

Committee: Historical Security Council
Topic: Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

Resolution A/1

THE IRAQI INVASION IN KUWAIT

Security Council,

Declaring that Saddam Hussein's reasons for invading Kuwait are not justified,

Recognizes the need to remove Iraqi troops from Kuwait,

Emphasizing that political stability is more important than human rights, seeing how we were in a similar Cold War situation where super powers such as the United States, The Soviet Union, and China were involved in our civil war,

Urges the international community to become involved to help end the conflict;

1. Calls upon the creation of a coalition to stop the Iraqi forces from invading:
 - a. by moving troops to the borders of Saudi Arabia to prevent Iraq from moving into any other countries,
 - b. by soliciting support from powerful world powers such as the United States for support when moving in troops,
 - c. and setting up a base in Saudi Arabia to launch our attack from if intervention in Kuwait is needed,
 - d. because United Nations intervention will not be powerful enough to stop a full scale invasion of another country;

2. Convinced that Saddam Hussein can not be trusted and must be forcefully overthrown:
 - a. in order to prevent Iraq from invading Kuwait or any other country again,
 - b. in order to establish our post war plans,
 - c. to prevent him from hurting his own citizens,
 - d. with the help of the coalition that we created which includes the United States;

3. Deplores the need to set up a new ruler and government that works in favor of the coalition that is created in order to create political stability which is more important in the short term so that this issue does not become escalated even more by the tensions of the Cold War;

4. Expressing the need to create a system where Iraq can realistically and reasonably pay back Kuwait their 65 billion dollar debt:

- a. by setting up a summit between the two countries to agree upon a price for the payment and how frequently they will need to pay it,
- b. and if they do not supply the payment then it will be doubled in the next payment;

5. Keeping in mind that stricter regulations must be placed on petroleum extraction to ensure that Kuwait no longer steals from Iraq:

- a. in order to stop them from further provoking Iraq in the future
- b. and if they are caught stealing petroleum again then an embargo will be placed on them;

6. Affirming that members of the coalition, led by the United States, should be in charge of running inspections for WMD's in Iraq:

- a. to fully ensure that they are not being made or stored there
- b. instead of the United Nations because there is a greater chance of them being deceived
- c. and everytime they pass an inspection part of their debt to Kuwait will be removed.

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Resolution A/2

BRINGING AN EARLY END TO A CONFLICT WITH DEADLY POTENTIAL

Security Council,

Alarmed By the use of chemical weapons in the war between Iraq and Iran in violation of the Geneva Protocol addressed in SC/RES/630, and the similar risk currently posed to Kuwait,

Recognizing the Iraqi claim of Kuwait stealing oil from Iraq through the use of slant drilling, specifically in the Ar-Rumaylah oil field, and the overproduction of such oil according to the OPEC quota system, leading to a decrease in oil prices which hurts other oil producing states, especially Iraq, during a time of reconstruction,

Taking into consideration Iraq's grievances regarding debt incurred from Arab states' support of Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war,

Noting the influence from outside states on nations involved in conflicts throughout the world, and the possibility of such situations occurring in the current conflict,

Deeply concerned with the threat upon Kuwait's national sovereignty,

Hoping for an international outpour of aid to be given to the people of Kuwait in the face of impending danger;

1. Urges nations to be ready to support Kuwait, however, not to station troops around bordering nations, as this is a clear challenge to the Iraqi government, decreasing the possibility of successful negotiations to end the conflict;

2. Calls for an immediate meeting of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) addressing the Iraqi grievances regarding both the slant drilling into the Ar-Rumaylah oil field by Kuwait as well as the overproduction of oil by Kuwait to:

- a. Create a team of monitors from the non-Arab member states of OPEC in order to ensure that all past standards and agreements, especially regarding oil drilling rights, are being upheld,

- b. Agree upon the dissolution of the quota system following a 7 year period, during which time the set oil price will be \$25 per barrel, allowing for the rebuilding of Iraq's economy while seeing to the eventual prosperity of all oil-producing states following the 7 years;

