

1 Country: India
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Episcopal High School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 286

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: The New Delhi: An Extension of Power for the 21st Century

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 In June of 1945 India joined the United Nations. At the time, India's economy sat as the
13 45th highest GDP per capita and struggled to recuperate the losses of war. After 77 years
14 of support from the United Nations, India boasts the third largest military, represents
15 17.7% of the global population, contributes vastly to United Nations peacekeeping forces,
16 and poses to claim the 3rd global spot in GDP. India proposes that the Security Council
17 extend powers beyond 20th century powers and include India as a permanent member to
18 the council.

19 **SECTION II:**

20 The New Delhi will demonstrate that the United Nations, and the security council
21 specifically, is expanding its scope to include direct representation for one fifth of the
22 world's population and indirect representation for nations that are not considered "high-
23 income" by the World Bank. The New Delhi will set a precedent for the representation of
24 lower income countries in the security council.

25 Should the New Delhi pass, the New Delhi retitles the "P5/Power 5" to the "P6/Power 6".
26 Should The New Delhi pass, India is granted equal powers including a permanent seat on
27 the Security Council and veto powers.

28 Should The New Delhi pass, the Security council will no
29 longer continue to hold 10 elected seats and will elect 9 nations; coming into effect the
30 following year. This is a means of maintaining a number of odd votes to maintain voting
31 efficiency.

32 Should The New Delhi pass, India's seat in the P6 will begin promptly.
33

34 **SECTION III:**

35 Should The New Delhi pass, India is prepared to double its financial contributions to the
36 United Nations, further committing the nation to the United Nation cause.
37

38 **SECTION IV:**

39 Should India fail to contribute aforementioned funds within a year of The New Delhi's
40 passing, India the resolution is repealed. India will be removed from the security council
41 indefinitely.

1 Country: South Africa
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Benjamin Franklin High School
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 288
6

7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Expand the permanent and non-permanent categories of the United Nations Security
10 Council
11

12 SECTION I:

13 South Africa believes the mechanism of the Security Council of the United Nations to be
14 extremely important and impactful; every decision made has far reaching ramifications for
15 the policies in regard to the rule of law for each individual Country. Henceforth, South
16 Africa believes that it is important, in order for countries to be fully represented, especially
17 in Africa, that the Security Council expands the category of permanent and non-permanent
18 membership to include more countries.

19 SECTION II:

20 The delegation of South Africa calls upon the five permanent members of the Security
21 Council: United States, United Kingdom, China, Russia, and France, to unanimously vote in
22 support of expanding the membership of the Security Council from fifteen to twenty-six
23 seats. In addition, this delegation urges for the implementation of two permanent seats
24 reserved for African nations, as South Africa believes doing so would allow for greater
25 representation for countries in the African Union.

26 SECTION III:

27 There shouldn't be any cost associated with the resolution, as it is no more than a
28 proposed amendment to the representational structure of the Security Council.

29 SECTION IV:

30 As this is a resolution in regards to a proposed representational reform in the Security
31 Council, it is up to the current member states to decide if it is best for the resolution to
32 pass. It is not South Africa's intention to levy any penalties against member states if they
33 do not agree with South Africa's assessment. In the case that the resolution did pass,
34 however, South Africa is willing to increase diplomatic and economic engagements with all
35 current member states.

1 Country: Cuba
2 Council: Security
3 Club: University Laboratory School
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 293

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Permanent Members to Ensure Equal Representation

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 One of the focal issues that the current Security Council faces is representation. The
13 current members of the Security Council do not accurately represent the current world that
14 it regulates. Developing countries are not accurately represented and there are no
15 permanent members representing Africa or Latin America, which is unacceptable in the
16 progression of the world. The goal of the UN is to promote peace and diversity, and this
17 resolution is one step in the direction of true equality and diversity.
18

19 **SECTION II:**

20 Add two seats to the group of permanent members that represent Latin America and
21 Africa, making the total permanent members total to 7. This will ensure equal
22 representation for the developing world while allowing the council to stay exclusive enough
23 to function. To choose the Latin American and African nations that would be represented in
24 the Security Council, the General Assembly would nominate and vote for permanent
25 countries based on a two-thirds majority. This would give the new countries the same
26 privileges as the original five, including veto power.
27

28 **SECTION III:**

29 No funding required.
30

31 **SECTION IV:**

32 No penalties required.

1 Country: The United States of America
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 296

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Define the term "cyberattack" during peacetime

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The current international laws in place regarding cybersecurity are undeveloped, vague, and
13 virtually nonexistent. Because cyber-espionage is such a new concept and current
14 espionage legislation can not apply to cyber acts, there are very few impactful laws
15 regarding this dangerous topic. The main reason why cyber operations are internationally
16 permissible is the lack of attention that these issues receive.

