



# SPSMUN

## General Assembly Pack



## Timetable:

11.10 - 12.00 Resolution 1: The Question of the Role of International Governmental Development Aid

12.00 - 12.50 Resolution 2: The Question of Military Intervention in Response to Global Terrorism

13.30 - 14.20 Resolution 3: The Question of Nuclear Disarmament (1985 mode)

14.20 - 15.10 Resolution 4: The Question of Internalisation of Economic Sanctions

15.10 - 16.00 Resolution 5: The Question of the Limitations of Worldwide Free Speech

End of GA

16.00 - 16.30 Break in Wathen Foyer

16.30 - 17.00 Closing Ceremony in Wathen Hall

17.00 Schools Depart from Reception

Committee: SPECPOL

Question of: The Role of International Governmental Development Aid

Submitted by: Germany

Believing International Governmental development aid to have a positive impact on improving conditions for those in poverty, and for those with unstable incomes

Fully aware that most of the countries are not meeting the 0.7% target of budget spending on foreign aid as set out by UNCTAD in 1970

Convinced that countries have the capacity to contribute more towards international aid funds, but lack the motivation to do so

Concerned with the way governmental development aid is currently being given out, as it is susceptible to corruption from officials, and often the majority does not reach intended targets

Considers the use of foreign aid for leverage and influence in foreign governments unfavourable and to have a negative impact on local development.

1. Requests all countries to meet the target of 0.7% of GNI, in ODA or any similar accepted form of giving approved by the UNDP, public or private such that the most effective aid is created for the specific case and if not immediately, show growth towards that figure
2. Commends the states which have already surpassed the 0.7%, and urges all countries to attain this target
  - a. Recognises that Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark, Netherlands and UK are the only countries to have surpassed 0.7% currently
  - b. Understands that countries which suffer the impacts of natural hazards may spend a greater proportion of their budget on recovery efforts and so may contribute less to general aid
3. Suggests that any international governmental aid should be put towards a project or initiative, such as a dam to produce electricity, rather than giving it to a foreign government to spend freely to prevent corruption
4. Suggests also that money for aid should be put into a UN managed fund which will then invest in neutral development programmes
5. Urges countries which are recipients of foreign aid to resist the pressure to spend aid rapidly, understand the local power structures so as not to upset them with changes, ensure that each project is a good use of money.
  - a. Ensure each country looking to develop has a clear plan and idea of what they want to accomplish
  - b. Ensure each country looking to develop is in a stable government to give continuity to projects
6. Encourages economic sanctions to be taken against, such as temporary withholding of aid, countries which receive foreign aid but mismanagement of funds lead to a lack of development.
  - a. Mismanagement of funds includes corruption, for example by lower officials, however if funds have been spent, albeit inefficiently, this would not be included

7. Suggests that in the case that inefficient allocation of funds within a country has taken place, the next time a country receives aid, a UN delegation is sent to assist the government in allocation of this aid, either for a project, such as a dam.
8. Requests all countries to give aid freely without any further conditions, for example the Merowe dam, which was financed by one group of countries, and built by other foreign nations, so the aid did not go towards the money. If countries are still not doing this, suggests a UN managed fund to prevent this and give aid with neutrality
9. Recipient countries should be able to prove on a regular basis, perhaps annual, that the money is contributing to a sustainable future so the country will therefore be able to continue developing into the foreseeable future whether or not they will continue to receive development aid.
  - a) UN delegation put into place to confirm that spending is sustainable, especially in countries that are believed to be corrupt.
  - b) For example, World bank estimates that \$40 million is lost every year to corruption. Furthermore, in Afghanistan, \$63 million of medical aid from the US could not be justified from a \$285 million total.

## **Committee: Legal**

### **Question of: Military Intervention in Response to Global Terrorism**

#### **Submitted by: India**

Deeply concerned at the lack of unity within South Asia over the issue of tackling terrorism which allows its manifestation and devastating threat to safety and security to persist, leading to multiple terror attacks in India and Pakistan, and the Taliban's terror campaigns continuation in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for military intervention by member states to tackle terrorism at times, for example the United states intervention in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the lack of effectiveness and need to improve other methods of intervening in acts of terrorism, for example the limitation of terrorist organisations access to a flow of weapons, and therefore encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt supply networks for weapons, between for example ISIL and connected individuals and groups,

