

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Kashmir Conflict

Resolution A/1

ENDING KASHMIR CONFLICT

Fully aware of the problem between India and Pakistan in Kashmir,

Emphasizing the need for an end to the disputes currently present in Kashmir,

Reaffirming the need for an end to the disagreements between India and Pakistan,

Keeping in mind the problem of Kashmir interrupts international security and peace,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to hold a referendum in Kashmir, similar to the Southern Sudan Referendum Project, which will:

- a. determine whether Kashmir will:
 - i. remain a part of India
 - ii. become a part of Pakistan
 - iii. become its own nation;

2. Urges the nations of Pakistan and India to commence peace talks in order to:

- a. end the bloodshed, being held in Kashmir,
- b. come to a complete agreement upon which nation shall receive Kashmir as one of its own,
- c. put differences in religion aside and embrace secularism;

3. Stresses the need to suppress the issues of nuclear weaponry in Kashmir by:

- a. creating good incentives between India, China, United States of America, and Pakistan via the use of multilateral measures
- b. implementing a program similar to that of the Korean Energy Development Organization;

4. Calls upon organizations to provide aid from:

- a. First World Countries
- b. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs including Global Prosperity Network (GPN) for:
 - i. Humanitarian aid
 - ii. Financial aid;

5. Raising Awareness to the public:

- a. By allowing the UN to host seminars in India and Pakistan, these people can be educated and take action on this dispute,

b. Education within the primary level

i. K-6 levels.

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Resolution A/2

ALLEVIATING THE CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE OVER KASHMIR

Addressing the detrimental effects and human rights violations the conflict over the Kashmir region has had on the people of Kashmir and Jammu,

Acknowledging the work that the United Nations has put in involving ways to solve the conflict in the Kashmir region,

Further acknowledging that although the United Nation's work towards solving the conflict has been many, it has not been effective in solving the conflict,

Recognizing the ineffectiveness of the United Nations Security Council Resolution of 21 April 1948 that called for a ceasefire and plebiscite that failed due to Pakistan's refusal to withdraw their troops from the region,

Concerned with the impunity-filled culture that makes Kashmiri women extremely vulnerable to gender based violence in relations to the conflict taking place there,

Endorsing the work of many NGOs in Jammu and Kashmir, especially the Jay Kay Women Welfare Society that has been working towards bettering the daily lives of women in the midst of this conflict through sex education, family planning methods, awareness of women's health procedures, and dissolving the barrier between male and female children,

1. Calls upon that the United Nations reproposes the resolution first proposed in 1948 within a year to give Pakistan, India, and China another chance to have a ceasefire within the region and settle the conflict peacefully, and give the option of the following incentives for the countries to agree to the plebiscite:

- a. Considerable compensation in the form of money for the losing states after the plebiscite had happened, payed for by the funding of the UNMOGIP,
- b. Giving compensation in the form of a fraction of Kashmir's natural resources to the losing states and slowly lowering it until the conflict has been completely solved and eradicated;

2. Urges the formalization of the Line of Control separating Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and India Administered Kashmir in the case that the plebiscite does not take place in order to keep the opposing states out of the other's territory, which only results in more conflict;

3. Instructs that the Kashmir Valley, which is the most disputed over area of Jammu and Kashmir be made into a guarded region that is neutral between the states by the UN, Pakistan and India both providing half of the staff needed to administer the region, so that they can both have access to the important resources of the Kashmir Valley;
4. Endorses the work of many NGOs in Jammu and Kashmir, especially the Jay Kay Women Welfare Society, and encourages the spread of their women's programs to include all parts of Jammu and Kashmir, expands on their work by providing condoms, contraceptives and rape kits to Kashmiri women funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women;
5. Decides to utilize the United Nations Police to train Kashmiri people in order to develop a civilian-controlled defense architecture in Kashmir to help lower rates of crime and punish perpetrators of rape, which is an increasing problem in the region;
6. Stresses the importance of the removal of all parties' troops in towns to reduce violence, as well as the United Nations role in stationing peacekeepers in these towns to attempt to control the violence from escalating further and protect the rights of the Kashmiri people;
7. Decides that UN remains active in this matter until the conflict has been successfully solved.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Kashmir Conflict

