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Subject: Climate, Peace, and Security Sponsored By: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan **Submitted To: Security Council**

COGNIZANT that in the past century annual Green House Gas (GHG) emissions have increased by 2 over ten fold globally, measuring in at approximately 54 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents 3 in 2023, the largest contributors accounting for over 60 percent of these emissions, and

5 NOTING WITH REGRET that since 1890 global sea levels have risen approximately 24cm, and concerned that the sea level is predicted to rise approximately another 50 cm in the next 30 years, showing significant growth in the speed of the rising sea level, which puts small island states and coastal regions at risk of flood damage, and reduces available land space, and

10 <u>DEPLORING</u> the various conflicts, from diplomatic disputes to hostile warfare, that have begun or 11 escalated as a result of poor living conditions stemming from the impacts of climate change, such as 12 exacerbated natural disasters, droughts, and floods, and

14 CONCERNED by the inability of many developing states to combat the threat to the climate without 15 putting national security at risk due to lack of financing, infrastructure, and international support, and 16 further by the many conflicts additionally drawing attention away from the global crisis, and as extension by the inability of developing nations to safely abide by emission restricts, and

ACTING for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

- 1) DECIDES that the extensive negative impacts from climate change and GHG emissions, such as escalated natural disasters, tragic living conditions, and proliferated conflicts. demonstrating a global risk level, constitute a threat to international peace and security;
- 2) DIRECTS the Secretary General to establish a Climate Security Trust Fund, to which member nations must contribute a 0.01 percent GDP donation, and may voluntarily contribute additional finances and resources that would then be adequately distributed to developing and conflict ridden member states with the intent of increasing green energy integration and reducing GHG emissions;
- 3) FURTHER DIRECTS the Secretary General to begin intervention in the climate crisis via an annual caucus with the Security Council:
 - a) The Secretary General to present a report pertaining to the regional and international peace and security impacts of climate change since the previous caucus, as well as the future impacts as estimated by climate professionals selected by the Secretary
 - b) The Secretary General to provide a second report which reviews and reassesses the effectiveness of the Climate Security Trust Fund, as well as estimated future effectiveness;
 - c) The Security Council members to conclude whether or not to extend the life of the Climate Security Trust Fund and additional calendar year, and if so, what logistics need be adjusted;
 - d) The attendees to decide if input from additional UN organs is necessary for efficient adjustments to be implemented.



Subject: Climate, Peace, and Security Sponsored By: Sierra Leone Submitted To: Security Council

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN of the issues and situations present in nations and exasperated due to climate change causing substantial increase in the diminishment of natural resources, degradation of arable land for primarily agriculturally based economies, and heightened political instability within nations, and

MINDFUL of the pre-existing United Nations sanctioned organizations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and treaties regarding Climate Change such as the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, and

STRESSING the consequences of inattention from other nations regarding climate change such as the destabilization of security and governments leading to potential armed conflicts, enhanced competition for natural and essential resources such as food and water, and mass migrations from nations, and

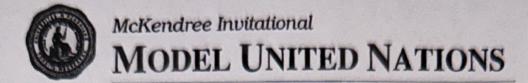
<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that it is highly unlikely that all countries will contribute towards a collective effort to reduce emissions due to economical and significant financial requirements for converting to clean, renewable forms of energy infrastructure and transportation, and

<u>APPRECIATING</u> other nations' cooperation and commitment towards improving the climate crisis through continual funding and dedication to generously assisting with clean, renewable technologies;

- SUPPORTS co-operation with nations to provide investment in clean, renewable forms of power and transportation along with potential military support treaties for nations most affected by climate change according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index;
- RECOMMENDS increasing in monetary funding from nations in the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) established by the UNFCCC;
- 3) EMPHASIZES diplomatic discussion into exchanges in increased investment in clean, renewable forms of energy infrastructure and transportation in nations through trade deals for developing manufacturing centers utilizing abundances of natural resources found in nations.

