

Resolution A/1

Stressing the need for a two-state solution that will take into consideration both Palestine Israel, and any other countries involved, as well as the situation of those residing in the Gaza and West Bank area,

Approving the work of UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees(UNRWA) to increase availability of education ¹ and offering aid to those displaced, and the Relief and Social Services'(RSS) support by providing basic needs to West Bank refugees ²,

Reaffirming resolution A/51/618, which details Palestinian people's rights and urges all sides to operate under the Middle East peace process,

To the General Assembly,

1. Encourages a two-state solution that
 - a. Will return boundaries of Israel to 1967 borders ⁴, specifically the Green Line;
 - b. Allows leniency for those who do not wish to be uprooted from their homes in the West Bank and Gaza, so long as:
 - i. Israeli citizens are aware and accept that they will be under jurisdiction of Palestine rule⁵;
 - ii. Citizens who do not move are treated as citizens of Palestine and will face the same punishments that those who were originally citizens of Palestine do;
2. Further recommends that the land under construction by Israel will be allowed to become apart of the State of Israel ⁶, under the conditions that Palestinians who currently reside there will:
 - a. Not have their settlements torn down in favor of different buildings for Israeli settlers;
 - b. Given the option to stay on that land;
 - c. Treated as citizens of the State of Israel;
3. Calls upon countries that have the financial capabilities to provide those refugees who are currently in turmoil to provide support by
 - a. Realizing that it may take a long period of time for all of the borders and displace people to return to their homes,
 - b. Providing backing for organizations like UNRWA so when resettling, citizens have access to basic needs such as shelter, food, and education;

4. Affirms actions committed by UNRWA and RSS ⁷ and further encourages the continued usage of these programs within the West Bank in addition to
 - a. Adding relief programs as necessary and increasing the funding for these organizations and:
 - i. Bringing in more programs specifically in those areas that are particularly afflicted with conflict;
 - ii. Increasing the amount of aid that these organizations can give one a case-to-case basis;
 - iii. Fulfilling any emergency appeals that these organizations send out⁸;
 - iv. Ensuring that all that are settled in the West Bank and Gaza have access to basic needs such as water, electricity, and food ⁹ ;
 - b. Creating jobs within these areas to help secure unsteady foundations of the displaced people who wish to move back ¹⁰ ;
 - c. Expanding and stabilizing the programs so that even after West Bank and Gaza return to relative peace, they will still be able to access help from organizations such as these for at least five years, especially:
 - i. Immediate relief for any disasters that may occur;
 - ii. Medical help and availability for all residents, whether Israeli or Palestinian,
 - iii. Education for those with families;
5. Urges reconciliation between Israel and Palestine so that
 - a. Both countries will build relations that are stable enough for it's citizens to safely reside in whichever area they so choose,
 - b. Peace may be kept in the disputed areas,
 - c. Humanitarian situations are remedied as much as possible so those who reside in the West Bank Gaza area can return to their normal lives.

Resolution A/2

Alarmed by the sheer length that the Israel-Palestine conflict has been going on, from the mid-20th century to the present day,

Fully aware of past efforts to settle the dispute, by the United Nations, and the international community at large,

Deeply conscious of the racial and religious tension in the area between the native Palestinians and the Israeli newcomers,

Having examined the previous causes of breakouts in conflict and violence in the region,

Having considered creating both a separate Palestinian state, and a separate Israeli state, so their borders are well-defined,

To the General Assembly,

1. Proposes an international conference, on the discussion on how to secure the sovereignty of both Palestine, and their Neighbor, Israel;
2. Acknowledges that in the past, Israel has encroached on Palestinian territory, and plans to send in inspectors, and peacekeepers to insure that Israel respects Palestine's land claims;
 - a. They would serve under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, or DPO;
 - b. The use of the DPO peacekeepers will ensure that the two parties keep to their own, and don't encroach on each other;
3. Further requests investigators to be sent in to find human rights violations between Israel and Palestine;
 - a. They would serve under the ICC and the ICJ;
 - b. Any violations would be immediately brought to the supervising courts;