Resolution A/3

SOLVING KASHMIR CONFLICT

Recognizing that in resolution 39, the United Nations created the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan that investigated dispute in these nations,

Acknowledging that resolution 209 called for a ceasefire and asked the two governments to cooperate with the UN,

Recalling that resolution 214 asked both nations to support the ceasefire and to withdraw all of their military personnel from the area,

Emphasizing that resolution 47 called for observers to stop fighting in the area of Kashmir,

1. Urges an equal amount of sharing of Kashmir between all the nations to:

- a. Prevent any other wars between India and Pakistan from occurring by positioning military personnel at the borders of Kashmir,
- b. Be completely fair with the distribution of land by creating a treaty that designates equal land distribution,
- c. Make all countries fighting over Kashmir have equal status so no one country is better than the other;

2. Encourages Kashmir to become an independent state that has their own government, population, and laws, and it would help the people of Kashmir be able to express their own beliefs and not have to be run by any other country, and this would happen by holding an election and have the people of Kashmir vote to see if their country could become independent;

3. Stresses a shared trade between India, Pakistan, and Kashmir to:

- a. Help interact these three nations in a way that doesn't involve violence by involving their trade which would help all of these countries,
- b. They could use trade to interact their economies in a peaceful manner which would benefit all countries because they are preventing war;

4. Declares Kashmir to authorize a permanent army that will:

- a. Protect the borders of the nation from any violence by having personnel stationed all throughout the outside of Kashmir armed with weapons,

b. Prove to India and Pakistan that Kashmir isn't afraid of their actions, and has the power to fight back;

5. Calls upon a peace treaty that will be enforced by the UN, and it would be signed by all the nations involved with Kashmir to assure the region that there will be no more military action and wars going on in their living region.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Kashmir Conflict

Resolution A/4

SETTLING CONFLICT IN KASHMIR

Acknowledging that over 47,000 people have been killed as a result of separatist violence despite attempts at establishing peace,

Taking into account that Islamic terrorist organizations like Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) prove to be a threat to Kashmiris, especially those related to Pakistan,

Noting that the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan Interim Report, known as S/1100 and passed on November 9, 1948, discusses the situation in Kashmir and the means of obtaining peace through a plebiscite,

Concerned that the Instrument of Accession is disputed over by India and Pakistan on India's claim of this region,

Recognizing the Armed Forces Special Powers Act's (AFSPA) contribution to human rights violations by providing Indian security forces within this region the power to carry out actions through the amount of force that they deem necessary,

Seeing India's heavy dependence upon the import of crude oil into their country, as well as the fact that this nation has continued to threaten the security of Kashmiri citizens,

Having considered Kashmir's right to self-determination, which has never truly been recognized by neither India nor Pakistan,

1. Urges the implementation of an embargo upon India's import of oil, should they continue to violate peace within Kashmir, which will incentivize their cease of unnecessary force:

- a. Make use of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to put this into effect and enforce the economic sanction upon trade, should India refuse to comply,
- b. Suspend the export of crude oil into this nation, from significant Middle Eastern suppliers such as Saudi Arabia, one of India's top suppliers with 37.10 million tons, and Iraq, with 33 million,
- c. Model this embargo after that of the Arab members of the OPEC's embargo against the United States, in which the export of petroleum into this nation was banned in 1973, destroying the economy through rising prices and fuel shortages;

