Resolution Topics for the 2006 Conference

***When writing resolutions, keep in mind that only the Security Council can impose sanctions on UN member states.

Special Political

1. Law of the Sea-territorial and resource disputes, environmental concerns
2. Promoting international cooperation in the development of outer space
3. Question of Palestine
4. Changes to the United Nations
5. Effects of atomic radiation
6. Intellectual Property Rights
7. Non-self-governing Territories – economic and intellectual rights of inhabitants, education of inhabitants
8. Environmental responsibility of developing and developed nations

Disarmament and International Security Committee

1. Denying terrorists access to WMDs
2. Illegal Arms Trade
3. NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical) Proliferation
4. UN presence in Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, and other peace keeping missions
5. Establishing Nuclear Free Zones and/or Peace Zones
6. The role of private contracted military forces
7. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
   General and complete disarmament which includes such areas as:
   a. Notification of nuclear tests
   b. Further measures in the field of disarmament for prevention of an arms race on the seabed
   c. And the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof
   d. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
   e. Missiles
   f. Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems
   g. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda
   h. Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

Commission on Human Rights

1. Women’s Rights (education, ownership, reduction of harmful traditional practices, etc.)
2. Children’s Rights (education, labor practices, forced conscription)
3. Religious and Racial Discrimination
4. Trafficking of Persons
5. Capital Punishment
6. Civil and Political Rights in relation to Counter Terrorism
7. War Crimes
8. Mercenaries

United Nations High Commission on Refugees Executive Committee

1. Asylum Seekers
2. Conditions in Refugee Camps
3. Exploitation of Refugees (i.e. women and children)
4. Aid to Refugee Hosting Countries
5. Country Specific Issues (e.g. Iraq, Afghanistan, Cote d’Ivoire, etc.)
6. Voluntary Repatriation
7. Child Refugees
8. Resettlement
9. Refugees and Migration of Groups

Security Council

Functions and Powers

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor.

Members of the Security Council should research current military and political conflicts in the world and respond to them through resolutions. The Security Council can also review current United Nations peacekeeping missions and sanctions.