4. Taking into consideration the volatility of the region, and past conflicts within it, propose to also use peacekeepers to prevent the flare-up of conflict between the two parties;

- a. The use of peacekeepers will help to diffuse any tensions that have previously led to many conflicts between the two nations;

5. Further reminds that both parties be treated as separate sovereign states, and have representation in world politics.

Resolution A/3

Acknowledging the resolution H/RES/642 that promoted the use of the Goldstone Project,

Recognizing the violation of human rights, and the major outbreaks of war in the West Bank,

Keeping in Mind the violent tension between Palestine and Israel, Recalling the many failed peace agreements between states,

To the General Assembly,

1. Welcomes the implementation of a Two-state solution, in which there would be a State of Palestine and a State of Israel, west of the Jordan River, and both states would be able to govern their territories freely;

2. Requests an improvement in military assistance in areas of high violence outbreak, to better protect innocent citizens, and to protect cities from airstrikes;

3. Advises prisons to adopt certain precautions in order to keep from any torture of prisoners by the following:

- a. All guards should have thorough background checks,
- b. Prisoners should be designated to prisons by the severity of the crime, not their religion or race,
- c. Annual checks by the government to see the well-being of prisoners, and quality of living;

4. Stresses the importance of Human Rights, and requests the implementation of various Codes of Conduct for military forces to state the following:

- a. No military group can conduct airstrikes for the purpose of mass destruction,

- b. No military group may enter into one's property without permission,
- c. No military group can begin a riot or violent incident;

5. Encourages a Peace Agreement to be made between opposing sides that would state the following;

a. The two-state solution will allow both sides to govern their state the way that is desired,

b. No opposing military force will enter the state with violent notions,

c. States will share resources with the West Bank territory.

Resolution A/4

Recognizes the human rights problem in the West Bank due to conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians.

Deeply Disturbed by the human rights violations by both Palestinians and Israelis in the West Bank. Recalling resolution 242 that called for Israeli military withdrawal from territories occupied and consider the West Bank as one of Palestine territory.

Emphasizing that 134/193 countries who are part of the UN recognized the West Bank as part of Palestine. Seeking all countries to follow this resolution.

1. Recommends that Israel needs to respect Resolution 242 and withdraw military from the West Bank through:

- a. The help of the United Nation Security Council to monitor the military withdrawal from the West Bank,
- b. The help of the International Organization for Migration to Israeli settlers a safe passage back to Israel from the West Bank;

2. Recommends further to monitor the peace between the nations by:

- a. Deploying the U.N. Peace Keeping force to make sure the other terrorist groups in the West Bank do not disturb the peace,
- b. Engaging the Human rights watch to review the situation periodically till the situation improves;

3. Further Requests funding needed to improve infrastructure and create employments in the West Bank through:

- a. Donations from the U.N Nations supporting this resolution,
- b. Non-Governmental organizations such as World Bank and UN General Fund.

Resolution A/5

Recalling the violence and destruction that is happening in the West Bank,

Recognises the resolution E/RES/2016/14 in which it works “to protect social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people”,

Acknowledging the Human rights everyone has as stated in resolution A/HRC/31/40 international humanitarian law apply in the Occupied Palestinian Territory where it states “Israel therefore remains bound by its obligations as the occupying Power, even though the State of Palestine has undertaken obligations by ratifying several international treaties”,

Having considered the land issues that are between the Palestinians and the Israelis that has led to extreme violence and hard tensions and wanting to to partner with Jewish Federation of North America (JFNA),

Concerned for the human sovereignty that is given and has an example in which it is stated in A/HRC/27/76 where it gave an example of the violence in the West Bank,

