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Haganum Model United Nations XV



HagaMUN Most Remarkable Resolution Booklet



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Introduction

Dear participants of HagaMUN 2025,

This year, our committees discussed various issues. From the Ga's to the OPEC, every committee managed to pass several resolutions. To commemorate the hard work you put into every debate this weekend, we have collected one resolution from every committee in this booklet. That way, you can view both your own efforts, and the results of the other committees. We hope you enjoy!

Thank you for participating in HagaMUN 2025.

Kind regards,
The Academic Board

World Health Organisation

FORUM: World Health Organisation

QUESTION: Considering the need for patents on life-saving medicine for neglected tropical diseases

MAIN SUBMITTER: Nigeria

SIGNATORIES: Brazil, Canada, France, India, Kenya, Korea, Philippines, United Kingdom

The World Health Organisation (WHO),

Recognising that neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) already affect over 1.7 billion individuals worldwide, especially in the poor nations, and maintain a cycle of poverty and disease,

Concerned by the outrageous cost of patented medicines against NTDs that renders such life-saving treatments inaccessible to the millions of individuals who need them most,

Embracing patents' capacity to trigger medicine innovation but at the same time recognizing their harmful effects on accessing basic medicines among poor communities,

Emphasizing the international cooperation required in fighting the threat posed by the lack of access to low-cost NTD treatments,

1. Invites all member states to utilize the flexibilities available under the TRIPS Agreement, especially compulsory licensing, to facilitate the production of affordable generic drugs for NTDs by:
 - a. Inviting member states to more efficiently carry out the process of authorizing compulsory licenses for NTD essential medicines,
 - b. Appealing for technical assistance for poor nations to make compulsory licensing functional where required;
2. Urges global organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), to facilitate voluntary licensing agreements by: pharmaceutical firms and domestic producers and reduce prices for NTD medicines by:
 - a. Urging the WHO to provide guidelines on voluntary licensing of medicines for NTDs,
 - b. requesting member states to advocate and apply the guidelines for effective implementation;
3. Calls for establishing a Global Patent Pool of NTD drugs, which will enable developing nations to allow the production and dissemination of affordable medicine by smaller pharmaceutical companies as well as charitable organizations by:
 - a. Seeking contributions to fund and maintain the Global Patent Pool by the member states,

- b. recommending that the member states provide incentives for contributions to the pool in terms of the addition of NTD drugs;
- 4. Requests the UN, regional blocks (such as but not limited to the AU and EU) and the establishment of an international fund to invest more money in NTD-specific research and development and low-cost treatments outside the patent system by:
 - a. Encouraging for the research to be done in MEDCs and countries with very developed medical research centers and be provided at low costs to countries which do not have such vast resources,
 - b. Appealing to regional institutions to provide the fund with a financial and logistic contribution;
- 5. Affirms the need for more global cooperation in order to avoid allowing the intellectual property regime to block access to medicine, and calls on member states to make public health a priority over profit in trade policy, and enforce this priority by:
 - a. Calling on countries to consider public health needs when negotiating drug patents in trade agreements,
 - b. Calling for provisions of flexibility in patent protection for medicinal products that could save lives;
- 6. Aids member states in creating legal frameworks that provide better access to basic medicines, particularly to marginalized communities suffering from NTDs by:
 - a. Appealing to member states to amend domestic laws to facilitate increased access to affordable medicines by their citizens,
 - b. Encouraging the WHO to provide technical assistance for developing such legal frameworks;
- 7. Urges collaboration from public and private partnerships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to invest in non-patent-based research and development of low-cost medicines for NTDs by:
 - a. Calling for member states to grant funding for open-source research initiatives,
 - b. Calling for the cooperation and support between member states to ensure that the producers of medicines are credited while ensuring that the medicine is easily accessible by countries who are less developed but require this medicine;
- 8. Recommends for results of taken procedures to be public and transparent, by:
 - a. Publishing finds of experiments, discussions or any other further developments to the World Health Organisation website,
 - b. Frequently updating pages with information and new problems or development on related topics,
 - c. Reminding people of their right to access to new treatments in their state.

The Peacebuilding Commission

FORUM: The Peacebuilding Commission

QUESTION OF: Promoting Stability and Peace in the South China Sea

MAIN SUBMITTER: China

SIGNATORIES: Ethiopia, Canada, Brazil, Algeria, Bangladesh, Rwanda, Nepal, Qatar, Japan, Italy, Sweden

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),

Recognizing the South China Sea as a vital region for international trade, economic cooperation, and regional stability,

Affirming China's commitment to maintaining peace, security, and development in the South China Sea through diplomatic and cooperative means,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity as outlined in the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Recalling the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the ongoing negotiations toward a mutually agreed Code of Conduct (COC) between China and ASEAN nations,

Noting with concern the increasing presence of external actors and military interventions that threaten regional peace and stability,

Stressing the need for a peaceful, diplomatic, and multilateral approach to resolving disputes in the South China Sea,

1. Encourages all parties involved in the South China Sea to resolve disputes through direct diplomatic negotiations and peaceful dialogue, in accordance with regional agreements and international law;
2. Supports the ongoing efforts between China and ASEAN member states to finalize and implement the Code of Conduct (COC) as a framework for preventing conflicts and ensuring stability;
3. Calls upon external actors to refrain from military provocations or interference in regional disputes, as such actions escalate tensions and hinder peacebuilding efforts;
4. Proposes the establishment of a South China Sea Peace and Development Initiative (SCSPDI) to foster economic cooperation, environmental protection, and sustainable resource management among coastal states:

- a. Promote joint economic projects such as infrastructure development and maritime trade cooperation,
 - b. Encourage joint scientific research on marine biodiversity and environmental sustainability;
5. Reaffirms the commitment to ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea, provided such activities do not compromise regional security or sovereignty;
6. Urges all parties to engage in confidence-building measures such as but not limited to cooperative patrols, joint maritime exercises for humanitarian purposes, and crisis communication mechanisms to prevent misunderstandings;
7. Encourages the establishment of a regional conflict resolution platform under ASEAN's leadership to facilitate dialogue and prevent escalation of disputes;
8. Calls for international financial and technical support for regional peacebuilding efforts, including economic development programs that benefit all coastal states;
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and monitor the progress of peacebuilding efforts in the South China Sea.
10. Requests for the creation of a conciliatory committee, hence named The South China Sea Maritime Dialogue Committee (SCS-MDC), with responsibilities including but not limited to facilitating negotiations with the aim of deescalation of military activities and confrontational actions by the establishment of binding conflict-resolution protocols where all parties agree to third-party mediation instead of unilateral actions:
 - a. Creating direct and quick channels of communication between nations,
 - b. Ensuring all parties comply with UNCLOS, and monitoring violations,
 - c. Ensuring all parties affected are represented equally by granting a seat for all South East Asian countries, and allow for the conditional admission of other countries who have a major interest in the region, such as the US, India and other such countries,
 - d. Establishment and finalization of a updated, legally binding Code of Conduct (CoC) between nations of ASEAN and China to further strengthen the 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea,
 - e. Regulate military activities, resource-sharing agreements,
 - f. Facilitate dialogue and confidence-building by streamlining the process of maritime communications,
 - g. Create mechanisms for peaceful dispute resolution.

Economic and Social Council

FORUM: Economic and Social Council

QUESTION OF: Tackling unequal access to emerging technologies in the international agriculture sector

MAIN SUBMITTER: Saudi Arabia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Egypt

SIGNATORIES: Afghanistan, China, DRC, Egypt, European Union, Germany, India, Italy, The United States, The Netherlands, Mexico, Nigeria

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

Recognizing the importance of emerging technologies, such as precision farming, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology, in increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security,

Acknowledging that unequal access to these technologies exacerbates food insecurity, poverty, and economic disparity, particularly in developing nations,

Reaffirming the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), as crucial guidelines for fostering agricultural advancements,

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation, investment, and capacity-building to promote equal access to emerging agricultural technologies,

1. Encourages the establishment of an international agricultural technology fund, managed through a coalition of UN agencies and international financial institutions, to provide financial aid and technical assistance to developing nations in acquiring and implementing emerging agricultural technologies by:
 - a. Allocating financial resources from donor countries, private sector stakeholders, and international organizations,
 - b. Providing grants and low-interest loans to farmers and agricultural cooperatives in developing nations,
 - c. Ensuring transparent distribution of funds with periodic reporting and evaluation mechanisms;
2. Calls upon developed nations, international organizations, and private sector stakeholders to collaborate in transferring affordable and sustainable agricultural technologies to countries facing technological gaps in their farming sectors through:
 - a. Public-private partnerships to drive innovation and accessibility,
 - b. Development of open-source platforms for sharing agricultural research and data,

- c. Establishing mechanisms to facilitate the licensing and sharing of technology at reduced costs;
- 3. Recommends the creation of regional agricultural technology hubs that will serve as research and training centers to develop and disseminate knowledge on precision farming, artificial intelligence in agriculture, and climate-resilient farming techniques, by:
 - a. Partnering with universities and research institutions to conduct field studies and pilot projects,
 - b. Providing hands-on training programs for farmers and agricultural professionals,
 - c. Developing digital libraries and e-learning resources accessible to farmers worldwide;
- 4. Urges increased investment in digital infrastructure, such as internet connectivity and data analysis tools, to allow farmers in underserved regions to access real-time weather data, market information, and smart farming techniques, including:
 - a. Expanding broadband internet access in rural areas,
 - b. Encouraging telecom companies to provide affordable mobile data plans for farmers,
 - c. Supporting mobile applications that offer agricultural guidance, market insights, and climate information;
- 5. Encourages partnerships between international financial institutions, governments, and agricultural research centers to develop financing mechanisms that enable small-scale farmers to afford and adopt modern farming technologies, through:
 - a. Microfinance programs and agricultural loans with low interest rates,
 - b. Subsidies for the purchase of smart farming equipment and tools,
 - c. Insurance schemes that protect farmers from financial risks related to climate change and market fluctuations;
- 6. Suggests the development of technology-sharing agreements between nations to ensure the fair and ethical exchange of agricultural innovations, while protecting intellectual property rights and promoting sustainable practices, by:
 - a. Establishing international guidelines for fair technology transfer,
 - b. Ensuring ethical use of genetically modified crops and biotechnologies,
 - c. Encouraging countries to adopt policies that balance innovation with affordability for developing nations;
- 7. Supports educational programs, workshops, and online platforms that provide farmers with training on how to effectively utilize new agricultural technologies, with a focus on developing nations, including:
 - a. Government-backed initiatives to introduce digital literacy programs for farmers,
 - b. Agricultural extension programs that bring experts directly to rural communities,
 - c. Translation of instructional materials into multiple languages to ensure accessibility;