17 Currently, there is no explicit legislation regarding the legality of cyber operations during
18 peacetime. International humanitarian law only applies to cyber acts when an armed
19 conflict is occurring; additionally, in order to violate this law, a cyber operation typically
20 must be defined as a cyberattack. This term also has no explicit legal definition, according
21 to the U.N.'s official website.

22 The USA asks that (1) the international legal definition of a cyberattack is specifically
23 stated and (2) restrictions are placed on cyber operations during peacetime. The
24 implications of this are simply that the legality of any cyber operation will be determined
25 based on our new definition (discussed below) and that it will be illegal to launch this new
26 definition of a cyberattack during peacetime.

27 Many humanitarian offenses have not been addressed because of the lack of legal clarity
28 regarding cybersecurity. For example, in 2019, a cyber operation was successfully launched
29 against a U.K. vaccine research firm in which the hackers gathered encrypted files in an
30 effort to sell this information for profit. Even though this was a direct cyber offense, the
31 U.N., considered it a "cyber operation", not an attack. Additionally, in March 2020, there
32 was an attempted cyberattack on the Paris Hospital Authority and a successful cyberattack
33 on a Czech Republic Hospital. This resolution seeks to lower the possibility that an attack
34 like these occurs in the future; to do this, we must clearly define what a 'cyberattack' is.

35
36
37 **SECTION II:**

38 (1) Any existing law that mentions a cyberattack during peacetime as well as any law
39 drafted in the future will now follow this criteria when determining if a law has been
40 violated or not. Any cyber operation that meets one or more of the following criteria will be
41 classified as a cyberattack.

42 (1)The operation directly results in casualties.

43 (2)The operation interferes with the sovereignty of the targeted nation.

1 (a) For example, the operation interferes with a nation's right to choose its own
2 government.

3 (3)The operation comprises the confidentiality of data or digitized systems.

4 (4)The operation interferes with the health and safety of civilians of the targeted
5 nation.

6 (a)Examples include the hacking of hospitals, schools, and colleges and universities.
7 In the future, other types of cyber operations can be classified as a cyberattack, but if a
8 cyber act follows one of the above criteria, then it must be classified as one.

9 (2) Cyberattacks during peacetime will be strictly prohibited. This resolution does not seek
10 to alter current legislation regarding when a country is in an active conflict.

11 The governmental bodies that currently oversee the legality of conflicts regarding
12 espionage and/or cybersecurity will continue to do so under this resolution.

13 This resolution is not opt-in.
14
15

16 SECTION III:

17 No funding is required.

18 SECTION IV:

19 Penalties will remain consistent with existing laws, but the new definition outlined in this
20 resolution will be used to determine which laws are applicable to any given offense.
21

1 Country: The United States of America
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 298

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: Put the material gworls in charge

10 SECTION I:

11
12 Currently, the General Assembly of the United Nations determines which countries should
13 serve on the Security Council. This is in an effort to be "fair", yet there are countless
14 countries that don't get representation in such an important Council.

15 The USA believes that the Security Council should be expanded. This resolution offers a
16 way to do this while at the same time allowing underrepresented countries an opportunity
17 to serve on the Council.

18 Since the P5 countries (the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the
19 People's Republic of China, and Russia) have the highest number of security issues, we
20 propose that they be the ones to choose who serves on the council. We also ask that six
21 additional seats be added to the Council, resulting in a total of 21 countries serving each
22 term.

23 This brings about a new fairness to the selection process because now, instead of GA
24 members choosing who sits on a council that they are not on, countries that have a large
25 GDP (aka material gworls) and are always on Security will be able to influence the countries
26 that sit on the council alongside them. Additionally, more countries will have the ability to
27 serve on this prestigious council.