Noting with deep concern the fact that the Taliban controls of over forty percent of Afghanistan and stressing the need for cooperation from Pakistan to support The United States military intervention,

Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) that all member States must aim to halt and prevent any financing of terrorism and abstain from supplying any kind of support to those participating in terrorist acts (particularly countries such as Pakistan who border Afghanistan, a place of terrorist conflict, resulting in terrorists extremely likely to be taking shelter there),

1.Expresses its hope that the communication and transparency between relevant member states in relation to terrorism will improve the intelligence available to eliminate the threat of terrorist organisations ,

2. Urges member states, especially those in heavily affected by terrorism, to limit the accessibility of weapons and devices used in acts of terrorism by ensuring the following:

- a) ensure there is the relevant legal capacity in statute within the member state to prosecute those found to be aiding the supply of weapons;
- b) strengthen the efficiency of the control of borders to prevent these weapons being trafficked;
- c)increase, where appropriate, the punishment for the supply and aid in supplying weapons to increase the deterrence from doing so;

Amend Clause 3 from "Pakistani" to "all and remove "in Afghanistan"

3. Calls for all borders to be tightly monitored in order to prevent the entrance of individuals affiliated with terrorist efforts,

4. Suggests harsh trade embargoes and other sanctions on member states found to supply any form of aid to terrorist organisations
5. Supports a firm approach to terrorism, including military intervention, but also demands that all member states methods of combating terrorism must also align with international, human rights and humanitarian law, any approach that does not align must be scrutinised accordingly by The UN,
6. Suggests that no member state should declare war against terrorism without first consulting other member states and gaining an appropriate consensus to do so, this being in the best interest of international unity and affairs,
7. Urges the UN to put measures in place that, with the collapse of IS in the Middle East, militants fleeing Iraq and Syria are prevented from infiltrating many vulnerable, neighbouring countries, particularly those in Africa.
8. Supports the pursuit of alternative strategies in conjunction with military intervention, especially in securing the cooperation and support from local leaders for UN operations and the provision of military and financial aid to countries suffering from terrorism in conjunction with intervention.

Committee: 1985DISEC

Question of: Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted by: USSR

FORUM: 1985 General Assembly First Committee (1985 DISEC)

Topic: FORUM: General Assembly First Committee (DISEC)

Submitted by: The USSR (Russia)

Joint submitted and emerged by: The USSR (Ukraine), China, Cuba, Kuwait

Signatories: Poland, Afghanistan, Hungary, Burma, East Germany,

Signatories on emerged submission: Algeria, the UK, West Germany, France, Brazil, Ivory Coast

*Identifying* that only the USSR, the USA, France, China and the UK are recognized nuclear weapon states under the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

*Recognizing with concerns* that effective restriction on nuclear armament will be needed to create a safe international environment and that the USSR and the USA are the largest possessors of nuclear armament,

*Noting with sorrow* on the horrifying effects the nuclear weapons are able to cause, illustrated by the impact of Little Boy and Fat Man on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima, and Nagasaki,

*Reminding* all nations that they are responsible for the collective maintenance of international security, that no nations should, under any circumstances, deny its responsibility in maintaining international safety,

*Noting with appreciation* on the progress reached by the NPT, 1968, which limited the recognized nuclear-weapon states to five and prevented further acquirement of nuclear weapon in other nations,

*Aware of* the possibility that development of aggressive spatial technology can endanger the sovereignty of individual nations,

*Encouraging* more nations to accede the NPT, with France and China in particular due to their recognized status as nuclear-weapon states,

*Reiterating* the unshakable stance of the USSR and her allies, that the USSR and her allies will only accept bilateral disarmament agreements, and that any attempts to undermine the interest of the USSR and her allies in the name of nuclear disarmament will receive the strongest opposition from the USSR, and her allies and if necessary, retaliation,

*Reiterating* the infeasibility of total nuclear disarmament, that such actions will only escalate further international tension and impose further threat on international peace,

*Deeply convinced* that existing ideological divergence should not blockade, bias and deviate

the nature of nuclear disarmament, of which the pursuit of international peace is its ultimate aim,

*Urging* all nations to take an active role in encouraging nuclear disarmament, that a final agreement will not be reached without the effort of the international community.

