

MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MUNICH
2017
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet
General Assembly

General Assembly 1st Committee

FORUM: General Assembly 1st Committee
(Disarmament and International Security)
QUESTION OF: Controlling illegal weapon smuggling, especially in crisis zones and focusing on avoiding criminal organizations to obtain weapons
SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with deep concern that there has been an insurgency in Syria with weapons falling into the hands of terrorist groups such as ISIL,

Noting also that the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Firearms Protocol and the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTC) were created in order to prevent the illicit spread of weapons and countering terroristic groups in possession of such weapons,

Recognizing the current UN imposed arms embargoes upon the ISIL, AL-Qaeda and other affiliated groups,

Reminds all member states of UNSC Resolution 2220 in which it reaffirms its support of the ATT and calls for effective implementation for all UN imposed arms embargoes,

1. Calls upon all member states to ratify or accede the Arms Trade Treaty so as to ensure further reduction in illicit arms trading,
2. Encourages all member states to keep track of where produced and sold weapons go with methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. fully implementing the International Tracing Instrument
 - b. keeping a record of all arms sold and produced for a minimum time of 10-15 years,
3. Encourages the destruction of surplus and seized illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition,
4. Proclaims the need for sanctions placed upon member states infringing the ATT, Firearms Protocol or the Programme of Action on small arms, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. arms embargoes
 - b. asset freezes
 - c. export ban on certain goods,
5. Requests that a UN body is to be formed to overlook and have full access to all data regarding all UN imposed arms embargoes and regularly checks that these are not infringed by states nor non-governmental organizations (NGO's),
6. Endorses that a secure database be made with all produced, seized and sold weapons data only accessible to the United Nations and government officials elected from member states,
7. Recommends that LEDC's without the technological capacity to comply with clause 6 should be subsidized by the UN so that the database can be worldwide and therefore more efficient,
8. Decides that the officials elected in clause 6 shall be chosen by a committee that will consult the UN Secretary General before electing anyone,

9. Calls for funding for Less Economically Developed States that comply, ratify and effectively implement all current agreements and treaties regarding nonproliferation of weapons,
10. Further recommend countries exporting heavy arms to track them, to establish their destination.

General Assembly 2nd Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 2nd Committee (Economic and Financial)
QUESTION OF: Measures to fight the economic crisis in those countries which are most strongly affected by the immigration crisis
SUBMITTED BY: Libya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Encourages the promotion of imports in countries influenced by the immigration crisis which were already economically weak,

Recognizes that migration stems from two primary sources, economic weakness and war,

Realizing that the General Assembly second committee is incapable of preventing migration stemming from war,

Noting that countries such as the Peoples Republic of China, which are responsible for 40% of all global trade market transactions, are creating an imbalance in the international trade market by subsidising local businesses resulting in an absolute advantage in regard to global trade,

Reminding the fellow delegates that if the economy of a country not currently in war but with a weak economy is strengthened, the amount of emigrants from said country will decrease,

Emphasising that countries with a lot of emigrants are suffering academic losses, also known as brain drain,

Observing that with the conflicts such as, but not only, Syrian civil war, the Arab spring and the rise of the terrorist organisation known as the Islamic State or Daesh there has been a high increase of refugees, political immigrants and asylum seekers,

Noting that countries hosting a high amount of refugees are currently going through economic concerns and are requesting assistance,

Recognising that integration is crucial if are going to contribute to the host country,

Fully aware that countries are partially giving assistance though it is not sufficient to fulfil the refugees needs,

Keeping in mind that the proper integration of immigrants and refugees cost time and resources,

Deeply disturbed that some countries have accepted unbearable numbers of refugees while others are hosting none,

Acknowledging that some countries either do not have the financial assets or space to accept the number of refugees that are hosting,

Noting that funding these countries could also help them provide the refugees with essential need,

Convinced that this issue is extremely important and has to be taken care of immediately,

1. Proposes the foundation of an institution dedicated to taxing governments, which are subsidising businesses inside their countries to maintain an absolute advantage in the global trade,
2. Decides that the money gained through the tax mentioned in the previous clause be invested in countries which are either in need of development in terms of are failing competitively in the global market or are suffering negative effects of mass emigration; it is recommended that such capital used for:
 - a. Improve the quality of universities and bring them at par with universities in Europe and America,
 - b. Provide adequate research facilities,
3. Urges the development of aid system in order to determine the wealth of a country dependent on their population to clarify which countries require economic assistance and the magnitude of it,
4. Requests for the application of strong policies in terms of regulating the use of economic contributions set in the previously mentioned agreement. The misuse of economic resources destined to boost one country's economic activity should imply severe sanctions to the offender state (to be determined by the UN),
5. Requests the creation of institutions with the purpose of supervising and policing the investment of economic aid given to countries,
6. Recommends the establishment of a fair system to regulate how much every state of the common funding program should donate for the cause, based on the following principles:
 - a. The number of asylum seekers per inhabitants,
 - b. The HDI of the given country,
 - c. The number of refugees already living in the country's territory,
 - d. Market share,
7. Encourages that more endowment is destined to international aid, with the objective to reduce the number of refugees abandoning their homelands to seek for a better life,
8. Encourages regular analyses of a countries economy to clarify the effects of immigration to that country's economy,
9. Requests for a system to be put in place where countries make contributions based on the strength of their economy to avoid impoverished countries supporting this crisis even though they might have problems in their economy,
10. Urges for organisations such as the UNHCR to be granted more influence and given more resources to be able to properly and efficiently fulfil their purpose,

