



Security Council B

Sponsors: United Mexican States, People's Republic of China, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Gabonese Republic and the Russian Federation

Signatories: United States of America, French Republic, Republic of Austria, Lebanese Republic and Republic of Uganda

Topic: The Conflict of Israel and Palestine

The Security Council, understanding the dire need to solve the conflict of Israel and Palestine comprehensively and reach peace within that region,

Believing that it is necessary to alter Israel and Palestine's borders in order to create peace between the two nations,

Noting with great concern that there have been previous efforts to fix this longstanding problem and that these efforts have yet to be successful,

Confident that following resolution 181, which determines the 1948 borders for Israel and Palestine, can be successfully reinstated to help restore peace in Israel and Palestine,

Requesting that Israel stop expanding its borders as a result of this resolution, and returns the land peacefully to the Palestinians,

Taking into consideration that compromises need to be made by both Israel and Palestine, and the diplomatic and economic rewards that will come from the development of two separate nations,

Alarmed by the shocking humanitarian situation in the Palestinian Territory,

Deeply disturbed by the thousands of deaths, on both the Palestinian and Israeli sides, caused by this conflict,

Noting the economic and social stress upon the Palestinian people, and the human rights that were violated by taking away Palestinian land and forcing Palestinians into a smaller area,

Recognizing the 78% of Palestinians and 74% of Israelis that consider a two-state solution "needed and ideal",

Realizing the lack of infrastructure in the territory of Palestine;

1. Calls upon the immediate elimination of the Gaza Blockade, as it is detrimental to Palestinian economical, political, and social growth;
2. Supports the borders assigned for the division between Palestinian and Israeli land by the UN in 1948;
3. Requests use of the UNRWA and other private donors to provide necessities for the Palestinian refugees, as well as preparing the refugees to return to their homeland;
4. Demands the Israeli government implement a moratorium on further settlement-building;



5. Calls upon NGOs, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and willing nations to contribute financial aid to the reconstruction of Palestine and the new infrastructures to be implemented in both Israel and Palestine;
6. Calls upon Hamas, Fatah, and Hezbollah to engage in comprehensive Peace Talks with Israel, and this would be accomplished by:
 - a. small incentives to Hamas, Fatah, and Hezbollah for attending peace talks;
 - b. specific topics to be discussed including:
 - i. the controversy surrounding Jerusalem;
 - ii. the borders between Israel and Palestine;
 - iii. who will control the New Palestine;
 - iv. Israeli settlements;
 - v. water rights;
 - vi. extremist activities;
 - vii. and all other relevant topics requiring discussion;
7. Strongly recommends financial incentives to be given to the Israeli settlers that are currently residing in the area originally given to Palestine by the UN in 1948 to allow them to have monetary funds in their near future;
8. Calls for incentives to be given to Israel for the purpose of getting them to accept the demands, suggestions and recommendations of this resolution, these incentives being, but not limited to:
 - a. financial incentives and just compensation for Israel;
 - b. security from extremist groups by:
 - i. increased pressure on these groups by the international community
 - ii. border patrol
 - iii. international police
 - c. trade incentives for other nations trading with Israel
 - d. infrastructural incentives regarding the economic and
 - e. diplomatic incentives regarding foreign relations of Israel
 - f. incentives for peace between Israel, Palestine, and other nations and groups;
9. Demands that all nations will accept the New Palestine and Israel as their own sovereign nations with all rights of a nation;
10. Calls for the create of infrastructure (roads, jobs, and homes) and this would be done by:
 - a. using funding received to build new buildings and maintain current buildings;
 - b. utilizing Palestinian people to build their own houses, buildings, and businesses, to create their own jobs and to have functioning economy;
11. Approves of the presence of UN Peacekeepers in order to prevent terror based plots against Israel or Palestine;
12. Authorizes that the Separation Barrier be dismantled and the withdrawal of UN Peacekeepers after the establishment of a Palestinian



13. Endorses Jerusalem as a neutral city-state in which the United Nations functions as an assisting force, in which

a. United Nations establishes a Coalition Coexistence Cabinet (CCC) which functions as an administrative organization,

b. The CCC is made up of equal representatives from the three major religions, Judaism, Islam, Christianity,

c. The minority groups could register themselves to be represented in the CCC;

14. Imposes international borders around Jerusalem, but individuals wishing to pass through from surrounding countries must use proper identification for security purposes;

15. Further recommends a security force that is comprised of international police officers, not locals due to the fear of bias;

18. Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.



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Topic: The Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and North Korea

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the presence and threat of nuclear weapons in North Korea,

Noting with deep concern that North Korea is not currently in compliance with the NPT or the NFS,

Keeping in mind the suffering endured by the North Korean people due to lack of commitment to humanitarian values,

Recalling past actions taken by North Korea, involving aid, nuclear energy, and humanitarian aid,

Emphasizing the need for North Korea's nuclear arsenal and energy program to be monitored and regulated by the UN,

1. Condemns North Korea's development and proliferation of nuclear weapons;
2. Requests that wealthier countries help countries at risk develop ballistic missile defense and other defense systems;
3. Desires better relations with North Korea after this crisis is resolved by;
 - a. Financial and humanitarian aid
 - b. economic opportunities and support
 - c. political recognition
4. Recommends that the United Nations give North Korea basic aid, including but not limited to
 - a. Food
 - b. water
 - c. clothes
 - d. supplies to build shelter;
5. Designates that aid listed in the previous clause will be distributed;
 - a. only when North Korea allows UN peacekeepers to distribute aid
 - b. implies no North Korean soldier, government worker, or police accompany the UN Peacekeepers in the distribution of food;



6. Imposes a sanction on the DPRK that will ban the following imports, for the purposes of incentives to DPRK for signing the NPT and eventually denuclearizing their nuclear arsenal:
 - a. oil
 - b. all items related to nuclear energy
 - c. others materials related to energy;
7. Authorizes the IAEA to monitor North Korean nuclear reactors, nuclear weapons arsenals, or any nuclear facilities;
8. Encourages partnering with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to freeze the funds donated to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
9. Recommends replacing DPRK's nuclear uranium enrichment plant with a light water reactor over the next 15 years.