4 5







Subject: Climate, Peace, and Security Sponsored By: Sierra Leone **Submitted To: Security Council**

1 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN of the issues and situations present in nations and exasperated due 2 to climate change causing substantial increase in the diminishment of natural resources, degradation of arable land for primarily agriculturally based economies, and heightened political instability within nations, and 4

5 6

MINDFUL of the pre-existing United Nations sanctioned organizations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and treaties regarding Climate Change such as the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, and

8 9 10

STRESSING the consequences of inattention from other nations regarding climate change such as the destabilization of security and governments leading to potential armed conflicts, enhanced competition for natural and essential resources such as food and water, and mass migrations from nations, and

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RECOGNIZING that it is highly unlikely that all countries will contribute towards a collective effort to reduce emissions due to economical and significant financial requirements for converting to clean, renewable forms of energy infrastructure and transportation, and

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18 APPRECIATING other nations' cooperation and commitment towards improving the climate crisis through continual funding and dedication to generously assisting with clean, renewable technologies;

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2) RECOMMENDS increasing in monetary funding from nations in the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) established by the UNFCCC;

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3) EMPHASIZES diplomatic discussion into exchanges in increased investment in clean, renewable forms of energy infrastructure and transportation in nations through trade deals for developing manufacturing centers utilizing abundances of natural resources found in nations.

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Submitted To: Security Council Topic: Climate, Peace, and Security Submitted By: Russian Federation

1	AFFIRMING the Charter of the United Nations Article 1, which outlines the goal of the
2	Organization as maintaining international peace and security, and
3	1 1062 og well s
4	RECALLING the Outer Space Treaty, resolution 1962 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, as well a
5	Resolution 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, and
6	
7	EMPHASIZING the importance of total arms limitation in space to prevent a potential arms
8	Race, or a military conflict in space which would violate international law and precedent, and
9	
	CONCERNED of the possibility of any weapons deployed in space, not just WMDs, due to the
	Possibility of inciting any manner of conflict or arms race, and
12	and the implementation of any
	APPRECIATING the efforts of states who have pledged to avoid the implementation of any
	Manner of weaponry in space, and
15	COLUMN TO THE CALL AND CALL AND A
	CONFIDENT of the ability of the UN to permanently address the matter in a way
17	
	Any conflict in space;
19	1) URGES nations to continue upholding their international obligations stemming from
20	the Outerspace treaty, Resolution 1962 (XVIII), and Resolution 2222 (XXI);
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27	3) INVITED the conductation of other states on this pressing matter.



Subject: Climate, Peace, and Security Sponsored By: Republic of Korea Submitted To: Security Council

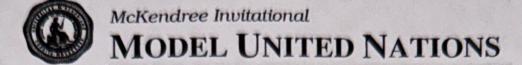
ENDORSING the initiative to promote environmental consciousness in the wake of changing nature patterns, resulting from increased emissions and trapped greenhouse gases, and 3 RECOGNIZING the negative impacts of climate change on international security, as scarcity 4 can create increased competition for resources, motivate mass migration, as well as destroy ecosystems and environments, and REAFFIRMING the commitment made in the Paris Agreement to reduce carbon emissions and financially support environmental actions to combat climate change, as well as shift away from fossil fuels to promote cleaner energy sources, and 10 11 12 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT advancements in technologies that utilize renewable energy sources, like solar or wind power, as the tools used in security will innovate with the times to 14 match these trends; 15 1) INVITES extra incentives, financially and through honors and decorations, for 16 countries who meet the carbon emission reduction quota or lower; 17 18 2) SUGGESTS regularly scheduled meetings to discuss innovations in technology and 19 20 updates and easy access to information about these sponsored technological 21 developments; 22 3) SUPPORTS the promotion of humanitarian groups dedicated to environmental 23 protection and the support of communities heavily affected by geographical disaster 24 25 and tragedy; 26 4) SUPPORTS economic actions that provide environmental relief, along with support 27 28 and structure to States struggling from political instability, as greater environmental 29 impacts have been linked to unstable government functions, so support in this area is 30 necessary. 31 32 33 34 35



Subject: Climate, Peace, and Security Sponsored By: Denmark Submitted To: Security Council