3. Emplores Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi government to return to negotiations which will be mediated by the Soviet Union with goals to:

- a. The removal of all Iraqi troops from occupied Iranian territory as well as any occupied Kuwaiti territory
- b. Iraq's acquisition and full control of the Shatt al Arab river
- c. The Kuwait's dismissal of all Iraqi debt
- d. The reopening of oil trade between Iraq and outside nations and a lifting of sanctions mentioned in operative 6

4. Suggests the Red Cross as well as any other willing humanitarian aid NGO's to stage along the border of Saudi Arabia in order to prepare for an impending humanitarian crisis;

5. Requests for any military intervention from outside states to come from the Arab League and its defense pact in order to prevent any increase in international tensions in the form of potential for proxy wars resulting from non-arab intervention;

6. Establishes economic sanctions on Iraq if it chooses to continue with its invasion, along with this all trade, including oil, with Iraq be ceased until the conclusion of the conflict unless such trade be for humanitarian needs such as food;

7. Demands a preemptive chemical weapons inspection team from the United Nations be allowed inside Iraq in order to investigate Iraqi weapons for elements of chemical warfare, and if such weapons are found, to:

- a. Insert RFID(Radio Frequency Identification) tags within such weapons which will be able to track and determine the whereabouts of the weapons as well as if they are being used, such tools may be used as a validation as to whether or not the weapons have been used when deciding on whether or not to persecute Saddam Hussein;

8. Proposes the creation of an international court in which individuals accused of violating international law may be tried by a court comprised of judges elected from the United Nations member states, in which:

- a. If Iraq uses chemical weapons against Kuwait, Saddam Hussein be charged with war crimes in the form of the violation of the Geneva Protocol.

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Resolution A/3

RESOLVING THE SITUATION OF THE IRAQI INVASION IN KUWAIT

Deeply concerned by the lack of concern from other states on the seriousness of the situation,

Alarmed by the possible detrimental outcome,

Expecting the international community to react before it's too late,

Welcoming solutions to prevent negative progress regarding the situation;

1. Supports the presence of an international intervention focused on the middle east in order to:
 - a. Bring attention to the rising tension between Kuwait and Iraq,
 - b. Propose solutions to the issue rather than ignoring possible outcomes,
 - c. Encourage countries to give input regarding the situation;
2. Proclaims the need for potential military intervention within days to:
 - a. Prevent unfriendly conflict between Iraqi forces and Kuwait in coming weeks which could:
 - i. Lead to the beginning of a long chain of international conflict in the region,
 - b. Ensure peaceful interaction along the border of Kuwait by:
 - i. Creating a temporary Demilitarized Zone which can:
 1. Prohibit unregulated interaction between Iraq and Kuwait,
 2. Give informational reports to other countries and groups on the actions of Iraq near the border;
3. Calls upon attention from organizations such as:
 - a. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to:
 - i. Investigate the oil drilling operations of both Iraq and Kuwait because:
 1. Saddam Hussein has accused Kuwait of drilling for oil in one of Iraq's fields,
 - b. Gulf Cooperation Council to:
 - i. Examine the regulations placed on Kuwait's oil drilling to ensure legal actions,