11. Calls for the implementation of an international UN Organisation on migration and integration, with one of the many functions being to set international quotas and to ensure:
 - a. The proper integration of all immigrants in a country,
 - b. The education of child and adolescent immigrants and refugees with measures such as mandatory school,
 - c. The ability of refugees to communicate with the populous of the country hosting them by teaching them English or the local language,
 - d. Fair and just treatment from the countries when accepting and integrating immigrants and refugees,
12. Trusts that people of all ages will not be submitted to extremist political or religious ideals brought to them by any country,
13. Expresses its hope that all countries which are financially and physically able to accept refugees and do not have conflict with the country that refugees are escaping from, accept refugees, not only from the conflict zone, but also from refugee host countries, to take away some of the burden that these countries have to deal with,
14. Expresses its desire for moving refugees to other countries while taking into consideration:
 - a. Not to separate families
 - b. People from different ethnicities might not be able to live together in peace,
15. Requests all member states help fund the countries affected by the refugee crisis in order for these to be able to satisfy all vital desires expressed by refugees, such as food, water, schooling and education,
16. Notes that international police bodies, as well as national intelligences, ought to endeavour to suffocate and eradicate human-trafficking organisations,
17. Encourages Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by:
 - a. Decreasing taxes for foreign firms,
 - b. Subsidies firms to invest,
18. Considers using part of the money which is gained by the taxes to invest in development of the economy by human trafficking impacted countries.

General Assembly 3rd Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 3rd Committee
(Social, Humanitarian & Cultural)

QUESTION OF: The Rights of refugees, especially in crisis zones and the redefinition of the term refugee to be suited for the current situations

SUBMITTER: UNHCR

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Regarding the last UNHCR study in 2015 of: “Global Trend. Forced Displacements in 2015”:

Deeply concerned by the fact 65.3 million in 2015 suffered a forced displacement in which:

21.3 million were refugees where:
16.1 were under UNHCR's surveillance,
5.2 were Palestinian refugees (registered by UNRWA),

40.2 million were internally displaced (inside the same country),
3.2 million were asylum seekers,

Fully aware of the fact that more than half of the refugees come from:
Syrian Arab Republic (4.9 million),
Afghanistan (2.7 million),
Somalia (1.1 million);

Keeping in mind that the countries that have welcomed refugees have been:
Turkey (2.5 million),
Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1.6 million),
Lebanon (1.1 million),
Islamic Republic of Iran (979,400 thousand),

Recalling resolution 70/302 adopted by the General Assembly on 9 September 2016 on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants,

Aware of the growing needs of the refugees,

Recalling the 1951 Refugee Convention in which the main points were defining the term refugee and outlining the rights of the displaced, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them,

Taking into account that an economic migrant is someone who has moved to another country to work and that refugees are not economic migrants,

Aware of the fact that the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa had risen from 4.4 million to more than 5 million, and from 10.7 million to more than 11 million, respectively,

Regarding the Oxford dictionary, whose definitions of refugee, asylum seeker, displaced person are:

Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster,
Asylum seeker: a person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another,
Displaced person: a person who is forced to leave their home country because of war or persecution; a refugee,

Fully alarmed by the fact that nearly half of the forced displaced persons in the world are population under 18 years old,

Keeping in mind the actual refugee crisis that are taking part in the world: Myanmar, Syria, Egypt, Papua New Guinea...,

Impacted by the fact that more than half of the hosting countries are countries in ways of development or non-developed and inside the developed zones:

17% are being hosted in Europe,
16% at the Americas,
11% Asia and the Pacific,

1. Requests UNHCR to give conferences to all the developed countries with the objective of trying to convince them to host more refugees,
2. Implements to send help to the actual refugee crisis in order to restate the peace,
3. Recommends able developed countries to send help and goods to all the countries that are actually suffering from wars and conflicts that leads the population to leave,
4. Encourages States to fully protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their migration status,
5. Notes the need expressed in the Study of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to implement effective measures to ensure the protection of the human rights in the context of child migration such as but not limited to:
 - a. Considering unaccompanied minors as being children before being migrants,
 - b. Ensuring coordinated child protection policies and systems across borders that are in full compliance with international human rights standards,
 - c. Avoiding laws that require public officials to report the presence of irregular child migrants to migration authorities,
 - d. Avoiding legislation that criminalizes the provision of aid to irregular migrants, especially children,
6. Endorses the creation of a list containing the most important countries of origin and transit of asylum seekers and migrants in order to identify the ones which require more assistance,
7. Recognizes the need for international cooperation to address the challenges of irregular migration to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights,
8. Urges the recognition of refugees (enlarging its meaning to asylum seekers, displaced persons, returnees and migrants) as humans with special rights regarding their actual situation:
 Offer them a sure and clean space to live in while there is a conflict in their homes,
 Create refugee camps with facilities and in conditions to carry out medical acts or surgeries,
 Adapt kids under 18 years old to have free and quality education,
9. Requests the implementation of EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights which contains the right to asylum, and prohibits collective expulsion and the removal of individuals if there is a risk to their life or of other serious harm.

