

MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MUNICH
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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet
General Assembly

General Assembly 1st Committee

FORUM: General Assembly 1st Committee (Disarmament and International Security)
QUESTION OF: Measures to enforce the global reduction of military budgets throughout the world, particularly in regions of conflict
SUBMITTED BY: Iran

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolutions 53/72 of 4 December 1998, 54/43 of 1 December 1999, 58/28 of 8 December 2003, 60/44 of 8 December 2005, 62/13 of 5 December 2007, 64/22 of 2 December 2009, 66/20 of 2 December 2011, 68/23 of 5 December 2013 and 70/21 of 7 December 2015 on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures,

Recalling also its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, its resolutions 48/62 of December 1993, 49/66 of 15 December 1994, 51/38 of 10 December and 52/32 of 9 December 1997, in which the General Assembly endorsed the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters and invited Member States to provide the Secretary General with relevant information regarding their implementations,

Noting that since then, national reports on military expenditures and on the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters have been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographical regions,

Convinced that the improvement of international relations forms a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency in all military matters,

Convinced also that transparency in military matters is an essential element for building a climate of trust and confidence between States,

Noting that the participation in these exchanges of certain Member States is reduced because of threats and that therefore, these must cease for these goals to be realistic,

Realising that a new standardised reporting system would enhance international relations as well as worldwide safety,

Convinced that reductions of military expenditures should be carried out with reciprocity without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

Noting that a periodic review of the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures by national governmental experts could facilitate its further development and maintain its continued relevance and operation,

Encouraging all States to put in place governmental experts in their own respective area, to review the operation of their military which will further develop the Report on Military expenditures commencing in 2017,

Welcoming the work of the Secretariat on migrating data submitted on military expenditures to its interactive web platform, which includes an online reporting feature, thus increasing user-friendliness and facilitating the submission of reports, in accordance with resolution 66/20,

Noting the efforts of every State that votes for this resolution and that put it forward in terms of promoting transparency of military expenditures, including annual exchanges of relevant information among their Member States,

Fully aware of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including its Article 26,

1. Invites Member States to provide, preferably with their annual report, their national points of contact as well as their military investments throughout the year, if not already doing so,
2. Expresses its hope to implement transparency in order to:
 - I. avoid export of arms to terrorist organizations or para- military,
 - II. control suspicious military investments within nations,
3. Further encourages powerful and economically rich Member States to aid less economically developed countries with donations and/or trades that wish to improve military equipment but cannot due to their economic constraints, although they are in need of it,
4. Requests Member States to clearly explain their military actions such as drills, training and various different threatening actions in hostile zones,
5. Underlines the fact that actions that can be deemed as threatening such as, but not limited to, military drills in South Korea, in hostility zones such as, but not limited to, the demilitarised zone between North and South Korea, that cannot be explained appropriately, keeping in mind, the idea that peaceful actions must prevail, no matter what must be abolished,
6. Insists that discussions about a permanent peace agreement will take place for a peninsula (North Korea), still in a state of war that will lay the basis for the eventual reunification of Korea, in the process of which the nuclear issue will be resolved as part of a comprehensive mutual security arrangement,
7. Further insists the need to have international cooperation in regard to terror groups which means helping the affected countries however possible, keeping in mind each country has different constraints in regards to its individual economy,
8. Encourages the major countries to collaborate and reach an agreement to set a limit on the increasing rate of military budgets, if not located in a region of constant threat.

General Assembly 2nd Committee

FORUM: General Assembly 2nd Committee (Economic and Financial)
QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent future economic crises similar to the Euro Crisis
SUBMITTED BY: Italy

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned by the tremendous effects of global financial instability on directly involved countries as well as the global economy due to increasing globalization, including developing countries with underdeveloped financial markets,

Aware of the impact of global imbalances in trade and capital flows and as a result big surpluses and deficits on global financial stability,

Bearing in mind that the trend towards finance-led capitalism includes many negative aspects since the predominance of the financial sector over the real economy is unsustainable,

Taking into consideration that market failures, banks and institutions that are “too big to fail” and to rescue, and speculative bubbles can further increase the risk for a financial crisis,

Stressing that nations and central banks can worsen financial crises by leaving excessive amounts of money in circulation; by excessively expansionary policies, whilst only focusing on inflation; by intensively deregulating markets; by using unsustainable and failing risk models; and by undervaluing risks of macroeconomic performance patterns,