- ii. Unify the military of member states to defend against potential invasion regarding recent military activity of Iraq,
 - iii. Potentially create stricter constraints on Kuwait's mining operations specifically on the Kuwait-Iraq border,
 - c. Create an effort to solve this territorial dispute while also avoiding violence;
- 4. Further invites the United States to diplomatically support Kuwait to:
 - a. Prevent Iraq from acting without fear of consequence which:
 - i. Will create time for investigation from the UN, OPEC, and neighboring nations,
 - ii. Will force Iraq to be cautious regarding their military actions, as they have recently moved troops to the border of Kuwait and Iraq,
 - b. Arrange Kuwait military assistance to:
 - i. Hinder Iraq's ability to initiate violence
 - c. Possibly organize an economic agreement with Kuwait and Iraq by:
 - i. Standing as a third-party mediator,
 - ii. Organizing safe meetings between the nations' leaders,
 - iii. Create a solution to their debt situation;
- 5. Endorses the potential use of the organization Care USA to:
 - a. Have emergency response initiatives prepared incase:
 - i. Conflict between Iraq and Kuwait rises to a violent level,
 - ii. Citizens of either country need aid in the near future given the current circumstances,
 - b. Bring international attention to the issue through NGOs which can:
 - i. Influence the actions of other NGOs to also take action if necessary;
- 6. Recommends Saudi Arabia to take actions such as:
 - a. The preparation of military forces to:
 - i. Defend Kuwait's border from the Iraqi forces if necessary,
 - ii. Suppress Iraq's military if unavoidable,
 - b. Leading examinations of Kuwait's oil drilling operation because:
 - i. Saddam Hussein, the dictator of Iraq, has released many statements threatening Kuwait because of their violation of Iraq's border while drilling for oil,
 - ii. Possible violent conflict could be avoided by a simple re-negotiation treaty established by a third-party mediator.

Resolution A/4

IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

Recognizing the falsity of Iraqi claims on Kuwait territory,

Affirming the importance of diversification of Middle Eastern economies,

Stressing the need for sustainable political practices in the Middle East,

1. Recognizes the dependence on petroleum in Iraq and Kuwait:
 - a. creating resource centered conflict,
 - i. Because it is the only resource in the area and is limited in its quantity,
 - ii. and is sought after by all nearby nations because of its geographical isolation and importance,
 - b. establishing unstable economic practices,
 - i. hyperinflation when prices dramatically increase because of the constantly fluctuating price of oil,
 - ii. economic drought when prices decrease of a lack of diversification and other income sources in times of economic crisis,
 - c. and being the reason for the majority of regional conflict,
 - i. lack of diversification creates need for oil and one source economy,
 - ii. and forceful means are the only way of pursuing it because of no pre established trade agreements or free trade areas;
2. Recommends the diversification of the economies in the region to prevent economic based conflict:
 - a. by establishing new financial institutions,
 - i. transparent banking systems allowing for foreign investment and development of war torn areas with poor infrastructure,
 - ii. and new stock trading enterprises that would further increase foreign investment opportunities and further private sector growth in the nation,
 - b. Increasing agricultural outputs,
 - i. using advanced farming techniques such as crop rotation and sustainable irrigation practices,
 - ii. and more efficient farming practices such as multi seed planting and non damaging pesticides,
 - c. And growth in the tourism industry,
 - i. by repairing historical sites to attract more tourists,
 - ii. eliminating local conflict to further increase movement in the area,

- iii. and improving infrastructure by allowing for mass transit of different peoples in the area;
- 3. Emphasizes the need to falsify Saddam Hussein's claims on Kuwait:
 - a. to create unity amongst international community in this issue,
 - i. by unifying support against Iraqi aggression,
 - ii. and establishing set goals and resolutions in the conflict,
 - b. prevent the legal gain of Kuwaiti land,
 - i. by protecting their lands with a military presence,
 - ii. and putting in place international legislation protecting their core territory,
 - c. and discourage further aggression by Iraq,
 - i. by further fortifying the Kuwait Iraq border,
 - ii. and improving armament and training of the Kuwaiti armed forces;
- 4. Opposes direct western involvement in the area by a single nation:
 - a. to eliminate long term conflict in the area,
 - i. by preventing foreign entanglement,
 - ii. and foreign interdiction into the armed forces of local militaries,
 - b. Prevent the extortion of resources in the area by foreign nations,
 - i. by eliminating involvement in the area resources will be protected from stronger nations,
 - ii. and using the international community to prevent one nation's power gain
 - c. And the prolonged destabilization of the region,
 - i. By eliminating foreign involvement the large periods of time it takes to remove those forces would be eliminated;
- 5. Calls upon the immediate removal of chemical weapons from the area:
 - a. by implementing immediate international observers,
 - i. That would be able to police and inform the international community of the use of these weapons,
 - ii. And be able to advise the international community on the extent of humanitarian rights violations,
 - b. Issuing embargoes on petroleum exports from Iraq,
 - i. Effectively destroying their economy,
 - ii. Forcing them to stop the use of these weapons,
 - c. and implementing further sanctions on Iraq's economy,
 - i. Preventing them from removing their current debt,
 - ii. And establishing a long lasting cut off of material support to the armed forces of Kuwait;
- 6. Supports the establishment of transparent government practices:
 - a. by implementing local governments that represent different cultural groups,
 - i. By representing the different cultural groups conflict would be eased,

