

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: The Republic of Korea

Topic: The Governing of International Military Bases

WELCOMES the use of foreign military bases within nations,
FULLY AWARE of the risks that can potentially harm a nation with military bases on its homeland,
RECOGNIZING the mutual support of having foreign military bases,
AWARE OF the signing of the Korea Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954 with the United States,
REMINDS nations that although military bases may seem intrusive, their purpose is to benefit the safety of their citizens,

1. DRAWS THE ATTENTION to the Status of Forces Agreement which defines how military personnel should act if they are in a foreign country by stating that people stationed in a foreign land should abide by the law of the nation they are stationed in unless told otherwise;

2. ENDORSES the use of demilitarized zones to create a system where nations can meet and discuss or establish certain laws;

3. CALLS UPON nations to establish a way to govern the foreign military bases in their land to avoid too many clashes

a. Nations can establish a mutual agreement like the one South Korea has established with the United States in the US-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty

i. This treaty makes it so that each nation relies on the other in case of a crisis;

4. ENCOURAGES nations to cooperate to establish positive relations that can manifest through the improvement of the economy;

5. SUPPORTS the use of enforced military bases to provide the necessary means of protection.

Committee: Legal
Sponsor: Canada
Topic: "The Governing of International Military Bases"

The General Assembly,

Affirming that international military bases are present around the world, and are an integral part of the international community,

Reminding all nations that these bases are the responsibility of the global community, and as worldwide leaders it is our responsibility to set the precedent for the handling of these bases,

Recognizing with appreciation the adept work by many internationally nations in creating SOFAs (Status of Armed Forces Agreements) to deal with the governing of these bases,

1. Encourages the creation of a committee specifically designed to oversee the creation and observance of these agreements;
 - a. The directive of this committee will be to make sure that each country with an international base has a SOFA with the country that is hosting their base
 - b. The committee is not responsible for the creation of the agreement. If both countries are amiable to an agreement that they have created, it is not the duty of this committee to change or enforce a new one
 - c. The second directive of this committee is to ensure these agreements are modern and applicable. The committee will meet twice a year to determine if this is the case
 - d. The third directive of the committee is to be present whenever a trial takes place that requires the SOFA, to guarantee the adherence to the agreement
2. Urges the United Nations to recognize the validity and inherent potential in the mutually agreed upon arrangement of the SOFA;
3. Calls upon the United Nations to participate in the observance and enforcement of these agreements to ensure the continuing effectiveness and power of these accords;
4. Further Emphasizes the effectiveness of the SOFA, as evidenced by the 1995 Okinawa incident, where the marine was tried according to the arrangement which avoided dispute and controversy in the handling of the case ;
5. Calls for the requirement of the inclusion of a SOFA agreement to finalize and clarify the rights and privileges of foreign personnel for each scenario;
6. Notes that the SOFA is only one part of a comprehensive military agreement, but is an essential section that outlines important necessities for an adequate and complete accord.

Committee: Legal

Sponsors: Luxembourg

Topic: The Governing of International Military Bases

Deeply disturbed by wrongful acts of soldiers in foreign countries,
Viewing with appreciation of countries who are trying to correct their mistake of infringing upon autonomy,
Fully aware that visitors to a foreign nation are held under the jurisdiction of that foreign nation,
Recognizing the general trend of Status of forces agreements,
Keeping in mind that national autonomy is the foremost priority,

The Legal Committee,

1. Calls upon domestic countries to allow foreign bases to carry out their own jurisdiction without interference within the base and its territory;
2. Recommends that any actions of soldiers on foreign territory and off-base are under the jurisdiction of the domestic nation;
3. Supports any countries that wish to digress from these laws as long as both countries agree to their own rules in a Status of forces agreement;
4. Trusts that the international community will not encroach on other countries' autonomy;
5. Endorses any nation to revolt against a foreign nation's military they are hosting who continually impinges on their autonomy_____.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: Monaco