8. Calls for the integration of artificial intelligence, blockchain, and satellite monitoring into agricultural policy making to improve efficiency, resource management, and transparency in food supply chains, such as:
 - a. Using AI-driven analysis for soil health monitoring and crop prediction,
 - b. Implementing blockchain to track agricultural product origins and ensure fair trade practices,
 - c. Utilizing satellite imagery to detect climate changes and prevent agricultural disasters;
9. Requests the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to submit an annual report on the progress made in closing the technological gap in agriculture and ensuring equitable access to innovation, by:
 - a. Collecting data on technology adoption rates in developing nations,
 - b. Evaluating the effectiveness of implemented policies and initiatives,
 - c. Providing recommendations for further improvements based on findings;
10. Urges all Member States to adopt measures to require developed nations, under international law, to transfer agricultural technologies to developing without intellectual property (IP) restrictions, or at significantly reduced costs, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing a binding international treaty under the United Nations or a specialized UN body that mandates the transfer of aid such as but not limited to:
 - i. Agricultural technology,
 - ii. Water Management Technologies,
 - iii. Renewable Energy Solutions;
 - b. The development of the international platform Global Agricultural Technology Database, including information such as but not limited to:
 - i. Climate adaptation,
 - ii. food security,
 - iii. Public Health and Disease Management;
11. Advocates for the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices that minimize dependency on genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and align with local environmental conditions, emphasizing eco-friendly approaches and bioethical standards set by relevant governing bodies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
12. Requests the establishment of a global regulatory framework under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to oversee ethical agricultural technology transfers by:
 - a. Developing clear guidelines for ethical technology-sharing agreements between developed and developing nations,

- b. Implementing monitoring mechanisms to track compliance and prevent exploitative technology pricing,
- c. Establishing a dispute resolution body to handle conflicts over technology transfers and ensure accountability.

General Assembly 1

FORUM: General Assembly 1

QUESTION OF: Regulating the use and development of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems

MAIN SUBMITTER: Ethiopia

SIGNATORIES: Egypt, People's Republic of China, South africa, France, USA, Turkiye, Federal public of ethiopia

The General Assembly (GA1),

Acknowledging the need for a specialized body within the United Nations to oversee and regulate the development, deployment, and use of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS),

Defining LAWS as a type of autonomous military system that incorporates artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms to make decisions, and can independently identify, track and engage targets based on programmed constraints and descriptions, without direct human oversight.

Defining the Robotization of the Armed Forces as the integration of Autonomous Systems and Artificial Intelligence (AI), such as LAWS into the military forces of Member Nations for a range of applications, including combat operations, administrative support, and intelligence gathering,

Determining that global cooperation is essential to effectively regulate, oversee, and ensure the responsible development and deployment of Autonomous Systems and Artificial Intelligence in Military settings,

Reaffirming General Assembly [Resolution A/C.1/78/L.56](#), which established an avenue for addressing the implications of emerging military technologies, including autonomous systems and artificial intelligence,

Recognising that the unregulated use of autonomous systems could aggravate and exacerbate fiscal and social inequalities amongst nations

Underscoring the need for transparency, accountability, and international collaboration in ensuring that such technologies are developed and deployed in compliance with international law, particularly International Humanitarian Law (IHL),

Acknowledging the potential benefits and risks associated with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics in armed forces and global security systems,

Recognising the responsible usage of Artificial Intelligence in administrative roles and within Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) operations,

emphasizing its potential to enhance efficiency, reduce operational risks, and support informed decision-making while maintaining adherence to international legal and ethical standards,

Emphasizing the rapid technological advancements in LAWS and their profound impact on international peace, security, and humanitarian concerns,

1. Declares that the Secretariat will host a convention, called “The Convention on the Use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons and Systems” to regulate military autonomous systems and AI to be held in October 2025, in The Hague, Netherlands, bringing together Member Nations, relevant international agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and subject experts which will:
 - a. Promote international peace and security by fostering transparency, accountability, cooperation in the development and deployment of these technologies and trust-building by including mechanisms for third-party audits to ensure accuracy,
 - b. Create international guidelines aimed at regulating the usage of Autonomous Systems and Artificial Intelligence in combat operations, ensuring compliance with ethical and legal standards,
 - c. Update existing international treaties to further align with and enforce IHL in light of advancements in autonomous and AI technologies,
 - d. Facilitate open forums to ensure representation from all relevant parties;
2. Authorizes the Secretariat to create the "Organization for the Regulation of Lethal Autonomous Weapons and Systems" as a specialized agency of the United Nations, with the aim of ensuring global regulation and compliance with CULAWS that will be responsible for:
 - a. Conducting impartial investigations of alleged violations of agreements, as well as to regularly publish their findings, and advise the Security Council as needed,
 - b. Investigating all alleged violations of agreements, and cooperating with Member States, independent experts, and international bodies to conduct impartial investigations and publish findings,
 - c. Hosting a review conference that will be open to all UN Member States, relevant stakeholders, and international organizations every 2 years in The Hague, Netherlands, to re-evaluate the current state of LAWS technology, ensure the continued relevance of CULAWS, and propose necessary updates to the regulations;
3. Suggests that in the event of a robotised force committing one or more war crimes, both the parties responsible for the force and the company/companies that produced the forces shall be held responsible by the ICJ or ICC, to an extent dependant on factors such as but not limited to:
 - a. The nature of the orders given to the robotised force by the nation’s army,
 - b. The nature of the war crime, regarding the ability of the forces/systems to determine the difference between a civilian and a combatant, and whether this was conveyed to the nation’s army,

- c. The possibility of third party interference in the orders received by the robotised forces;
- 4. Asks Organization to create an International Database available to all by 2026 to:
 - a. monitor the use of artificial intelligence and robotics by armed forces,
 - b. facilitate voluntary information-sharing among Member States,
 - c. enabling the disclosure of AI-related defense activities in a transparent and cooperative manner;
- 5. Calls for the establishment of an International Panel of AI Ethics, composed of experts in AI ethics, international law, and human rights, tasked with advising member states on the ethical implications and compliance of AI and LAWS with international humanitarian law;
- 6. Urges member states to prioritize the development and implementation of robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard LAWS against unauthorized access, hacking, or malicious use that could compromise operational integrity and international security;
- 7. Encourages the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives by developed countries to assist developing nations in adopting and implementing ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks for the responsible deployment of LAWS and AI technologies;

General Assembly 3

FORUM: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

QUESTION OF: Establishing frameworks to ensure the freedom and fairness of state elections

SUBMITTED BY: Iran

CO-SUBMITTERS: Cambodia, Chad, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Senegal, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the fundamental role of free and fair elections in upholding democratic principles,

Fully alarmed by the risks posed by foreign interference and election rigging through digital vulnerabilities,

Noting with deep concern the adverse effects of unregulated campaign financing,

Reaffirming the role of independent media and its influence on voters,

Deeply concerned by instances of political interference and corruption affecting the election process,

Observing the spread of misinformation distorting voter perception and affecting the election outcomes,

Emphasizing the need for stronger frameworks to ensure the prosecution of electoral fraud,

Deeply conscious of the impact of misinformation on voter perception and election outcomes,

1. Encourages the establishment of independent election commissions to cooperate and oversee the electoral processes, ensuring that:
 - a. The commission members are picked on qualifications and not political affiliations,
 - b. Funding for election commissions is safeguarded from corruption;
2. Urges the execution of transparent voting processes, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. the publication of election results through secure and objective platforms,
 - b. the mandatory presence of objective observers to oversee the election process,
 - c. the use of paper ballots as a backup for electronic voting;

3. Calls upon candid and accessible voter registration procedures by:
 - a. Preventing voter disenfranchisement through policies such as but not limited to:
 - i. Allowing same-day voter registration,
 - ii. Ensuring voter-ID requirements do not impact marginalized groups,
 - b. Executing online and in-person voter registration to increase voter turnout;
4. Reaffirms the necessity of strict campaign regulations by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Mandatory disclosure of political donations above a certain threshold,
 - b. Prohibition of external and foreign donations and funding to keep out from external influence;
5. Endorses initiatives to fight against misinformation and fake news in media, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. partnerships with important social media companies to effectively stop false information from spreading quickly,
 - b. strict fines or penalties for those who spread misinformation or fail to prevent its spread;
6. Requests that awareness should be raised about issues that can change the outcomes of the elections, such as misinformation and gerrymandering;
7. Urges that all Member States receive education on protecting elections from cyber attacks and hacking from organizations such as:
 - a. the UN,
 - b. regional bodies (e.g., EU, OSCE).