General Assembly 4th Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 4th Committee
(Special Political & Decolonisation)
QUESTION OF: Israeli settlements in Palestine
SUBMITTER BY: Malaysia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned by Israel's violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention as the occupying power,

Noting with deep concern that the acts of religious and ethnicity-based violence, known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of armed forces on both sides, are violating passed resolutions 237 (1967), 446 (1979), 469 (1980), 636 (1989), 726(1992), 1322 (2000), and 1403 (2002),

Noting with concern that the ongoing Israeli settlement activities are the single biggest threat to peace and to the viability of the two-State solution,

Desiring a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders,

Seeking an end to all acts of violence and terror against civilians, as well as acts of provocation and destruction,

1. Calls for the immediate and complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory,
2. Demands both parties, Palestine and Israel, to act on previous agreements and obligations and refrain from any provocative actions with the aim of creating conditions necessary for a viable solution and the rebuilding of trust and confidence,
3. Requests the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinians over their natural resources,
4. Calls upon all parties to continue to launch credible negotiations on all issues concerning the peace process in the Middle East,
5. Further recommends the acceleration of diplomatic efforts both regional and international to support a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,
6. Reaffirms the UN's support of the two-state solution,
7. Calls for UN peacekeeping troops to be present in the Western Bank and the Gaza strip during negotiations,
8. Expresses its hope for Palestinian unity, especially between rival groups in the area as this will strengthen the Palestinian position,
9. Encourages institutions with investments in the settlements to withdraw said investments,
10. Emphasizes its urge to the international community to support:
 - a. Advancing the two-state solution based on 1976 borders with East Jerusalem as the capital of a new Palestinian state,
 - b. Upholding the concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and sustainable security, taking immediate measures to prevent violence against civilians,
 - c. Promoting peace through development and cooperation between the Palestinians and Israel,
11. Urges economic sanctions on the Israeli government for blatant violation of the 4th Geneva Convention,
12. Draws attention to the Gaza Strip blockade and declares an end to the blockade as it weakens the socio-economic status of the area; allowing oppression and settlement expansion.

General Assembly 6th Committee

FORUM: General Assembly 6th Committee (Legal)
QUESTION OF: The importance of international treaties to protect the environment
SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply disturbed by the melting of the ice caps by the increase in temperature around the globe due to human pollution,

Emphasizing that all coastal countries will be affected by the increase in the sea level (UK, Netherlands, Japan, USA, etc.),

Deeply concerned that the costs of fighting the rising sea level and the possible evacuation, but mainly repair costs caused by the flood,

Bearing in mind that deforestation will affect future generations will cause an increase in temperature and CO₂ levels and destruction of wild life habitats causing 50 to 100 species of animals going extinct each day,

Alarmed by the fact that 20% of all world corals have been partially destroyed and are not showing any prospects of recovery due to overfishing, inland pollution and costal development,

Fully aware that overpopulation is one of the main reasons for global warming due to the build-up of human generated greenhouse gases and CO₂ emissions,

1. Accepts to form an investigating team with other countries to find geographical and technological possibilities to slow down or minimise the rising of the sea levels,
2. Encourages restricting development in high-risk areas to avoid having to pay for repairs from damages caused, and to avoid having to evacuate a newly erected building which will have cost millions to build in the first place,
3. Calls upon all member states to reinforce monitorisation of illegal deforestation by introducing stricter laws and enhancing regulation for woodcutting,
4. Further recommends that all member states to reduce amount of overfishing by:
 - a. Introducing stricter policies for commercial fishing cooperation's,
 - b. Controlling the number of fish/marine animals that are fished per year by regular boat inspections and legal permits,
 - c. Setting a fishing limit if fishing is over a protected coral reef or near a coral reef,but also, enforce fishing rules of the species fished nearby a coral reef by:
 - a. Creating limits for the amounts of fish from 1 species fished at a time,
 - b. Enforcing special permits for specific fish species in the coral reef area,
 - c. Deploying control boats to check commercial boats on the sea,
5. Further invites all member states to promote and support the use of public transport by:
 - a. Creating cheaper fares for buses/trams/trains in the city,
 - b. Introduce taxes towards cars and motorised vehicles (as in London),
 - c. Limiting the types of cars in the city centre (in Munich and London, diesel cars are not permitted in the city centre),
 - d. Introducing free parking for electric vehicles (Norway),

6. Endorses that the amount of food wasted should be minimized by enforcing punishments for specific quantities of food wasted in hotels and restaurants and supermarkets, and that if any food is not used it should be donated or sold towards farms and people in need,
7. Urges all Member states to introduce new technology (filters) in order to protect citizens from contaminated water (funding by the UN).

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