28 SECTION II:

29
30 The P5 (USA, UK, France, China, and Russia) will meet after every term to review a list of
31 countries that are eligible for the council. To be eligible, a country must have not served
32 the last term (excluding the P5). A simple majority vote will be required in order to reserve
33 a seat for a certain country. The term length that each appointed country will serve will be
34 2 years, as it is currently.

35 SECTION III:

36 No funding is required.

37 SECTION IV:

38
39 As this is a procedural resolution, it must be adapted into the current procedure. The
40 current penalties regarding procedure will carry over if this resolution is passed.

1 Country: Serbia
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 309

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Increase the Input of Relevant Member-States on Security Council Resolutions

8

9 SECTION I:

10 Recalling the First Principle under Article II of the United Nations Charter, under which the United
11 Nations declared itself to be based upon the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members;
12 recognizing the considerable support for the extension of the veto power beyond the five
13 permanent members of the Security Council; contemplating the several previous efforts on the
14 part of the Security Council to intervene in the affairs of one or more member states through
15 peace-keeping operations, as well as through military endeavors; emphasizing the objections of
16 relevant member states in such situations; noting the lack of recognition by the Security Council
17 of such objections; desiring the increased participation of relevant member states in the passage
18 of resolutions; and imploring the adoption of reforms to such an end, the Republic of Serbia offers
19 this resolution to increase and mandate the involvement of relevant member states in the final
20 vote on all resolutions to come before the Security Council of the United Nations.

21 SECTION II:

22 Effective the first of January in the year following the adoption of this resolution, the Security
23 Council designates that all resolutions which shall come up for a vote of the United Nations
24 Security Council must be passed with the expressed support of all relevant member states. A
25 relevant member state shall be considered any that has been mentioned in the text of the
26 resolution in question, or any that shall have been deemed relevant by a motion and simple-
27 majority vote of the members of the Security Council. In the situation that a relevant member
28 state is a member of the Security Council, they shall cast their vote as normal during the final vote
29 on the resolution. In the situation that a relevant member state is not a member of the Security
30 Council, the member's ambassador to the General Assembly shall sit as if a member of the Security
31 Council during the final vote on the resolution and cast a vote. In either situation, the resolution
32 in question shall be considered passed if all relevant member states cast a vote in the affirmative
33 or abstain. The resolution in question shall be considered failed if any relevant member state casts
34 their vote in the negative, unless in the case of an otherwise unified vote in the affirmative. No
35 final vote on the resolution in question shall occur unless all relevant member states are present.
36 Additionally, the Security Council is authorized to reschedule votes or seek alternative meeting
37 spaces for the purposes of accommodating all relevant member states during final votes on
38 resolutions.

39 SECTION III:

40 No funding is required for the enactment of any portion of this resolution.

41 SECTION IV:

42 No portion of this resolution, when violated, requires the imposition or enforcement of any
43 penalties.

1 Country: Venezuela
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Captain Shreve High School
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 329

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Reform Veto Process and Add Countries

10 11 SECTION I:

12 The Security Council has not had reform since it was created in the 1900s. The same top 5
13 countries have had the power to veto any resolutions as they so choose. Members of the
14 UN have pushed for veto reform, but countries with power do not want to give that up. Our
15 goal is to keep the veto power, but make it more efficient. With the unlimited vetoes,
16 Russia has vetoed over 143 times and France has vetoed 18 times. This causes inefficient
17 problem solving and ultimately no one progresses forward in the process. Representation
18 for developing countries has also been a huge part of the problem, as the bigger countries
19 are always in rotation. Our goal is to have more countries (14 other than the P5, so 19
20 total) to have Latin American and African countries being represented.

21 22 23 SECTION II:

24 Being able to veto insures a balance of power, however when the power is abused many
25 things go wrong. This resolution will make the veto power a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote. We
26 understand the P5 does not want to give up the power to veto, so each P5 will have up to
27 3 super vetoes per year. Super vetoes can be used when a country feels very strongly that
28 the resolution should not pass. This brings balance back to the Security Council as the
29 vetoes often do not allow for any progress. Latin American and African countries will now
30 be represented, as there will be 14 countries in rotation, with at least 1 from each area to
31 be represented. It does not have to be the same country, however there should be at least
32 one to represent that community. This resolution should help enforce trade sanctions as
33 the vetoes will be $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote. The International Court of Justice will be involved as
34 punishment if need be.