General Assembly 4

FORUM: General Assembly 4

QUESTION OF: Revisiting the issue of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Russian-Georgian conflict) and ensuring the safety of Georgia inhabitants close to the Russian border

MAIN SUBMITTER: State of Qatar

SIGNATORIES: Nepal, Italy, Niger, Kazakhstan, Brazil, USA, UK, Canada, Ukraine, Australia, Belarus, Germany, Japan

The General Assembly (GA4),

Reaffirming the principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty of states,

Deeply concerned about the ongoing humanitarian challenges in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia,

Recalling previous resolutions on the protection of civilian populations in conflict zones,

1. Calls for immediate humanitarian access to affected Georgian peoples by:
 - a. Demanding unimpeded humanitarian access for all affected populations in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Provisional food supply,
 - ii. Provision of housing or refuge,
 - iii. Medical aid,
 - iv. Sanitary assistance,
 - v. Quality education;
 - b. Urging the Russian Federation and Georgia to facilitate safe passage for humanitarian organizations by requesting Russian ships supplied with aids and transporting humans to be brought to Turkey and later loaded into trucks to the Georgian border,
 - c. Requesting comprehensive monitoring of civilian safety and human rights through NGOs;
2. Establishes international Humanitarian Monitoring Mechanism through:
 - a. Expansion of the role of UNOMIG to an actionable part:
 - i. Protecting ethnic Georgians and other minority groups facing discrimination,
 - ii. Providing humanitarian aid and legal assistance,
 - iii. Facilitating dialogue between affected communities,
 - iv. Providing regular reports to the UN Security Council;
 - b. Composition to include representatives from neutral countries,
 - c. Mandate to be reviewed annually;
3. Supports diplomatic resolution through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Encouraging direct negotiations between Russia and Georgia,

- b. Proposing establishment of a UN-mediated dialogue platform,
 - c. Calling for comprehensive peace-building initiatives with the help of neutral countries;
- 4. Requests financial provisions through methods including but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing a special fund of \$50 million for:
 - i. Humanitarian assistance,
 - ii. Community rebuilding,
 - iii. Conflict resolution initiatives;
- 5. Reports unbiased information to be sent internationally which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Providing quarterly reports from the Secretary-General on situational news from both countries of interest,
 - b. Reviewing progress on humanitarian access and conflict resolution in the areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia;
- 6. Emphasizes the importance of civilian protection measures:
 - a. Urging all parties to respect international humanitarian law,
 - b. Supporting the establishment of demilitarized buffer zones along disputed borders,
 - c. Recommending implementation of early warning systems for civilian communities in high-risk areas;
- 7. Strengthening accountability mechanisms for both nations:
 - a. Recommending the establishment of an independent fact-finding mission in accordance with UN Charter Article 34,
 - b. Supporting documentation of violations of international humanitarian law as outlined in the Geneva Conventions,
 - c. Encouraging cooperation with relevant international judicial bodies as stipulated in their governing instruments.

General Assembly 6

FORUM: General Assembly 6

QUESTION OF: Developing a Comprehensive Legal Framework on the Matter of Criminal Accountability of UN officials in Mission

MAIN SUBMITTER: Bangladesh

SIGNATORIES: Myanmar, Somalia, Brazil, Mozambique, France, Qatar, Australia, Cambodia, Central African Republic

The Sixth General Assembly (GA6),

Recalling the 1946 Convention on the privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which grants UN officials immunity but requires oversight to prevent abuse,

Concerned by the reports of misconduct, including sexual exploitation, corruption and human rights violation, committed by UN personnel in host states,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) in investigating allegations against UN personnel,

Recognizing the role of host states, home states, the International Criminal Court (ICC) and NGOs in strengthening accountability mechanisms,

Deeply concerned about cases such as Haiti (cholera outbreak) and the Central African Republic (sexual abuse cases), where justice for victims remains incomplete,

1. **Calls on** Member States to face financial and diplomatic penalties if a UN official representing them is found guilty of committing a serious crime while on mission. Such crimes may include corruption, abuse of power, sexual misconduct, theft of resources, and others:
 - a. Diplomatic penalties may include, but are not limited to, the following actions,
 - b. Dismissal from a diplomatic mission if on one,
 - c. Expulsion from the United Nations system, applied to officials on a one time basis,
 - d. Arrest and investigation in the accused's home country,
 - e. Sanctions imposed on Member States if identified as repeat offenders;
2. **Encourages** member states to amend the 1946 Convention on Privileges and Immunities to allow for the prosecution of UN officials for serious crimes by:
 - a. Recommending the UN to establish a clear legal framework and procedures for determining when immunity can be lifted by:
 - i. Clarifying that immunity should not apply to crimes involving sexual exploitation, abuse, war crimes, crimes against humanity, corruption or other violations of human rights,

- ii. Defining serious crimes as those that fall within jurisdiction of international courts such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and national courts under universal jurisdiction;
 - b. Proposing that the amendments include provisions to allow for prosecution of UN officials who commit crimes with both national and international judicial systems,
 - c. Urging the UN to enforce a zero-tolerance policy towards criminal activities;
3. Calls for the creation of a permanent oversight body within the UN that conducts annual compliance audits and publicly reports findings;
 4. Calls upon member states to ensure that victims of UN personnel misconduct have access to legal aid and reparations through particularly in host nations recovering from conflict, ensuring culturally appropriate and locally accessible legal aid and psychological support services by:
 - a. Establishing a UN Victim Compensation fund to support those affected by criminal actions by UN officials with characteristics such as:
 - i. Being partially funded by a portion of the peacekeeping operations,
 - ii. Being partially funded by penalties and fines imposed on convicted UN personnel;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for witness protection programs and safe reporting mechanisms to prevent intimidation or retaliation against victims seeking justice by:
 - i. Requesting the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to collaborate with host nations in setting up secure shelters and protected housing for high-risk witnesses,
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to enact anti-retaliation laws that criminalize threats, intimidation or reprisal against victims or witnesses;
 5. Encourages cooperation between the fund and local judicial systems to facilitate victims' legal rights while upholding due process:
 - a. Once immunity is lifted the UN Legal Office will formally refer to the case to either a national judicial authority or an international tribunal;
 6. Suggest the establishment of an independent legal panel within the UN, composed of international legal experts, human rights advocates and judicial representatives, who will be tasked with reviewing cases of UN officials and deciding whether immunity should be lifted;
 7. Encourages ethics, human rights and legal training programs for all UN personnel before deployment by:
 - a. Enhancing the Integrated Training Service (ITS) for UN officials in their pre-deployment stages,

- b. Calling for the addition of mandated in-depth courses specified to the host country containing ethics and cultural differences,
 - c. Demanding that ITS should require case studies of past misconducts to reinforce the importance of compliance,
 - d. Implementing additional courses for managers and commanders, focusing on their responsibility in preventing, monitoring and responding to situations of misconduct;
- 8. Institutes a series of periodic review courses as part of an ongoing training program to reinforce standards of conduct and prevent occurrences of misconduct by:
 - a. Ensuring that reviews are mandatory and integrated into the mission schedules at least once annually,
 - b. Inviting legal experts to conduct sessions on criminal liability and explain jurisdictional issues and how they apply to UN officials,
 - c. Concluding each review with a brief assessment to ensure comprehension and collect feedback to continually improve the effectiveness of the reviews;
- 9. Further recommends Member States cooperate in exchanging information, facilitating investigations and prosecuting relevant people through:
 - a. Establishing a Criminal Investigations Service within the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) with necessary powers for effective criminal field investigations,
 - b. Implementing a two-step approach to criminal justice for non-military UN personnel,
 - i. The primary jurisdiction to the state of nationality,
 - ii. A collaborative mechanism between the UN and the host state if the state of nationality fails to act,;
- 10. Requests Member States to create a framework to facilitate international criminal cooperation particularly in extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal mattersby:
 - a. Developing standardized extradition request forms and procedures to streamline the process across Member States,
 - b. Establishing secure channels or direct and informal exchange of information related to ongoing corruption cases,
 - c. Creating a centralized database of relevant national laws, procedures and contact points to facilitate between States;
- 11. Urges nations to modify Article V, Section 18 of the 1946 convention on privileges and immunities of the UN;
- 12. Specifying that immunity shall not apply in cases of serious criminal offenses according to the nation where the crime is committed in ,including sexual exploitation, abuse, and corruption;

13. Requests member states to recognize each countries national sovereignty, and calls for the right of each member state to implement laws based on their national context.

Group of 20

FORUM: Group of 20

QUESTION OF: Addressing the Increasing Anti-Refugee Sentiment and the Resulting Decline in Refugee Admittance

MAIN SUBMITTER: Mexico

SIGNATORIES: Germany, Japan, South Africa, Republic of Korea, The European union, Australia, Argentina, India

The Group of 20 (G20),

Recalling the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which set out the legal framework for the protection of refugees, and reaffirming the commitment of G20 member states to hold up international humanitarian law,

Recognizing the role of refugees in global social and economic development, as well as the contribution to the cultural and demographic benefit of host countries,

Concerned by the rising anti-refugee sentiment measured in various parts of the world, and the resulting decline in the number of refugees admitted into countries which has caused a lot of suffering

Alarmed by the negative consequences of this decline in refugee admittance, including full refugee camps and the rise of human trafficking networks which has led to increased vulnerability of refugees to exploitation, and the loss of human dignity,

Stressing the need for long-term solutions to the refugee crisis, based on solidarity, shared responsibility, and respect for human rights,

Acknowledging the challenges faced by host countries, including economic pressures, social integration, while remembering the importance of inclusive policies that promote tolerance, solidarity, and social cohesion,

Reaffirming the G20's group responsibility to provide leadership in addressing global challenges, including the refugee crisis, and recognizing the role of G20 member states in influencing global migration policies,

1. Encourages G20 member states to adopt policies that produce greater public understanding of refugees and their contributions to host societies, including educational programs, public awareness campaigns, and initiatives that promote tolerance and integration which would be funded at the request of educational facilities and reviewed, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Encouraging the development of global media campaigns aimed at combating misinformation and negative stereotypes about refugees, with the cooperation of

