Cleveland Junior Conference
2019

Position Papers for:

The General Assembly 1st Committee
Disarmament & International Security
Delegation from: Algeria  
Represented by: St. Jude School

Position Paper for The General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Algeria’s position on the Occupation of Ukraine.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

On April 15, the Ukrainian Parliament declared Crimea as a temporary territory occupied by Russia. Shortly after, Russia increased its military presence in the region by imperialistically and illegally taking the land of Crimea to expand their territory and occupy their military. Algeria recognizes the independence of Ukraine, and they have diplomatic embassies in each other’s countries. Algeria and Ukraine also trade with each other and the two countries are allies. Algeria and Russia also have embassies in each other’s countries and Algeria has very strong relations with Russia. During the Algerian War of Independence, the Soviet Union had continuously supplied military, technical, and material assistance to Algeria. Algeria and Russia share diplomatic relations as well. Because Algeria is allies with both Ukraine and Russia, Algeria abstained during the vote in the United Nations to recognize Russia’s annexation, so they are unbiased on the topic.

As of now, Ukraine is in a war with Russia over the territory of Crimea and to get the Russian troops out of Ukraine’s territory. Russia wants the territory of Crimea so they can expand their military troops and so that they can have more land, especially on the water. They want land on the water for the trading routes. Also, Ukraine borders Russia so that makes it easier for Russia to send in more military troops. The war between Ukraine and Russia has been going on for five years and there has been 4,158 killed and more than 11,000 wounded. Also, 17.3% of the population of Ukraine is Russian as well. As said before, Algeria is unbiased to the occupation of Ukraine. The country of Algeria is allies with both Ukraine and Russia, and the two counties have both helped Algeria when they needed it. Many countries or groups of countries such as the EU and the NOTA have financially helped Ukraine during the war. Algeria has not been able to do this because they have the lowest economy among 14 countries in Africa and some countries in Europe. Algeria’s economy is not even substantial enough to provide for themselves, let alone another country.

Ever since Algeria became its own, independent country, they have relied on countries such as Ukraine and Russia for financial and economical help. Being a third world country, Algeria quickly became allies with Russia so that the country would have a good source to rely on. In 1994, military and trade agreements were signed between Algeria and Ukraine. Algeria and Ukraine have a long history of trading which has made them rely greatly on each other for economical support and have been each other’s main trading partners for a long time. There was also a tax treaty signed between Algeria and Ukraine. Russia has also played a part in Algeria’s growth. In 1963, the Soviet Union and Algeria signed an agreement on economical and technical cooperation. The two countries also signed an agreement in 1964 where the Soviet Union agreed to provide technical assistance in the construction of a metallurgical plant in the city.
of Annaba in Algeria. Overall, the two countries Ukraine, and Russia have made a huge impact in the growth and success of the country of Algeria.

Algeria would like to address the occupation of Ukraine as unbiased. Algeria has not clearly stated their opinion on the topic and with their history with Ukraine and Russia, Algeria is in favor of both countries. Also, Algeria would like the committee to address both Ukraine and Russia’s point of views and the benefits and harms their decision would make on both of the countries. Algeria would like for both countries to benefit from the resolution economically and for the country of Ukraine to recover from the war. Algeria would like for both Ukraine and Russia to get equal parts of Crimea and for them each to get equal parts of the territory of Crimea by the water. This will benefit Algeria because then both the countries will be able to trade with Algeria because they will have land on the water for trade routes. In conclusion, Algeria wants the resolution to consist of Ukraine and Russia getting equal parts of the territory of Crimea and for them to both benefit economically from this resolution.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit arms trade occurs all over the world, it is in high demand in areas of excess crime and violence. The trafficking of these weapons often leads to small civil wars and regional disputes. The trade of these weapons is usually contained to small arms and light weapons, however in the past decade 16% of illicit weapons trade has been sourced from military hardware, missiles, and artillery, flowing into African countries. The trafficking of these weapons is costing the Algerian economy billions of dollars. In Algeria the possession of common weapons, such as automatic weapons, handguns, shotguns, and rifles are monitored by the government. To have a firearm license in Algeria it is mandatory to have a thorough background check. Algeria struggles with illicit arms trade inside of their country.

The five biggest exporters of illegal arms are the United States, China, Russia, Germany, and France. The five largest importers of illegal arms are India, Saudi Arabia, China, United Arab Emirates, and Pakistan. As said before, Algeria is part of the illicit arms trade and it is causing problems in their country. These problems consist of violence and destruction in Algeria. Also, businesses are closed and children are kept out of school in Algeria due to this issue. In the global trade of arms, 25% of the $4 billion global firearms trade comes from illicit arms trading. Algeria doesn’t supply or sell weapons to any other countries and therefore doesn’t make a profit from any firearms.

While this a billion dollar industry, many innocent people are harmed when these weapons are traded and used. Algeria recognizes that this is a problem, as well as many other countries. Algeria has trading of illicit arms in their country as well. Algeria’s resolution to this problem is to have more improved border security to control illicit weapons, have written and computerized records of all gun sales and background checks, have regular gun store inspections, have citizens of the country take classes on weapon management and how to be responsible while around a weapon, and have the government track all guns. By going through with this resolution, there will be a lot less trading of illicit arms therefore, there will be less violence and destruction in the world.
The issues before General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security (GA1 DISEC) include: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade and Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine. Bangladesh recognizes a problem with illegal arms trade and is trying to prevent it alongside the UN. Since Bangladesh and Ukraine have agricultural and economic relations, they are perturbed about the occupation of Ukraine, however, decide to generally abstain from getting involved in the situation.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Bangladesh, though firmly believing in the importance of freedom, politely declines to partake in the arguments involving Ukraine. However, some people state that Bangladesh is "sitting on the fence", gradually leaning towards Russia's side. This is not a big surprise since the relation between Bangladesh and Russia have been strong recently.

Since the foundation of Bangladesh, our foreign policy has always been directed by the doctrine, “friendship to all, malice to none.” In recent history, we have been reluctant to take sides when it comes to country-specific resolutions at the UN. Abstaining from the Ukraine situation is simply an extension to this policy.

Another major factor is our relationship with Russia. Moscow has given us a $1 billion loan for purchasing military equipment from Russia. Russia is also helping build a nuclear power plant to overcome the huge power crisis. In addition, Russia has given us $500 million to help with the sum of money involved in building the plant. Given these, and many more, strengths with Russia, it's going to be a difficult task to openly oppose Russia, or even take sides with Russia, considering this conflict. So even though Bangladesh openly avows to forever have peaceful relations with other countries, we decided to generally abstain to get involved in the occupation of Ukraine.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Bangladesh is extremely concerned with illicit arms trade and is accompanying the UN to prevent it. There are at least 119 locations on the border which are being used to smuggle these weapons in, according to sources in intelligence agencies.

The firearms are being used in all kinds of situations – from insignificant arguments to aggressive attacks. Reports suggest that the level of firearm and ammunition smuggling in Bangladesh is uncontrolled. Many deaths in Bangladesh are caused by gun violence. According to Border Guard Bangladesh, at least 237 pistols, 26 revolvers, 152 guns, 5,159 rounds of...
bullets, 196 magazines, 60 bombs, three grenades, 47 crude bombs, 36 kg of explosives and 69 kg of gunpowder have been caught getting smuggled from the border areas in the last four years.

Asked about the rise in arms smuggling through the border, BGB chief Aziz Ahmed said that they were trying to control it despite the restrictions, such as lack of vehicle scanners and no fence on the border, but we are still trying our best to stop illegal arms from entering the country. We have informed the ministry about these limitations and they have assured us of providing the logistical support. The number of cases filed over firearms smuggling has increased as well, but there has been no progress in curbing the supply into the country. The firearms are entering the country mainly from India through the border. Our officials are working to trace the source of these firearms and they will be arrested as soon as they are found.
Position Paper for The General Assembly Topic A: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine, and Topic B: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Topic A:

Topic A presented to the General Assembly is Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine. Currently, Russia is occupying the far eastern region of Ukraine. This started in 2014 when Russian separatists took over some parts of Ukraine. Since then, about 10,000 people have been killed including 2,000 Ukrainian civilians. Ukraine has developed laws to combat these intrusions and they have worked in some ways.

Belgium is a part of the European union, and Ukraine and Russia are not. Belgium is not related to Russia or Ukraine. The only relations between Belgium and the other two countries is that they embassy’s in the others country. Belgium is a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. The NATO has provided arms, military exercises, and general aid. Besides this, Belgium has not really showed any urgency to help either side. Belgium is also not near Ukraine and Russia in Europe.

In the future, Belgium will support whatever the NATO decides to do in terms of supporting or denying Ukraine. Currently the NATO is supporting Ukraine and Belgium wishes to continue that and we will sign almost any treaty that is supported by the NATO. As said above, Belgium does not have that big of an opinion on the occupation of Ukraine, so Belgium does not any desired policy outcomes to address but Belgium is willing to consider the signing of others.
Topic B: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Topic B presented to the General Assembly is Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The worldwide illegal buying and selling of weaponry is a problem that has been present for many years. It has contributed to many of the senseless attacks that have broken and terrorized our society, and it is a growing issue that must be addressed by the United Nations. In 2011, the sale and transfer of weaponry in the United States alone was worth $10.5 billion. $85.3 billion was sold worldwide. This is an example of the extremely significant role weapons play in our modern society. While trading guns legally is not as much of an issue, the illegal transfer of weaponry occurs everyday in our society, and has a very negative impact on anti-terrorism efforts. However, while it is still a significant problem, the UN has created a number of organizations in an effort to combat this issue. The most prominent of these organizations is the United Nations Disarmament of Affairs (UNODA). Within the UNODA, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was created. The ATT requested signatories to provide transparency of their worldwide arms transaction to aid in tracking and monitoring the weapons being traded. In all, the treaty drew 130 signatories and 92 ratifications for the monitoring of approximately 90% of all global arms trade. Belgium has both signed and ratified this treaty.