2. Strongly advises the dispatch of UN Peacekeepers into the region of Kashmir:
 - a. Protect civilians through the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) mainly with the assistance of uniformed personnel, including military observers and police forces, to shelter them from the effects of armed conflict,
 - b. Arrive on strictly peaceful terms and avoid violent exchanges when possible between peacekeepers and Pakistani or Indian forces as to avoid being expelled from the region,
3. Approves carrying out a fact-finding mission to determine specifics of the conflict in Kashmir and how to further address establishing peace:
 - a. As not to infringe upon national sovereignty, a proposal would be put forth toward India to receive their consent upon conducting a mission within Kashmir for the sole purpose of learning about the situation and how peaceful relations can be reached,
 - b. Have Secretary-General appoint trusted members of his choice that he sees fit to carry out this mission,
 - c. Conduct a mission based on an impartial and respectful mandate in Kashmir to observe the views of the disputing states as well as the effects of conflict on Kashmiris, especially that of terrorist organizations,
 - d. Be able to produce substantial evidence and report back to the Security Council in order to further determine what further actions are necessary;
4. Sees it fit to counter terrorism in this region with the Four-P Plan of combatting terrorism at its source without risking the lives of Kashmiri civilians:
 - a. Pinpoint terrorist organizations through the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) by determining their threat to the general public through past actions, their locations, and where they receive supplies, like ammunition and technological resources, as well as funding and communications with other organizations,
 - b. Prevent terrorists from taking advantage of such resources by working with Pakistan to refuse sanctuary to terrorists, as well as cutting off organizations from receiving financial support, as Saudi Arabia has enacted in 2004 to obstruct al-Qaeda from receiving charity support, and thus chipping away at its strength from the inside,
 - c. Prosecute known terrorists through law enforcement to dismantle terrorist groups at their core once full intelligence is gathered on them,
 - d. Persuade Pakistan to enact a policy regarding no tolerance of terrorism within their country by incentivizing the determination of organizations that are prominent and dangerous, as well as encouraging the nation to be accountable and refuse to assist terrorists, as their rights as a sovereign nation are outlined by the Security Council's resolutions regarding proper protocol;
5. Finds it desirable for both nations to eliminate their control over the Kashmir Valley, a region located near the Himalayan Mountains and including the Jhelum River:
 - a. Allow both India and Pakistan to keep armed forces in this region, while at the same time eliminating their monopoly over the valley,

- b. Establish this territory for the UN only,
- c. India will thus be able to add this part of Kashmir to their own country while Pakistan receives their own portion, allowing each country to resolve their conflict peacefully by differentiating which portion of the land is theirs.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Kashmir Conflict

Resolution A/5

ENDING KASHMIR CONFLICT

Reminding all nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the right to equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Noting all three of the Indo-Pakistani Wars that were fought over the Kashmir territory that occurred in 1947, 1965, and 1999,

Emphasizing the previous violence that occurred over the territory and how its resolve set an example for the present that should be recognized as a pretense for peaceful communications and relations,

Acknowledging the previous partition of India in 1947 and the independence and free will (of choice) of India, Pakistan, Kashmir, and even China,

Aware of the failure of the peaceful talks between Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra of Pakistan to settle the issue of the Kashmir territory in the 1950s,

Realizing the terms accomplished through the civil negotiations and Line of Control watch by soldiers and in general by the United Nations that led to agreement between countries in the Simla Agreement,

Acknowledging the UN's policy and position on the topic, how it should be resolved, and personal preferences that have or have not been established,

1. Stresses keeping neutral (bare minimum) relations between India and Pakistan (and China) so as to not escalate any means of violence and increased bitter tensions:

- a. Agreeing on the conflicts going on at the Line of Control that endanger both main countries (India and Pakistan) and that it can affect both countries greatly and gravely is ideal;

2. Requests that multiple peacebuilding organizations/NGOs working in Kashmir expand upon their efforts already achieved or attempted to achieve and work to conclude conflict and address worldwide conflicts and struggles:

- a. WISCOMP: Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace:

- i. Increasing female involvement by putting them as the main representatives in communications or assistance in that field,

- ii. Overseeing and being the main control (50+) youth-based organization and government and non-government affiliated outreaches through leading, monitoring/supervising, talking, presenting, and other direct and indirect means,
 - iii. Putting more women in border patrol security positions for pat-downs, interrogations, etc.,
- b. Peace Gong (Social Impact on Peace through Children's Literacy in Newspaper Media):
 - i. Allowing children to offer their own resolutions based on the innocence of their personal preferences through comments in interviews and newspaper and media columns would benefit the children through knowledge and the community through timeless and effortless creativity,
 - ii. Building the children's knowledge and experience through live action so they can become the future of peace and resolution (hopefully through the Kashmir conflict but in general) by attacking conflicts head-on in classroom discussions and encouraging family discussion,
- c. HELP: Human Effort for Love and Peace
 - i. Creating an emergency plan for women and children to resort to in escalated violence where they would get to a large, remote shelter as quickly as possible designated for them is ideal (funding for this would be accomplished through the World Bank and other organizations – the same plan would occur worldwide),
- d. Radio Sharda:
 - i. While continuing to broadcast, and be a neutral and mainly peaceful connecting party between the two main parties, Radio Sharda could host a weekly call-in session where callers make suggestions about their ideas and these are recorded and collectively sent to India's, Pakistan's, and China's leaders so the people can convey their ideas respectively,
 - ii. Different programs like this can be set up worldwide that work in radio channels to convey ideas and stick by an idea of popular sovereignty that is so commonly practiced around the globe,