- both traditional and digital media outlets to foster a more informed and empathetic public perspective,
- b. Supporting national and international educational initiatives that integrate the history, rights, and contributions of refugees into school curricula, aiming to educate the younger generation on the importance of global solidarity and human rights,
 - c. Collaborating with local organizations and community leaders to organize workshops and public events that create spaces for open conversation between refugees and host populations, encouraging mutual understanding and reducing societal divisions;
2. Urges G20 member states to establish and maintain legal routes for refugees to seek asylum and protection, including resettlement programs, family reunification, and the provision of humanitarian visas for those fleeing violence, persecution and conflict;
 3. Encourages the G20 to work with international organizations, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to provide resources and support for countries with the greatest refugee populations, ensuring the long-term welfare and integration of refugees;
 4. Urges member states to address the causes of forced migration, such as armed conflicts, human rights abuses, and economic instability, by providing increased support for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and sustainable development in regions of origin by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Increased financial aid to countries severely affected by migration crises, including but not limited to Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Honduras, with a set monetary commitment to support humanitarian assistance, economic development, and governance reforms,
 - b. The implementation annual reports and investigations to ensure transparency in the distribution and use of aid, focusing on combating corruption and ensuring that funds reach the communities most in need, with independent oversight to guarantee the effectiveness of such investments in long-term development and peacebuilding;
 5. Advocates for the use of more robust frameworks for refugee integration, including access to education and healthcare, employment opportunities, and legal rights, ensuring that refugees can become active contributors to the social and economic development of their host countries;
 6. Calls for increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector to enhance the capacity of host countries to merge refugees and provide them with necessary resources and help with resettlement;
 7. Calls upon the G20 to meet annually to measure the progress of these points, and reaffirm their commitment to the protection of refugees and the promotion of global

solidarity;

8. Recommends G19 members to take in refugees, to ensure the equal distribution of this burden;
9. Emphasizes that asylum seekers and refugees must adhere to the laws and regulations of their host countries, respecting the social and cultural norms of the society in which they reside and member states are encouraged to establish clear frameworks that ensures measures such as, but not limited to:
 - a. That refugees and asylum seekers are informed of their rights upon arrival in their foreign countries,
 - b. That legal violations committed by asylum seekers are addressed in accordance with national and international law, with appropriate measures taken,
 - c. That host countries maintain a fair and transparent legal process to assess cases individually, ensuring that any removal or deportation decisions align with international human rights;

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

FORUM: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

QUESTION OF: Re-evaluating the role of the oil-based economies in combating climate change

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

SIGNATORIES: Algeria, Kazakhstan, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Equatorial Guinea, Oman, Canada, Libya, Venezuela

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC),

Recalling the Paris Agreement and its commitment to limiting global temperature rise while allowing each nation to determine its own path toward sustainable development,

Recognising the need to reduce carbon emissions and diversify energy sources,

Believing that economic stability is imperative to the functioning of a Member State,

Further believing that oil is essential to global energy markets and all Member States,

Noting with approval the efforts of Saudi Arabia to diversify its oil-based economy by holding over 80+ major international sport events over the last four years,

1. Urges all Member States to implement structured and sustainable strategies to gradually lessen dependency on fossil fuels by:
 - a. Investing in large-scale renewable energy infrastructure such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Solar energy (such as the Sakaka Solar Plant),
 - ii. Wind energy (such as the Dumat Al Jandal Wind Farm),
 - iii. Green hydrogen;
 - b. Capacity building with purposes such as:
 - i. Diversifying training of local engineers, technicians, and policymakers to design, implement, and maintain the new energy systems,
 - ii. Supporting the establishment of local manufacturing plants for solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries to reduce import dependency and create jobs;
 - c. Urging MEDCs to assist LEDCs in achieving the aforementioned clause, for instance by investing in the Help Fund and in other intergovernmental organizations;
2. Encourages Member States to develop clear, sustainable and achievable guidelines for investing in energy by:
 - a. Following global safety standards for energy projects,

- b. Conducting thorough environmental impact assessments (EIAs) before starting projects,
 - c. Promoting practical energy solutions such as microgrids and decentralized systems to address infrastructure gaps;
- 3. Calls for the collaboration between Member States to protect vulnerable oil-based economies through methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Providing financial aid to stabilise economic infrastructure,
 - b. Developing and transferring related technology between Member States who have already developed such measures to reduce dependency on fossil fuels;
- 4. Advises oil exporting Member States to emulate Saudi Arabia's actions to gradually reduce dependence on fossil fuels for economic growth by investing in non-energy incomes such as but not limited to:
 - a. Hosting major international sporting events,
 - b. Tourism,
 - c. Strengthening global trade partnerships,
 - d. Technology,
 - e. Local capacities;
- 5. Establishes the OPEC Climate Responsibility Framework (OCRF), requiring the top historical polluters (U.S., EU, China, Russia, Brazil, India, South Korea, South Africa, Australia, Indonesia and Japan) and United Nations to contribute to a Climate Responsibility Fund (CRF) to support oil-dependent economies in their energy transition in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Providing direct financial contributions to OPEC states for renewable energy development and infrastructure projects,
 - b. Sharing clean energy technologies, including hydrogen fuel advancements, carbon capture, and storage (CCS) with OPEC nations,
 - c. Establishing preferential trade agreements for oil-exporting nations transitioning to low-carbon energy sources,
 - d. Ensures that all financial aid, trade agreements, and technological support under the CRF remain free from political conditions or restrictions on OPEC nations' energy policies;
- 6. Implements phased carbon reduction goals instead of strict global deadlines, ensuring oil-based economies transition at a sustainable pace, with ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Allowing OPEC nations to set their own carbon reduction timelines based on economic capacity and national energy needs,
 - b. Developing a "Dual Energy Framework", where oil production is gradually reduced while renewable energy capacity is simultaneously increased,
 - c. Establishing an OPEC Climate Transition Committee led by Saudi Arabia, UAE, Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela, in cooperation with China, India, and the

UNFCCC, to monitor progress and ensure a fair transition without economic harm,

- d. Allocate 1-2% of oil revenues to a shared OPEC Green Energy Fund for solar, hydrogen, and wind projects,
 - e. Encouraging alternative trade mechanisms, such as oil trade in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) currency and direct energy partnerships with emerging markets;
7. Recommends fossil fuel based companies, local capacities, and infrastructure to switch to renewable energy based capacities and to switch to renewable energy based companies, on a 2% yearly basis;
8. Strongly urges members states to implement tradable permits for greenhouse gases that decrease in supply annually to meet the Greenhouse gas emission goals, understanding that sanctions may be made flexible or lessened for countries in conflict or in other critical situations while the condition remains current, with the amount of greenhouse gases allowed to be emitted should be dependent on each individual countries economical needs, and tradable permits should be distributed accordingly;
9. Suggests the creation of a global knowledge-sharing platform to exchange best practices, innovations, and technologies that facilitate the gradual shift from fossil fuels to sustainable alternatives, on platforms such as but not limited to renewable energy conference in Kazakhstan.

Commission on the Status of Women

FORUM: Commission on the Status of Women

QUESTION OF: Resolution on Combating Educational Gender Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Kingdom of Cambodia

SIGNATORIES: The People's Republic of China, Mali Empire, Oman, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, United States of America

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),

Recognizing that education is a fundamental human right as stated in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality, which emphasize equal access to education for boys and girls,

Acknowledging the persistent gender disparities in education across Sub-Saharan Africa due to economic barriers, cultural norms, early marriage, and insufficient infrastructure,

Taking note of Niger's national policy allowing pregnant and married girls to continue their education as a model for other nations,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international institutions such as UNICEF and UNESCO to address gender disparities in education,

Concerned by high dropout rates among girls due to economic hardship, lack of sanitation facilities, and early pregnancies,

Recognizing the need for both short-term interventions, such as scholarships and community outreach, and long-term structural reforms to ensure gender-inclusive education,

1. Calls upon Sub-Saharan African nations to adopt policies that protect girls' right to education, similar to Niger's 2019 reform allowing pregnant and married girls to continue schooling, by:
 - a. Eliminating discriminatory policies that prevent young mothers from re-enrolling in school,
 - b. Establishing support systems, such as childcare facilities within schools, to help young mothers continue their education,
 - c. Ensuring that school curricula include comprehensive reproductive health education to prevent early pregnancies;

2. Encourages international financial institutions and donor countries to increase funding for girls' education initiatives, particularly in:
 - a. Expanding scholarship programs for girls from low-income families,
 - b. Improving school infrastructure by building gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas,
 - c. Supporting teacher training programs focused on gender-sensitive education;
3. Supports community engagement programs that challenge cultural norms hindering girls' education by:
 - a. Partnering with local leaders, religious organizations, and families to promote the value of girls' education while respecting cultural and religious values,
 - b. Establishing mentorship programs where female role models encourage young girls to pursue education,
 - c. Organizing awareness campaigns to inform parents of the long-term economic and social benefits of educating their daughters;
4. Requests that Sub-Saharan African governments collaborate with international organizations such as UNICEF and UNESCO to:
 - a. Implement mobile education initiatives, including radio and digital learning platforms, to reach girls in remote areas,
 - b. Develop vocational training programs for girls who are unable to return to formal education,
 - c. Strengthen data collection on school enrollment and dropout rates to track progress in gender equality in education;
5. Recommends the creation of regional education funds within the African Union (AU) to:
 - a. Provide emergency educational assistance to girls in conflict-affected regions,
 - b. Support programs that eliminate school fees for girls in vulnerable communities,
 - c. Ensure the sustainability of gender-equality education programs through long-term investment;
6. Urges all stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, and international agencies, to recognize that eliminating gender inequality in education requires:
 - a. A multi-sectoral approach that addresses economic, cultural, and legal barriers,
 - b. Continued diplomatic efforts to share best practices and successful policy frameworks,
 - c. A commitment to ensuring that all girls in Sub-Saharan Africa, regardless of socioeconomic background, have access to quality education;
7. Underscores the importance of encouraging and supporting women in leadership positions in education, which can positively impact girls' education by providing role models and promoting gender equality at all levels by:
 - a. Promote and support the inclusion of women in leadership roles within the education sector,
 - b. Establish programs that empower girls and young women with leadership skills,

- c. Create mentorship networks that connect female educators and leaders with experienced women in the education field;
- 8. Enables the distribution of aid to be allocated towards the Sub-Saharan region and that focuses on helping discriminated and marginalized women including, but not limited to:
 - a. Sending teachers, educators, and professors to assist women in their day-to-day education, following their development until they finish their schooling,
 - b. Expanding to the required curriculum classes on the significance of gender equality and the negatives of sexual discrimination,
 - c. Organizing workshops and interactive activities through volunteers and professionals in order to teach people about the vital role of women in society and the critical benefits of gender equality,
 - d. Extending financial support toward an equal opportunity to education for everyone in the Sub-Saharan region through intermediaries such as, but not restricted to:
 - i. Collaborating with local NGO's and support systems,
 - ii. Participation and partnerships with large financial institutions such as, but not limited to the IMF, World Bank, AWB, and the IFC,
 - iii. Establishing thorough multinational cooperation systems to discuss the implementation of further potential solutions;
- 9. Encourages the creation of a United Nations-based organization to be named "Progress Tracking Agency" (PTA) tasked with duties such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Track and monitor the success of previous measures already implemented to combat issues such as educational gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa,
 - b. Assess the benefits and disadvantages that newly implemented actions convey to individuals, populations, and countries,
 - c. Organize a summit in which all Member States debate and analyze aspects of these solutions including, but not restricted to:
 - i. How the results from assessments and monitoring of the progress that previous resolutions contribute can be applied to new solutions formed,
 - ii. Collaborate to further comprehend why some significant issues arise in countries or areas, such as educational gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- 10. Encourages the distribution of funding, aid, and other forms of assistance and support with objectives and focuses such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Evacuating prosecuted minors to trust-worthy countries including, but not restricted to:
 - i. China,
 - ii. Cambodia;
 - b. Assisting with establishing escape routes for children in conflicted areas to flee toward a safer environment,

- c. Ensuring all evacuations of persecuted minors are coordinated with UNICEF, UNHCR, and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to guarantee their safety, legal protection, and well-being.