As of 2008, Belgium was one of the main exporters in the global arms trade. However, while they are a prominent global arms exporters, Belgium has been a pioneer in the development of security, monitorization, and security of the global arms trade on several occasions, as well. In 1995, Belgium played a leading role in the adoption of the Ottawa treaty banning landmines. Some other actions Belgium has taken since then are being the first country to recognize and incorporate the European Union (EU) code of conduct on arms export into its domestic legislation in 2003. More recently, they played a monumental role in the adoption of the 2008 Oslo treaty banning cluster bombs. Even these efforts, Belgium still has an extremely active illicit arms trade throughout its borders, and its negative effects are beginning to show throughout the world. Due to the major presence of illegal arms within Belgium, Belgium is open to any efforts, treaties, or actions that aim for the advancement in preventing the illicit arms trade.

In the future, Belgium aims to focus on actions and efforts that seek to shut down illicit arms trade activity. Some suggestions for the near future is creating a sole organization that monitors all arms trade in every country, so no illegal trading occurs. Belgium believes this would help prevent illicit arms trade, and help prevent terrorism acts, violence, and rebellion.
Delegation from: The Federative Republic of Brazil  
Represented by: Hathaway Brown Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly Council

The issues before the General Assembly Council are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Brazil wants to find common ground for Ukraine and Russia. Brazil is one of the BRICS countries, with Russia, but also promotes democracy. The BRICS stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These countries are called “The Big Five” because they are the five Brazil is also striving to find a balance between allowing citizens to have guns, without letting all responsibilities of these arms and their distribution go to the complete control of the people, but the arms trade and weaponry business is extremely helpful to Brazil’s struggling economy.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The occupation of Ukraine started four years ago when the Russian Federation decided to “annex” the Crimea Peninsula from Ukraine. “Annex” is to append or add as an extra or subordinate part, especially to a document. Since then 10,100 people have died including 2,777 civilians and injuring a total of 23,000 citizens. The United Nations has created the resolution 68/262 that listed rules and regulations to disruption of Ukrainian territorial integrity. Russia has not followed this rule repeatedly, and also claims that the referendum in 2014 in Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol have a big populous in the voting to be part of Russia. Ukraine has tried to counteracting to Russia’s aggression in their country. Ukraine has recently tried to join the European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for support on the issue. In 2008 NATO leaders promised Ukraine they could join in the future and that raised tension with Russia.

Brazil is traditionally not country to pick a side and is prone to stay neutral. Brazil is one of the BRICS countries along with Russia, but also wants to promote democracy. Brazil does not want to ridicule Russia, but wants Ukraine to be a strong independent country in power, resources, and trade. Along with the democracy to be spread. Brazil has spoke out publicly and said that it does not condemn what Russia has done and Brazil supports the United Nations acts to help both Russia, and Ukraine. Brazil also agrees with the Minsk II Agreement in February 11, 2015 and the ceasefire for a solution to problems and peace.

The Federative Republic of Brazil wants to reach a compromise for occupation of Ukraine. The Federative Republic of Brazil has stated many time that they are neutral and would not like to pick a side. Brazil’s neutrality is motivated by a desire to avoid unnecessary conflict. Another reason is that Russia bought 1.3% of Brazilian exports. This compromise would be beneficial because the fighting would end and keep innocent people safe. Brazil does not want to start a World War III. In 2014 the BRICS countries foreign leaders met to discuss they occupation of Ukraine, and considered expelling Russia from the G20 and choose the G7 for boycotting Russia.
II. Preventing the Illicit Arms Trade

The Federative Republic of Brazil supports the production of arms and the trade of arms and other weaponry, but does obtain a few regulations resulting in not giving full responsibility of these productions and trades to the citizens discretion. Although it has been seen that Brazil’s armed violence rate has increased, this lucrative business has brought in an extreme amount of success in the economy, by bringing in millions of dollars from production of arms and other trade partners. This idea of regulations has been seen in the steps Brazil had taken to obtaining and creating more peace within the society and the issue of illegal arms trade.

The importance of such an issue is a top priority for the Federative Republic of Brazil. “Illicit Arms Trade” is defined as the illegal trade of guns and lightweight arms. This topic especially has been a difficult situation to handle for Brazil for decades at a time. Keeping track of all of these exports and imports of the arms has been a struggle for Brazil because of the large bulks of exports going out of ports and transport areas. Some huge entry ports are those in the sea routes. The amount of difficulty with the sea routes points is just as difficult to keeping track of the land ports. Brazil itself borders ten other nations which is 17,000 kilometers of frontier to oversee and almost half of the frontier is jungle. The growth in foreign trade has made it more difficult to spot illegal goods getting imported and exported out of the country and then being smuggled back in without the knowing consent of the police. One of the largest arms manufacturers facility is Taurus, which happens to be located in Brazil. However, when considering the large amounts of peacekeeping and campaigns striving for better safety, Brazil’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes much pride in itself on the commitment to conflict prevention and peace building inside and out of Brazil and the rest of Brazil’s relationships with the United Nations.

The Federative Republic of Brazil has taken a few steps to creating more prevention of gun violence with the signing of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) where Brazil became one of the first states to sign the ATT in 2013, and after years of deliberation, became the 97th State Party to ratify the treaty on August 14, 2018. Which means that it finally made its signing to the treaty valid and completely committed to the cause. The exports policies are outdated and need to be edited. “Brazil’s high level of attention to nonproliferation should not hinder the research, development, production, and use of this type of power and energy”, according to Brazil’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but needs to establish better boundaries for the appropriate amount of safety and control given to the citizens of Brazil. The Federative Republic of Brazil desires for the international outreaches and the rest of the United Nations to support there need for productive economy with the arms trade, but help to create a united front on the regulations and laws for not only guns, but other weaponry that Brazil may contain.
Delegation: Dominion of Canada  
Represented by: Beachwood Middle School

Committee: General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security

Position Paper for General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security

The issues before the First Committee of the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Canada is wholeheartedly committed to protecting international agreements, and resolving the dilemmas of International Security that face us today. The delegation of Canada is looking forward to spending time with other delegations, and working together to find solutions.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Occupation of Ukraine is an ongoing conflict which began in 2014 when the Russian military invaded Crimea and annexed it. In 2008, Ukraine applied to join NATO, which the Russian Federation took as a threat to its’ sovereignty, as it considered Ukraine inside its ‘sphere of influence.’ At the same time, Ukraine’s economy was thriving, and it became a competitor in its area. A couple of years later, during the Euromaidan protests, many Ukrainians expressed their dissatisfaction at the pro-Russian policies that were issued. As a response to this conceived threat, Russia invaded Crimea and Donbass in March 2014, in an attempt to stop Ukraine’s increase of power. This violates a number of international agreements including immunity from Russian invasion, as is stated in the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances of 1994, as well as explicit recognition from the Russian government that Ukraine is a separate country since 1991. Russia has displayed a complete disregard for the Minsk 1 and Minsk 2 ceasefire agreements, no matter the fact that its leader, as well as the leader of Ukraine, agreed to it, with Germany and France as witnesses. On a larger scale, this topic is being internationally discussed due to the outrageous amount of human rights violations. Every single human being has the right to life, but as of April 2017, 10,000 Ukrainians are dead, 3000 of whom are civilians. 24,000 bystanders injured, and 1.6 million IDP (internationally displaced people). Regrettably, organizations trying to provide displaced people with food and shelter cannot complete their mission due to lack of funding. For example, the World Food Programme was forced to shut down because of financial problems, despite the fact that there are still 1.3 million IDP from Ukraine that have no access to food. This conflict must be ended, if only for sake of the millions of people who have no access to basic needs.

The Dominion of Canada is currently, and has always been an advocate for international laws and protecting the basic human rights. Due to the flagrant violations of both in this situation, Canada has provided much-needed support in infrastructure to Ukraine by sending financial aid as well as expertise. Canada has always supported Ukraine’s independent status by being one of the sponsors of resolution A/RES/68/262 which is titled as ‘Territorial Integrity of Ukraine’ and by supporting resolution A/RES/72/190, which condemns Russia for its violations of human rights and welcomes any support provided to Ukraine.

Canada believes that in order to solve this crisis, all of the countries present at the UN must work together to provide infrastructure and safety to the lives of those in Ukraine. The Canadian delegation suggests that all countries lower sanctions on Ukraine for a period of 6 months, while the Russian government acknowledges Ukraine’s territorial integrity, and orders its military to return. The Canadian delegation is hopeful that by working together, all countries can help Ukraine become a strong, safe, and independent country.
II. Illicit Arms Trade

The constitutional monarchy of Canada supports the efforts of preventing illicit arms trade. The country of Canada is no stranger to the illegal trading of arms for thousands of people attempt to smuggle arms across the border every year. These illicit arms allow others to harm innocent people. But Canada has spent a significant amount of money to stop this flow of illegal firearms and help the situation.

Canada thoroughly supports any decisions made to prevent the flow of illegal arms and accepts the regulations of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Third Conference of State Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty. Also Canada wants to prevent gender based violence with the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. In addition the CBSA or the Canada Border Services Agency helps stop immigrants from smuggling illicit arms.

The constitutional monarchy of Canada has indeed been a major part in stopping the flow of illicit arms by helping ISACS or International Small Arms Control Standards which is being used by many countries worldwide. In addition, Canada has also signed the Arms trade treaty. This treaty establishes common standards for the international trade of conventional weapons and seeks to lower the amount of illicit arms trading. This treaty also prevents the companies and their subsidiaries from selling arms to groups of people that might be trying to harm others.
Delegation of: Chile
Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for The United Nations General Assembly

The issues before the United Nations General Assembly are: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade and Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine. The country of Chile is dedicated to coming to a conclusion on these issues, while maintaining the sovereignty of all nations involved.