- ii. Alternatives to armed conflict would be avoided,
 - b. Using NGOs like transparency international to allow for transparent elections,
 - i. preventing cultural groups from coming into power through corrupt methods,
 - ii. and increasing governmental transparency,
 - c. and the creation of revised legislative practices,
 - i. To allow for the new government to change and adapt to different situations,
 - ii. And allow for the rights of its citizens to be protected;
- 7. Urges for the implementation of post conflict measures to prevent ethnic conflict:
 - a. by establishing semi autonomous cultural groups inside of Iraq,
 - i. preventing different groups from invading each other,
 - ii. And eliminating direct physical conflict between groups,
 - b. creating Kuwaiti legitimacy in Iraq,
 - i. Eliminating Iraqi nationalistic claims on Kuwait,
 - ii. And preventing further claims on the area,
 - c. and by preventing the use of cultural military groups to perform ethnic cleansing,
 - i. In the past cultural units have been used in humanitarian rights violations,
 - ii. To prevent this they will not be used in civilian rich areas.

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Resolution B/1

BRINGING AN END TO THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA

Security Council,

Recognizing the self-determination of the people of the Republic of Abkhazia in accordance with article 1 of the UN Charter, as well as article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Deeply concerned with the claims of humans rights violations by Georgia reported which has been started mainly through ethnic clashes between Abkhazians and Georgians as the outburst of decades of ethnic oppression by Georgia on Abkhazia,

Noting the need to maintain a ceasefire in order to begin work towards peace in the Caucasus region, and the reason for past ceasefire breaches mainly being to seize strategic land presented as a result of the ceasefire.

Fully aware of the responsibility of the Russian Federation to establish and maintain peace within the conflict,

Noting with deep concern the weaponry of Georgia acquired following raids upon Soviet military bases in February 1991,

Alarmed by the thousands of refugees fleeing to Russia, and the large number fleeing on foot through the Kodori Gorge, resulting in extreme weather conditions and numerous deaths, [as well as the refugees within the Svan Mountains, seemingly at the mercy of local criminals] maybe cut out;

1. Calls upon NGO's such as Refugee International as well as UN member states to help fund and support humanitarian and refugee efforts, most notably inside cities which have faced heavy conflict such as Sukhumi, as well as send aid, in the form of food as well as appropriate funds or materials for the maintenance of suitable shelters for the refugees to the Russian Federation in order to help handle the large influx of refugees they are currently facing as a result of fighting;

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2. Encourages a joint effort between humanitarian NGO's such as the International Red Cross and nations involved in the mediation process between Georgia and Abkhazia in order to enact and evacuation of individuals currently trapped in areas of high risk, temporarily relocating the individuals to either Georgia or Russia until the end of the conflict, carried out through:
 - a. The use of the Russian Navy or other ships to evacuate individuals through the Black Sea to Russia,
 - b. The use of busses which shall carry individuals wishing to evacuate from Abkhazia to Georgia
 - c. The use of transport helicopters in regions where busses are unable to reach due to mines or other obstructions;