35 36 SECTION III:

37 Funding for this will require a small increase in GDP percentage. Each country should
38 increase by 2.5% to be able to provide for the buffer of added countries.

39 40 SECTION IV:

41 Failure to abide by this agreement will result in veto power revoked for at least 2 years and
42 will be dealt with by the International Court of Justice for a set punishment.

1 Country: Federal Republic of Nigeria
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Afghan Conflict
5 Resolution Number: 334
6

7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Set a Precedent of Increased Global Support for Nations Suffering from the Plague of
10 Terrorism
11

12 SECTION I:

13 Ever since the rise of many extremist insurgent groups across the Middle East and Africa,
14 many countries have been racked by constant inability to bring stability to their regions.
15 Nigeria is one of these countries, plagued by internal violence as insurgents such as Boko
16 Haram wreak havoc on our local communities. Since 2011, Boko Haram has gone
17 international, targeting local UN headquarters in the capital of Abuja, and conducting
18 countless attacks against anyone who does not abide by their extremist belief system. In
19 2019 alone over twenty eight thousand people were killed in terrorist attacks. Terrorists
20 based in Nigeria are part of the biggest perpetrators of terrorism around the globe.
21 The alienation of the people from their government is considered by many to be a leading
22 cause of the presence of terrorist groups in regions across the Middle East and Africa,
23 alongside poverty, high levels of unemployment, and a weak governmental presence. The
24 lack of resources available for countries to combat internal growth of terrorism has caused
25 corruption in many local governments and has led many alienated youth to turn to
26 terrorism. Even with many attempts by national governments to establish stability—
27 including a comparatively massive federal troop presence—many countries lack the
28 resources necessary to implement reform and stability. This forces many local
29 governments, especially in Nigeria, to make corrupt agreements that allow for the
30 infiltration of terrorists. This problem is especially prevalent in areas such as Nigeria’s
31 northeastern border, which is especially unprotected due to the harsh terrain. In order to
32 curb terrorism worldwide by preventing the fostering of terrorism, we propose the
33 following course of action.
34

35 SECTION II:

36 A United Nations peacekeeping mission shall take place in Nigeria to shield the citizens of
37 Nigeria from the brutality that has been put on clear display by the terrorist organization
38 Boko Haram. UN troops will deploy in major and minor cities as a deterrent to Boko Haram.
39 This will help to set a precedent of allowing UN member states facing terrorism to seek the
40 establishments of UN peacekeeping missions.
41

42 SECTION III:

1 The funding for this peace keeping mission will be supplied by the United Nations
2 Peacekeeping budget and will not require any supplements.

3

4 SECTION IV:

5 While UN standards of Conduct must still apply, due to the UN policy of volunteer service,
6 no penalty shall be enforced.

7

1 Country: Afghanistan
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Afghan Conflict
5 Resolution Number: 337

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Provide Aid to a Humanitarian Crisis

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Afghanistan is in a crisis situation in regard to humanitarian issues. While previous
13 numbers show that over 70% of Afghanistan's population lives in poverty, projections have
14 shown that over 97% of the country could eventually be living in poverty. Along with a dire
15 food shortage, with one of every three people being on the brink of starvation. Action must
16 be taken now to resolve this issue.

17 SECTION II:

18 This opt-in program creates a way for countries to provide the necessary aid to
19 Afghanistan, at their own discretion. While there are already some current aid packages for
20 the country. The UN World Food Programme has determined that over 85% of the country
21 is in need of food.

22 [https://hungermap.wfp.org/?_ga=2.93803741.1178603518.1643434620-](https://hungermap.wfp.org/?_ga=2.93803741.1178603518.1643434620-168368188.1643434620)
23 [168368188.1643434620](https://hungermap.wfp.org/?_ga=2.93803741.1178603518.1643434620-168368188.1643434620)

24 This aid will go directly into food and other aid, to help mitigate this humanitarian disaster.
25 The program will be led by a committee formed from representatives of countries who
26 opted in. They will oversee the use of the funds.

