These measures will provide standard trade routes that all nations and companies must use to allow for easy defense, provide international military assistance that will work with local law enforcement to immediately combat pirates, and provide long term solutions through the development of infrastructure from money and aid from the World Bank and World Food Program.

SECTION III:

This will be paid for the UN peacekeeping budget as well as World Bank and World Program funds. Many of the countries that are effected by pirates already receive aid from these programs.

SECTION IV:

Countries will be allowed to opt in. There are no penalties for not complying.

Signatories: Ghana, Russia, Malaysia, Indonesia

Sponsor Countries: France, China
Council: Security
Club(s): Captain Shreve, Alexandria Senior High
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 53

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reenforce UN Security Council Resolution 2334

SECTION I:

France and China want to deescalate the tension in Israel/Palestine in a way that respects the autonomy and authority of each nation. However, so long as established borders are not being respected, it is nearly impossible to move forward in discussion of a possible solution.

UN Security Council Resolution 2334, which passed unanimously by the UN Security Council, condemned Israel for not respecting the borders established in 1967, especially the "disputed territory." However, this Resolution did not establish any penalties or consequences for those who did not respect those established borders.

SECTION II:

The United Nations Security Council would implement a sanction on any nation that continues to willfully occupy "disputed territory," as determined by UN Security Council Resolution 2334.

This does not promote a pro-Israel or pro-Palestine approach, instead trying to reestablish order and stability to the region by respecting the strides already made.

SECTION III:

This program would require no funding, but UN Peacekeepers would continue to operate in the region as

SECTION IV:

The United Nations Security Council would implement a sanction on any nation that continues to willfully occupy "disputed territory," as determined by UN Security Council Resolution 2334.

Signatories: Germany, United Kingdom, Russia, Indonesia

Sponsor Countries: Haiti, Russia
Council: Security
Club(s): Archbishop Hannan, St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 116

A RESOLUTION

TO: Legislate New International Cyber Laws

SECTION I:

Currently, the world abides by the Tallinn Manuals as the primary reference in dealing with cybercrime and cyberterrorism. We believe that the UN is not doing enough to address the imminent threat of the increasing importance of the attacks upon cyberspace, which is as important as the physical relations between countries. There needs to be a separate codex that directly addresses cybercrime and cyberterrorism since there are not enough punitive actions and preventative measures currently available to adequately address the magnitude of the problem.

SECTION II:

We seek to draft a new body of international law through the International Law Assembly instituted by the General Assembly to address cybercrime and cyberterrorism directly. Since the cyberspace is essential to country operations, states that commit cyberterrorist attacks will be tried in the UN International Court of Justice. Serious cyberterrorist attacks will be regarded as war crimes. Non-state actors committing cyberterrorist attacks will be extradited and tried in victim countries per current extradition treaties. Punitive actions will be generally increased to mitigate future attacks.

SECTION III:

No funding is needed as the institutions necessary are already established.

SECTION IV:

Those who do not comply will be subject to UN policy regarding refusal to cooperate with international justice measures.

Signatories: United States, China, Australia, Indonesia

Sponsor Countries: Malaysia, Ghana
Council: Security
Club(s): LSU Lab, Episcopal Baton Rouge
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 18

A RESOLUTION

TO: Escort-Based Piracy Protection

SECTION I:

Recognizes the ever-present issues of piracy and the threat to autonomous maritime territory it presents

SECTION II:

Calls for the creation of a World Anti-Piracy Organization (WAPO) who will manage escorts for worldwide maritime trade. The organization will serve as a middle-man between transporters and private maritime escort companies. The organization will be under audit from the UN so ensure that the escorts are unaffiliated and unbiased. Transporters will contract their escorts through this organization. All money exchange through this organization will be subject to an adjustable 1% tax that will go to the UN to work on solving the underlying humanitarian issues behind piracy.

Calls upon further UN action to supervise WAPO and change policies as necessary such as the tax on transport escort and the going rates for escort.

Requests that all countries push their private industry towards using WAPO and spread awareness of the business opportunity it presents.

SECTION III:

All funding necessary for the creation of this organization will come equally from member nations to provide funds to hire auditors and other workers as in the status quo for other UN organizations

SECTION IV:

Nations that do not use WAPO will be subject to further investigation as to the reasons for abandoning the organization and will be subject to a UN decision for the punishment.

Signatories: Russia, US, Israel, Australia

Sponsor Countries: Haiti, USA
Council: Security
Club(s): Archbishop Hannan, Mandeville High
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 38

A RESOLUTION

TO: One State Solution

SECTION I:

It is proposed a one state federal system similar to the governmental system of the United States. This new nation will be a compromise between the Jewish population and the Arab population

SECTION II:

The area formerly known as the Levant will be divided into 17 states that will operate similar to U.S. states and maintain a great degree of sovereignty in fields like education, criminal justice, and healthcare. However, one national government will be established over the states that will be made up of individuals from both Israel and Palestine. Each state will be allocated electoral votes in order to ensure an equal voice designated by the UN, with the first elections overseen by UN Security Forces. The 17 states will be formed from Israel's 15 sub-districts. The Gaza Strip will become a state and the sub-district of Judea and Samaria will be split into 2 states. Jerusalem will be designated the capital and a federal district, like Washington D.C., so that no state or ethnic group establishes control over it.