Topic: The Governing of Foreign Military Bases

Realizing the need for new laws and regulations set upon foreign military bases,

Considering the beneficial factors concerning foreign military bases,

Fully aware that many foreign militants abuse their power,

Concerned with the state and vulnerability of occupied countries,

Further recommending a more strict, less flexible code of conduct for all foreign military bases,

1. *Supports* the need for United Nations officials to visit all foreign military bases twice a year;
2. *To ensure* all foreign militants are adhering to their specific order;
3. *To prevent* foreign militants from engaging in unlawful acts;
4. *Punishing and reputing* any foreign militant found taking part in the harm, rape, or murder of the natives of the occupied country;
5. *Reminds* all countries that foreign military bases are not just detrimental, but are at times destructive if their power is taken advantage of;
6. *Encourages* the abandonment of any foreign military bases that do not comply to these new implications.

Committee: Legal
Sponsor: France
Topic B: Euthanasia

Having examined the general public's views and reactions to the legalization of euthanasia,

Emphasizing the need for a universally acknowledged definition of euthanasia so that a decision can be made regarding its legality,

Having considered the religious implications legalizing assisted suicide may entail,

Realizing that regulations must be strictly enforced when approving assisted suicide,

Confident in the recent UK Supreme Court ruling,

1. Accepts the citizens views – affirmative of the legality of euthanasia – as representative of the President and government's views;
2. Encourages the definition of euthanasia to be as follows
 - a) Assisted suicide with the help of a licensed physician by means decided upon by a consenting, aware terminally ill patient;
3. Emphasizes that euthanasia is a personal decision, and therefore should not be prevented in any way by the beliefs of a religion that is not one's own;
4. Declares accordingly that before a citizen is allowed to undergo euthanasia, they must go through a process that includes:
 - a) Assessment by a team of 4 or more doctors that determines if the patient is indeed terminally ill and eligible for euthanasia
 - b) Information on other options and counseling to prepare and warn someone for the sometimes painful process
 - c) Written and verbal consent three separate times, witnessed by at least two outside parties, by the person wishing to commit assisted suicide stating that they are willing to do so
5. Endorses that not allowing a human to make their own life and death decisions is a violation of human rights.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: Egypt

Topic: Euthanasia

Alarmed by physicians that directly cause the death of patients in hopeless, Egypt will regulate what doctors do

Emphasizing the importance of life of animals, Egypt needs to stop administering Euthanasia treatment to dogs

Bearing in mind that there is a rapid rate of animals appearing in shelters, Egypt should consider making deals to other people in the world to buy or donate.

Further recalling that the aim of euthanasia is to give relief to patients, who are suffering from hopeless diseases, but Egypt should ban euthanasia for anyone living in the country even animals

1. Encourages other countries to make Euthanasia illegal and add rehab centers to help patients that can't suffer from illness.
2. Calls for a unification for all of the world to end Euthanasia and drop suicide rates in all countries
3. Urges all countries to make Euthanasia treatment to animals illegal, except if the animal is dealing with unbearable trauma or has a deadly disease that will kill the animal slowly and painfully.
4. Requests that all nations hold discussions of how Euthanasia can be the wrong decision and how to get people to overcome their fear
5. Condemns all countries who support Euthanasia, and must make an international law to end this treatment
6. Further studies indicates that the use of Euthanasia is declining in countries that have proper Rehab centers, and a stable economy
7. Declares that Euthanasia treatment needs to be limited and illegal in undeveloped cities and countries

Committee: Legal
Sponsor: Luxembourg
Topic: Euthanasia

Declaring that people have the right to end their life,

Noting that accountability must be in place for this right,

Observing that this issue is heavily influenced by history, religion, and personal ethics,

Taking into consideration that this issue is one that affects many people,

Emphasizing that maintaining national and personal autonomy is the greatest priority,