Topic A: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Russia claims that in 2014 there were overwhelming amounts of votes. They made laws more strict so not as many people would be able to vote. They have attempted several methods to opposing Russian invasion. In 2014 a partnership between EU and Ukraine agreed to sign a trade pact.

This relates to Chile. Because there are too many votes and overpopulating. To address this problem to all you should make a public statement. Possibly make laws even stricter. There are too many votes in Ukraine and this problem needs to be addressed.

Topic B: Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit Arms Trade is globally affecting the world in many dangerous and non-efficient ways. Trading harmful weapons illegally has been active for a very long time, since the creation of these objects were made. Many horrible outcomes have occurred due to this issue, this includes human suffering, political repression, terror among local citizens, and crime.

In Chile, there are many crimes and illegal actions being made that include guns and arms trade. Illicit Arms Trade can cause more crime and dangerous situations in Chile, which is not a positive outcome due to how much illegal activities that are already occurring in the country.

The country of Chile would want to put more regulation on the sales of weapons and create new laws that protect the citizens from Illicit Arms Trade and the dangerous actions that come from this act of harm.
Delegation: China
Represented by: Memorial Middle School
Committee: General Assembly

**Position Paper for the General Assembly**

The 2 topics the General Assembly of China are addressing is the occupation of Ukraine and preventing illicit arms trade. In the occupation of Ukraine, Ukraine is trying to keep internal and international peace. While illicit arms trade, they are trying to prevent this trade around the world.

I. **Occupation of Ukraine**

The occupation of Ukraine started when Russia wanted to retain Ukraine once again. In 2008, they aggressively attacked and invaded Ukraine. Russia built a small military base and over time they make it larger and larger. This is one of Russia’s tactics at the hybrid war with Ukraine. Russia has already taken over Crimea. They are making big progress as they are expanding their task force base in Ukraine. Russia started their progress in the east, moving farther and farther into the west. They plan to take over Ukraine, claiming that they should still rule the young country.

China has not done much in the past about the occupation of Ukraine. During the vote deciding whether Russia could move into the territory, China abstained from voting. Moreover, China has a past of not getting involved in other countries affairs. China has not supported the western countries decision to reject the vote of Russia going into Crimea, and nor does it support Russia going in anyway. China continues to follow the path of noninterference.

Recently, China has taken action in the occupation of Ukraine. One of it’s main goals is to achieve economical benefits for itself. They are trying to strengthen there advantage in connections with Russia. The relationship between China and Russia is that they are economic partners, China is more important to Ukraine than Ukraine is to China. China’s only activity in Ukraine recently is for trade purposes. But, China hopes to have benefits for themselves out the the conflict.

II. **Preventing Illicit Arms Trade**

The illicit arms trade prevention act was initiated in July of 2001 by the United Nations. This problem arose because terrorism and violence was at one of its highest points, and something needed to happen. Illicit arms, when in the wrong hands, can cause a lot of damage and lead to a ton of deaths. It also leads to most terrorism, trafficking, and organized crime. Many gangs derive from obtaining illicit arms. In communities in which illicit arms are present, many kids join gangs or terrorism groups. Poverty also plays a factor too. Communities that are poor may attempt to obtain illicit arms. Many interactions in which illicit arms are used is to obtain drugs or
to honor religion, which has a major influence on this topic. Stopping illicit arms trade can lead to more peace and safety.

China is currently experiencing illicit arms trade in their own country and are mainly focusing on preventing it from happening in their country before aiding others. They have placed many security measures for travelers and have placed many rules and barriers in an effort to stop this from continuing. China is a top producer of firearms, and export many of them. They mainly export to allies for military support. China has not physically done anything on this issue other than signing papers that are international agreements to combat illicit arms trade.

China is all for combating illicit arms, and as mentioned previously, have signed multiple agreements. China’s allies are standing beside China on the topic as well. They would rather eradicate this in their own country first, however. Preventing this is a very dangerous task as many owners of illicit arms will fight against China. China and all the other countries who wish to prevent this must be careful as they would rather maintain as much peace as possible.
**Delegation from: Cote d’Ivoire**
**Represented by: Monticello Middle School**

**Position Paper for General Assembly**

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and; Preventing Illicit Arms Trading. Cote d’Ivoire believes that as an international peacekeeping community we must address problems and conflicts that may challenge the security & safety.

I. Addressing the Occupation Of Ukraine

We the people of Cote d’Ivoire do not condone the actions that Russia has made towards Ukraine. Back in February of 2014, the Russian military made several surprise assaults in the Ukrainian territory. In August, Russia sent dozens of white lorries, green army trucks painted white, into eastern Ukraine, without inspection by Ukraine. The current president of Russia, Vladimir Putin, has confirmed that they were sent there of his own accord. It was clearly stated that this was no accident. The Kyiv Post estimates that at least 2,233 soldiers have been killed since mid-April 2014, based on official reports, local media sources and information from relatives. More than 6,700 people have been killed and 1.4 million displaced in the Russia-instigated war, according to the United Nations.

The situation between Russia & Ukraine does not immediately concern us here on the Ivory Coast, nor does it pose any direct threat in our immediate future. However, this issue does concern us, as larger countries should not dominate or impose threats upon smaller countries and respect their sovereignty. We have taken no action or a stand against the occupation of Ukraine. This will immediately affect the country of Ghana as a semi-significant portion of their trade and economy comes from the cheap airfare from Ghana to Ukraine. Liberia will be heavily affected if this situation escalates any further. At this time there are 14 helicopters and 260 Ukrainian peacekeepers in Liberia. In the event that Ukraine comes under heavy assault from Russia, the peacekeepers may have to return home to Ukraine, which will leave Liberia vulnerable to itself and to other larger countries.

As a solution to the issue regarding Russia & Ukraine, I believe Vladimir Putin & Petro Poroshenko; need to discuss the events leading up to this point. A live recorded one-on-one discussion with each other regarding the assaults in the Ukrainian territory. To my knowledge this has not occurred as of yet. For this solution to fall into action, both President Putin and President Poroshenko need to come to some form of agreement/compromise, where they can sit down in a room together with others, and talk through the issues at hand.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trades

Illicit arms trade is surging in certain parts of the world contributing to, but not inclusive to human rights abuses, widespread crime, and constant insecurity. Illicit arms trafficking fuels civil wars, contributes to crime rates, and provides for terrorists arsenals. The main problem is small arms and light weapons and stemming the source of these weapons is very difficult. Bountiful, easy to stash, and fatal--these are a smuggler’s fantasy and law enforcements’ horror. Hundreds of thousands of light weapons are sitting in
faulty government vaults, which are defenseless to theft, loss, and diversion. Côte d'Ivoire is greatly affected by this issue. We are taking great strides to contain and control gun trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire.

Since 2004 Côte d'Ivoire has been under an arms embargo by the UN. Audacious and illegal arms transmission continues to serve for ammunition for instability and human rights abuses. Amnesty International's new report documents arms transfers to Côte d'Ivoire beginning in 2002, when an attempted coup against president Laurent Gbagbo allowed rebels to take control of the northern part of the country. The Gbagbo government immediately started buying an abundant amount of arms. The WACI (West African Coast Initiative) is an attempt from the United Nations to stop drug trafficking and transnational crime in west Africa (including Côte d'Ivoire). West African countries’ have ineffective guns laws that have not reduced the amount of weapons in the hands of young men in the warzones of Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

Our recommendation is to enforce stricter gun laws around the globe. Côte d’Ivoire is a signatory of the ATT and we are much in favor of controlling illicit gun trade in our country and others. The UN already has many programs to control and maintain the problem. The UN is offering incentives to people who give up their weapons to the UN such as community strengthening activities. Countries around the world should keep tabs on the amount of arms that enter and leave their country, and report to the UN their findings. This is just one of many ways control illicit gun trade.
Delegation from: Dominican Republic  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly, Disarmament and International Security

The issues for the General Assembly: Disarmament and international security: Addressing the Occupation in Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. We the Dominican Republic hope that the UN sees the issue upon us and creates a resolution preventing it.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Dominican Republic is here to support the UN and Ukraine and discuss the situation in Ukraine. In 2014, the Russian Military’s intervention in Ukraine resulted in the loss of the Crimean peninsula and parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Since 2014, there has been a loss of civilian life with a total of 2,765 killed in addition to the loss of land and resources. The territories lost were claimed by Russia. People were forced out of their homes because they did not want to be apart of Russia. The Russian government under the order of President Vladimir Putin increased their military presence in the regions by establishing landmines and military surveillance.

We support this topic because as of May 2018, stated in the United Nations Human rights. ”The conflict continued with no end in sight and with civilian casualties on the rise. Serious human rights violations such as torture and arbitrary detention continued with immunity”. Resolution 68/262 was adopted on March 27, 2014. The resolution states that Ukraine should establish and strengthen the border lines in order to protect their independence from Russia. A resident who got their house taken says “I go to sleep fully dressed because I don’t want to look ridiculous when they killed by the shelling”.