27 SECTION III:

28 This program serves only as an outlet for countries to provide the necessary aid to
29 Afghanistan and therefore will be funded by those countries.

30 SECTION IV:

31 There are no penalties for this resolution.

1 Country: New Zealand
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Patrick F Taylor Science and Tech Academy
4 Topic: Reform the Security Council
5 Resolution Number: 357

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Create a More Inclusive and Democratic Council (MID)

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 With the world’s political climate constantly shifting, there is a greater emphasis on the
13 inclusion of all countries rather than a select few. Since the establishment of the Security
14 Council, there have been five countries that have held authoritative powers; this refers to
15 the "P5" (China, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France). The P5 have
16 immense power in the council, as a veto from any one of them causes a resolution to fail
17 immediately. This sets a dangerous precedent as many peace efforts have been thwarted
18 by each of the P5.

19
20 One resolution, S/2021/990, emphasized greater collaboration between countries to help
21 combat climate change, but even with 12 countries agreeing and 2 countries abstaining,
22 Russia vetoed the resolution and it was thrown out.

23
24 Back in 2015-2016, New Zealand made changing the culture of the Security Council a
25 priority, stating, "We led a wide range of initiatives to improve the performance,
26 transparency, and inclusiveness of the Security Council."
27

28 **SECTION II:**

29 New Zealand proposes a reduction of the P5’s veto powers, which will allow for a more fair
30 and democratic process within the Council. The reduction would require two vetoes from
31 the P5 countries. This allows smaller countries, like New Zealand, to have a greater equal
32 say in every matter. We also propose to expand the size of the Security Council as we feel
33 it is not inclusive of the countries that resolutions from this Council affect. The expansion
34 would increase the current 15 members to 20 members. The number of votes needed to
35 pass a resolution would increase from 9 to 14.

36 **SECTION III:**

37 No funding is needed.

38 **SECTION IV:**

39 As this would be a resolution to reform the Security Council, no penalties are imposed on
40 countries that have dissenting opinions.

1 Country: New Zealand
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Patrick F Taylor Science and Tech Academy
4 Topic: Afghan Conflict
5 Resolution Number: 358

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: End the 1st World Intervening in the 3rd World

10 SECTION I:

11
12 There have been near-constant conflict in Afghanistan from 1979, up until the end of
13 2021. When the Soviets intervened to support a domestically unpopular communist regime,
14 upwards of 2 million Afghani civilians were killed, 50,000 young Soviet men killed or
15 wounded, and billions of rubles were spent annually, and what was the end result? The
16 Afghani government was more militarized and radicalized than before, and every Afghani
17 citizen had a rightful distrust or outright hate for foreigners. A little over a decade later
18 the United States, with a coalition of allies, which included New Zealand, invaded
19 Afghanistan in response to the harboring of a select group of terrorists. They installed a
20 domestically unpopular regime, and for 2 decades, fought a war of attrition that resulted in
21 200,000 deaths through conflict, including the death of 50,000 civilians. And now that the
22 U.S has finally left, with over 2 trillion dollars spent, what is the result? A more militarized,
23 more radicalized, well-armed, and trained nation with a rightful burning hatred for
24 foreigners, especially the industrialized West. Why? Why was this waste necessary? Some
25 level of conflict between nations is inevitable, but most are avoidable, able to be settled
26 diplomatically. As a nation dedicated to humanity, it is our responsibility to prevent, at all
27 costs, the vicious, murderous cycle of destruction that is the 1st world intervening in the
28 3rd world.

29 SECTION II:

30
31 This resolution is not trying to take away the right of a nation to go to war. The purpose
32 of this resolution is to prevent 1st world nations from having any involvement in the 3rd
33 worlds' political or domestic concerns.

34 The best way to do this is not to give the U.N more power to intervene in a nation's
35 military concerns but to make an organized effort to diplomatically isolate and condemn
36 any 1st world nation with plans to intervene in a 3rd world nation's affairs. The creation of
37 a committee, which would be known as the Coalition, would enforce the plans stated in this
38 resolution.