3. Declares that India and Pakistan communicate as best as possible to share ideas on how to collaborate on possible putting the use of the land to both of their advantages and benefit them both profit-wise and people-wise:

- a. Creating or instilling common companies a/o people-or-product services that benefit both countries through utilization of some sort of product is the best way to compromise on land to move forward steadily (and these would include):
 - i. Electrical companies, which supply at least the bare minimum of energy needed to function and match up with 21st century standards,
 - ii. Technology companies, which offer the best access to the internet and other services available to help the community communicate amongst each other in a bright, modern way,

- iii. Water companies, which is the giver of the most essential element of life on Earth that isn't always accessible to all people but is extremely beneficial and necessary for life,
 - iv. Heating companies, which offer a luxury that supplies comfort to its users,
 - v. Phone companies, which (especially in the most developed parts of Pakistan and India) offer great means of communication between them and all around all nations and contribute toward the hard work attempts as described in previous solutions,
 - vi. These companies, whether commonly known brands, specific to the location, or very low-key known, would be companies that India and Pakistan agree on and there is equal dividends between employees between the countries and fair terms between them,
- b. Building on the land or giving it purpose for a mutual reason by other means is also encouraged as it would be beneficial to both countries and keep a stable peaceful atmosphere:
- i. Though there are some religious differences among both countries and within their own communities, holding religious festivals on possibly shared land but at the respective different times of the year is ideal as well if necessary,
 - ii. Using the land for farming and other means of production that would evenly be cycled back to each country (or proportional at the least) and sorted meticulously at that;

4. Declaring that a timeline is set to accomplish these set resolutions:

- a. Short-to-mid-term solutions would be effective almost immediately or put into effect on 1 January 2017 across all nations,
- b. Long-term solutions would be transitioned into to function smoothly and benefit in all the best possible ways and be set into effect by 1 January 2019.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Civil War

Resolution B/1

PROPOSAL TO END LIBYAN CIVIL WAR

Reminding the council of the 2011 military intervention in Libya by NATO to implement UNSC Resolution 1973 that resulted in the death Muammar Gaddafi,

Placing sanctions to end all arms deals in Libya, stemming illegal weapons trade and impeding flow of funds to local militias,

Providing immediate humanitarian services to further lessen intolerable living conditions of civilians in war torn areas,

Negotiating for ceasefires as well as the legitimization of the Council of Deputies, the formally recognized government of Libya.

1. Endorses the Council of Deputies as the government of Libya:
 - a. based off of last democratic election in Libya, using an existing infrastructure;
2. Suggests a full embargo on international weapons trade to cease all possible illegal weapons markets:
 - a. cut off black market weapon sources,
 - b. inhibit paramilitary militia supplies and effectiveness;
3. Encourages the use of aid to affected populations in order to restore humane living conditions to those in regions heavily influenced by the civil war:
 - a. use of NGOs to effectively send supplies to civilians;
4. Supports affirmative action to quell Isis involvement in Libyan affairs:
 - a. insertion of supporting states' military to specifically combat terrorist groups,
 - i. stop terrorist acts against citizens of Libya;
 - ii. restore national faith in government forces by assistance of Isis removal.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Civil War

Resolution B/2

SOLVING THE LIBYAN CIVIL WAR

Recognizing that resolution 2009 decided to open a United Nations Support Mission in Libya that would restore public security,

Emphasizing resolution 1970 that condemned the use of lethal force under the rule of Muammar Gaddafi,