1. Promotes the formation of the Nuclear Disarmament Council (NDC) as a subordinate to the DISEC, chaired by five non-nuclear-weapon states who have signed the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to monitor the progress of nuclear disarmament, and the chairmanship should be re-elected in the DISEC on a five-year basis;
2. Urges all nations unrecognized by the NPT to destroy their nuclear weapons within a period of 10 years, and those nations that refuse to obey the resolution should be punished with sanctions under the monitoring of the NDC ;
3. Urges the USSR and the USA to limit the annual production of new nuclear warhead to 1% of their existing nuclear arsenal in the next three years, based on the figure collected in 1984, and nuclear warhead production should be abandoned in three years' time;
4. Urges China, France, and the UK to limit the production of new nuclear warheads to 10% of their existing nuclear arsenal per year, based on the figure collected in 1984, warhead production should be stopped in three years' time;
5. Urges all recognized nuclear-power states to further negotiate a resolution on the scale and implementation of nuclear disarmament after a three-year period;
6. Demands all recognized nuclear-weapon states strictly abide by the clause 3, 4 of the resolution, and disobedience or violation will possibly face the Security Council sanctions, including but not limited to economic sanctions such as the increment on export tariff, restriction on import and export volume and international travel prohibition ;
7. Recommends all nations to establish a guideline for the maximum nuclear weapon yield at 1 megatons of TNT, and:
  - a) Urges all recognized nuclear-weapon states to demolish any existing warheads exceeding this limit within a period of 10 years, under the supervision of the NDC;
  - b) Urges all recognized nations to prohibit further production of nuclear warheads, based on the conditions of clause 3 and 4, that exceed the recommended yield;
8. Further recommends member states to remove MIRV (Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles), due to the concerning effects of such technology, including the exacerbation of civilian casualty, the maximization and broaden of



destruction areas;

9. Requests for the formation of the United Nations Nuclear Unification, Knowledge and Education Committee (UNNUKE), to educate and inform all peoples on the matter of nuclear weaponry and warfare and its effects and the usage of nuclear power, including but not limited to:
  - a) Leaflets and posters;
  - b) Teaching in schools;
    - i) Starting at primary level;
    - ii) Being made compulsory at secondary level;
  - c) Media campaigns, such as adverts;
  
10. Urges the United Nation Security Council to reserve the right to impose sanctions, both economic or military, on any state who illegally possesses nuclear weapons, namely the possession of nuclear weapons outside the five recognized states, as such possession imposes threat on international safety;
  
11. Expects all nuclear-weapon states, recognized or not, to abide by the universal rules of nuclear warfare, that nuclear-weapon states must permanently prohibit the use of nuclear weapons on non-nuclear-weapon states under any circumstances, and that any use of nuclear weapons between the nuclear-weapon states must be limited to defensive purpose only, any pre-emptive nuclear strikes are to be seriously condemned and retaliated;
  
12. Further Expects all nuclear power states to prohibit further nuclear tests, for that nuclear tests bring irreversible damage to the environment and inhabitability of a region;
  
13. Demands the establishment of the Treaty of Spatial Security (TOSS), that:
  - a) Recognizes the importance of spatial safety, and that the deployment of aggressive weapon in the space will result in the damage of international security;
  - b) Defines the spatial area as an international area and should only be used for non-aggressive purposes, as defending spatial attacks will be beyond the ability of most nations in the world;
  - c) Declares, accordingly to the outer space treaty of 1967, that all members states that wish to explore the moon and other celestial bodies, must do so with the mutual assistance of other member states and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries
  - d) Ensures the launch of any orbital objects that can potentially endanger the security of a nation, including damaging the nation's spatial asset such as satellites, must be approved by the Security Council, even if the purpose of the launch is non-aggressive;
  
14. Reminds all member states of the importance of international awareness, that
  - a) an annual nuclear disarmament conference, where the annual progress report from the NDC will be issued, should be held to discuss the latest progress in

nuclear disarmament;

- b) nations facing nuclear conflict engage in moderated peace talks, with the purpose of enhancing coordination of efforts at international, national, regional and sub-regional levels, as appropriate;

15. Requests the formation of the Nuclear Technology Council as a subordinate to the DISEC, chaired by the recognized nuclear-weapon states, aims to

- a) support other members of the NPT to construct nuclear power plants and reactors, so that it prevents nations disguising the production of uranium enrichment facilities in the name of producing nuclear power;
- b) promote economically developed and technological capable countries to share their nuclear scientists on projects for the less economically developed countries for nuclear energy;
- c) investigate the nature and methodology of existing or projected nuclear research facilities in preventing the concealed development of enrichment facilities;