39 For the sake of the resolution, let's call a 1st world nation that plans to intervene in the
40 3rd world Country X. The goal of this resolution is to create a coalition of nations
41 dedicated to peace, who will withdraw any diplomatic presence from Country X as well as
42 officially condemn Country X, internationally isolating Country X as best as possible. If
43 things further escalate, this group of nations will impose literally as many tariffs as

1 possible to Country X, despite the negative economic effects that could occur to the
2 domestic economies of this group of countries. Finally, if this dispute becomes a full-blown
3 military conflict between Country X and this 3rd world nation, the coalition will incentivize
4 domestic industries to end investments in Country X and prepare the ending of ALL
5 economic and diplomatic relationships with Country X.

6 Of course, if Country X backs down from the intervention, all actions taken by the coalition
7 will be rescinded. All of this is done in the name of peace and the prevention of conflict
8 where possible.

9 For special circumstances, 1st world nations that want to intervene in the 3rd world have
10 to make their purpose and plans absolutely transparent to the international community. If
11 this coalition of nations decides that an intervention would be beneficial, the actions that
12 were stated above that the coalition would take would be circumvented. THIS SITUATION
13 WOULD BE EXTREMELY RARE AND NOT THE NORM. The coalition has to be dedicated to
14 taking the preventative measures stated, despite the negative economic effects that
15 basically blacklisting a nation has on the domestic industry of coalition members.

16 17 SECTION III:

18 The only "funding" that this resolution requires is the preparation that Coalition members
19 would have to do in the eventuality that a 1st world nation intervenes in the 3rd world.
20 Every coalition member should have an economic contingency plan in the instance that a
21 major 1st world trading partner loses sight of its dedication to peace, as well as the lives
22 of its citizens. Coalition members should foster strong economic ties with each other, to
23 mitigate the effects of ending trade with a 1st world nation. Coalition members, if truly
24 dedicated to this resolution, should prepare for the sending of economic aid to other
25 coalition members whose economies would be seriously negatively impacted by ending all
26 economic ties to an aggressive 1st world nation.

27
28 Any additional funding would open the door for corruption and unnecessary bureaucracy.
29 Communication and action between coalition members have to be organized and
30 coordinated, as well as proactive and quick to respond.

31 SECTION IV:

32 The entire resolution revolves around penalizing 1st world nations for destabilizing the 3rd
33 world. So, for the sake of avoiding redundancy, this section will be dedicated to penalties
34 that coalition members could face.

35 If a coalition member does not follow through with the actions stated in this resolution,
36 they are open to being questioned on their dedication to the resolution, which may result
37 in expulsion from the coalition. This includes the ending of any increased economic ties to
38 former coalition members.

39 If any 1st world coalition member were to engage in an intervention in the 3rd world, they
40 would be ejected from the coalition and all coalition actions will be taken against them.

1 Country: China
2 Council: Security
3 Club: ESA
4 Topic: Afghan Conflict
5 Resolution Number: 369

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Economically Revitalize the Afghan Region

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 The Taliban junta fully gained control of Afghanistan on August 15, 2021. Since then, the Taliban
13 junta has failed to uphold women's rights. Afghanistan is rich in natural resources, yet it still
14 maintains an underdeveloped economy. The sanctions on Afghanistan and freezing of their assets
15 have caused total economic downfall as people are unable to afford basic necessities. Afghanistan
16 is experiencing a major famine as over 20,000,000 people are facing hunger. This situation has
17 deteriorated with the past winter as it has become the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

18 **SECTION II:**

19 **Part I:**

20 The United Nations will lift all sanctions on the Taliban-led pretender state of Afghanistan under
21 the following conditions:

- 22 (a) The Taliban junta allows women to return to all levels of education unsegregated.
- 23 (b) The Taliban junta will allow women to own property and operate businesses.
- 24 (c) The Taliban junta will allow women to work in all economic sectors for comparable and equal
25 pay.
- 26 (d) The Taliban junta will reestablish the Women's Affairs Ministry to its former state.
- 27 (e) The Taliban will allow the free movement of people, goods, and services to and from
28 Afghanistan under the supervision of the Afghan Trade Commission (ATC).