1. Adopts the idea of housing incoming refugees from the acts of terrorism or violence in the West Bank with countries that are willing to take in the refugees and provide to them;
2. Declares the all land that is considered as the West Bank as Israeli land by the United Nations;
3. Welcomes the law to make any and all Palestinian construction on Israeli land illegal and punishable with time in jail or more serious punishment if construction on land continues;
4. Encourages other nations to support organizations like Mezan to help take in refugees of these war actions and crimes with greater trade opportunities and trusts;
5. Requests that other nations along with us do the following:
 - a. Take in refugees from the West Bank to countries that are welcome to refugees,
 - b. House them until they are economically stable with small living quarters and other living items,
 - c. Help look for job opportunities so they can provide for themselves and others,
 - d. Give treatment to those who have health problems and issues with medicines, crutches, bandages, etc.,

6. Supports the Israeli people in moving Palestine people out but without force but with peaceful movements and the help with peacekeepers in case of violent break outs and to help with transporting others;

7. Calls upon peacekeepers or other officials that have some power to stay in areas of conflict to draw violence away from those areas to keep citizens safe from any attacks from the palestines.

Resolution B/1

Recognizing that the Outer Space Treaty lays the basic laws and framework of international space law,

Mindful of resolution 2222 (XXI) based on the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space,

Conscious of the fact that the UN wishes to use outer space for peaceful uses and research preferably,

Fulfilling the concept of keeping weaponization and militarization on a low or zero scale in space due to UN document 55/32,

To the General Assembly,

1. Authorizes the undeniable fact that once again the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space is the key basis to the prevention of arms in outer space:

- a. With exploration of space being used for benefit and in the interests of all countries,
- b. With outer space having free exploration for all provinces
- c. With outer space not subjected to the claim of sovereignty, means of occupation, or other means,
- d. With provinces not placing nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on any other celestial bodies in any manner;

2. Urges the international community to implement satellites to counteract and recover status on incoming weaponization:

- a. With air missile and ballistic missile tracking satellites to “call out” incoming projectiles,
- b. With small electromagnetic pulse waving satellites to disable electronics that could be threatening and traveling through space,
- c. With organizations as Strategic Defense Initiative Organization implementing satellites, a firm hold on the weaponization is highly probable;

3. Invites the satisfaction of the conjunction of space as a benefit for the human race;

4. Emphasizes the importance of the support of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

- a. With the committee being for peace, security, and development,
- b. With the committee providing a global platform to monitor and discuss outer space treaties and principles;

5. Calls upon the debris in space to be controlled and to be minimized on a significant scale to reduce capability of a hidden weapon;

6. Considers an electrodynamic tether that would slow debris speeds so it will veer to Earth and disintegrate;

7. Suggests decommissioned missiles, Ballistic Orbital Removal System is a concept that include launching water into space to “catch” the debris, slow it, and knock it back to Earth to burn up, while the water freezes and disappears;

8. Stresses the idea of recycling the satellites old pieces and rebuilding them, while bringing it back to Earth.

Resolution B/2

Affirming that past actions have been made to curb, and ban the use of space and interstellar bodies to house weapons and weapon systems,

Bearing in mind, that to this day, there has been no permanent weapons system in orbit around the planet,

Fully aware of the fact that space can be used for other military purposes, such as reconnaissance and spying,

Noting with deep concern the advancement of anti-satellite missiles, and the implications of their use,

Deeply disturbed by the thought of the purposeful detonation of a nuclear device in atmosphere to create an EMP effect,

Desiring, an free, peaceful international outer space for the use of every sovereign nation worldwide,

To the General Assembly,

1. Calls upon the revisit and rewriting of the Outer Space Treaty:
 - a. As it doesn't encompass newer threats, it isn't as effective as it was when it was drafted during the Cold War;
 - b. Rewrite it to encompass some of the newer threats, such as:
 - i. Devices used for their EMP effect, or electromagnetic pulse to cause electronics to short circuit;
 - ii. Devices for the use of orbital kinetic bombardment;
 - iii. Anti-satellite technology, as it can cause damage to other objects, not just it's intended target;
 - iv. Extensive use of spy and reconnaissance satellites to spy and intrude on other nations;
2. Encourage all nations of the world to sign and ratify said treaty to further the use for peaceful uses;
3. Deplores the use or development of any of the aforementioned weapons, or systems, and noncompliance shall be treated with strict penalties;