We would like the UN to send troops to secure the border to stop the violence. As of now according to CNN news, there could be a war between Ukraine and Russia. The Russian soldiers have 36,000 light weapons, 18,000 grenades, small arms/guns, they set off landmines and more explosives causing damage. The OHCHR remains concerned because of the remaining landmines and explosives. It needs to stop because people are suffering. A resident in all the madness said “We are just outcast we are blamed by the people on the other side and nobody understands the hell we are going through. We could work hard all together to abolish and prevent a war between Ukraine and Russia and stop the madness.”
II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Weapons have been around as long as man has been on Earth from the axes and Spears of the past to the guns and other weapons of today. Illegal arms trade is a growing problem that should be addressed globally. Let's start with a little history. Guns were first used in the 15th century and continue to be a problem to today. Illegitimate Arms trade has been around since the invention of the firearm. The United Nations have tried over and over to stop this problem from happening and we have made real progress but it is not completely gone. In the guns that are sold to terrorist and other bad people who do bad things we do not want to happen. According to the United Nations Department of Affairs on May 10th 2013 the Dominican Republic destroyed over 30,000 firearms and 30 tonnes of ammunition; all in part to the Regional centre in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC.) According to the Center for Land warfare studies, 10 to 20% of all gun trade is done illegally and it is further estimated that about 1 million stolen or lost weapons end up in the black market every year. The Dominican Republic urges the United Nations to continue to work with its global partners in shutting down the illegal trade of small arms and setting a system to destroy those that are out there already so no additional lives are lost.

We implore the United Nations to continue the destruction of these terrible horrible weapons and keep them out of the hands of people who will use them for Evil and malice use. Since the problem has been brought to the UN, there have been three Resolutions to stop legit arms trade (A/RES/63/23 A/RES/71/48 A/64/173H) Which all say the exact same thing that we need to stop with these weapons for at least keep tabs on all of them. but it still is going on we encourage the us and continue making resolutions or to ratify the old ones in order to stop legit arms trade. We stand with the United Nations in any decisions that were made to stop good news let me go in and check yours really quick for you for sure you read it out loud to your heart sound this a growing problem.

Our proposal is Put in tracking devices the firearms to keep watch on all the of them to make sure they do not fall out of our hands I'm into the hands of our enemies. I know it will take a very long time. It is our belief that this will help reduce the number of illicit arms worldwide.

In conclusion We hope that what we have said we were further advantage in this battle against illicit arms trade.
The Issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Addressing Illicit Arms Trade. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea hopes to contribute a series of effective solutions to these important problems in the world.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Ukraine conflict is currently in its fifth year and is affecting approximately 4.4 million people. The human toll of this conflict faced daily by the Ukrainian people is significant with 2,530 civilians killed and 9,000 injured. It all began with the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014. Ukraine declared independence from Russia in 1991. Peace reigned in Ukraine until 2013 when President Viktor Yanukovych declared that he would seek closer ties with Russia instead of the European Union. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin offered Ukraine an economic lifeline and to buy 15 billion dollars of Ukraine debt and reduce oil prices by a third. Amidst escalating protests, the Ukraine president Yanukovych disappeared and Parliament voted to remove Russian as an official second language, with more protests. President Vladimir Putin’s request to use force in Ukraine to protect Russian interests was approved by the Russian parliament. Crimea was then annexed by Russia. Many ceasefire agreements have failed to stick, with Russia not adhering to the Minsk agreement signed in 2015. With one million crossings each month across the 457-km “contact line” thousands of people face delays and obstacles in accessing basic services, pensions, social benefits, and markets every day. Hundreds of lives have been lost due to mines and explosive remnants in Ukraine.

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was created to ensure equality for all of its citizens. After much difficulty, North Korea achieved independence and adopted a Soviet-sponsored government. Leader and founder Kim II Sung believed in a policy of strict diplomatic and economic self-reliance. North Korea has historic relations with Russia, which was established in 1948 shortly after the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was proclaimed. Although we don’t have an actual stance on the Ukraine crisis, we believe that Ukraine was a part of Russia formerly and Russian is the second largest language spoken in Ukraine. Ukraine ignited the conflict and crises by separating from Russia and trying to become independent and establish relations with other European countries. In fact, the crisis was sparked when the Ukrainian minister chose to re-establish relations with Russia which lent a helping hand when Ukraine was in financial trouble. The infighting between the separatist rebels and the remainder of the country is causing the massacre of thousands of lives.

Russia appears to actually be helping Crimea since they wanted to again become a part of Russia and thus it obliged. Having witnessed the sanctions imposed on Russia for doing the right thing, North Korea is willing to take steps to remain self-sufficient. As a resolution to the crisis, the immediate ceasefire should be affected, and the section of Crimea and Ukraine under attack should be given considerable economic and social support over at least two years. Then a referendum should be held for Ukrainian people to choose where they could live. If Ukraine is unable to recover despite extensive support, the UN should
consider this and support that Ukraine again becomes a part of Russia for peace to once again reign in this region.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit arms trade of small arms and light weapons despite occurring throughout the world appears concentrated in areas of conflict, violence, and organized crime, where the demand for weapons is highest. Arms trafficking leads to civil wars and regional conflicts as well as violent crimes. Black market trafficking occurs on a regional or local level, with intercontinental shipments organized by the perpetrators of crime. Most importantly, “the ant trade” results in numerous shipments of small numbers of weapons which can become large over time. Small groups, as well as certain governments, can promote this to fuel insurgencies against rival governments, provoke terrorism and arm rebels.

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was created to ensure equality for all of our citizens. After much difficulty, we achieved independence and adopted a Soviet-sponsored government to fulfill the needs of our people. After the Korean War, our wise leader and founder Kim Il Sung led us in a policy of strict diplomatic and economic self-reliance, which we work to maintain to this day. The delegation of the DPRK would wish to clarify its position regarding the Arms Trade Treaty as follows: One should pay attention to the expansion of conventional weapons in hot spots and areas of conflict. Much to our anger, supplies of advanced weapons to hot spots such as the Korean peninsula have become exponential in recent years. The United States is increasing its joint military exercises in South Korea against the DPRK and the neighboring countries strategically. In order to implement this, the United States is selling large amounts of sophisticated weapons to South Korea, intensifying the already existing political tensions in this region. The United States has supplied South Korea with multipurpose helicopters, cruise missiles, advanced guided weapons etc, and most recently, the latest version of US fighter jets F-35.

We would like The Arms Trade Treaty to ensure that the principle of respect for the right to self-defense and the right to legitimate arms trade be respected. Article 51 of the UN Charter clearly states that the individual and collective right to self-defense is an inherent right of the member states of the UN. Therefore, all countries should be given the right to enjoy free participation in arms trade legally. The right to exercise free arms trade should be comprehensive and all-inclusive of but not limited to the domestic production, exports, imports, and technology transfer of conventional weapons without this being monopolized only by a few countries. It is a fundamental truth that only the developed countries enjoy these prime privileges of production, possession, and export of conventional weapons, with developing countries relying on them for imports of such arms. If the Arms Trade Treaty is concluded with no such consideration of inequalities, then a monopoly will become existent for conventional weapons, similar to the field of nuclear weapons. As long as any attempt continues in this Conference for placing politically motivated articles with implications of obstacles in the way of individual countries fully exercising their right to self-defense and right to the legitimate arms trade, it will only have a negative impact on the negotiation leading to undesired consequences. We in the DPRK are fully aware that the above-mentioned facts should be discussed to the fullest extent since the Arms Trade Treaty will
have major implications to world peace and security as well as to the overall security interest of sovereign states.
Delegation from: The French Republic  
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. France is in support of assisting helping create peaceful relationships worldwide with respect for human rights and dignity for all.

I: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

After the Russian government took control of Ukraine, many countries were either affected or took part in this situation. The United Nations disapproved of Russia having this much power over any country other than their own. France has also had many connections with the Ukrainian government along with other foreign relations. The position of France in the tension between these three countries (Russia, Ukraine, and the UN) has been peaceful, yet impactful, as explained below.

For over four years now “the Russia-Ukraine conflict”, has been a major tension in foreign relations with many countries. Since 2014, the Ukrainian president, Petro Poroshenko, has made four official visits to our country. All of them have been in Paris try and get support in getting France’s help to settle this conflict. The National French Assembly has also given delegations to Senators in Ukraine. When it comes to the many economic relations that both France and Ukraine share; Ukraine is the French’s 62nd largest customer and their 58th largest supplier as explained in an article from the French Diplomatic. Only two years after the conflict started, the trade rate went up by 23 percent in French exports to Ukraine. Now, we are the ninth largest supplier to France.

The strong ally ship of our country and Ukraine has been increasing rapidly since 2014. We the French have made a main focus on Ukrainian infants and children. We introduce the French culture and language to over 1,700 students a year. While giving them a sense of our culture, we support the cultures of the Ukrainians in schools supported by France. In future relations we hope to give support to other allies that are dealing with problems with enemies. As our country progresses, the world does too and through foreign relations, we can all make the world better.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

"The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons today poses a grave threat to international peace and security,” says Francois Delattre. The problem with Illicit Arms Trade is that terrorists are taking those guns to use for their attacks on innocent people. People who are not supposed to have a gun can get one this illegal way. Many people use the Internet with bitcoin, an online currency, which is impossible to track. This way they can get an AK-47 for less than $2,000. 1 gun, stolen illegally, can kill 10 people. France is not a supporter and they are trying to get help to stop this.
The thefts from the Illicit Arms Trade are an enormous issue in France. People are becoming hurt and injured for no reason, by others, because of the ease of which they’re obtaining deadly weapons. One man obtained battlefield style guns. Luckily, France has help to beat the monstrosity. The United Nations Of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) is helping France to stop illicit arms trade. UNODA is doing their best to help save millions of people. It is affecting surrounding countries because they are smuggling it out of France and into the other countries and all around the world. Many more people can and will die if we don’t stop it soon.