North Atlantic Council

FORUM: North Atlantic Council

QUESTION OF: Addressing the increasing influence of China in the Euro-Atlantic region

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,

1. Addresses international security challenges while establishing a solid NATO-wide stance on the growing influence of China, by:
 - a. first and foremost, calling for all NATO member states to engage in multilateral relations with China with regard to a shared stance on military defense strategies to strengthen future cooperation between both parties,
 - b. encouraging the formation of an altered task force composed of experts specialized in threat detection assigned to build cyber security systems,
 - c. requesting all NATO member states to assess China's progress in building AI-technologies and defense strategies with intelligence within their national security;
2. Encourages NATO to consider a strategy to address China's growing influence in the Euro-Atlantic region by:
 - a. Exploring the creation of a NATO-China Monitoring Task Force to track Chinese military activities and investments in Europe,
 - b. Promoting a European Technology Independence Plan to reduce reliance on Chinese tech, including semiconductor production and investment regulations,
 - c. Supporting the development of a NATO Cyber Defense Unit to counter Chinese cyber threats and disinformation, with enhanced intelligence-sharing and consideration of regulations on Chinese tech companies;
3. Requests strengthening NATO to develop Western-led projects to counter China's influence in the Euro-Atlantic Region, which would include:
 - a. Members investing 0.05% of their GDP in a fund for joint investments in NATO countries,
 - b. NATO members working together to invest this money, from the fund mentioned in sub-clause a, into Western-led projects,
 - c. Assess China's most valuable assets in Europe and develop projects to counter these developments;
4. Calls upon member states to introduce a China protocol to avoid communist influence in European territory:
 - a. Imposing higher tariffs or sanctions on industries where China holds monopolistic control, such as rare earth minerals and semiconductors,
 - b. Introducing sanctions on Chinese companies involved in unfair trade practices or government-subsidized market manipulation,

- c. Strengthening NATO's ideological stance against authoritarianism by reinforcing democratic values in political and economic engagements,
 - d. Restricting the use of WeChat in any European nation and implementing the use of LeChat;
- 5. Proposes the creation of an NATO Infrastructure Independence Initiative to reduce reliance on Chinese investments by:
 - a. Establishing an NATO fund to finance key infrastructure projects in telecommunications, energy, and transport, ensuring long-term economic and strategic autonomy,
 - b. Implementing a strict and transparent screening process for foreign investments in critical sectors to safeguard national security and prevent economic coercion,
 - c. Promoting joint NATO-led projects and prioritizing the development and deployment of homegrown technologies to enhance regional resilience,
 - d. Introducing a proportional contribution system, where lower-income countries contribute less, based on a fair assessment conducted by NATO and, if necessary, the UN, to prevent economic strain on member states;
- 6. Encourages NATO to develop a strategy to lower the risks posed by Chinese technological influence, by:
 - a. Implementing stronger measures to prevent Chinese companies from acquiring sensitive European technologies or controlling critical infrastructure, particularly in 5G networks and artificial intelligence,
 - b. Supporting European technological innovation through joint investments in cybersecurity to maintain technological independence from China;
- 7. Requests the initiation of diplomatic dialogues with China to clarify its intentions within the Euro-Atlantic Region, with the UN acting as a mediator.

Security Council

FORUM: United Nations Security Council

ISSUE: Terminating the Escalation Chain in the Arab-Israeli Conflict

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Highlighting the increasing use of drone and missile technology in targeting trade routes and key ports in the Israel-Palestine region, particularly in the Red Sea, which has disrupted global supply chains and necessitated stronger international oversight and security measures,

Acknowledging the precedent set by historical peacekeeping missions, such as the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),

Considering how a model emulating UNIFIL could be adapted for Israel-Palestine trade security and conflict de-escalation,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing violence and humanitarian crisis in Gaza and the broader region, which has led to mass displacement, civilian casualties, and restricted access to essential aid,

Emphasising the need for a diplomatic solution between nations to break the chain of escalation,

1. Recommends the establishment of secure trade route lines avoiding areas of conflict in Israel-Palestine:
 - a. Transportation of consumer/trade goods are to follow a route determined by a new UN panel, under the security of UN peacekeeping forces,
 - b. Further deployment of UN personnel along key ports in the Israel-Palestine region, in order to ensure peaceful trading via the Red Sea as well as preventing attacks on trade routes from occurring. Ports to have UN peacekeeping forces established are:
 - i. Port of Haifa,
 - ii. Port of Ashdod,
 - iii. Port of Eilat;
2. Suggests the following terms to establish security between Palestine and Israel:
 - a. An immediate release of both Hamas and Israeli hostages to their respective countries whether from Palestine, Israel or a separate power,
 - b. The establishment for a meeting within the General Assembly on the question of Palestine's membership to the UN;
3. Urges the creation of a structured mechanism to prevent further escalation in the Arab-Israeli conflict through the following measures:

- a. Formation of a Joint Israeli-Palestinian De-escalation Committee (JIPDC) to facilitate direct communication and conflict resolution, composed of Israeli, Palestinian, and neutral international representatives,
 - b. Implementation of direct communication channels between Israeli and Palestinian security forces to prevent misunderstandings and retaliatory actions through measures that include but are not limited to:
 - i. Establishing a secure and immediate response communication line between military and law enforcement officials,
 - ii. Appointing designated liaisons from both parties to handle de-escalation efforts,
 - c. Temporary freeze on military operations in conflict-prone areas to allow for de-escalation, including but not limited to:
 - i. Establishing temporary demilitarized zones in high-risk areas, such as Gaza and the West Bank, monitored by UN observers,
 - ii. Implementing a temporary ceasefire agreement to allow negotiations to take place under international supervision,
 - iii. Encouraging confidence-building measures, such as withdrawal from contested areas and easing restrictions on civilian movement;
- 4. *Requests* that the UN Security Council to enforce stricter measures against Iran's funding of the military and arming of militant groups:
 - a. Strengthening sanctions enforcement mechanisms under UN Security Council Resolutions 2231 and 1701 by:
 - i. Enhancing naval inspections of suspected arms shipments in the Red Sea and Mediterranean,
 - ii. Imposing targeted sanctions on companies and individuals facilitating arms transfers,
 - b. Expanding the UN Panel of Experts on Iran Sanctions to monitor:
 - i. Financial networks funding Hezbollah, Hamas, and other non-state actors,
 - ii. The role of state and private entities in weapons proliferation;
 - c. Encouraging regional states to cooperate on intelligence-sharing through:
 - i. The establishment of a Middle East Security Task Force,
 - ii. Information exchange between Israel, Gulf states, and Western allies;
- 5. Calls upon the international community to increase humanitarian assistance to the affected populations in Gaza and surrounding areas:
 - a. Emphasizes the urgent need for the provision of food, water, medical aid, and essential services to civilians in conflict-affected areas,
 - b. Supports the establishment of humanitarian corridors and safe zones to ensure the secure and efficient delivery of aid,
 - c. Encourages transparency and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that aid reaches those in need without diversion or misuse;

6. Requests for the establishment of an framework aimed at rebuilding Syria, as well as prioritizing economic recovery through these factors:
 - a. A central emergency response fund (CERF) will be established, for relief works aimed at rebuilding Syria's infrastructure,
 - b. The strong recommendation of the removal of unilateral sanctions towards Syria, in order to ensure stability in the nation as well as the removal of economic hindrances,
 - c. The creation of a council aimed at monitoring the Syrian government and ensuring instability and unrest in the nation is prevented until democratic elections are held;
7. Further reminds of the importance of keeping peace and stability between the states of Israel and Lebanon as a step towards regional security in the Middle East:
 - a. Calls for a sustainable ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon, emphasizing the freedom of hostilities along the shared borders for the prevention of future escalations,
 - b. Advocates for both parties to respect each other's sovereignty and work towards removing the threats presented by Hezbollah in southern Lebanon,
 - c. Proposes that International actors, including the United Nations and regional stakeholders, facilitate the dialogue between Israel and Lebanon to establish long-term peaceful relations and address disputed issues,
 - d. Encourages both nations to engage in confidence-building measures like humanitarian cooperation, border security, and economic initiatives to address the disputed issues,
 - e. Calls for the international community and its support to observe the diplomatic engagement between the states and provide financial assistance in the reconstructive efforts of rebuilding Lebanon.