- a. Proposes that nations be punished with strict economic and trade sanctions on the transgressor, until they desist in their doing
- b. Voting privileges in the General Assembly be restricted or completely removed until they comply with the new regulations;

4. Supports the development of anti-ballistic missiles, solely to be used by the UN, and specifically the IAEA, to counter the threat of a thermonuclear device detonated in the atmosphere to create an EMP effect:

- a. They would be operated by the IAEA so that they have no hesitation to launch them to destroy the threat, like a major nation would;

5. Encourages officials from the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), specifically the UNOOSA (United Nations Office for Outer Space), to perform inspections and all rocket launches to make sure no weapons are being transported;

6. Deeply convinced that mini satellites should be regulated, with each country having to register to obtain one, with countries with no way of having their own space programs prioritized over larger ones;

7. Welcoming the international committee to join in in our efforts for a civilian and peaceful outer space.

Resolution B/3

Calling upon other countries to recognize the issue of the weaponization of space and what it could mean for the safety of individual countries,

Recognizing the peaceful and docile usages of outer space discussed in A/C.1/71/L.3, such as communicative methods and GPS navigation,

Encouraging the discussion brought about within A/RES/45/55 and the Conference on Disarmament concerning the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weaponry,

Urging countries that have access to weapons of mass-destruction to refrain from threats using these weapons as basis for such attacks,

To the General Assembly,

1. Proposes an international petition to refrain from sending any form of mass-destruction weaponry into orbit by:
 - a. Means of diplomacy and foreign governmental conferences and meetings,
 - b. Using mediums of radio, television, and social media to raise awareness of this issue amongst the public sector;
2. Wishes to propose an idea of the discontinuation of ballistic and nuclear weaponry within the weapons programs of militaries globally;
3. Promotes the protection of docile machinery sent into orbit, including:
 - a) Satellites specializing in GPS navigation,
 - b) Satellites specializing in communication,
 - c) Research stations,
 - d) Observatories;
4. Proposes the idea of “the Glass Sheet” philosophy, where if one country acts irrationally and sends weapons of mass destruction into orbit, the glass of peace will break, and all other countries having access to such weapons will send them into orbit as well in hopes to provide protection and defense.

Resolution B/4

Reaffirming the ideas of the Non-Aligned Movement(NAM), which advocates for peaceful exploration of outer space, specifically items two, four, and six¹, as well as resolutions A/51/566/Add.10² and A/50/589³,

Recognizing that renewed interest in the exploration has the possibility of furthering tension between hostile countries, and increasing the socio-economic gap between those who have the ability to go into outer space and those who don't,

Bearing in mind that the exploration of outer space may result in an increase in areas of scientific studies as well as the opportunity to further areas such as medical, technological, and various others,

To the General Assembly,

1. Encourages statements in the Outer Space Treaty and NAM, such as:
 - a. Freedom of scientific investigation in outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies;
 - b. A universal, comprehensive, and non-discriminatory approach towards the issue of missiles within the UN;
 - c. Adds that this in addition to not placing nuclear weapons and the like around the earth, that they should be prohibited in outer space in any area;
 - d. Sustainable development contributing towards the development of all countries ;
2. Endorses cubesats for educational and research purposes such as:
 - a. The further education of students that wish to go into the field of aerospace or similar fields;
 - b. Developing domestic capabilities while creating scientific progress, as seen in the Mars probe, projected to land in 2021;
 - c. Furthering economic capabilities of the country that it is used in;
3. Wishes to clarify that preventions of arms in outer space is not just limited to weapons of mass destruction and also include, to a lesser extent, items that could destroy other objects in space such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Missile Defense Systems;
 - b. Kinetic Energy Interceptors;
 - c. Anti-satellite weapons;