An idea of what France can do to solve this is to help this and the next generation to not fight or play with guns. They can do this by having motivational speakers like police officers or safety instructors, to tell them that it is a bad idea to do that stuff. That way if they grow up hating that stuff they won’t try to do it. As for the people who are already doing this, we can plant spies in the place they are selling the guns. That way they can collect information and plan an attack. These are the ways we can stop Illicit Arms Trade from happening, and save more innocent lives.
Position Paper for The General Assembly, First Committee

The issues before General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The Federal Republic of Germany is committed to collaborating with other nations to seek an effective solution for all, with hope to contribute to these issues being no more.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Four years ago, Russia’s annexation of the Crimean peninsula caused an eruption of a major conflict between Ukraine and The Russian Federation. The issue has seized Ukraine, leading to the large amount of 1.6 million Internally Displaced Person (IDP) and the injuring of over 23,000 Ukrainian citizens. The United Nations disapproves of Russia’s violation and hostile acts towards Ukraine. The UN has previously made regulations in regards to Russia’s aggression. However, the country still continues to neglect those international laws. Germany is hopeful to solve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia does affect other countries including Germany. More specifically, the economy to the east of the country is at risk, leaving Germany worried about the Ukraine crisis more than ever. As of 2018, it has been recorded that the Ukraine crisis is risking a spillover economically and politically, and has affected different countries, as Ukraine is larger and borders the EU. The risk of a spillover occurring can affect EU members including United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Germany, Croatia, Poland, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Spain, etc.

The Federal Republic of Germany is highly aware of this issue, and has not hesitated to assist with Ukraine's calamity. As a country deeply embedded in European Union (EU) structures, Germany has occupied an essential role in the Ukraine crisis. Germany’s chancellor, Angela Merkel has verbally expressed her unhappiness about Russia’s actions with Russia’s president Vladimir Putin, while avoiding any aggression being portrayed to in order to steer clear from any other conflicts. Merkel has also had discussions with the president of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, all in hopes to ease this issue between Ukraine and Russia. Germany is hopeful in constructing a peaceful resolution with other nations to help resolve the tension this issue is causing.

II. Preventing Illicit Arm Trade

Illicit arm trade threatens the safety of many nations around the globe, and currently remains as an unsolved, prominent issue. As a highly profitable, widespread business- illicit arm trading has contributed to crime rates, fueling of civil wars, and feeds the weaponry of the world’s worst terrorists. Weapons are commonly obtained within places of the Internet, such as the dark web and the black market. Without improvement of this issue, networks of arm trafficking will continue to operate without liability, provoking many issues around the world. Recognizing the complexity of this issue, Germany is willing to work with other nations to ensure global safety.
Germany has enforced many strict laws regarding guns and firearms, and arm sales have dropped almost 10% over the past years. However, illicit arm trade still poses as a vast problem for the nation. Germany has been working with its partners to strengthen and develop international treaties and rules, and help put in it’s funding to help fight against this issue. In addition, the country had previously started a fund to counter illicit arm trafficking, in 2017. As of October 2018, the total allocation the fund totals to 800,000 euros (1 euro = 1.4 US dollars) and will be used for equipment of weapon detection, and the training of 400 BiH Border Police. Germany has also contributed in the signing and ratifying of the ATT (Arms Trade Treaty) in support of the issue.

The Federal Republic of Germany firmly believes in approaching a peaceful solution for illicit arm trading. Germany encourages the idea of more global cooperation being used to solve this issue. Financial assistance is greatly needed to prevent arm trafficking, as well as developing weaponry monitors. Finances could be used to tackle the illicit trade of arms, helping to ease this issue. The UN should also consider establishing more control mechanisms over transfer of arms, and developing a stronger tracking system of these tradings. Germany is willing to put in all efforts to enforce a solution on preventing illicit arm trafficking, as the safety of the international community matters.
Delegation from: The Republic of Ghana
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Ghana is devoted to protecting the rights and safety of all people through advocacy.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Ukraine is a country that has a long history with periods of occupation from other nations. For the past few years, Ukraine has been host to the nation of Russia since 2014. Back in the country’s post-Soviet political life it was contentious, roiled by persistent charges of government corruption and fraud and ensuing public protests. This has led to many conflicts, such as Russia annexing Crimea from Ukraine, causing great political unrest. This has led to many lives being endangered, with approximately 10,090 people killed and over 23,000 injured, Ghana has decided to take action, and we recommend other countries do the same. Many people’s daily lives have also been jeopardized, with our economy plummeting. With people struggling financially, and an average salary of $2.50 per day, action must be taken.

This issue has been plaguing the country of Ukraine for far too long, and so Ghana decided take action. One example of these actions was where Ghana started the first ever-Ukrainian trade mission. Also, Ghana has been helping out Ukraine through trade. Trade between Ghana and Ukraine grew by 70.5% in 2017, and amounted to over $193 million. We are also beginning to help by supporting them in areas such as, education and military as well as an important source of industrial and agricultural raw materials, strategic international communications hub. In recent years, countries in Africa have increased greatly its political weight in international relations.

Building a large-scale cooperation with countries partnered with the EU is an important step in swaying the Russia’s recent actions. In recent years, countries of the continent have greatly increased its political weight in international relations. Today African countries are demonstrating the readiness for further political and economic integration across the continent. We recommend that the UN create a treaty that addresses limiting Russian force to reduce operations in Ukraine. From an economic point of view, EU countries are an important market for industrial, agricultural, military and industrial goods and services, as well as a strategic international community and we believe that establishing a strong effective agreement between Ukraine and Russia will potentially ease the conflict.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade
“The total value of the global arms market is estimated around $60 billion a year, with around $8 billion attributed to pistols, rifles, machine guns, and bullets.” There were about 1,249 small arms producing companies worldwide in 2004. Small arms trade has been going on for almost 30 years, with evidence of arms in crime scenes investigated worldwide. Since 2004, the amount of unregistered weapons increased by 850% in Ghana alone. The arms trade treaty (ATT) verifies peace and security involving arms between states and countries. The ATT started when Costa Rican former President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and 1987 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Óscar Arias voiced their opinions about how to tighten security. Ghana is a part of the ATT and is working to reduce illegal arms trade. Ghana is the eleventh country to agree to this treaty.

Progress has been made to reduce the amount of arms being transported illegally in Ghana, but further actions still need to be made to resolve this problem. Ghana has done things to address this issue by: improving security in order to make sure no guns are smuggled on planes, tightening domestic controls in order to prevent small arms from getting into wrong hands; the strengthening of the National Commission on Small Arms (NCSA); tightening security at national armories, enhancing weapon markings and tracings, and increasing intelligence gathering to enhance the work of the security agencies. At our airports, X-Rays are being used to make sure there are no guns/firearms inside suitcases, baggage, and anything someone brings on a plane. Additional procedures include checking baggage in order to make sure no one is transporting anything illegal. “NCSA’s objective is to promote public safety and security through advocacy for a gun/armed violence free society.”

A possible solution to this would be to tighten domestic controls and security in order to prevent small arms from getting into the wrong hands. If the Ghana government tightens security and if people would stop smuggling guns, we might just be able to fix the problem with illegal trafficking. By enacting strong export and border controls, safeguarding stockpiles, dismantling trafficking networks, and addressing the root causes of the civil conflicts and soaring urban crime rates, governments can reduce the supply of, and demand for, these weapons. We can reduce the amount of illegal weapons being transported in our countries. For this to be successful we must work together to ensure consistent procedures and policies be implemented.
Delegation From: India
Represented by: Lakewood Catholic Academy

Position Paper for the United Nations General Assembly

The issues before the United Nations General Assembly encompass: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. India remains neutral on the Russia-Ukraine dispute, India takes precautions to prevent illicit arms trade (though they have not signed the Arms Trade Treaty).

I: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The occupation of Ukraine consists of a war between Russia and Ukraine. The region of Crimea is being inhabited by Russia, though it was originally Ukraine’s territory. Russia has wanted the territory for a long time. Meanwhile, the citizens of Crimea are disagreeing over whether they want Ukraine or Russia to rule over them; they are split half and half. This disagreement provokes violence among the people.

The Russian occupation of Ukraine is a concern to India partly because India has relations with both Russia and Ukraine. Ukraine is India’s second-largest trading partner, and the Indian pharmaceutical industry heavily relies on Ukraine’s trade. Although the ties between India and Ukraine are strong, the relationship between India and Russia is also incredibly secure. India and Russia are heavily reliant on each other, specifically regarding defense and nuclear trade. Also, Russia has stepped in to help India on occasions. With Russia and Ukraine being at war over the region of Crimea, India could choose a side. Whichever side they choose, there would be a negative impact on the nation as a whole (because India relies on both countries and the ties between India and another would be weakened). As a result, India has decided to remain neutral on the issue of the occupation of Ukraine. India has abstained from the issue.

Because India has abstained from addressing the occupation of Ukraine, they seek no particular solutions to the topic.

II: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit arms trade is a large, worldwide issue that affects India. Illicit arms trade involves sneaking illegal weapons into or out of a country that they are banned from. It takes place in many different parts of the world, but specifically in places that deal with gun violence and other armed conflicts. One place in particular that deals with illicit arms trade in India. Some of India makes their own guns and weapons. India has found that some of the illicit weapons are being made in their own country they have a very large issue that needs to be addressed.

India has banned illicit arms from their country, but that does not stop several illegal trades. Since illegal trades did not stop, India decided to strengthen the security along the border to prevent most of the other trades that had been going on. This did partly help, but not completely. Soon after, India realized that their security officials that confiscated the trading weapons had no
way to track the route they used to get to India. This was a problem because they could not track
where the trading was coming from. To improve this they made some of their surveillance
cameras better. This, however, did not make anything better. In fact, it made some issues worse.