16. Calls upon the abolishment, and monitored destruction of any anti-ballistic missile technology or defence initiatives, on the basis that it interferes with the nuclear balance of power and undermines the policy of MAD and the security which it brings during the transitional period of nuclear disarmament. Defence initiatives are defined by any device or system which has the capacity to destroy or defend against a nuclear weapon on its course. This includes the technology as outlined by the anti-ballistic missile treaty 1972 and any technology of such nature developed since, with particular emphasis on the SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative);

17. Calls for the provisions of the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, a developed NPT and the Antarctic Treaty to be fully implemented and ratified in respective parliaments.

**Committee: ECOFIN**

**Question of: Internalisation of economic sanctions**

**Submitted by: Russian Federation**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Cognizant of the large positive impact free trade between countries can have on the economies and welfare of those countries,

Keeping in mind Articles 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which emphasizes one of the purposes of the UN to be "To maintain international peace and security," through "collective measures",

Alarmed at the contrary actions made by certain member states in attempting to destabilise other member states through economic sanctions that were not adopted by this General Assembly,

Confident that the legitimacy of the UN as an international body can be maintained in the eyes of opponents of international peace only through collective actions, and

Acknowledging that economic sanctions have a direct impact of human welfare and hence, in violating Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should only applied in the form of collective actions,

1. Declares any economic sanctions perpetrated by member states against other member states without the consent of the General Assembly or its regulatory bodies, such as the United States of America (USA)'s embargo on Cuba or its economic sanctions against Iran, against the spirit of the UN, and calls for their immediate dismantlement;
2. Affirms the validity of existing UN sanctions, such as the arms embargo on North Korea affirmed in Resolution 1718 and subsequent resolutions;
3. Calls for the creation of the United Nations Sanction Authority (UNSA), a sub-group of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOFIN) that is incorporate all member states equally, and which will:
  - a. Review existing economic measures taken by member states for their accordance with the aims of the UN and the welfare of humanity in general,
  - b. Review complaints about member states on the basis of their incoherence with the purpose of the UN, and discuss the need of using economic or other types of sanctions,
  - c. Advise the UN General Assembly during discussions of resolutions concerned with economic or other types of sanctions against member states;
4. Encourages the resolution of trade disputes and other international conflicts through diplomacy and peaceful means;
5. Supports increasing economic and trade ties between its member states.

## Committee: SOCHUM

### Question of: The Question of the Limitations of Worldwide Free Speech

#### Submitted by: South Korea

The General Assembly,

Recognising that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights dictated that all who have "the right to freedom of opinion and expression" also must have "freedom to hold opinions without interference" and to seek information without limitation,

Expressing its appreciation for the ICCPR's statement that "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law",

Having examined the universal decision that hate speech is not condoned, with countries globally taking steps to criminalise it,

Deeply Disturbed by the far right movement's justification of hate speech and violence in the name of 'free speech' and 'political correctness' in the USA,

Contemplating that whilst social media censorship that does not go against the site's guidelines is wrong, they do have the right to remove content deemed disturbing to the public,

Acknowledging further the need for the international bodies of the UN as developing nations to draw universal lines between freedom of speech and hate speech in order to combat the abuse of such terms,

Recommends the criminalisation of those who partake in violence towards journalists;  
Recommends that social media sites write statements to assure that what they censor bides by their community standards;

Encourages further freedom of press and freedom of speech as long as all news sources fit within universal guidelines brought together by the international bodies of SOCHUM:  
Suspension of media and sites that endorse self-harm or suicide;

Suspension of media and sites which consistently release facts that are entirely false;  
Criminalisation of those who have a record of continuing to go against these universal standards;

Criminalisation of those who leak important, secret government information to the public in the name of 'transparency';

Suspension of sites that contain visual and written material that endorses violence and blackmail, particularly those which do so against minority groups;

Supports, within the Republic of Korea, the official censorship of speech that endorses North Korea's activities, as well as the limitation of access to information in relation to

North Korea in order to not provoke interior activities that could upset the current arrangements with North Korea;

Requests that the Chairs recognise the implementation of the Resolution internationally  
Decides to remain vocal in the matter and to meet with SOCHUM in order to ensure that the tougher precautions are being held to the Resolution and that the Republic of Korea's specific concerns are being acknowledged.