3. Demands a two week long ceasefire be implemented to ensure humanitarian aid is able to reach those in need as well as to see to the completion of the evacuation in operative 2 which shall be overseen by UNMIA and UNOMIG and shall require full protection be granted to those aiding refugees both in supplying aid or helping refugees leave the conflict zone, efforts which may not be hindered in any way;

4. Authorizes the creation of a United Nations Mission in Abkhazia (UNMIA), differing from UNOMIG, as while it will oversee adherence to international law and established UN documents, it will also help maintain peace along the border between the two regions following a conclusion to the fighting, mentioned in operative 5;

5. Urges Abkhazia and Georgia to begin peace talks during the two week ceasefire, in which:
 - a. Abkhazia shall remain part of Georgia, acting as a state, for a period of at least 20 years, during which, with help from nations such as Russia, Abkhazia shall begin to build and formulate an effective and functioning economy and government with aid from both Russia as well as Georgia,
 - b. Following the 20 year period, once deemed capable to function as a fully independent nation, the people of Abkhazia shall be allowed self-determination in the form of an independent government
 - c. Economic ties between Abkhazia and Georgia will be required, with Abkhazia having to pay Georgia at least 5% of their monetary income, whether it be through the purchase of foreign goods or through a simple payment, ensuring yearly monetary income as compensation to Georgia from Abkhazia as well as receiving slight subsidies on certain exports from Russia to Georgia,

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- d. A demilitarized border shall be maintained between Georgia and Abkhazia, established during the 20 year period, which shall be manned by the UNMIA, heavily comprised of Russian troops, ensuring the continued cooperation between the two regions as well as adherence to all agreements, noting the heavy impact of Russia on peace in the region,
 - i. The peacekeepers of the mission shall also work with both Abkhazia and Georgia to train effective border guards;

6. Requests that on the day exactly one week from the signing of the peace agreement between Abkhazia and Georgia, all prisoners of war held by both sides be released across the demilitarized border, which shall be overseen by UNMIA;

7. Endorses a team of investigators from the UN, similar to that of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, in order to see to claims of war crimes and human rights violations by both parties in the conflict, most notably and heavily focusing on the claims of Georgia's violations of international law against Abkhazia;

8. Expresses its hope for a meeting between the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to discuss the possibility of the new Republic of Abkhazia becoming a member state, allowing for a start to active international cooperation with Abkhazia;

9. Deplores all nations, especially those of the CIS and European Union, to, if Georgia does not conform to peace talks and the previous operatives, aid Abkhazia in order to allow them to continue their fight for freedom.

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Resolution B/2

RESOLVING THE CONFLICT IN ABKHAZIA

Security Council,

Recognizing the economic and infrastructural damage caused by the conflict in Abkhazia,

Reinforcing the need for diversification in the Abkhazian economy,

Believing in the need for a fully independent Abkhazian state,

1. Calls upon aid of foreign nations to diversify the Abkhazian economy:
 - a. By implementing a financing program to rebuild infrastructure,
 - i. Using the world bank for a loan proposal from the IRBD to create long term loans to support larger projects,
 - ii. And partnerships with the private sector to expand ports and roads to bolster trade,
 - b. by expanding the tourism industry,
 - i. Through the rehabilitation of city centers and tourist attractions destroyed in the war,
 - ii. And the expansion of airports and tourist docks that are already in place and in use,
 - c. by the improvement of local farming techniques to bolster population growth and export profits,
 - i. By using foreign investments to purchase farm equipment damaged in the war,
 - ii. And the use of crop rotation to,
 1. Maintain land fertility,
 2. And diversify agricultural exports,
 - d. and channeling profits from the mining of gold and iron,
 - i. to fund the further development of city infrastructure,
 - ii. and begin repaying loans;
2. Requests the implementation education to develop the recovering population:
 - a. Through the use of vocational training,
 - i. to improve local farming techniques,