- d. Directed energy attacks capable of attacking objects in lower Earth orbit ;
 - i. As long as there is no strong opposition to said item being launched and gains a majority approval, then it would not be seen as a threat, noting that:
 - 1. Case-to-case situations must be considered;
 - 2. Items seen as a threat to society in the hands of one country may not be uniform for all others;
 - 3. Development of these items on the ground may still be done, so long as they are not launched into outer space and are actively being used;
- 4. Supports aerospace advancements in more cost-efficient satellites and launch vehicles as long as:
 - a. They do not attempt to make applications that can be used as anti satellite weapons;
 - b. Are not launched with the intent to take out enemy missiles, such as Kinetic Energy Space Interceptors;
- 5. Expresses its hope that research conducted in outer space should:
 - a. Notify all other countries when a significant achievement regarding a world wide affliction be shared, especially when said disease is on the rise;
 - b. Be shared as space is a common domain of humanity that should be used for peaceful betterment rather than militant, meaning that only betterment can come from sharing these endeavours globally;
- 6. Recommends that in order to lessen the socio-economic gap between first and third world countries that:
 - a. People from third world countries are given the opportunity to work with another country, peacefully, to go and research in outer space so long as:
 - i. They fit all requirements for an astronaut under the company's/ country's regulations(e.g NASA);
 - ii. Rules from the country that they are working under are considered instead of the rules from that person's home country;
 - iii. These people are allowed to go back to their home countries and publish research that they've done as long as it is stated that the research is funded by another country;
 - b. Programs are implemented in underdeveloped countries that give children the opportunity to determine whether they would like to go into that field, such as;

- i. Project Lead The Way, which is fairly cost efficient and can be funded by private corporations;
 - ii. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math, a series of classes that explore a variety of engineering related subjects that may propel future generations into more research in outer space;
- c. Funding for scientists and astronauts from third world countries will be provided by the World Bank as well as countries and companies that support that person researching outer space;
- d. It is noticed that both third and first world countries can benefit from sharing research and allowing foreigners to participate in their programs because of:
 - i. Research being done to address global issues, allowing diversity of thought;
 - ii. Different cultural points of view on discoveries ;
 - iii. Individual benefit/ drive which pushes research further and faster.

Resolution B/5

Endorsing the need for outer space to be militarized in order to maintain global communications, weather forecasting, navigation, and military reconnaissance,

Concerned of the use of defensive technologies being used such as ballistic missile defense shields,

Disturbed of the amount of space debris caused for it may result in no room for satellites, pollution, and no chance for further space exploration,

Noting the fact that space has not yet been weaponized but may be soon,

Taking note of A/RES/69/31, other wise known as PAROS, which refrains placing any weapons on celestial objects, threatening to use force against other objects in space, and such,

Taking into consideration, the Outer Space Treaty from 1967 which denies any weapons of mass destruction being placed on the Moon or in orbit of the Earth, prohibits the testing of weapons and military bases on the Moon, and limits celestial bodies for only peaceful purposes,

1. Endorses any countries with past violent actions to not explore into space,
 - a. Countries wishing to explore must state reasons why and become monitored in their exploration
 - b. Countries wishing to colonize or explore space must undergo background checks,
 - i. Background checks shall look for:
 1. If any political actions are relating to torture,
 2. unequal possibilities towards the people,
 3. slavery,
 4. tyrant like actions and such
 - c. This is done to ensure the chances of any evil doing is as small a number as possible;
2. Demands all countries to sign a peace treaty speaking of outer space:
 - a. To ensure no weaponization in the new frontier,
 - b. If broken the country loses the privilege of space exploration
 - c. Would combine both efforts of the Outer Space Treaty and PAROS
3. Proclaims the monitorization of satellites being sent into space;
4. Encourages the Big Five and other leading countries to boost the peaceful use and exploration of outer space:
 - a. Favors educating the civilians of the country in the problems in outer space in order to support the peaceful use of the frontier,
 - b. Use of billboards and friendly commercials speaking of outer space,

- c. Incorporates social media into the promotion of a peaceful outer space;
5. Takes note of outer space not being used during extreme cases of war or world war as a weapon:
- a. During world war or war, outer space shall not be used as a strategic frontier of any sort,
 - b. Using outer space as a weapon during any war would result as an unfair advantage for the said country,
 - c. Outer space shall only be used for satellites which shall be limited to daily uses such as:
 - i. Communication, navigation, weather forecasting.