Human Rights Council

FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Combating Human Trafficking in the Asia-Pacific Region

MAIN SUBMITTER: India

CO-SUBMITTERS: Germany, Japan, Kingdom of Thailand, Mali, Myanmar, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Russian Federation, Vietnam

The Human Rights Council (HRC),

Recognising the threat of human trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region,

Guided by the purposes of the Palermo Protocol as detailed on the 9th of February 2006,

Confident that all Member States involved aim to eliminate human trafficking in its entirety,

Emphasizing the threat posed by human trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region to global,

Highlighting the importance of multilateral cooperation,

1. **Calls upon** all Member States in the Asia-Pacific region to strengthen legislation that criminalizes forced labor, debt bondage, and all forms of sexual exploitation through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. increasing minimum sentences for traffickers,
 - b. training law enforcement personnel to identify and rescue victims,
 - c. introducing regular monitoring mechanisms to ensure government compliance;
2. **Recommends** the establishment of victim support and reintegration programs by:
 - a. allocating funds for safe shelters, medical support, and counseling services,
 - b. providing vocational education and employment pathways,
 - c. facilitating regional cross-border cooperation to repatriate victims safely;
3. **Encourages** public–private partnerships with technology firms to develop detection algorithms to identify online recruitment and trafficking rings, while respecting data privacy;
4. **Considers** the implementation of biometric surveillance systems under probable cause of suspicion in order to identify both victims of human trafficking and persons trafficking as a method of reducing the known rates of human trafficking;
5. **Urges** Member States to enhance protections for migrant populations who are particularly vulnerable to trafficking by:
 - a. expediting legal documentation for at-risk or undocumented immigrants,
 - b. offering accessible language interpretation, health care, and legal aid,

- c. collaborating with civil society organizations to provide safe referral systems and information campaigns;
- 6. Establishing a Regional Anti-Trafficking Task Force through ASEAN mandated to conduct activities such as, but not limited to:
 - a. publish consolidated data and analyses of trafficking trends at regular intervals,
 - b. supervise and evaluate the effectiveness of national anti-trafficking units,
 - c. coordinate joint training exercises and cross-border investigations among participating nations;
- 7. Requests ongoing evaluation of anti-trafficking efforts by:
 - a. requiring periodic reports from Member States on policy implementation and outcomes,
 - b. hosting UN-led reviews to identify gaps and recommend policy adjustments,
 - c. establishing regional human rights observatories to document trafficking patterns;
- 8. Calls upon enterprises and organizations with aligned goals to The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative to utilize funds received from the UN in order to secure and fund their endeavors in regards to reporting data related to human trafficking:
 - a. condemns that said enterprises and organizations will continue to report with sustained accuracy via the introduction of further funding for their operations,
 - b. approves of said enterprises and organizations forming relations with and between countries for competent and prompt collection of data as a form of elevating awareness regarding the consequences of human trafficking;
- 9. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to publish periodic reports on the state of human trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on improvements or deteriorations in each Member State's enforcement record.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

FORUM: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, (CCPCJ)

TOPIC: Improving measures to prevent illegal wildlife trafficking

MAIN-SUBMITTED: Kenya

SIGNATORIES: Finland, Guatemala, Ghana, China, Madagascar, Libya, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Czech Republic

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing the growing threat of illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing to marine biodiversity, food security, and the livelihoods of coastal communities, necessitating stricter monitoring and enforcement measures in maritime ports,

Emphasizing the critical role of Artificial Intelligence in enhancing surveillance, improving compliance with international fisheries regulations, and preventing illegal fishing activities through real-time monitoring and automated enforcement mechanisms,

Concerned by the ongoing exploitation of endangered species in the global trade market, which contributes to biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and the disruption of ecological balance,

1. Encourages the use of a newly found Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered maritime port check-out system, which will be mandatory in all maritime ports, ensuring that:
 - a. all individuals utilizing the port for fishing-related activities must check out through the AI-powered system before departing, declaring the species and quantity of fish caught, through:
 - i. Granting port authorities and regulatory bodies instant and regular access to AI-generated reports, enabling fast actions against violation to the Common Fisheries Policy,
 - ii. Using face recognition systems and ID-check in the check-out systems by implementing measures if necessary,
 - b. AI detection cameras will be installed around the harbor will actively monitor and analyze fishing activities, identifying violations of seasonal fishing bans and detecting illegal catches in real time, that will, be provided with the pictures of animals and plants that are illegal to hunt, and the pictures will be taken by marine divers,
 - c. Imposing sanctions in cases where fishing vessels and individuals are found violating fishing restrictions, including:
 - i. The confiscation of illegal catches,
 - ii. Monetary fines and penalties,
 - iii. Temporary fishing suspensions, depending on the violation,

- d. The AI- powered maritime port check-out system development process would be budgeted by:
 - i. INTERPOL,
 - ii. CITES,
 - iii. other private organizations working on Artificial Intelligence such as Chat GPT;
2. Recommends establishing certification systems to verify the sustainability of trade in non-endangered species, ensuring compliance with strict environmental and ethical standards by:
 - a. Tracking the trade of the certificated species through online monitoring systems and supervisions by CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species),
 - b. Reducing pressure on endangered wildlife by actively promoting and facilitating legal and sustainable trade in non-endangered animals, thereby diverting demand away from endangered species,
 - c. Collaborating with international organizations and wildlife protection agencies to ensure the sustainability of trade practices by means of:
 - i. Promoting legal non-endangered wildlife trade instead of illegal tracking of endangered species,
 - ii. Strictly forbidding trade of endangered species except for scientific purposes;
3. Urges the investments in the mimicry and replica sector of luxury goods and fashion products traditionally produced through wildlife tracking, to ensure that high-quality, sustainable alternatives to animal-based products are available in the market, which will:
 - a. Provide quality standards certifications for these sustainable alternatives in the product tag to:
 - i. ensure and supervise that they meet or exceed the quality of the animal products they replicate,
 - ii. guarantee that the demanding group can still have their products without animal cruelty,
 - b. Encourage dedicated research funds for continued development in the field of sustainable alternatives to wildlife products,
 - c. Advertise and promote the use of replica products instead of real life wildlife products and support the campaigns against animal products in luxury goods and fashion;
4. Calls for all Member States to strengthen policies on Wildlife Protection in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Implementing stricter regulations regarding the consequences of illegal wildlife trafficking in ways such as, but not restricted to:
 - i. Introducing travel limitations to individuals across national borders on convicted wildlife traffickers,
 - ii. Proposing lifetime bans on individuals or organizations involved in wildlife trafficking,
 - iii. Ensuring penalty act as a significant deterrent to potential illegal wildlife offenders,

- iv. Enhancing mandatory community service programs for offenders;
 - b. Suggesting to collaborate between governments and private organizations to prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in ways including:
 - i. Proposing development initiatives for limiting illegal wildlife trafficking,
 - ii. Spreading awareness on the casualties of illegal wildlife trafficking between nations,
 - iii. Firing individuals who violate trafficking laws and policies;
 - c. Proposing to promote awareness on the casualties of offending trafficking policies in ways such as, but not restricted to:
 - i. Creating campaigns between school organizations to showcase the consequences of illegal wildlife trafficking,
 - ii. Collaborating with public figures to address how illegal wildlife trafficking is affecting many nations across the globe,
 - iii. Establishing workshops for explaining the issue of wildlife trafficking and its consequences;
5. Calls upon UN member states to strengthen cross-border cooperation to prevent and combat illegal wildlife trafficking by:
- a. Establishing joint task forces between neighboring countries to share intelligence, coordinate operations, and improve surveillance at major trafficking hotspots,
 - b. supporting joint training sessions for border patrols and other officials to improve detection and interception capabilities
 - c. collaborating with international organizations such as, but not limited to:
 - i. INTERPOL,
 - ii. CITES,
 - iii. UNODC;
6. Urges all nations to increase the implementation of financial tracking mechanisms to freeze assets of traffickers;
7. Urges all nations to use dogs to prevent illegal hunts and poaching by letting them for:
- a. Sniffing out illegally hunted water-borne, air-borne and various land-borne animals and resources from these animals at airports and other transportation facilities,
 - b. Acts of illegal hunt.

Special Conference 1

FORUM: SPC₁

TOPIC: Discussing the accessibility of healthcare and hygiene for children in the Gaza Strip

MAIN-SUBMITTER: Peru

CO-SUBMITTERS: Afghanistan, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Iran, Mexico, The Republic of Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Poland

UNITED NATIONS FIRST SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Recognizing the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, where prolonged conflicts, economic struggles, and infrastructure destruction have severely impacted access to essential healthcare and hygiene for children, and the critical role of UNICEF, WHO, UNRWA, and ICRC in providing medical supplies and aid, clean water, and sanitation efforts to affected populations,

Alarmed by critical shortages of medical supplies, clean water, and sanitation facilities, and loss of children's education and healthcare rights, political, military barriers and destroyed infrastructure that prevent reliable health services,

Acknowledging the critical role played by international organizations such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF, WHO, and UNRWA in providing essential healthcare, hygiene kits, and clean water to the people of Gaza and the efforts of countries and international organisations in delivering humanitarian assistance to Gaza and stressing the need for uninterrupted aid access, in addition, acknowledges the efficiency of the health system in the Islamic Republic,

Seeking those international organizations such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF, WHO, and UNRWA to help invest and provide essential hygiene kits, healthcare, and clean water to the people of Gaza,

Deeply concerned that over 80% of Gaza's population is dependant on humanitarian aid, and that children are impacted and affected by malnutrition, preventable diseases, and a severe lack of medical care and about restrictions that limit the entry of humanitarian aid and medical resources into Gaza,

Emphasizes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and UNGA Resolution, which recognizes access to healthcare and sanitation as fundamental human rights, and the importance of protecting medical facilities, healthcare personnel, and humanitarian workers from attacks,

Further recommends the need for long-term, solutions that improve the current healthcare infrastructure and sanitation access for children,

Reaffirming the universal right to healthcare and sanitation, as outlined by the UN, which recognises access to clean water and sanitation as fundamental rights,