Observing that credit booms can lead to excessive debt burdens; the failure of regulation and supervision to keep up with financial innovations, the widespread use of complex financial instruments, the increased interconnectedness among financial markets, the high degree of leverage of financial institutions, the belief that macroeconomic instability was eradicated, and high leverage among investment banks are causes of financial instability,

Acknowledging that credit rating agencies play an important role in financial crises since they do not identify all of the risks that could impact a security’s creditworthiness, particularly in regard to mortgage-backed securities that received high credit ratings but turned out to be high-risk investments,

1. *Calls for* a coordinated financial sector reform in the leading OECD countries, which will restore the regulation of banks and non-banks and tighten microeconomic prudential supervision, also including macroeconomic supervision with a countercyclical control of leverage in order to prevent the emergence of large current-account imbalances,
2. *Urges* the international community to revitalize the real economy, supported by a financial sector that is more geared to serving the needs on non-financial enterprises,
3. *Encourages* the departure from excessive export-led macroeconomic regimes reliant on commodities as their main export in developing countries, thus strengthening their economies by diversifying and therefore fostering development, and the strengthening of and greater dependence on sustainable domestic demand
4. *Supports* the consolidation and coordination of regulatory agencies worldwide,

5. Endorses the need to strengthen the accuracy of credit ratings made by credit rating agencies and the need for regulatory authorities to facilitate the ability of investors to hold credit rating agencies accountable in civil lawsuits for inflated credit ratings, when a credit rating agency knowingly or recklessly fails to conduct a reasonable investigation of the concerned rating,
6. Requests that the international community follows recommendations and advice given by the IMF as an international agency focussing on the prevention and identification of crisis symptoms, such as the formation of financial bubbles or strong imbalances,
7. Emphasizes the need of monetary and fiscal policies to lean against asset cycles, responding to a broad set of indicators of macro-financial stability such as credit growth, house prices and resulting bubbles.

General Assembly 3rd Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 3rd Committee
QUESTION OF: Gender equality in relation to the societal view of girls, low female literacy and the practice of pre-natal gender selection, particularly in LEDCs
SUBMITTER: Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Emphasizing the responsibility all States have to protect all human rights and their freedom,

Recognising that discrimination of gender goes against the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and various other human rights,

Stressing therefore the importance of Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that each individual has the right to life, freedom and security, Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reminds all States that all humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights, as well as Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that states no individual shall be exposed to torture or brutal, inhuman or derogatory treatment or punishment,

Expressing its appreciation to the work done by the United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organisation, United Nations Development Fund for Women, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to help further reach a solution to female infanticide and prenatal sex selection,

Noting with deep concern the continuous discrimination against women and girls all over the world despite the various efforts made by the UN and UN organisations,

Further recalling resolution 7/24 of 28th of March 2008 and resolution 48/104 of the 20th of December 1993 and their importance in protecting women and girls,

1. Recommends stronger enforcement of laws against prenatal sex selection, and thus the closing down of illegal abortion clinics which focuses on sex selection,
2. Considers that abortion should be legal in cases where the life of the mother is in danger such as:
 - a. The mother may not survive birth,
 - b. Before four months after conception,
 - c. Due to a deformity of the fetus, the family will not be able to support the child,
3. Encourages compulsory education up to the end of secondary education for both girls and boys, especially in rural areas to therefore inform them of women rights and equality,
4. Further recommends grants given to LEDCs by the UN to further encourage female emancipation and female empowerment,
5. Emphasizes the need for free post-graduate education for women in government run institutions,
6. Supports families with more than one female child by providing extra incentives to therefore further encourage females in the family structure,
7. Further invites governments to set up orphanages which offer the ability to women to anonymously give their infants, both female and male, and to set them up for adoption hereby avoiding female infanticide,
8. Requests for the immediate funding of statistically proven working schemes to further prevent these horrific practices,
9. Expresses its hope that all States take action immediately to help girls all over the world by fighting abortion and prenatal sex selection,
10. Repeats the need for all States to promote gender equality in society hereby creating a balance between the number of males and females in society.