One thing that India has not taken part in is signing the Arms Trade Treaty. The Arms Trade
Treaty is a treaty that was established on December 24th, 2014. It works to prevent more illicit
trades from happening. If India were to sign it, they might have a different perspective on the
matter. They would be able to share their ideas with other countries that have the same issue. If
they did this then they might be able to prevent more of the illegal arms from entering their
country.
Position Paper for the General Assembly Committee

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Iran is devoted to the starting of preventing illegal arms trade and also helping their military have the weapons they need. Iran is also dedicated to help address the occupation of Ukraine and how to help them.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Since March of 2014, Russia has been tenanting part of Ukraine territory. Ukraine responded by opening war. Russia crossed over into Crimea and by doing so entered Ukraine. The Federation of Russia has been concerned about there historical presence in the region. Russia with this concern has run into controversy in the international community. This conflict has risen to a level of hostility that has caused injury to many. Iran believes a compromise needs to be reached in order to bring an end to this violence in Ukraine.

Iran in response to this hostility has taken steps to encourage a international atmosphere that reflects a compromise for the needs of both countries. Through our votes on resolutions pertaining to this subject Iran has emphasise this policy. On resolution A/C.3/71/L.26 Ukraine voted no and the ambassador of Iran encouraged nations to not blame each other. Iran has supported ideals that take into all aspects of this complex situation to strive to support expression of all controversial opinions.

Iran is looking forward to the communication to all nations and the solutions that can be devised with diplomacy. Iran proposes that a series of summits are created to continue international communication and monitor the development of this issue. Iran is excited to hear the ideas of other nations and to collaborate to create a resolution that will express feelings of all nations.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

In 1991, the ATT (arms trade treaty) was introduced to the United Nations. It was put into use in 2014 on December fourteenth. The reason for this treaty is because there are issues with trafficking these illegal weapons. There are weapons similar to these that are either taken by Iran, manufactured there, or traded/smuggled to there from other countries or nations. Iran doesn’t think it is too much of an issue as other issues such as their nuclear deal.

Iran has had a history relating to this topic. They have had no laws or rules regarding these trades and did not sign the ATT (arms trade treaty). They and a few other countries did not sign the
treaty and were successful on the job to ban the trade of weapons to “aggressors” and “foreign occupiers”. They also released the Iran Nuclear Deal around the same time so they were more focused on that. They are one of the leading manufacturers of weapons that are used in war. Additionally, they found that this trade is a big factor to almost benefit their economy.

A general solution to help Iran to address this issue is to help stop the use of these firearms. Furthermore, They can ban these “aggressors” and “foreign occupiers” to help stop smuggling these weapons. They can also sign the Arms Trade Treaty and ban these weapons for use to the public. They can create higher security to help find smugglers of these weapons and to help people not get killed by these weapons. The people can protest in the “protest zones” the government set up in the capital of the country and protest to help this issue. They still have time to make up their mind on this.
Delegation from: Japan  
Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Japan is committed to supporting Ukraine and the right of sovereign nations to govern and control themselves throughout this crisis. Japan is also committed to taking immediate action against illicit arms trade and doing all it can to make sure that this action is stopped all around the world.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The country of Japan supports the right of sovereign nations to govern and control themselves. Japan condemns the actions of those countries who challenge this right and encourages countries who share this viewpoint to join together in the creation of sanctions and other protective measures. In light of the 2014 Crimean Crisis, the baseless invasion of Ukraine by the country of Russia, Japan has pledged support and resources to Ukraine. Our country will continue to back Ukraine throughout this difficult time.

The country of Japan acknowledges and comprehends the conflict of interest apparent with our relations regarding Russia. We strongly encourage Russia to maintain a separation between our treaty negotiations and the support Japan has given to Ukraine. We will continue to enforce our sanctions upon the country of Russia in the hopes that we can encourage their country to amend their relations with Ukraine. We do not approve of Russia’s actions whatsoever, yet will continue to engage in treaty negotiations with them for separate reasons.

Our separate negotiations with Russia have made it a difficult process to impose worthwhile sanctions without threat of retribution. We would like the committee to encourage the support and continued sanctions from other countries to further solidify our own stance. With more imposing sanctions, we hope that Russia will finally be pressured enough to end their occupation of Ukraine. With more support and backing from other countries, Japan may feel stable enough to increase our own sanctions. While we do hope that all countries feel secure enough to support causes that they believe in, we especially understand why this might be difficult. With our unique involvement with Russia, it is incredibly possible that others also have conflicts and fear to actually oppose this country. We wish to make an official agreement in which all countries who sign commit officially their support both to Ukraine and against Russia. Japan believes that within larger numbers all of our countries will feel safer and more free to do as we wish. This agreement would not only benefit Ukraine greatly, but it would also present a strong, unified force for Russia to see. There is strength in our numbers, and perhaps if Russia is truly able to see that then addressing the Crimean Crisis will be a far simpler task than expected. We hope that together we can effectively unite to protect the rights and freedoms of sovereign nations.
II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Throughout history, our country has been accomplished in the action of numbering items and tracking sales, as we have passed numerous gun control laws to reduce the amount of gun related crimes. Amidst this, the illicit small arms trade increased exponentially in 2012. Japan has moved up in the rankings, to sixth in the world. Although our sales are exponentially smaller than the largest exporter, the US, we claim most of the exports are of hunting guns, sports guns, parts and ammunition. Keeping that in mind, the estimated $249 million annual profit in Japan is still a high one.

Recognizing the lack of regulation of arms trade, Japan has become the 32nd country to join the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). This treaty bans states from engaging in the export, import, transit, and brokering of small and light weapons, and other arms, if they cause risks that they could be used to commit terrorism or attacks against civilians. By signing the ATT, Japan has provided transparency of our global arms transactions to help track and monitor the weapons being traded. Not only that, Japan has passed many laws regulating the civilian use of weapons since the 17th century. In early 2018, Japan also pledged $3 million to the ATT’s voluntary trust fund, which earmarked the universalization efforts in the region. Also, by regulating the civilian use of weapons, we reduced the amount of possible illegal arms traded and also lowered the chance of acts of terrorism and attacks on our civilians. We have continued passing laws throughout the 21st century, putting stricter laws on weapons until only the use of hunting guns, sports guns, and other relatively safer weapons were allowed. Despite these efforts, our ranking in illicit arms trade has moved up, clearly showing room for improvement.

Only Japan and South Korea have signed or ratified the ATT in Eastern Asia and Japan believes that with more Asian support, there would be a large decrease of illicit arms trade. This was shown during the five day 4th Conference of State Parties which took place in Tokyo. Currently, 95 States Parties, or around half of the U.N. member states, have signed or ratified the ATT, but that only includes 12% of the countries in Asia. Therefore, Asia should be seen as the next goal for the ATT and by overcoming the combination of political caution, ambitious industry policy goals, and lack of trust, more Asian countries would be less reluctant to join the ATT. Japan has already given money to help other Asian countries join the treaty, yet nothing has been done. With an increase of international help, the ATT could gain additional supporters, resulting in a higher level of weapon trade regulation. Japan believes the ATT should include most conventional weapons in its scope as well as small and light weapons and ammunition. Japan argues that since an overwhelming amount of people die as a result of these small arms and light weapons, it is evident that the ATT should include them in its scope. Without them, it would be difficult to achieve the purposes of the treaty. Overall, Japan believes the scope of the ATT should remain broad instead of focusing on a specific type of weapon.
The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for General Assembly believes that the invasion of Ukraine is unjust. Russia placed self-propelled artillery into the territory of Ukraine in 2014. They also overthrew Viktor Yanukovych in 2014 on February 18th. Viktor Yanukovych also allowed Russian troops to invade the Ukrainian Territory. Russian troops withdrew troops from mainland Ukraine, but Russian troops remained the Crimean Territory.

There is a second side of the story however. Before the invasion of Ukraine, Viktor lead fraud elections. The first election he took place in was in 2004. This election was highly illegal and Viktor almost was almost arrested. After there was a second vote, Viktor tried leading a fraud election again. This time his failed intervention lead to the Orange Revolution. “This caused widespread citizen protests and Kiev's Independence Square was occupied in what became known as the Orange Revolution.”-Wikipedia. After this campaign he didn’t run for president until 2010. This election was dreamed fair by the Ukrainian government. He then served as president until he was overthrown in 2014. With the background given, I can state how the Kingdom of the Netherlands responded to this situation. The Netherlands right now is neutral in the matter. The Netherlands is showing signs of picking a side however. As the Netherlands is allied with NATO and the EU. It is allied with countries that are not friendly with Russia. This causes a situation where the Netherlands has to pick a side.

As previously stated, The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for General Assembly believes that the invasion of Ukraine is unjust. The invasion of Ukraine May have some justification, but that is still not an excuse to invade.
Delegation from: New Zealand  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the Committee General Assembly

The issues before the Committee General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. New Zealand is concerned about Russia’s actions in the Ukraine and hopes for a peaceful resolution. New Zealand will work with its allies to help control the illegal gun trade.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine.

New Zealand strongly supports the idea of Ukraine’s sovereignty from Russia. Russia and the Ukraine have shared a lengthy and complicated relationship. In 2014 Russia illegally entered and laid claim to the Crimean Peninsula, which rightly belongs to the sovereign nation of Ukraine. This illegal maneuver by Russia has served to destabilize Ukraine from a security, economic, and human rights standpoint.

New Zealand feels that this continued territorial dispute has completely compromised the ability of the country of Ukraine to effectively function as a democratic society. The nature of Russia’s occupation of the Crimean Peninsula, as well as sponsoring separatists in Eastern Ukraine, can lead not only to destabilization of the country of Ukraine but to the surrounding countries. In February 2015, the Minsk Accords were established through negotiations with Russia, Ukraine, France, and Germany. The Minsk Accords set up very distinct parameters that must be met such as a cease fire, withdrawal of heavy weaponry, monitoring, holding local elections, releasing all illegally detained people, delivery of humanitarian aid and constitutional reform for instance.

