

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40 passing, India the resolution is repealed.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

6  
7 **A RESOLUTION**  
8

9 TO: Put the material gworls in charge

10  
11 **SECTION I:**

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

29 **SECTION II:**

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

36 **SECTION III:**

37 No funding is required.

38 **SECTION IV:**

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

## 6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

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

### 10 11 **SECTION I:**

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 30 **SECTION II:**

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.

#### 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.

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