General Assembly 4th Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 4th Committee
QUESTION OF: Israeli settlement policy and assistance to Palestinian refugees
SUBMITTER BY: Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned that there are more than 5 million Palestinian refugees all over the world,

Acknowledges that every 2nd Palestinian doesn't have work,

Deeply disturbed by the Israeli settlement policy and the lack of respect toward the UN resolution 242 from 22 November 1967, which refers to the "withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict," meaning that Israel troops and citizens have to be removed from all the occupied territories,

Notes that Israel's alleged temporary occupation now lasts for half a century and no end is in sight, that Israeli rule gets only more violent with each year, and that it removes the Palestinian population from its fundamental rights of freedom and dignity,

Aware of the failure of previous attempts to find a solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict,

Viewing with appreciation the work of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),

1. Calls for stopping the Israeli settlement policy, because it is illegal and against the international law,
2. Urges to destruct the 600 km border, which was built from the Israeli side, because Palestine citizens are imprisoned in their own country,
3. Calls for the creation of an internationally accepted Palestinian state, without observer status, allowing Palestine to support their brothers and sisters who have had to flee Israeli oppression and settle in European countries,
4. Repeats that Israel should stay in the green border line, which was created in 1948, and give Palestine the lost land back,
5. Requests an independent political and economic status from Israel to fulfil the needs of our people, so that all exports and imports are not dependent from the approval of the Israeli authority,
6. Urges to remove the “Paris Protocol” from 1994, because Israel uses it as leverage against Palestine and it should help to decrease the number of unemployed,
 - a. with this removal, the economy might grow and this might attract people, especially Palestinian refugees, to come back to Palestine,
7. Expresses its hope that Palestinian refugees will be allowed to resettle in their rightful lands without resistance from Israel,
8. Encourages peace talks between Palestine and Israel with the UN as mediator and provider for a neutral territory for discussions,
9. Calls for all UN member states to support organisations such as UNRWA,
10. Requests that countries remember the resolution 242 and react to it.

General Assembly 6th Committee

FORUM: General Assembly 6th Committee
QUESTION OF: The legalisation of marijuana and of other “harder” drugs such as MDMA (ecstasy), LSD or heroin
SUBMITTED BY: USA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting the high potential for abuse resulting in drug addiction/dependence,

Alarmed by the serious threat that the world drug problem continues to pose to the national security and to the safety and well-being of its citizens,

Acknowledging the need for the decriminalisation of certain, soft drugs,

Realizing the rising support of voters in favour of the legalisation of drugs,

Observing the current events regarding this issue in the States,

Aware of the evidence of the specific benefits of drugs,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, that it requires an integrated and balanced approach and that it must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action¹⁹ on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and mutual respect,

Noting with deep concern that there is a strong connection between violence amongst all sort of countries and illegal trade of illegal substances,

Acknowledging that the annual global illegal drugs trade is worth around 340 billion USD a year,

Noting that the legalisation of certain drugs should not be compared to the legalisation of alcohol or cigarettes, this is due to the fact that comparing one legal demerit good to another illegal demerit good is not a valid justification for the legalisation of it,

1. Recommends that the benefits of marijuana, in a scientific and medical manner, are carefully examined and considered by all Member States,
2. Encourages the decriminalisation for the possession of marijuana in certain quantities,
3. Calls for loosening the laws in order to:
 - a. Research the effects of drugs at universities and national institutes of health,
 - b. Stop the imprisonment of marijuana users by giving amnesty to all those convicted under present laws relating to the growing, possession and consumption of marijuana,

4. Requests all Member States to condemn the use and trade of any other illegal drugs such as but not limited to:
 - a. MDMA
 - b. LSD
 - c. DMT
 - d. Heroin
 - e. Mescaline
 - f. Psilocybin

5. Recommends that in order to control the production, distribution and consumption of these substances, ensuring the well-being of all citizens and national security:
 - a. Only citizens from the country where the drugs are decriminalised have the right to privately consume them,
 - b. More regulations and prohibitions should be implemented to ensure that there will be no illegal production of harder drugs, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Improving border control,
 - ii. Improving internet control in what refers to information concerning the promotion of hard drug abuse and online illicit drug trafficking,
 - iii. More effective punishing if caught,
 - c. Obligatory drug education is enforced in schools,

6. Requests that the UN countries combat the threats posed by drug trafficking,

7. Emphasizes the need of helping less developed countries largely affected by the drug harvest and traffic,

8. Urges that the current drug problems are dealt with by:
 - a. Equipping police officers with the antidote to a heroin overdose or an opioid overdose
 - b. Treating the use of drugs as a health issue, rather than a crime
 - c. Establishing treatment and recovery facilities

9. Draws attention to the fact that illicit drug trade, in many cases, result in the financial support of acts of terror and this is absolutely intolerable,

10. Requests every member state of the UN to set up medical institutions, where people can get substitutes, treatment and rehabilitation aid.

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