29 30 **Part II:**

31 Should the Taliban junta successfully fulfill all the points listed in Part I, the following actions will
32 be implemented:

- 33 (a) A \$1,200,000,000 Economic Revitalization Fund will be distributed across Afghanistan under
34 the supervision of the Afghan Trade Commission (ATC).
- 35 (b) The Afghan Trade Commission will be comprised of 16 voting UN representatives: 2
36 representatives from China, 2 representatives from India, 2 representatives from Pakistan, 2
37 representatives from Iran, 2 representatives from Saudi Arabia, 2 representatives from Qatar, 1
38 representative from the United States, 1 representative from the United Kingdom, 1
39 representative from Russia, and 1 representative from France.
- 40 (c) The ATC will lead the distribution of these funds through economic subsidies, entrepreneurship
41 grants, social service stimulus, infrastructure projects, and COVID resilience measures.
- 42 (d) 10,000 UN peacekeeping troops will be deployed in Afghanistan for the sole purpose of
43 ensuring investments are properly directed and that economic progress is continuing as planned.
- 44 (e) The ATC will prioritize subsidies in the following industries: food production, mining, cotton
45 production, mineral resources, and pharmaceuticals.

1 (f) The ATC will use UN policy analysts and economists to inform revitalization decisions made in
2 Afghanistan.

3 (g) The ATC will allocate \$315,000,000 for the construction of a trans-Afghan railway network
4 that will link Afghanistan to neighboring countries. The trans-Afghan railway network will span a
5 minimum of 275 miles and will serve both cargo and passenger needs.

6
7 Part III:

8 Should the Taliban junta successfully fulfill all the points listed in Part I:

9 (a) Afghanistan will remain a unified, political state with an independent government. The Afghan
10 government will remain economically independent and decide its own foreign investment policy.

11 (b) Afghanistan will form two Economic Investment Zones, regions in which foreign countries have
12 the jurisdiction to invest in infrastructure and contract labor without UN oversight.

13 (c) The Northern Zone will consist of all Afghan territory above the 33rd Parallel but excluding
14 territory within a 150-kilometer radius of Kabul, which will not be included in any zone. China and
15 Russia will have independent economic jurisdiction in the Northern Zone.

16 (d) The Southern Zone will consist of all Afghan territory below the 33rd Parallel. The United
17 States, France, and the United Kingdom will have economic jurisdiction in the Southern Zone.

18 (e) All countries are free to invest in either zone (or the non-zoned capital area). However, all
19 cross-zone investments must fall under the oversight of the ATC.

20 (f) In 2035, the Security Council will reevaluate the economic condition of Afghanistan and
21 determine whether to dissolve the measures in this resolution.

22
23 SECTION III:

24 The Chinese government will deposit the equivalent of \$1,200,000,000 into the Economic
25 Revitalization Fund. All other UN member states are welcome to deposit any amount of money
26 into this shared UN fund.

27
28 SECTION IV:

29 Should the conditions in Section 2, Part I not be met. All investments within the Economic
30 Revitalization Fund will cease. Pre-existing sanctions will be reinstated.

31
32 Any nation found to be violating Section 2, Part III, Subsections (c, d, e) will face the following
33 penalties:

34 (a) The UN International Court of Justice will investigate the matters and determine if the nation in
35 question is in violation.

36 (b) If the nation in violation is represented on the ATC, their delegation will be suspended for a
37 term of not less than six months and not more than ten years.

38 (c) The nation in violation will no longer have the privilege to request grant funding or Afghan
39 subsidies through the Economic Revitalization Fund.

40 (d) Any repeated offenses of this resolution will be considered a violation of the UN Rule of Law
41 and may be subject to external economic sanctions.

1 Country: South Africa
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Ben Franklin High
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 396

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: To Define espionage as an act of using spies/ informants by either domestic or foreign
10 actors to obtain military/political information
11

12 SECTION I:

13 -To define espionage as the use of spies by foreign nations on other countries
14 Internal agents inside of countries spying on the government
15 of nation
16

17 SECTION II:

18 Calls upon the member states of the United Nations security council to fully support this
19 resolution
20

21 SECTION III:

22 No funding is required for this resolution.
23

24 SECTION IV:

25 If a country does not adhere to this resolution, targeted sanctions will be implemented.
26 Basically, the offending countries will be penalized by the targeted countries' companies
27 stopping production in the offending country.