New Zealand respectfully submitted U.N. Security Council Resolution 2202 (2015) due to our concerns that compliance was not being consistently met in a timely manner nor were all areas being addressed. Gerard von Bohemen represented our country’s concerns in this resolution which also voiced our concerns regarding the continued presence of foreign fighters in the Ukraine, lack of fair elections, the fact that Ukraine does not have solid control of its rightful border, and blatant human rights abuses in eastern Ukraine and Crimea. We are also extremely concerned with the infrastructure, landmines throughout the country, and the availability of shelter and food to the citizens of Ukraine. The Minsk Accords have yet to be fully enacted due to the blatant disregard of Russia and the separatists within the Ukraine.

As recently as December 4, 2018, the President of Ukraine requested NATO to deploy ships to the Sea of Azov because three Ukrainian naval ships were taken by Russian forces. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko warned that Ukraine “Is under threat of full scale war with Russia”. Russia is punishing the wealthy people of Ukraine and businesses to gain control of Ukraine. The
U.N. feels that the elections that Russia is trying to hold in Eastern Ukraine (Donetsk, Luhansk) are in direct violation of the Minsk Accords. The people of the Ukraine and Russia have experienced over 4 ½ years of fighting which has resulted in a humanitarian crisis. The citizens of Ukraine have suffered an impact to their economy, security, military, and territory. The Ukraine has currently has approximately 1.5 million people internally displaced and there have been over 10,000 civilian casualties. New Zealand hopes to see full compliance with the Minsk Accords with increased monitoring from the U.N.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade.

New Zealand feels strongly that if small arms are in the wrong hands that this will directly support criminal activities as well as fuel conflicts throughout the world. The Ukraine is facing several security issues due to the illegal trade of arms to eastern Ukraine. New Zealand is part of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands and we have supported the collection as well as destrucions of small arms in the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands are for the most part gun-free at this point. New Zealand feels that exploring options such as the Regional Assistance Mission would be extremely beneficial in preventing further illicit arms trades.

When dealing with weaponry such as unexploded landmines and cluster munitions the affected country feels a lasting impact years after a conflict has ceased. Currently weapons such as this pose an extreme risk to the population of the Ukraine as well as several other countries throughout the world. Once weapons such as these are utilized they prevent the citizens from accessing water and food in several cases, prevent trade due to the risk of harm, and present an extreme risk to the health and safety of the citizens. New Zealand strongly supports a ban on conventional weapons such as landmines and cluster munitions.

New Zealand feels that policies such as the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action serve to safeguard the sovereignty of a country, ensures the safety of the citizens, and greatly diminishes the risk to the country at large. We feel strongly that the time has come to follow Japan’s lead and pass strict criteria, as well as an in depth mental health evaluation for anyone with access to a firearm. We would further recommend a government buy back initiative to eliminate weapons throughout the world. New Zealand also endorses the ban on ownership of semi automatic as well as automatic weaponry to the citizens of any country in order to prevent needless casualties. New Zealand strongly believes in the regulation of arms to prevent continued conflicts and needless casualties. We respectfully request that all nations vote for and support legislation dealing with these very serious issues.
I. Addressing the occupation of Ukraine

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is greatly honored to discuss this serious issue of addressing the occupation of Ukraine by Russia. Nigeria is not very happy with the situation that is going on in Ukraine. Nigeria believes the problems are getting worse. That is because Crimea has been part of Ukraine that is not good when the government passed on Crimea from the Russian Federation to the Ukrainian Soviet. As well as Russian troops without any representation took over the Supreme Council of Crimea and captured critical sites across Crimea. Nigeria does not believe this is a good thing and does not believe this should go on any longer. Nigeria needs this to be stopped. The annexation of Crimea has delivered critical damages to the Ukrainian people. Within this time period of six weeks, the Russian armed formations interfered with the land the revolting regime almost 1,300 times. Ukraine decides to live freely and vote democratically. There are also so many orphans in the Ukrainian community it is unbelievable. Ukraine wants this to end immediately. Nigeria does not like the orphanages.

The Federation Republic of Nigeria insists on the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence and the Constitution Send a representative, to go to Russia and have a conference on why they are invading the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence and Constitution. If Russia replies in a negative way to build a wall to block them. The Federation Republic of Nigeria does not have the materials for this interaction. We still insist on helping.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is pleased to have the opportunity to discuss preventing the illicit trading of arms around the world. Illicit arms trading brings fear, suffering, and crime worldwide. Monitoring this trade can be problematic because it is done illegally and is transported by non-state actors. These firearms often fall into the hands of terrorists, which can be a security threat to countries around the globe. Unfortunately, Nigeria has experienced some of this illegal trading in our own country, therefore bringing a different perspective to the table. Nigeria is willing to cooperate with other countries transcontinentally to stop illicit arms trading and face the epidemic many countries fear to discuss.

Exterminating the illicit arms trade is important because the lack of weapon control has caused unnecessary troubles for the constituents of Nigeria. There are about 500 million firearms circulating in West Africa. Of that 500 million, 70 percent of them reside in Nigeria. We would like to reduce this number and make our country a desirable living space. Nigeria’s government believes that every firearm that enters the country must be transported and stored properly. The safety of the citizens is the number one priority for Nigeria, and we are willing to take extra steps to make sure our citizens feel sheltered and protected. As the numbers for illicit arms trading in Nigeria increase, we want to make sure this trade is not neglected as it will interfere with the
country’s population, growth, and future. Nigeria also realizes that these goods are also being transported by state officials. To solve this problem, Nigeria is willing to work with other countries to develop the proper technology that will terminate these trades. The advanced technology will aid Nigeria in pinpointing these arms and will lead to the cessation of them from entering the country. To do so, Nigeria will need the assistance of nearby countries to end this trade.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is very concerned about the illegal trade of firearms, not only in our own country, but around the world. Nigeria realizes that to fix this problem, we need to eliminate this obstacle when it is first established at our borders, not when it makes its way into our country. To achieve this, Nigeria will locate these illegal arms before they infiltrate with advanced technology, and make sure they are kept safe and out of the wrong hands. We look forward to working towards a resolution on this issue with other like-minded countries in session today.
Delegation from: Pakistan
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy
Committee: GA1

Position Paper for the (GA1)
The issues before the (GA1) are: The occupation of Ukraine, and the prevention of illegal arm trades. The delegation of Pakistan hopes to help find a solution.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Russian government has violated the signing of trent by threatening the lives of the Ukrainians. The people of Russia should pay the consequences of attacking the Ukraine. The government of Russia is threatening all the country’s money and resources as well as their people’s rights.

Russia led forces have had eleven attacks on the Ukraine’s troops in Donbass, and The Eastern Ukraine. Russia has been using a 82mm mortars to attack Ukraine. By using the 82mm mortars they have violated the Minsk agreements because they have prohibited those weapons.

The Russian invaders have been using grenade launchers of types, small arms and large caliber machine guns to attack troops near the towns of Teremchuk, Vodiane, Avdiyivka, Krasnohorivka, the villages of Khutir Vinyl, and Hnutove. There was a picture taken by satellite on November which shows hundreds of Russian military tank on the outskirts of Kamensk-Shakhtinsky in Russia. The image shows the image of two types of Russian tanks T-64 and T-62M But in the image there is about a thousand other military trucks. The large military base is only 18 kilometers from the border of eastern Ukraine which is the part of Ukraine that Russia has occupied. The Ukraine defense minister Stepan Poltorak claims that Russia has deployed over 100,000 military troops on the border of Ukraine. The Ukraine has came up with an idea of deploying a joint peacekeeping operation with the United Nations and the OSCE in the cities Donbas and Eastern Ukraine, which is occupied by Ukraine. The Ukraine, United Nations, Germany, and France had prepared a joint draft resolution for the UN Security Council on their deployment of peacekeeping to Donbas.

The ways we can affect this situation is by cutting off simple trades with Russia. Provide Military support for Ukraine. The problem about weakening Russia and supporting Ukraine is They could easily destroy our country if they feel like we are a threat to their dominance. We the delegation of Pakistan are willing to risk our sovereignty to help Ukraine and fight Russia. By risking our sovereignty we would weaken Russia by tariffs.

II. Illicit Arms Trades

The delegation of Pakistan is faced with the issue of the illicit arms trade in the Middle East. In these arms trades, non-state parties are going to stockpiles and stealing guns. These guns that are being illegally traded are illegally manufactured and purchased. The main contributors to this are China and India. This is harmful in a number of ways to many countries in the Middle East. Some of these things include; disruption of economy and terrorism. These weapons can range from light side arms to small tanks. The weapons are easily stolen by non-state actors because
they don’t include serial numbers when they are manufactured, so they are hard to keep track of. When a gun is stolen, the gun isn’t registered, so the guns aren’t even considered missing. The main contributors to this crisis are China, India, and Pakistan. China is the only country that hasn’t signed a treaty that regulates the trade of illegally manufactured weapons. Making Sure China signs this treaty is our priority.

Pakistan is a main place where these trades happen because of the little government involvement and because of the inability to produce guns with serial numbers. Pakistan’s poverty is the reason we cannot produce weapons with serial numbers. This makes weapons extremely easy for non-state actors to steal from stockpiles. Because of this, our country is dangerous, and harsh.

We believe we could end this issue with some money from our delegation to help regulate taxes in Pakistan. The country of Pakistan is in poverty. Pakistan is in poverty because taxes are rarely payed. We are in poverty and this prevents us to make legal weapons. If we could regulate tax income, that would make it easier for us to make legally manufactured weapons with serial numbers. Also offering military support or funds to China, in exchange for a signature on the treaty is major.
The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The invasion of Crimea has been a major event for Ukraine and could affect the rest of Europe. In 2014, Ukraine was invaded by Russia trying to regain what they thought they were entitled to. Countless numbers of citizens have been stripped of their rights as human beings. The number of IDPs (internally displaced persons) in Ukraine has increased at an astonishing rate and the numbers continue to pile up. Russia continues to show aggression and is not showing signs of backing down soon. Ukraine has suffered over 10,000 casualties so far and even more were left injured and disabled. Ukraine’s economy has suffered exceedingly having all of this going on, making it a frightful to live in that area. As NATO and the EU are trying to help with this issue, they run the risk of starting another world war. This would create even more unnecessary casualties and affect many more countries that should never have been involved.