Affirming resolution 1973 that called upon a no-fly zone over Libya, and authorized all measures to protect the citizens of Libya,

1. Accepts creating a naval blockade that was structured around Russia's recent naval actions by the ports in Libya to stop all weapon trading to terrorists, which will eventually help stop conflict in Libya;
2. Encourages a sanction on oil in Libya that will stop all trade of oil with other countries and Libya, which will cause their revenue to decrease immensely, and they would not be able to buy weapons from other nations;
3. Declares a shared government power between the General National Congress and the Council of Deputies which:
 - a. The power would be split evenly between the two government bodies by signing a declaration that would state the shared power,
 - b. There would be mediators at their meetings to make sure no one side is being undemocratic, and make sure that both sides are getting their ideas put into the Libyan government;
4. Supports a peace treaty to be created by the African government to stop the violence between the General National Congress and the Council of Deputies to make sure that Libya is becoming a peaceful country stopping of all their violence, and it would make sure that these rival government bodies are not fighting with each other;
5. Requests a no-fly zone to be created over Libya immediately to ensure that countries are not trading weapons with terrorists in Libya which will limit their ability to wage war, and it will stop all outside weapon trading with Libya by halting the distribution of weapons through aircraft.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Civil War

Resolution B/3

RESOLUTION ON THE LIBYAN CIVIL WAR

Understanding the necessity of democracy in Libya in order for it to function as a stable country,

Deeply concerned that despite the fact that the internationally recognized Libyan government won the election in 2014 (Council of Deputies), its political rival the General National Congress continues to impact the country in profound ways,

Recognizing that due to this civil war thousands of people have been displaced and a humanitarian crisis has erupted within the urban cities,

Emphasizing the fact that the United Nations needs to figure out a way to counter some of the fallacious ideologies that have been spread throughout the country as a result of the presence of several terrorist organizations in the country, such as ISIS and Boko Haram,

1. To resolve this conflict in the long term would be to stop Western interference in Middle Eastern Conflicts:

- a. We fervently believe that because of increased interventions by powerful nations, the situation in Libya has significantly deteriorated,
- b. Considering this we suggest the usage of bilateral agreements among nations to reach to a united foreign policy as it pertains to Libya,
- c. Encourages nations to look at the whole picture in general instead of just looking at some parts of the problem;

2. Counter terrorist organizations and radicals within Libya continue to mischaracterize Islam by launching a social campaign:

- a. This campaign would include the distribution of pamphlets and other advertising mechanisms which would propagate for peace and sovereignty,
- b. In regards with social media, the same efforts would be taken which would portray similar messages,
- c. This would essentially create more support for the Council of Deputies and would strengthen the country in general;

3. Due to a prolonged conflict, Libyan infrastructure and the condition of urban cities is preposterous:

- a. We urge the decampment of the many buildings and different infrastructure that have been previously destroyed,

- b. A new plan should be created by the government of Libya which would ensure economic success and address these specific issues,
- c. Encourage the Council of Deputies to dedicate 60% of their budget towards economic growth and expansion.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Civil War

Resolution B/4

MAKING PEACE IN LIBYA

Reaffirming document (S/RES/2009) adopted by the security council in September 2011,

Endorsing the previous actions taken by the UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya, and plans to expand on it,

Believing the aftermath of the Libyan civil war is out of hand and the UN should become more involved by implementing the following solutions,

Recognizing the claims made in (S/2013/516) relating to the progress made about Libya's quality of living, and plans to build on it,

1. Having reviewed the actions taken by UNSMIL and decides to strengthen it by:

- a. Recognizing the Libyan parliament claimed they wanted, "social peace and stability in Libya," so we request the spreading of peacekeepers to majorly populated areas of Libya,
- b. In order for this to work, we request that UN reconsider Eduardo del Buey's (former spokesman for the Secretary General) claim that the UNSMIL is not a peacekeeping mission, and that they add peacekeeping to the actions UNSMIL is taking;

2. Determined to continue the fight and take stronger actions in order to disarm militias and armed groups in Libya by putting a commision of different government intelligence agencies in order to give the Security Council recommendations on which armed groups and militias they feel are illegitimate;