The Legal Committee,

1. Reminds the international community that due to our diverse world, one sole solution that determines the legality of euthanasia cannot exist;
2. Further requests that countries keep in mind their peoples' autonomy to make decisions;
3. Requests that countries hold a purely popular vote to determine if euthanasia and assisted suicide should be allowed;
4. Further recommends that a definition and discrepancy of both euthanasia and assisted suicide be present on said ballot;
5. Calls upon any nation that should allow euthanasia and assisted suicide to have the person talk to doctors and a panel of experts;
6. Affirms that doctors who perform euthanasia and assisted suicide cannot be held in contempt of murder or other charges for ending a person's life unless that doctor did not screen the patient properly;
7. Expresses its hope in countries who oppose all forms of euthanasia to consider allowing it for the worst of patients.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: Cuba

Topic: Euthanasia

The General Assembly,

Aware of legality regarding the use of euthanasia and “assisted suicide”,

Convinced that there are no benefits of euthanasia,

Acknowledging a human being’s “right to die”,

Deeply concerned with the moral and ethical issues of euthanasia,

1. **Appeals** to the UN to create laws banning the practice of euthanasia worldwide;
2. **Condemns** the legalization of Euthanasia in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg as well as the legalization of assisted suicide in Switzerland, Germany, Japan, and the US;
3. **Reaffirms** the view that euthanasia is morally and ethically wrong and should be allowed under no circumstances;
4. **Requests** the support of our allies in stopping euthanasia

Committee: Legal
Sponsor: The Federal Republic of Somalia
Topic: Euthanasia

ACKNOWLEDGING that 99% of Somalia's population is muslim,
FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that to muslims, life is sacred, and that muslim doctors are forbade by religion to give a person a deadly medication, or to advise them to do so,
EMPHASIZES that all doctors are reminded by the hippocratic oath to not allow a person to take a deadly medication, or to advise them to do so,
CONDEMNS the act of euthanization, which is to give an individual a dose of deadly medicine if so asked, in order to relieve pain or suffering of the patient,
HAS RESOLVED to keep to act of euthanization illegal in the Federal Republic of Somalia,
NOTES that multiple UN countries have legalized euthanasia, and more still have legalized the act of assisted suicide,
EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that all countries will come to see that euthanasia is unethical and immoral,

1. CALLS upon the UN to act concerning the deplorable act of euthanization;
2. CALLS upon the UN to implement a sanction banning any form of euthanization in any UN countries;
3. RECOMMENDS that all UN countries are made aware of new policies regarding Euthanasia;
4. EXPRESSES OUR HOPE that all UN countries will follow and implement this new act, and that as a result, needless deaths are saved;
5. REAFFIRMS the right of the Security Council to initiate appropriate sanctions on countries that refuse to comply or completely ignore the new laws regarding the act of euthanization;

Committee: Legal

Topic: Reviewing the Treatment of Prisoners Due to Changes in Armed Conflict

Sponsor: Monaco

Acknowledging that the treatment of prisoners of war must be updated to adapt to modern day conditions,

Deeply concerned with the state and well being of current prisoner of war,

Desiring a revision in the laws to keep all men, women, and children protected under law from the potential cruelty of the country occupying the prisoners,

Fully aware that all countries are required under international law to abide by these changes,

Encouraging better equipped, more specific laws regarding the treatment of prisoners of war,

1. *Calls for* a law to be enacted by the Legal Committee of the United Nations to ensure all prisoners of war are equipped with all legal identification cards and papers;
2. *Authorizes* all countries occupying prisoners of war to be held responsible for the prisoners' health, survival, and well being;
3. *Emphasizes* that the country in which the prisoners have been taken from to keep in contact with the facility in which the prisoners are being held;
4. *Urges* these laws to be expanded to not only men, but also to women and children equally;
5. *Reaffirms* the Legal Committee of the United Nations to address the situation at hand, to ensure the well-being of prisoners of war;
6. *Further encouraging* all members to be aware of the state of all prisoners of war and ensure that all international prisoners of war are accounted for;
7. *Severely punishing*, with the possibility of life in prison, of any facility holding prisoners of war that fails to abide by these acts.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: Russian Federation

Topic: Reviewing the Treatment of Prisoners Due to Changes in Armed Conflict

The Sixth Committee of the United Nations,

Aware of the confusion on the subject of the treatment of prisoners due to changes in armed conflict,