1. Encourages greater collaboration between international and local NGOs, such as The DEAR Foundation and Action For Humanity to provide aid for children, especially those living in refugee camps and conflict zones by:
 - a. targeted healthcare services,
 - b. hygiene assistance;
2. Calls for the establishment of humanitarian corridors to allow the unrestricted flow of medical supplies, hygiene kits, and clean water into Gaza by:
 - a. establishing checkpoints monitored by UN peacekeeping forces to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian convoys,
 - b. encouraging all bordering member states to help ensure the safe access for humanitarian workers,
 - c. implementing a verification system for medical shipments to prevent delays in aid distribution;
3. Encourages increased investment in sustainable healthcare infrastructure with:
 - a. the reconstruction of damaged hospitals, and continuing to working alongside organizations that possess historical or professional connections with Gaza and are committed to rebuilding its health system, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Jordan Medical Association,
 - ii. Jordan Nurses and Midwives Council,
 - iii. FAJR Scientific representatives from WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, MSF, ICRC,
 - iv. The Mariam foundation,
 - b. water treatment plants, such as increasing the funding of UNICEF seawater desalination plant; an organization that works to provide potable water to communities in Gaza that previously lacked clean water,
 - c. having donor nations increase financial and logistical support for initiatives and emergency medical response programs, this can include:
 - i. WHO,
 - ii. ICRC,
 - iii. UNICEF,
 - iv. UNRWA;
4. Creates international partnerships to fund and develop desalination plants to improve long-term water accessibility by:
 - a. using expertise in universal healthcare programs to assist in setting up mobile clinics and telemedicine initiatives for immediate relief and long-term accessibility;

- i. by deploying healthcare professionals to train local medical staff,
 - ii. by having NGOs and private sectors collaborate,
 - b. establishing digital health platforms to connect Palestinian patients with international medical experts by implementing systems such as:
 - i. video consultation services,
 - ii. digital patient records,
 - iii. online medical forums;
5. Recommends for ceasefire discussions that prioritize humanitarian concerns, ensuring medical facilities remain operational and protected, including topics such as, but not limited to:
- a. easing restrictions on humanitarian aid movement and medical supply chains, such as:
 - i. Blockades,
 - ii. damaged Infrastructure,
 - b. requesting UN monitoring body to assess the impact of healthcare and hygiene interventions and ensuring adherence with international humanitarian laws by:
 - i. monitoring of Supplies,
 - ii. training,
 - iii. periodic UN reports on healthcare conditions in Gaza to monitor progress and identify further needs,
 - c. implementing a digital tracking system in partnership with WHO and UNRWA to monitor medical shipments and prevent any unnecessary delays,
 - d. creation of safe working environment for healthcare personnel to work in through restoration of medical capacity and essential services,
 - e. requesting the security council to establish a ceasefire window for humanitarian deliveries in line with international humanitarian law;
6. Promoting cooperation between medical institutions and NGOs to provide training programs for healthcare professionals in Gaza by:
- a. establishing partnerships between international hospitals, universities, and NGOs to conduct specialized training sessions for medical personnel in Gaza,
 - b. working alongside the *Gaza Educate Medics Initiative (GEM)*, an initiative that addresses the critical need through the Gaza Educate Medics initiative, this organization will provide medical students with:
 - i. online education,
 - ii. clinical training,
 - iii. mentorship;

7. Calls upon all nations, in coordination with WHO, UNICEF, and relevant NGOs, to facilitate the immediate and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid, including but not limited to:
 - a. medical supplies, vaccines, and essential medicines for children in Gaza,
 - b. clean water, hygiene kits, and sanitation equipment to reduce the spread of diseases,
 - c. emergency medical teams and mobile clinics to provide immediate care for affected children;
8. Emphasizes need for protection of healthcare facilities, medical personnel, and humanitarian workers, in accordance by international law by:
 - a. urging all parties of the conflict to refrain from targeting hospitals, ambulances, and medical centers,
 - b. establishing UN-monitored safe healthcare zones, where medical services can be delivered unhindered and uninterrupted,
 - c. facilitating humanitarian ceasefire to allow for medical evacuations and procedures unhindered and uninterrupted,
 - d. the upholding by physicians of the principles in the WMA Declaration of Geneva and other documents that serve as guidance to medical personnel during times of conflict;
9. Advocates for the rebuilding and modernisation of essential healthcare infrastructure in Gaza through international cooperation by:
 - a. repairing and reconstructing hospitals, clinics, and sanitation facilities,
 - b. expanding water purification and desalination projects to provide clean drinking water for children and citizens;
10. Incentivises UN member states, regional organisations and humanitarian agencies to:
 - a. encourage funding for the healthcare infrastructure in Gaza, and increase any existing financial support and contributions for long term healthcare in Gaza,
 - b. request support from international bodies the EU and the UNHCR;
11. Urges all member states who have not yet done so, to:
 - a. become signatories of the children's human rights council (OHCHR),
 - b. become parties of the Unicef Human Rights movement that signifies the rights of individuals which includes the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and access to hygiene

Special Conference 2

FORUM: The Second Special Conference

QUESTION OF: Combatting child labour in production chains of multi-national corporations

MAIN SUBMITTER: Mexico

SIGNATORIES: Peru, Iran, Colombia, Ecuador, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Poland, France, United Arab Emirates, South Sudan, Venezuela, Yemen

The Second Special Conference,

Noting with deep concern that child labour is being exploited in many multinational companies, for instance due to many children being main profitmakers of the multinational corporations, with consequences such as families and friends are driven apart as well as destroying future generations of the young,

Reminding all delegations that the national age where children have rights to work is as minimum as 16 years of age, the European Commission prohibits certain activities which can lead to self harm therefore not every action is justified due to; social affairs, employment, education and inclusion.

Fully alarmed that, according to the ILO - UNICEF report over 8.1 million people have been exploited in European territory in 2020, this accounts for 5.7% of the entire ECA region (out of 160 million children between the ages of 5 - 17),

Reaffirming that many members of the UN have stayed in abidance with the law yet major corporations have acted otherwise,

Having examined previous attempts to resolve the issue that are in need of further development and reconsideration of certain methods used,

Acknowledging the need of a young workforce, changes will be made to achieve modern standards therefore less negative impacts will be forced when children apply for the job,

Deeply concerned that major stock crashes can affect future lives, an example of this is during 2021 “the Semiconductor Shortage” where the industries main chips source revolves around child labour being the main workforce where children are pushed into work therefore creating a economic stock crash when a high percent of the workforce decreases,

Recognising the dire need for solutions for all member states;

1. Encourages all member states to work closely with UNICEF because of their experience on the stated issue as well as assisting in their research when it comes to certain countries;

2. Mandates governments to do routine checks and surveys for the current situation and state, checking whether the Multinational corporations meet the new law in a periodic report of 4 months, with severe penalties for violators, such as increasing fines
 - a. business closures
 - b. blacklisting
 - c. imprisonment;
3. Urges all delegations to maintain regular health checks of the children who work as well as providing the following quality of life improvements:
 - a. Providing education programs,
 - b. Safety centres,
 - c. Set up charities,
 - d. Maintain labour balance with other activities (eg. Education);
4. Calls for the setting up of small wellbeing camps where an individual confrontation with each child which needs/wants to participate in labour is met with an organisation which privately supports the ideals of the child and makes the child aware of the risks;
5. Requests clarity of laws and regulations to maintain certain work hours for each age group:
 - a. For the age group 8-14, labour should be strictly prohibited to ensure full-time education.
 - b. For the age group 15-16, a maximum of 4 hours of non-hazardous work per day is permitted, provided the individual is enrolled in full-time education.
 - c. For the age group 17-18, a maximum of 8 hours of non-hazardous work per day is permitted, with strict regulations ensuring no interference with education or well-being;
6. Suggests an international scheme which prohibits any of the following statements in the workspace:
 - a. all Multinational corporations have to respect clause 5 of this resolution,
 - b. Education must be provided,
 - c. Minimal danger hazards can only be affiliated with children from the age of 17 years,
 - d. The work space must be a social workspace;
7. Implements lowered tax rates significantly if families are in deep economic trouble as well as their child contributing to a certain business;
8. Calls for increased financial aid, scholarships, and employment opportunities for families in extreme poverty to remove the economic incentive for child labour
 - a. Ensuring that these resources are directed specifically towards the education of children to remove the economic incentive for child labour;

9. Encourages all member states to provide basic nutrients to families that depend on children for a main source of income, which is subsidized by programmes such as:
 - a. Global food banks and community kitchens,
 - b. Local governmental food assistance programs,
 - c. Non-governmental organizations that distribute food among poor families,
 - d. The World Food Programme (WFP).

Historical Security Council

FORUM: The Historical Security Council

QUESTION OF: The Third Arab-Israeli War

THE HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL,

Calls for the immediate retreat of the Israeli troops in the Sinai region, east Jerusalem and the West Bank; (Egypt)

1. Calls for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire between the State of Israel and the Arab states of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, and urges the cessation of all military actions, to take effect no later than 2400 hours GMT on June 7th, 1967, with the following sub-clauses:
 - a. Requests the Secretary-General to immediately communicate with all relevant parties, urging them to halt all offensive operations and to fully adhere to the ceasefire agreement,
 - b. Recommends the establishment of a UN monitoring team to oversee the ceasefire and report any violations to the Security Council within 48 hours of their occurrence; (UK)
2. Dictates the immediate creation and deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force (United National Peacekeeping Force in Sinai {UNPFS}) to supervise any ceasefires as well as limit further violence, humanitarian casualties and displacement:
 - a. Creates a 1 km wide demilitarized zone manned by the UNPFS along the Egyptian-Israeli border in the Sinai peninsula, to prevent border clashes, further violations of territorial sovereignty and aggression,
 - b. Deploys The UNPFS in strategic areas, including the borders between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, and Lebanon, to maintain stability and prevent further hostilities,
 - c. Ensures that the peacekeeping force operates under the principle of impartiality, with full cooperation from all involved parties, and that all military personnel are fully equipped with the necessary tools to maintain peace and security,
 - d. Requests the UN to allocate necessary resources to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety and wellbeing of civilians, especially those displaced by the conflict,
 - e. The nature, positioning and role of these peacekeeping troops are to be implemented on a case by case basis, by a special Security Council, with representatives of concerned parties,
 - f. Further goals will be the protection of civilians, facilitation of the distribution of humanitarian aid, in addition to supporting the reinstatement of peace, stability and security within the region,
 - g. The leadership of this peacekeeping body will be decided within the General Assembly, with neutrality, capacity and lack of political ties taken into account; (China and the United Kingdom)
3. Requests that the United Nations (UN) recognizes Israel as an official independent democratic state and:
 - a. Acknowledges Israel's right to exist as a sovereign and independent state
 - b. Calls upon all UN member states, especially those in the middle east, to acknowledge Israel's sovereignty
 - c. Emphasises recognition of Israel is crucial for achieving long-term peace and stability in the Middle East