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN of the 15 countries most vulnerable to climate change, 13 are struggling with violent conflicts, and 3 4 CONCERNED The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2 degrees Fahrenheit (1 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon 5 dioxide emissions into the atmosphere and other human activities, and 7 8 BEARING IN MIND climate change is affecting the whole world, which can risk peace and security throughout the world, and 10 RECOGNIZING cyberattacks have become very dangerous, costing in the billions of dollars 11 12 and threatening privacy, and 13 14 REITERATING as climate change is rising rapidly, violent conflicts are rising with it, also putting everyone's security at risk. 15 16 17 1) EMPHASIZES that climate change, peace, and security affect everyone and should be the biggest priority of the UN, as it affects everyone; 18 19 2) SUGGESTS United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to hold more 20 21 conference with the members; 22 23 3) CALLS UPON United Nations to put more funding into climate change related 24 research; 25 26 4) <u>URGES</u> all countries to further consider putting more funding into any foundations 27 with the goal to prevent or improve these problems that are impending on every 28 person's life. 29 30 31







Subject: Implementation and Legitimacy of Sanctions Sponsored By: The Federal Republic of Somalia Submitted To: Security Council

ACKNOWLEDGING Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, regarding the duties and capabilities of Security Council, to fundamentally render and sustain international peace and security, and

AFFIRMING that the use of sanctions internationally, whether unilateral or multilateral, are to align with Chapter VII and Article 2 of the UN Charter, which are to act in accordance with each Member State's sovereignty, domestic authority, and exclusive jurisdiction, and

RECOGNIZING that sanctions, especially those implemented without the consent or full cooperation of the targeted state, may infringe upon the principle of state sovereignty established in the UN Charter, and risks violating the legitimate authority of national governments, as such governments cannot fully employ their right to self-governance, as well as the authors of the sanctions overstepping their legal boundaries, and

<u>MINDFUL</u> of the UN Office of the Ombudsperson, a body that offers information and settlement of conflict that is informal, unbiased, neutral, and confidential, and its potential for mediation and reviewal of sanctions, and

ALARMED by the consequences of sanctions identified by organizations and studies, including but not limited to the UN Panel of Experts and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), which found substantial evidence indicating numerous unintentional detriments from the implementation of sanctions towards civilians and parties not involved in the direct purpose of the selected sanction;

- 1. **STRONGLY ADVISES** for more applications of "smart" or "targeted" sanctions;
 - a) <u>INSTRUCTS</u> such sanction, that can be administered to provide further detail, precision, and fixation, to target individual perpetrators or factions that engage in acts of violence, human rights violations and their offenders, corruption causing factors, and terror financiers;
- EMPHASIZES the expansion of the mandate of the UN Office of the Ombudsperson, in order to guarantee due process and to mediate equity for affected persons and factions, as well as providing new opportunities to study other sanctioned areas;
- 3. **ENDORSES** UN and regional organizations, such as the African Union and the European Union, to cooperate and coordinate with the intention to apply sanctions effectively and without harm to uninvolved parties, prioritizing diplomacy by dialogue and negotiation with the aim that sanctions are used as a last resort;
- REQUESTS that the implementation of sanctions be followed by an extensive risk-mitigation
 plan designed to reduce unintended economic, social, and humanitarian consequences,
 including measures to secure financial systems, commercial activities, and essential transfers
 of goods and services;
- 5. <u>ENCOURAGES</u> the Security Council to adopt sanction foundations that concentrate on the protection of civilian populations, promoting collaboration among Member States to create measures that limit suffering and uphold human rights;



Subject: Implementation and Legitimacy of Sanctions Sponsored By: The People's Republic of China Submitted To: United Nations Security Council

<u>FULLY ALARMED</u> that universal coercive measures are a deliberate, dangerous government-imposed restriction on trade or financial relations, used to coerce a country, organization, or individual into changing their behavior or policies, and

APPALLED that the United Nations has implemented 31 sanctions over the past 60 years, with 14 currently active, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that independent countries have been allowed to place, in some cases, 30 long term sanctions at once, and

<u>BEARING IN MIND</u> that economic sanctions on countries firmly established in global trade can exacerbate inflation and devastate the GDP of the imposed country, and

<u>TAKING INTO ACCOUNT</u> that sweeping sanctions on energy sources and in some cases, pollution can significantly harm the development of emerging third and second world countries, and

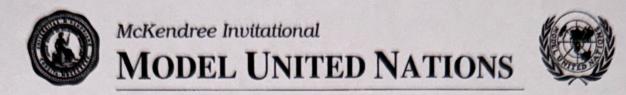
AWARE of the fact that ideologically western countries often impose economic sanctions on eastern countries due to a disconnect between what the west considers to be morally correct and evident, and