Acknowledging the rise in issues concerning organizations not affiliated with sovereign nations,

Hearing calls for changes for how prisoners may be treated,

Noting the fact that the Russian Federation ratified the Geneva Convention of 1949,

Further noting that the Russian Federation signed but has not yet ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to not answer the calls from other nations for changes in how prisoners may be treated;
2. Asks that the Russian Federation be cleared of all alleged accusations of violations to the Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding acts in Ukraine;
3. Emphasizes that the Geneva Convention of 1949 needs no strengthening regarding this matter;
4. Further emphasizes that the Russian Federation stands by its doings in times of war and does not want a change in any specific rules.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: The United Mexican States

Topic: Reviewing the Treatment of Prisoners Due to Changes in Armed Conflict

Fully aware of the injustices being done due to the changing society,

Understanding the importance of updating the Third Geneva Convention,

Deeply concerned with the treatment of women,

Affirming most violator of the contract are countries or groups that never ratified it,

Having considered terrorist groups or other unofficial groups cannot formally ratify the convention,

1. Authorizes a committee that will work to free all prisoners of war from countries and groups that have not ratified the Third Geneva Convention;

2. Encourages all countries to provide income to prisoners who are put to work;

3. Condemns any country that refuses to identify the prisoners;

4. Reminds countries that any one who rapes or sexual harasses of female prisoners should be convicted;

5. Encourages countries to allow female prisoners with children to provide and care for the children at all times; and

6. Calls upon a committee that will determine the severity of a crime and the proper punishment for anyone who violates the Third Geneva Convention.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Topic: Reviewing the Treatment of Prisoners Due to Changes in Armed Conflict

Aware of the recent conflicts in regions of the Middle East and Africa,

Deeply concerned about the gray area of the Geneva Convention,

Deeply disturbed by countries finding loopholes and cheating the Geneva Convention,

Welcoming suggestions to a fifth Geneva Convention per say to discuss the unclear aspects of the treaties,

Taking into account Saudi Arabia's involvement with the Guantanamo Bay prisoner camp,

Having studied the strengths and weaknesses with the Geneva Convention,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to create a modern treaty based off of the Geneva Convention;
2. Encourages countries who have prisoners of war in foreign territory to assure proper treatment and perform appropriate actions as necessary;
3. Notes that countries hosting prisoners of war should be reasonable in the treatment of said prisoners;
4. Expresses its hope for countries with prisoner of war camps to come to a universal agreement in the reasonable treatment of prisoners;
5. Draws the attention to the cruel treatment of civilians in war zones;
6. Requests safe places in war zones for civilians.

Committee: Legal

Sponsor: The Federal Republic of Somalia

Topic: Treatment of Prisoners Due to Changes in Armed Conflict

CONSIDERING that the Geneva Convention of 1949, while a solid ground for treatment of soldiers, prisoners, and civilians during armed conflict, is outdated,
FURTHER CONSIDERING that most conflicts of today's world are of a religious nature, and are not between two countries, but between two religious groups,
NOTES that multiple perpetrators of war crimes, such as terrorist groups, have gone largely unpunished due to the fact that they do not represent countries, and are therefore exempt from the Geneva Convention and its clauses,
HAS RESOLVED that these war crimes, and unethical treatment of prisoners of war shall not go unheeded,

1. CONDEMNS the unethical treatment of prisoners of war by both nationalities and non-nationalities, such as fanatical religious groups;
2. CALLS upon the UN to take notice of the unethical treatment of prisoners;
3. CALLS upon the UN to draft updated protocols regarding the treatment of prisoners by non-nationalities at war;
4. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that all members of the UN sign these new and updated protocols for prisoners;
5. REMINDS that all countries that sign the updated protocols must uphold them and punish any violations of said protocols accordingly;
6. REAFFIRMS the right of the Security Council to initiate sanctions upon countries who sign the new updated protocols but who are either negligent or completely ignorant in the upholding of the new protocol regarding the treatment of prisoners of war;