3. Suggests the two top competing Libyan government groups-the Libyan government and Islamist government-participate in multilateral peace talks:

- a. Also suggest having multilateral peace talks at a later discussed peaceful and agreed upon location,
- b. Regional powers and the five permanent members of security council will all be in attendance so that neither side feels the other is being favored,
- c. We aim to have this meeting organized by February 28, 2017;

4. Considers it desirable to set up a temporary refugee camp for internally displaced persons and refugees in the bordering country of Algeria equipped with food, water, sanitation, housing, and medicine,

5. Requests a renewed 3 year plan to Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs humanitarian relief that guarantees its aid is being funded and frequently, efficiently delivered to Libya:

- a. Making sure the UNHCR is constantly providing supplies to refugee camps in the area and working with the WHO to also provide medicine to refugees or internally displaced persons,
- b. Also calls UNICEF to continue their work educating and schooling children in Libya,
- c. Also demands the WFP to continue distributing bulletins on reduced food prices, but requests they are more widespread throughout all Libyan communities,
- d. Lastly calls the WHO to make sure their medicine and medical supplies are constantly stocked and workers ready to help Libyan citizens.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Civil War

Resolution B/5

STABILIZING THE DIVIDED NATION OF LIBYA

Recognizing that the conflict was set into motion in 2011 with the war between rebel forces supported by NATO capturing Tripoli, Libya's capital city, and assassinating Muammar Quaddafi, the country's leader, sending the nation into chaos without a unified form of government,

Having noted the severe impact of Islamic forces upon the nation of Libya, especially through deadly airstrikes,

Understanding that this war has the potential to spread significantly to other nations, as Qatar, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates have already involved themselves,

Expressing concern that Libya has essentially split into the divisions known as the Council of Deputies and the General National Congress, which is related directly toward Islamic power, threatening to completely sever the nation in two,

Bearing in mind that illegal arms trade is prominent within this nation, especially in Tripoli, influencing terrorism significantly,

Closely examining the environmental aspect of this conflict and how Libya faces severe desertification, as 95% of it is composed of this arid terrain,

1. Encourages the establishment of an Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (ASRP):

- a. Place Libyan National Army in charge of keeping record of weapons sold within the nation to trace their origins and who is receiving the firearms,
- b. Keep track of and monitor illicit weapon sales through a computer-based system in which weapons used for military purposes, such as in the NATO reserve, are logged to increase control over their purposes;

2. Stresses sustainable land management to reverse the effects of desertification within Libya:

- a. Conserve soil and water through focusing agricultural industry upon growing already-existing exports, like tomatoes and types of melon, in this region, as they require less watering and thrive more in barren desert regions than crops requiring heavy watering,
- b. Farmers make use of groundwater irrigation, such as Libya's Great Man-Made River, to supply crops with the water supply that they require, which is currently the largest irrigation project;

3. Calls for the strengthening of the Libyan National Army to combat Islamic terrorist organizations, including the Libya Shield Force:

- a. Develop an NGO for the purpose of refining this military organization called the Libyan Military Defense Task Force,
- b. Volunteer based, but would look toward assistance from nations such as Egypt and the UAE,
- c. Focus specifically upon sharpening skills in combating armed terrorist organizations, as well as protecting general public,
- d. Unite the eastern and western division by joining forces through this force and uniting to combat the external force of Islamic extremism;

4. Approves the establishment of a no-fly zone (NFZ) to address the pressing matter of airstrikes in Libya from terrorists:

- a. Restrict military aircraft from flying over Libyan territory,
- b. Monitor through Surveillance and Reconnaissance aircraft to ensure that these aircrafts are detected and that civilian airplanes are not mistaken,
- c. Protect government forces with military forces to ensure that terrorists do not violate act as a tactic of distraction;

5. Requests that border control is implemented to address the lack of border control that enables terrorist attacks and illicit weapon smuggling:

- a. Take advantage of Egypt's and the UAE's support in order to form an alliance among the countries and strengthen the border with protection from more troops,
- b. Log weapons being moved in and out through previously mentioned electronic ASRP that ensure illegal trade is not taking place.