GRIEVED that just over the last 25 years, these devastating, sweeping sanctions have cost the working class and the average citizen anywhere from 500 million to numbers already reaching around 4 trillion, all because they differ in thought,

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that since China released the Joint Statement on Unilateral Coercive Measures at the Third Committee last year, the sanction inflation rate has decreased by around 2.8 percent,

- <u>PLEADS</u> member states to refrain from imposing sanctions that undermine global diplomacy and international cooperation;
- INSISTS that member states relinquish the right to sanction other member states, facing removal from SWIFT;
- 3. <u>DEMANDS</u> member states to immediately cease any unilateral coercive measures not permitted by the UN, as such actions undermine international equality;

Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts



Sponsored By: Vietnam
Submitted To: Security Councill

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3	EMPHASIZING That in many armed conflicts civilians are liable to be injured in conflicts
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5	CONCERNED With the fact that leaders can escape punishment for targeting civilians during
6 conflicts by staying in their country 7	(LECTORIES EXPERIMENTALES AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL SERVICE CONTROL OF A MARKET AND A SERVICE CONTROL OF A
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9	<u>CONSIDERING</u> that the rescue of civilians should be the number one priority for countries
10	that are neutral
11	
12	REFERRING That many nations cannot handle a big influx of refugees
13	
14	1. EMPHASIZING That leaders should be held accountable no matter what country so
15	that others leaders will be discouraged from targeting civilians
16	that others leaders will be discouraged from targeting civilians
17	
8	2. FURTHER REQUESTING Many nations should try to help refugees out of their home
9	country
20	
21	3. IMPLORES Aid be given to nations that accept refugees so that countries can take in
22	more refugees without collapsing
23	
24	4 EUDITHER RECOMMENDS Neutral countries to be involved in austration of both
25	4. <u>FURTHER RECOMMENDS</u> Neutral countries to be involved in protection of both
26	sides civilians, instead of staying out of the conflict all together
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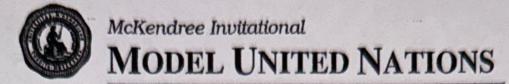
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Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Sponsored By: Republic of Slovenia Submitted To: Security Council

1	RECALLING the commitment of the United Nations to safeguarding civilians in wartime,
	specifically the Protection of Civilians(POC) Mandate, which proclaims principles,
	especially: "Protecting civilians is the primary responsibility of governments," and

5 <u>RECOGNIZING</u> the United Nations' valiant efforts to support human rights in active conflicts, including attempts to supply materials to civilians in dangerous areas and prosecute states attacking civilians, while

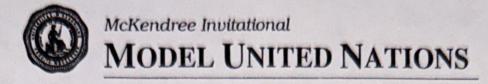
ACKNOWLEDGING that UN efforts frequently face obstacles at the national level when attempting to intervene in conflicts for humanitarian aid, often plagued by issues of national interest and delays in response to events, and especially

13 <u>CONCERNED</u> at persistent reports of attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and civilian infrastructure, as well as obstruction of aid attempts, and 15

16 <u>DECLARING</u> that additional measures must be taken to ensure civilian access to basic humanitarian aid in any conflict,

- 1. <u>DEMANDS</u> that any parties near active conflicts allow, without attempts to delay or hinder, the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance;
- REQUESTS that the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism(MRM) created under UNSC Resolution 1612, which provides immediate reports of grave attacks against children in wartime, be upgraded to include all instances of major civilian attacks;
- SUGGESTS that the Sanctions Committees of the UNSC incorporate standardized civilian-protection benchmarks in consideration of sanctions that pertain to states with records of attacks against civilians to reduce potential biases in determining sanctions case-by-case;
- 4. IM Security Council states to, whenever briefed by reporting mechanisms on instances of major civilian attacks, immediately propose the issue to the attention of the Security Council, or otherwise make a public statement about the reasoning against calling for Security Council action.







Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts
Sponsored By: The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Submitted To: Security Council

BELIEVING that the actions taken to protect the peoples of the world's nations during the case of armed conflicts are insufficient, as millions of casualties during the past decade are due to subpar protection of the civilians, and STRESSING the fact that the safety of citizens is of upmost importance during wartime as it is the duties of a country to protect its own civilians to the best of their capabilities, and CONCERNED by the fact that past conflicts have resulted in mass civilian casualties, for example, the 10 Vietnam War harbored 622,380 civilian casualties, totaling 46 percent of all casualties resulting from 11 the war, and EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN of the 32 global deaths of Red Cross members in the line of duty during 2024 marking the highest death count in a year, and 1) STRESSES that not only is it invading nations' obligation to not intentionally harm civilians, it shall be the defending nations' duty to continue protection and provisions for their citizens: 2) DEMANDS that the defending nations provide sanctuaries to the civilians to be used during armed conflicts and crises that will threaten the lives of the people: 3) RECOMMENDS the UN to deploy peacekeepers to protect red cross personnel during cases of armed conflict that involve UN nations





Subject: Protection of civilians in Armed conflicts
Sponsored By: France
Submitted To: Security Council

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<u>Conscious</u> that there has been a growing number of wars throughout Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, and

Noting the devastating number of unarmed civilians killed in wars by starvation and disease, and

Emphasizing the responsibility of member nations to provide aid to help prevent the loss of civilian life and support recovery efforts to prevent humanitarian crises such as starvation, mass displacement, genocide, and political instability.

Stressing the need for funding for peacekeeping operations to encourage, promote, and sustain long-term peace to prevent the loss of life and provide aid to people in crisis;

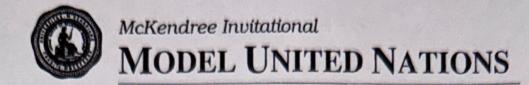
- Urges for evacuation mechanisms, such as early warning systems, to be expanded and put in place to ensure that civilians are evacuated from active war zones to prevent the loss of civilian life,
 - Encourages that organisations like the WFP receive an increase in funding to help provide food and aid to prevent the starvation of civilians,
 - 3. <u>Demands</u> that any nation that tries to block humanitarian aid, such as food, clothing, and medicines, should receive strict economic sanctions.



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war crime.



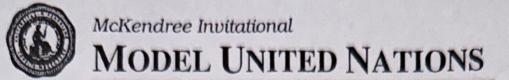


Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Sponsored By: The United Kingdom Submitted To: Security Council

1	GRIEVED 83% percent of those who died in the Israel-Palestine conflict are civilians, and
2 3 4	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that around 20,000 Palestinian children have died in the 23 month long war, and
5 6 7	STRESSING 12.7 million people in Ukraine are in need of humanitarian aid due to the war with Russia, and
8 9	ALARMED that 500,000 people have been forcibly displaced in the Gaza strip, and
10 11 12	<u>RECONZING</u> many countries seem to fire near and in Demilitarized Zones, which can result in death and harm to civilians, and
13 14 15	<u>COGNIZANT</u> of the fact that 13% of the Ukrainian housing stock has been destroyed and damaged due to war, and
16 17 18	1.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> countries to cease bombing and attacking population dense areas such as cities, and bombing cities over 12,000 people per square mile is a warcrime;
19 20 21	 APPLAUDS the United Kingdom who donated 60 million pounds to humanitarian aid for Gaza;
22 23 24 25	3.) <u>URGES</u> countries to honor Designated Safe Areas, and fighting inside a Designated Safe Areas should result in suspension and loss of privileges, and sanctioning in the United Nations;
26 27 28 29	 DEPLORES breaking the international law of war, so doing such should result in suspension from the United Nations, short to long term loss of veto power or UN privileges, and sanctions;
30 31 32 33	 <u>CALLS UPON</u> countries to strive for peace and always hold peace and non violent conflict resolution as their principal objective as all peoples benefit under peace and unity;
33 34 35	6.) SUGGESTS that in war torn areas humanitarian corridors are made to allow food and water to be moved safely, and firing in a humanitarian corridor which has been

established by the United Nations or an official treaty between countries is treated as a







Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts
Sponsored By: Republic of Panama
Submitted To: Security Council

1 <u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that various armed forces groups today operate without sufficient 2 adherence to international humanitarian law and/or military guidelines, and that many have violated the rights and safety of civilians living in or around conflict zones, and