- d. Urges Arab states denying Israel's legitimacy to participate in direct peace negotiations on the basis of mutual recognition, security assurances and coexistence for all the parties involved, with the aim of creating lasting regional stability; (USA)
- 4. Urges Egypt to allow Israeli vessels to pass through the Suez Canal in accordance with previous international law, under neutral international oversight, ensuring that such passage does not contribute to the escalation of the conflict, while respecting Egypt's sovereignty and security concerns including but not limited to:
 - a. The creation of an internationally recognized neutral authority through the United Nations to oversee and guarantee the safe passage of shipping vessels through the canal,
 - b. The establishment of maritime agreement to ensure safe passage for all nations of the international trading system without risk of Egyptian blockades or limitations that fail to comply with free passage,
 - c. Extraction of Israeli armed-forces from key-areas, such as the Strait of Sinai, and the Suez Canal if safe-passage through the Suez Canal is ensured for Israeli trade-organisations; (UK)
- 5. Urges all parties to engage in UN-mediated diplomatic negotiations to establish a just and lasting peace, ensuring the sovereignty and security of all states involved, including:
 - a. Convening a UN-led peace conference with equal representation of all parties,
 - b. Establishing a structured negotiation timeline addressing key issues such as territorial boundaries, security, and mutual recognition,
 - c. Appointing a UN Special Envoy to oversee negotiations and report progress to the Security Council,
 - d. Implementing Peace-building measures, including ceasefire agreements and demilitarization of disputed areas
 - e. Holding Egypt and Israel accountable for infringement of international trade law and illegal annexation); (France)
- 6. Urging all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict to engage in open and sustained diplomatic negotiations, both during and following the cessation of hostilities, to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement, applying strategies such as, but not limited to;
 - a. Proposing that the UN facilitate direct dialogue between Israel and Arab states to address long-term political, territorial, and security concerns in a manner that respects the rights and sovereignty of all states involved,
 - b. Encouraging the involvement of neutral parties preferably Brazil and international organizations to mediate and provide guarantees for the implementation of peace agreements, including the establishment of permanent borders; (Canada)
- 7. Calls for the deployment of UN organisations & NGO's to provide humanitarian aid and relief to those affected by the war, ensuring:
 - a. Safe Humanitarian Corridors for aid delivery and civilian evacuation,
 - b. Medical Assistance and Essential Supplies for vulnerable populations,
 - c. Protection of Humanitarian Workers under international law,
 - d. Regular UN Reports on humanitarian conditions and challenges; (France & Denmark)

International Court of Justice

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Year 2025

9 March 2025

IN THE APPEALS CHAMBER:

Judges: **Judge Lila Braal,**
 Judge Louise Bos,
 Judge Júlia Moix,
 Judge Cheyenne Paillet,
 Judge Caetana Pereira,
 Judge Sofia Federighi,
 Judge Joane Rivkine,
 Judge Teuntje Pols,

Registrar: Judge [name],

President: Ms. Rezgui

Deputy President: Mr. Pols

Of: 9 March 2025 Azerbaijan vs. Armenia

INTRODUCTION (Tana)

The ICJ case regarding the Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Azerbaijan v. Armenia) is a case which was brought forward in 2021 by Azerbaijan at the ICJ regarding racial discrimination. This case follows the issue of the Nagorno Karabakh region, which is central to the conflict between the two states.

SUMMARY OF TRIAL (Sofia)

The trial commenced on the 7th of March 2025 at 14:00. The applicants and defendants began the opening statements, and the stipulations followed shortly after. In the applicants opening statement, they clearly stated their main accusations and requests regarding the outcome of the trial. They accused Armenian forces of ethnic cleansing in regions such as Nagorno-Karabakh. Additionally, they mentioned past conflicts in the area and past agreements. They also brought forward evidence explicitly showing mistreatment and torture from Armenian forces on

Azerbaijani citizens, which violated the Geneva Convention articles as well as human rights. They also stated violations of ceasefires by Armenia after the 1st and 2nd Nagorno-Karabakh wars. They then proceeded to request a prayer of relief from all those infringements inflicted to the Azerbaijani citizens.

On the other hand, the defendants argued that the applicant's claims are unfounded and unreasonable. They pointed out the lack of jurisdiction on previous cases regarding the continuous conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, and shared USSR history including ceasefire agreements between both parties. Moreover, they accused the Azerbaijani government of encouraging hate-speech and discrimination towards ethnic Armenians living in Nagorno-Karabakh, as they have spread through social media and political campaigns.

The stipulations that followed included the main historical and diplomatic background and agreements of the involved parties. After this, both parties provided their evidence, and this was then evaluated by the judges, with the outcome being that the applicants had 7 pieces of evidence and the defendants had 6 pieces of evidence that were approved.

The next step was the interrogation of the witnesses. The witnesses provided by the applicants were firstly an Azerbaijani citizen who lived in a small village and worked as a potato farmer. The second witness that they brought was another Azerbaijan citizen who was imprisoned by the Armenian army.

The first witness of the defendants was a former Armenian soldier who fled from Nagorno Karabakh with his wife Tatiana and his kids. The second witness was an Armenian Prisoner of War (POW), brought to Azerbaijan as a result of his crimes, such as border crossing, murder, kidnapping, illegal weapons, and more. All witnesses were examined and then cross-examined by the opposing party, and then finally questioned by all the judges until all judges and opposing parties were satisfied with the information. To conclude, both the applicants and the defendants were then questioned individually by the judges.

To close the court case, both the applicants and the defendants delivered their closing statements once again, concluding with each respective party's judgment request. The applicant's closing statement brought light to the violations of Armenia, which are concluded in legally binded judgement. The applicants also highlighted the fact that the evidence brought forward by the defendant does not disprove their allegations, and is therefore irrelevant to the case at hand. The applicant wishes to prevent conflict and ensure safety. The defendant's closing statement speaks of the fact that Azerbaijan has violated articles from the CERD, and that found evidence on the second witness of Azerbaijan proves his guilt. The Defendants' statement discusses the legal grounds of their allegations, as they have been shown in aforementioned trials and reports of court. The defendant lastly expresses its wish to dismiss all allegations.

THE PARTIES STIPULATE THAT: (Cheyenne)

1. The temporal scope of the court goes back to the 15 of September 1996, when The Republic of Azerbaijan officially became a State party of CERD (*International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*), and thereby The Republic of Azerbaijan and The Republic of Armenia, were, as stipulated in the earlier Judgement of Court, from this date obligated to adhere to CERD in matters regarding both Republics. This means that the temporal scope of the Court dates only *after* 15 September 1996 and the discussion of acts carried out before that date will only be entertained if they are relevant regarding composite, or continuing acts in later stages of the dispute.
2. The laying of landmines is in itself not a breach of CERD, but alleged laying of landmines and booby traps can, as formulated by the judges in the Judgement of 12 November be used “as evidence in support of claim of ethnic cleansing.”
3. Excluding conduct believed to be constituting racial discrimination, the Court specified that “Alleged acts causing environmental harm, even if established, [are] not capable of falling under CERD.”
4. *The Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh or Artsach* has never been recognized by the international community and all UN-member states, including Armenia and Azerbaijan, recognize (and have recognized for decades) Garabagh and the seven surrounding regions that were formerly occupied as an integral part of Azerbaijan.

FINAL OUTCOME (Louise)

The International Court of Justice,

Regarding the case between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia.

We have found the following statements of fact:

“[t]he activities involving the natural resources of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan under the control of Armenia (exploitation and trade of natural resources and other forms of wealth, cutting of rare species of trees, timber exporting, exploitation of water etc.) fall under the scope

of the legal principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, especially in relation with occupation. Armenia's behaviour towards the natural resources of the occupied territories constitutes a breach of international law, especially of Azerbaijan's permanent sovereignty over its national resources." - 2017 Legal Opinion on Third Party Obligations with Respect to Illegal Economic and Other Activities in the Occupied Territories of Azerbaijan

"The Republic of Azerbaijan shall, pending the final decision in the case and in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, take all measures at its disposal to ensure unimpeded movement of persons, vehicles and cargo along the Lachin Corridor in both directions." (Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Armenia v. Azerbaijan), Provisional Measures, Order of 22 February 2023, I.C.J. Reports 2023, p. 30, para. 67.)

"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice." - UN Charter - Article 33

Hence, we, the majority of the judges, find that:

Valid arguments:

- 1. The 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh ceasefire agreement, and previous ICJ rulings have to be regarded as valid legal documents which has to be obeyed.*
- 2. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has to be regarded as a valid legal document, which has to be obeyed.*
- 3. The International Community's opinion on the blockade placed in Nagorno-Karabakh by Azerbaijan.*

Invalid arguments:

- 1. The witnesses of both parties were incapable of answering questions, which were in their expertise, hence their testimonies could not be regarded as trustworthy.*
- 2. The defendant party failed to present enough evidence to strengthen their case and/or otherwise defend themselves.*
- 3. Applicants failed to sort and present the witnesses they brought to court, as well as certain pieces of evidence.*

The applicant has won the case, therefore, the Court unanimously finds that the Republic of Armenia is guilty on all charges.

Judge Lila Braal: Applicant

Judge Louise Bos: Applicant

Judge Júlia Moix: Applicant

Judge Cheyenne Paillet: Applicant

Judge Caetana Pereira: Applicant

Judge Sofia Federighi: Applicant

Judge Joane Rivkine: Applicant

Judge Teuntje Pols: DEfendent