- ii. Increase safety in the framing industry preventing workplace deaths,
 - iii. and increase overall efficiency of the agriculture industry,
 - b. The creation of financial and business educational programs,
 - i. to create a new generation of local entrepreneurs,
 - 1. bolstering the local private sector,
 - ii. and create greater self sufficiency in the economy,
 - c. and the reform of general education,
 - i. to increase general literacy to allow access to all sectors of the global economy,
 - ii. and allow for the greater empowerment of the population over time to allow for greater self sufficiency;
- 3. Recommends the creation of a fully independent Abkhazian state to:
 - a. eliminate cultural conflict,
 - i. by separating the distinct culture groups of Georgian and Abkhazian,
 - ii. And prevent the further georgian-ization of the Abkhazian area,
 - b. prevent further humanitarian rights violations,
 - i. by allowing for international observation of human rights in the area without violating the sovereignty of Georgia,
 - ii. By implementing the Humans Rights Watch group to monitor the reconstruction of the new Abkhazian government,
 - c. and allow for the independent growth of the Abkhazian economy,
 - i. by eliminating Georgian restrictions on Abkhazian growth,
 - ii. and eliminating limiting tariffs and taxes on the Abkhazian economy;
- 4. Supports western involvement in the separation of Georgia and Abkhazia:
 - a. to allow for the prevention of a peaceful secession by Abkhazia,
 - i. by creating international observation to prevent corruption,
 - ii. And the peaceful establishment of new governmental bodies,
 - b. To foster the new political system in Abkhazia,
 - i. to create free elections,
 - ii. and allow for a system of governance to be created,
 - c. and the creation of new borders to prevent border disputes and resource disputes;
- 5. Urges the elimination of Abkhazian dependence on Russia:
 - a. By creating a self sustaining economy,
 - i. through the implementation of independent private industry,
 - ii. the development of future generations in Abkhazia,

- iii. and the recovering of the war diminished population,
 - b. limiting imports from Russia into Abkhazia,
 - i. by diversifying imports,
 - ii. and increasing production inside Abkhazia to limit total imports;
- 6. Strongly advocates for the decreasing of Abkhazian energy dependence:
 - a. by using loans from the world bank to create sustainable energy sources,
 - i. Like wind energy plants in the caucasus mountains in Abkhazia,
 - ii. and solar energy plants in the coastal plans,
 - b. decreasing the demand for energy,
 - i. by improving the efficiency of the electrical grid in Abkhazia,
 - ii. and limiting energy waste in manufacturing plants,
 - c. and using more energy efficient to agricultural processes to decrease energy demand;
- 7. Urges for sustainable solutions for the refugees that have been displaced by the conflict:
 - a. by creating temporary refugee camps to hold refugees,
 - b. establishing a system for the eventual return of refugees to Abkhazia,
 - c. and a method of documentation to ensure the safety of refugees in other countries.

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Resolution B/3

SOLVING THE COMPLICATIONS IN ABKHAZIA

Security Council,

Expecting difficulty in resolving the differences between states,

Understanding the fastly approaching conflict between Abkhazia and Georgia

Emphasizing the need to act before countries act violently;

1. Supports the independence of Abkhazia as their own nation to:
 - a. Increase the stability of both Georgia and Abkhazia:
 - i. Because Georgia is already a functioning country,
 - ii. Allow Abkhazia to function independently politically and economically,
 - iii. Reduce conflict between the two (potential) nations;
2. Encourages the creation of a coalition of countries with similar policy called the Organization of Southwest Eurasian Countries (OSEC) in order to:
 - a. Peacefully discuss any possible border disputes between the created nation Abkhazia and the already existing Georgia because:
 - i. There is a clear possibility of disagreement regarding territory and borders after the division of a new country,
 - ii. Prevent violent conflict between Abkhazia and Georgia,
 - b. Temporarily administer interaction between Abkhazia and Georgia for a specified period of time after the establishment of Abkhazia as a nation to:
 - i. Ensure non-violent interaction between the two;
3. Endorses the use of Free Trade Zones (FTZ):
 - a. Temporarily to give Abkhazia an economic advantage:
 - i. For a brief period of time succeeding their establishment as a nation,
 - ii. To provide growth and expansion for their possibly struggling economy,
 - b. Encourage the creation of trade networks between Abkhazia and Georgia which will:
 - i. Benefit both countries in both short-term and long-term by providing them with economic partners,
 - ii. Influence peaceful interaction between the two regions;