5 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that from 2023 to 2024, civilian casualties as a result of armed conflicts increased by 40%, and that in 2024, one in seven people are estimated to have been exposed to armed conflict, and

9 ALARMED BY the fact that one in five children in the world live or have lived in a conflict zone, and that from 2022 to 2023, both the numbers of women killed and UN-verified cases of conflict-related sexual violence doubled, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the many grave consequences of living or having lived in an area affected by armed conflict such as food insecurity and starvation, the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder and other trauma-related disorders, spread of infectious diseases, and interruptions to education;

1. <u>DEMANDS</u> all nations engaging in conflict uphold and fully comply with humanitarian law by refraining from indiscriminate or unwarranted attacks or attacks on protected areas;

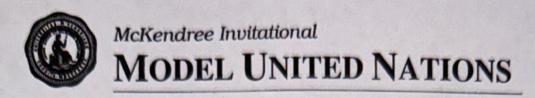
2. <u>CONDEMNS</u> the use of civilian facilities such as hospitals and schools for purposes of hiding or shielding combatants or armories;

3. <u>URGES</u> all member states to include as part of their military training, civilian protection procedures designed to prevent accidental casualties where possible, and aid wounded and displaced civilians when such prevention is not practicable;

4. <u>CALLS FOR</u> the expansion of demilitarized and safe zones surrounding hospitals, schools, shelters, and other areas populated by civilians, specifically those displaced by violence;

 a. <u>FURTHER SUPPORTS</u> the deployment of UN Peacekeepers to said areas and zones to provide physical defense and to help facilitate humanitarian aid efforts such as the distribution of food and medicine;

b. <u>CALLS UPON</u> the International Criminal Court (ICC) to thoroughly investigate and prosecute any and all bodies found to have violated safe zones.





Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts
Sponsored By: Republic of Korea
Submitted To: Security Council

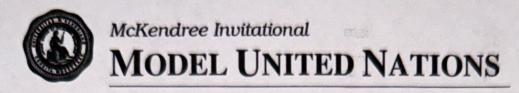
ALARMED BY recent humanitarian crises in active or recently active combat areas, including severe lack of necessary resources such as food, water, or medical supplies, and the lack of care given to humanitarian law, and 4 5 ACKNOWLEDGING past commitments to the protection of civilians, including resolutions 6 2730 (2024), 1265 (1999), 2573 (2021), and 2286 (2016) to protect humanitarian aides, condemn intentional starvation tactics, and condemn intentional and conscious harm to 8 civilians, and 9 10 REAFFIRMING respect for sovereignty, political independence, and territorial claim honoring the Charter of the United Nations, and 11 12 13 REITERATING the responsibility of the Security Council to promote international peace and 14 welfare, especially in relation to the civilians: 15 16 1) <u>URGES</u> stricter enforcements on the use of drone devices, including FPV drones. 17 which grant capability to target civilians, along with other long range detection 18 devices; 19 20 2) CALLS UPON States to enforce and respect guidelines set by the Geneva 21 Conventions, the resolutions set by the Security Council, and the International 22 Court of Justice, and to promote unity on these regulations: 23 24 3) INVITES States to reaffirm their dedication and commitment to respect their humanitarian law, civilian rights, and protection of their populations; 25 26 4) RECOMMENDS reevaluation of consequences for countries who are found to be 27 not in accordance with standing policy, and for the committee to act accordingly in 28 dealing out said reprimands; 29 30 5.) SUGGESTS exploring sanctions as a consequence for violating the guidelines of 31 the resolutions, especially for repeated offenders, as the rate of sanctions will 32 increase depending on the severity and the amount of time taken to stop 33 34 operations. 35





Submitted to: Security Council
Topic: Defense of Territorial Integrity
Submitted by: Guyana