SECTION III:

This resolution will allocate \$100 billion USD to build the state and handle the current refugee crisis. These funds will come from the World Bank.

SECTION IV:

Israel and Palestine will be forced to comply under the authority of the UN. All UN member states will be required to recognize this new state of as the homeland of both the Jewish people and the Palestinian people.

Signatories: Israel, Ghana, China, UK

Sponsor Countries: United Kingdom, France
Council: Security
Club(s): Haynes Academy, Captain Shreve
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 102

A RESOLUTION

TO: Sharing Information, Reducing Vulnerabilities, and Monitoring Traffic

SECTION I:

France and the United Kingdom are committed to combating the growing threat of cyberterrorism, and we believe the most pressing cause of this rise is the lack of communication and understanding internationally. In order to properly decrease the threat of cyberterrorism, it is imperative communication is facilitated.

A Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a team of computer scientists, engineers, and hackers that work together to protect security through monitoring systems. Through implementing these in a broad context, this proposal aims to facilitate information-sharing and better eliminate vulnerabilities.

SECTION II:

This proposal will create networks of CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Teams), which would use software to monitor Internet traffic in an attempt to detect and prevent cyberterrorism before it occurs.

These CERTs will be administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which already addresses cyberterrorism and cybersecurity.

SECTION III:

Funding for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime would be increased via an opt-in payment by any nation wishing to promote cybersecurity against terrorism attacks over the internet.

SECTION IV:

There are no penalties for nations that do not want to participate, as this is an opt-in program. However, countries willfully participating in cyberterrorism may be subject to financial tariffs.

Signatories: Indonesia, Ghana, Germany, China

Sponsor Countries: Saudi Arabia, Russia
Council: Security
Club(s): Jesuit, St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 16

A RESOLUTION

TO: UNGMCP Expansion and

SECTION I:

Piracy is a pressing, immediate problem that needs to be addressed not only through humanitarian means, but also through militaristic means. This resolution proposes to expand the UNGMCP's resources to increase humanitarian aid to countries suffering from piracy but also relaxing the rules of engagement to allow countries that travel within the highly targeted areas to retaliate with their own naval resources. This allows targeted countries to immediately address the piracy problem.

SECTION II:

The UN has to deem it appropriate to engage against piracy.
Naval coordination exercises will be highly encouraged to allow countries that suffer from piracy to cooperate from countries that are retaliating against piracy.
Expand the funding of the UNGMCP to increase humanitarian aid at each country's discretion.

SECTION III:

Since this resolution is opt-in, no external funding is needed.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are needed.

Signatories: United States, China, Germany, Malaysia

Sponsor Countries: United Kingdom, Indonesia
Council: Security
Club(s): Haynes Academy, Catholic High
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 56

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish a Secular, Two-State Solution

SECTION I:

Recognizing the longstanding mistrust between the two parties of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

Concerned for a peaceful solution between these two parties,

Emphasizing the possibility of peace in this long-standing conflict, the sponsors:

SECTION II:

Propose a return to the borders between the State of Palestine and Israel as it existed in 1967.

Establish the right of the existence of a secular Jewish state and secular Palestinian state. Propose Jerusalem to become an city administered directly by the United Nations pursuant to the creation of a new agency of the United Nations dedicated to the administration of an international Jerusalem.

Propose the return of West Bank settlements to the aforementioned secular Palestinian state.

SECTION III:

Funding would simply be in the form of sending peacekeepers to the region to support the new government system, specifically in UN administrated Jerusalem. The price tag associated would be determined by the EMF and would be based on current contributions to the UN peacekeeping forces.

SECTION IV:

The largest export for the state of Israel has consistently been the technology sector. 4.3% of Israel's GDP goes toward this sector yearly, the highest percentage worldwide. Their yearly technology exports amount to 60.6 Billion dollars. A penalty of a 15% tariff by the the UN signatories in support of this resolution would be yielded on either nation's technology sector.

Signatories: Haiti, Russia, Israel, Malaysia

Sponsor Countries: United States of America, France
Council: Security
Club(s): Mandeville High, Captain Shreve
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 89

A RESOLUTION

TO: #TechCompaniesAreTheRealCyberTerrorists

SECTION I:

Tech companies hoard an extreme amount of data that puts them as liable and vulnerable to cyber-attacks. We must hinder this mass accumulation that is putting the world at risk.

SECTION II:

Mandate that all platforms have the option to use their service without collecting data or personal information on the user and mandate that platforms offer users the option to delete customer data after using it.

SECTION III:

This does not require money.

SECTION IV:

Companies that violate these positions will be anti-trusted by the International Court of Justice.

Signatories: Saudi Arabia, Germany, Australia, Ghana