1 Country: Nigeria, India, Afghanistan
2 Council: Security
3 Club: Lafayette High, EHS, Jesuit
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 397

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Stop International Espionage Using The United Nations

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Many countries around the world face security threats from espionage activities from other
13 nations. While it is essentially impossible to track global espionage, it is absolutely certain
14 that it is unacceptable for the United Nations to be used as a medium for espionage.
15 Several times throughout history United Nations facilities and events have been shadowed
16 by espionage. At an international meeting that is meant to promote peace, it is unjust for
17 any country to use a place of compromise and treaty to conduct an action of hostility.
18

19 SECTION II:

20 When a member state is caught using the United Nations or any of its facilities to commit
21 espionage against another member state. They will stand before the ICJ and if they are
22 found guilty of committing espionage they will face the penalties that are stated in section
23 IV of this resolution.
24

25 SECTION III:

26 The funding will come from the existing budget of the International Criminal Court

27 SECTION IV:

28 The penalty for espionage will be suspension from the Security Council for three years. In
29 addition, an arms embargo will be placed upon the country which was found spying for five
30 years.

1 Country: Serbia
2 Council: Security
3 Club: AHHS
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 398

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Protect A Member State's Ability to Monitor Internal Affairs

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Effective the first of January in the year following the passage of this resolution, the
13 Security Council rules that any resolution passed by the Security Council in regard to
14 espionage shall be interpreted as applying exclusively to international activity on the part
15 of member states. As such, no internal activity on the part of a member state shall be
16 restricted by any such resolution. This will apply to any and all previously adopted
17 resolutions.

18 **SECTION II:**

19 Effective the first of January in the year following the passage of this resolution, the
20 Security Council rules that any resolution passed by the Security Council in regard to
21 espionage shall be interpreted as applying exclusively to international activity on the part
22 of member states. As such, no internal activity on the part of a member state shall be
23 restricted by any such resolution. This will apply to any and all previously adopted
24 resolutions.

25 **SECTION III:**

26 No portion of this resolution requires any funding.

27 **SECTION IV:**

28 No penalties are necessary for the implementation of this resolution.

1 Country: United Kingdom, Venezuela
2 Council: Security
3 Club: SJA, Captain Shreve
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 399

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Relocate the World's Worst

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The United Kingdom hates espionage offenders. With a history of death by firing squad,
13 the United Kingdom is looking to turn over a new leaf - jailing those who commit such
14 atrocious crimes. In this resolution, any countries definition of espionage will be accepted
15 by the UK to submit prisoners.
16

17 **SECTION II:**

18 he UK will take any and all prisoners convicted of espionage by any country opted into our
19 program. Don't expect to contact or see such prisoners again.
20
21
22

23 **SECTION III:**

24 Any country that would like to reserve a spot in the UK's espionage prison will contribute
25 0.01% of their GDP as a down payment to help build the prison. This down payment acts as
26 a reservation to use the system for all future espionage felons. To admit a prisoner, a
27 country only needs to give \$100,000 USD or make a deal with the UK government on an
28 exchange of resources.

29 **SECTION IV:**

30 Penalties are directed towards the prisoners and are classified held by the UK and
31 Venezuela.
32 Opt-in

1 Country: New Zealand, China, Cuba
2 Council: Security
3 Club: PT, ESA, UL
4 Topic: Espionage
5 Resolution Number: 400

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Restrictions on Domestic Espionage

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Spying on your own citizens is not cool. It infringes upon personal freedoms and rights. It
13 is not a GigaChad move.

14 **SECTION II:**

15 International Espionage will not be tolerated by the UN, but Domestic Espionage will be
16 treated differently. Any country in the UN that is accused of Domestic Espionage must
17 provide justifiable evidence for why they needed to spy on their citizens. Warranted
18 reasons would include preventing terrorism or other physical threats to the wellness of the
19 country. A country may commit domestic espionage if they believe that the person or group
20 is a threat to national security or is related to it.

21 **SECTION III:**

22 No funding is required.

23 **SECTION IV:**

24 Any country that fails to provide reasonable evidence that warranted domestic espionage
25 shall face punishment from the Internal Court of Justice and sanctions from the UN.
26 Countries that commit domestic espionage without warrant will be held to sanctions by the
27 International Court of Justice. Repeat offenses will result in the REMOVAL and BLACKLIST
28 of countries from the UN.
29
30