	<u>REAFIRMING</u> the principles of the United Nations Charter, including respect for territorial integrity,
2	sovereignty, and the peaceful settlement of disputes,
	MINDFUL of the long-standing border controversy between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the
5	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which was determined by the Arbitral Award of 3 October 1899,
6	
	GRAVELY CONCERNED by the recent actions and declarations by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that
8	seek to annex and incorporate the Essequibo region, which constitutes more than two-thirds of Guyana's
	sovereign territory,
10	
	STRESSING that these actions, including the promulgation of the "Organic Law for the Defence of Guayana
	Esequiba," constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter
13	
14	<u>DETERMINED</u> to prevent any unilateral action that could escalate tensions and threaten peace and security in
15	the Latin America and Caribbean region,
16	
17	1) CONDEMNS the actions taken by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to annex the Esequiba
18	region create a "Guayana Esequiba" state, viewing them as a violation of international law and an
19	act of aggression against a Member State of the United Nations;
20	
21	2) AFFIRMS its unequivocal support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the
22	Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
23	
24	3) CALLS UPON all Member States to support the judicial process and to reject any and all
25	actions that undermine regional peace and security;
26	
27	4) URGES the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to comply fully and without delay with the
28	legally binding Order of the International Court of Justice of 1 December 2023 and to refrain
29	from any further actions that could aggravate or extend the dispute;
30	
31	5) REQUESTS the Secretary-General to monitor the situation and report to the Council on
32	compliance with this resolution;
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Submitted to: Security Council
Topic: Defense of Territorial Integrity
Submitted by: Guyana

1 2 3	<u>REAFIRMING</u> the principles of the United Nations Charter, including respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the peaceful settlement of disputes,
4 5 6	MINDFUL of the long-standing border controversy between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which was determined by the Arbitral Award of 3 October 1899,
8	GRAVELY CONCERNED by the recent actions and declarations by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that seek to annex and incorporate the Essequibo region, which constitutes more than two-thirds of Guyana's
10	sovereign territory,
11 12 13	STRESSING that these actions, including the promulgation of the "Organic Law for the Defence of Guayana Esequiba," constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter,
	<u>DETERMINED</u> to prevent any unilateral action that could escalate tensions and threaten peace and security in the Latin America and Caribbean region,
17 18 19 20	1) <u>CONDEMNS</u> the actions taken by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to annex the Esequiba region create a "Guayana Esequiba" state, viewing them as a violation of international law and an act of aggression against a Member State of the United Nations;
21 22 23	2) <u>AFFIRMS</u> its unequivocal support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
24 25 26	3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> all Member States to support the judicial process and to reject any and all actions that undermine regional peace and security;
27 28 29 30	4) <u>URGES</u> the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to comply fully and without delay with the legally binding Order of the International Court of Justice of 1 December 2023 and to refrain from any further actions that could aggravate or extend the dispute;
31	5) <u>REQUESTS</u> the Secretary-General to monitor the situation and report to the Council on compliance with this resolution;





Subject: Implementation and Legitimacy of Sanctions Sponsored By: Republic of Korea Submitted To: Security Council

AFFIRMING the use of sanctions as an effective and useful tool of non-military force to correct behavior, with a deep and comprehensive background that demonstrates the successful implementation and potential of sanctions, and

MINDFUL of the impacts of sanctions on a state's economy and the powerful repercussions it can have on a state and its prosperity on a global scale, along with the impact on a state's relationship in trade with other countries and their domestic economies, and

9 <u>RECALLING</u> the ability of the Security Council to freeze assets, sever diplomatic and trade relations, prevent the international travel of individuals, and prohibit the sale of specific weaponry against countries, non-state actors, and entities, and

<u>CONFIDENT</u> that the implementation of sanctions yields the best results as a multilateral initiative, where a multitude of countries agree to uphold sanctions and limit trade with the designated country being sanctioned, as otherwise the effort does not reach its full potential;

1) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> hierarchical guidelines that outline how severe a sanction should be based on qualifying factors, as well as what means should be targeted;

2) <u>REQUESTS</u> timely updates on the status of sanctions, the effectiveness of the implementation of sanctions, and the situation that caused the implementation of sanctions originally, as any major changes that come as a result of the sanctions should be quickly recognized, with the sanctions being adjusted accordingly;

3) <u>EXPRESSES ITS CONVICTION</u> in the belief that sanctions in isolation are not as effective as they are in conjunction with other diplomatic and economic measures, such as negotiation and clear demonstration of the sanction's intended goals;

4) <u>REITERATES</u> the importance of humanitarian aid having access to the sanctioned country during the period of sanctions, allowing countries to uphold the sanctions while ensuring the safety of the citizens of the sanctioned countries, as the Security Council should support humanitarian organizations monetarily in approved aid.