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4. Authorizes the use of military forces from neighboring countries or Private Military Contractors (PMCs) for a designated period of time after the establishment of the new country in order to:
 - a. Patrol the borders of the country to prevent minor attacks or invasion,
 - b. Potentially create Demilitarized Zones (DMZs) to:
 - i. Ensure that no violence will occur along the border shared by Abkhazia and Georgia,
 - c. Possibly engage in violent interaction between one of the two nations if necessary to prevent violent action against the other;
5. Considers the use of organizations such as the Anti-Violence Project (AVP) to:
 - a. Serve as a forum for local reports of conflict which:
 - i. Can inform military forces or PMCs of potential threats throughout the border between Abkhazia and Georgia,
 - b. Encourage against violent interactions between the two nations;
6. Calls upon the potential use of anti-corruption methods:
 - a. Security Sector Reforms (SSR) to:
 - i. Train local military forces to ensure there is no corruption within law enforcement in the new government,
 - ii. Provide local militaries with the proper equipment for optimal performance,
 - b. Financial Intellectual Units to:
 - i. Provide as a regional-based unit,
 - ii. Monitor the flow of money within the government to prevent bribery and other possible methods of corruption,
 - c. To prevent corruption that could arise throughout the government of a newly created country;
7. Recommends the creation of a peace treaty between Georgia and Abkhazia:
 - a. That includes incentives for Georgia such as:
 - i. The temporary creation of Free Trade Zones (FTZs) for both countries to benefit economically,
 - ii. Creating borders slightly in favor of Georgia,
 - b. Formally declares Abkhazia as an independent nation,
 - c. Restricts violent military interaction between the nations to:
 - i. Further influence peaceful interaction,
 - d. Maintained and supervised by surrounding countries such as Turkey and Russia.

Resolution B/4

SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA

Security Council,

Supports actions passed by the United Nations, such as Resolution 858,

Attempt to create a sovereign nation of Abkhazia,

Ensure the lessening of human rights violations through a strict process to investigate and prosecute those responsible of such crimes,

Create an impartial court to deal with cases of human rights violations,

1. Enforce the United Nations Resolution 858:
 - a. To withdrawing all forces from Abkhazia by establishing the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG),
 - b. All nations must comply with the ceasefire that was established in the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July, 1993,
 - i. Which will lower the tensions between the countries fighting for control of Abkhazia,
 - ii. Allows Abkhazia to begin to create a stronger system to become a sovereign nation without any major reliance on a certain country, such as Russia, which can lead to,
 1. An unstable economy,
 2. A country easily controlled by a larger nation,
 - iii. The countries must also respect and comply with UNOMIG, which will aide in maintaining stability and Georgia and lowering the tensions caused from the 200,000 displaced Georgians;
2. Expand investigations into human rights violations committed by both sides of this conflict through:
 - a. The Office of International Oversight, which can:
 - i. Evaluate how effective the programs put into action are in the countries affected by this issue,
 - ii. Investigate into human rights offences committed during the turmoil,
 - b. Establish an international standard for investigation and prosecution for crimes committed during conflicts involving the United Nations and have an international, impartial criminal court rule on the verdict;

3. Create a stable economy for Abkhazia through:
 - a. Relying more on hydro-electric plants instead of using more energy resources from Russia,
 - b. Establishing trade with countries such as the United States, who will buy raw materials in exchange for manufactured goods, which will,
 - i. Boost Abkhazia's own economy,
 - ii. Create a more stable system of imports and exports instead of relying solely on one major trading partner, which adds to the risk of collapse from an embargo,
 - c. Using coal mines as an alternate form of energy.