Peru has maintained impartiality by not taking sides in the vote regarding the issue that states “Violation of the borders of the Russian Federation”. This means that we are not too excited to get involved and having to use our forces to defend Ukraine. That said, we don’t want to defend Russia either. “Peru will continue to refuse to take part in the Ukraine crisis unless our country is at risk.” Peru is more interested in bringing peace between the countries rather than increasing the tensions or even causing another war. We understand why Russia would want to take control over Crimea, but it is Ukraine's land and should be left alone. If Peru becomes involved there is no situation where our country is not negatively affected by either Ukraine or Russia. In the past, The Republic of Peru has gotten into a couple of wars with our surrounding countries. Although we have lost some, all of the battles have been to either receive a benefit or defend something that is ours. In World War II we took impartiality not taking any sides. Peru does not want to fight unless we get a direct benefit from it.

The Republic of Peru recommends the formation of a treaty proposing that they make an agreement. Peru realizes that Ukraine is weaker than Russia in terms of defense. We think that other countries should provide military support as well as giving some money to try to rehabilitate their country. But, if countries give too much, then Russia may feel threatened and increase the tensions between the two. The support must come in a reasonable quantity so Russia doesn’t become more aggressive than already are.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

The illicit arms trade is affecting almost all first world countries and is causing unnecessary fatalities and injuries across the globe. The illegal trading of guns makes it harder for
governments to account for the number of guns in an area and renders gun laws virtually useless. The Dark Web has become a common source for the trading of these arms and is almost impossible to track while easy to acquire. In 2011, the United States alone had over 10.5 Billion dollars worth of arms sold while in the world there were 85.3 Billion dollars. Poor countries do not have the money to be able to create a tracking system for these weapons making it a real challenge for them. They lack their security making it ridiculously easy to acquire these arms. Not only that, but not all countries get along nicely. They struggle to agree on treaties such as the ATT. Many important countries such as China disagree making it even harder to apply these sophisticated tracking systems to the arms deals. If this issue is not solved, it could cause hundreds of excess fatalities in the years to come.

The Republic of Peru prides itself on having one of the lowest gun crime rates in the world. Peru’s president in 2007, Alan Garcia Perez, amended the 13th law in Peru’s Constitution. The new law regulated the manufacturing, trade, and possession of arms in Peru. Licensed gun owners have a mandatory annual presentation of their criminal records to ensure the protection of Peruvians. In 2014, there were 281 gun deaths recorded but compared to other countries, that is significantly less. Peru, along with other countries in Central America has approved a plan trying to decrease the number of illicit arms trades that state “It prohibits signatories from transferring weapons to governments that commit human rights abuses or violate international humanitarian law”. We are trying our very hardest to attempt to discontinue the trading of these guns.

The Republic of Peru recommends that people in poor countries, as well as wealthy, receive proper training in an attempt to stop this trading. If they receive this training, illicit arms trade will begin to dwindle down to a rate that is much more adequate than what it is at now. Peru as well as the UN has enough money to be able to do this and should have no problem giving this training. Also, countries should bring this topic up more so that the people are more aware of the topic and know what the consequences could be. With people knowing about all this, they will be on the lookout for it and therefore will make it harder for the traders to sell arms.
Delegation from Poland  
Represented by Lake Ridge Academy  

*Position Paper for the General Assembly*

I. Occupation of Ukraine

We are the delegation of Poland and we hope to find peace between Ukraine and Russia and promise to work well with other countries in our committee. Russia has invaded Ukraine in early 2014, and this is a problem for the region because other countries feel threatened that Russia will invade them next. Anymore conflict between Ukraine and Russia could get Poland involved because Poland shares a border with Ukraine and has a long history with Russia financially and militarily. Also, Poland is a significant trading partner with both countries Ukraine does a lot of trading with seed oils, different irons, wheat and corn. Russia trades oil, steel, iron, chemical goods and consumer goods. Because of this, it is important that a resolution to the conflict becomes reached not just for Russian and Ukraine but other countries in the region that depend on these trades that could be impacted with a longer conflict.

Poland and many other countries trade with Russia and Ukraine; if they keep arguing then some of the trades might get shut off. Russians because of their size and financial strength are deeply involved in trade throughout the rest of Europe, in addition many wealthy Russians and their leaders travel frequently to other countries and many have second homes throughout Europe. Russia’s GDP is 1.578 trillion USD, and Ukraine has only a GDP of 112.2 billion USD. Poland’s GDP is 524 billion USD, so Poland has less than Russia and more than Ukraine and compared to Japan that is roughly the same size as Poland Japan has about 4 trillion USD. So this shows Poland is weaker than most countries but stronger than Ukraine. About 14.5 million Russians will be taking vacations to other countries which are 10 percent of the population. They often vacation in Turkey, Greece and Spain, and Turkey could be threatened because it's also close to Ukraine. Also, Russians spend about 12 billion euros in overseas real estate which means that Russian wealth is located in many countries.

There is a history between Poland and the Soviet Union/Russia and there has been a war with those two countries before in 1919-1921 it happened slightly after World War 1 and it was resolved by signing the Treaty of Riga which solved problems between the borders between Russia and Poland. In keeping with the spirit of the Treaty of Riga we believe that borders should be respected and that Russia by invading Ukraine is not keeping with that spirit. Soviet Union also controlled Poland during the Cold War. There were some minor problems between Poland and Ukraine with the Schengen Agreement which caused problems for Ukraine’s border, but in 2009 both countries agreed in local border traffic to solve that problem.

In conclusion, Because Russia is so strong it is probably not going to be defeated through a war. And that is something we don’t want to see anyways because of the damage it will cause. But because Russia is richer, it is important to try to pressure Russia to changing by hurting its finances. One way to do this to limit Russia’s ability to travel to other European countries. Another solution is increase taxes on Russians who invest in European countries. Another punishment is to sanction Russian trade on oil, steel, iron, chemical goods and consumer goods etc. Hopefully these actions will help restore Ukraine’s borders and respecting each other’s borders has been important to Poland now and in its history.
II. Illicit Arms Trade

We, the delegation of Poland, hope to decrease the illicit arms trade and promise to work well with other countries in our committee. Illicit arms trades are groups/people that create and use illegal weapons. Illicit arms trade does not affect the Poland delegation, as much as other countries but we definitely are a part of this issue. We want to ban illegal weapons in our country because they are unnecessary and most people that use them are using them to hurt other person which is not right. We are willing to team up with countries and help the ones that support our beliefs.

Poland’s situation isn’t as severe as Mexico’s for example. Mexico is known for having very strict laws for guns. Their laws are known as the strictest in the world but it doesn’t completely stop illicit arms trade anyways. However, Mexico held a big meeting to try to prevent and stop illicit arms trade trafficking. The Mexican government makes stopping illicit arms trade and just weapons in general their top priority. At the end of the meeting, The Poland delegation would be very happy to team up with Mexico and help prevent illicit arms trade.

The issue on illicit arms trade basically affects all countries. Whether we ban them or not, many people will be using illegal weapons everywhere. A majority of terrorists use illegal weapons and there are terrorist attacks everywhere and they happen all the time.

In France, during the Reign of Terror, terrorism was originated. This was in 1793. Obviously, 1793 was a long time ago. This means that there will always be bad people no matter where you go. This also means that people can use illegal weapons at any time.

As I was saying earlier, there really is no way to get rid of illegal weapons completely, but the delegation of Poland is going to try to shut down as many factories as possible that are selling and making illegal weapons and letting bad people buy them. This will hopefully help with shootings and hurting people. We believe that problems can be solved verbally and not physically because in the end, that does not help anyone.

In conclusion, we, the delegation of Poland, want to get rid of and stop making as many illegal weapons as we can because most of them lead to terrorist attacks and are used to hurt people. We believe that if other countries have a problem with us, then we can talk it out verbally instead of hurting people. We hope to eventually find peace with other countries. The last thing that Poland would want is to start war with somebody else. Our top priority is the citizens in our country. Our main goal is to keep each and every one of them safe. We want to protect as many people in Poland as we can. Another thing that we could do to help prevent illegal weapons is having a stronger barrier and security system. We will have guards checking cars and people before they can even enter the country. There will also be a stronger security system when people are flying in to Poland. Suitcases, bags, and people will be checked before going on the plane and once they are on the plane, they will be checked again. If an illegal weapon or even just a weapon in general is found, the plane will have to turn around and take that person back to the airport.
Delegation from: The Republic of Korea  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The Republic of Korea hopes that we can come to a peaceful resolution on these issues.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Republic of Korea has been one of the largest trading partners with Ukraine, peaking in 2017 when the trade turnover in goods between them was 630.32 million. Ukraine has partnered with the EU and NATO to attempt to counteract the Russian Federation from annexing more land from the country. The Republic of Korea has also been in a deep corporate relationship with the EU and NATO since 2005.

Russia has been annexing regions from Ukraine for a long period of time, and many heavy sanctions have been placed on Russia, with little effect to its government or economy. Russia is not reacting to trade sanctions being placed, but they are voicing concern at military aggression against their government. If a country gives military support towards Ukraine, then it would be taken as a sign of aggression by Russia, and they would show military aggression towards that country.

Many resolutions have been passed by the UN, but Russia continues annexing regions from Ukraine. Ukraine has attempted partnering with the EU and NATO. The Republic of Korea believes while sanctions have no effect on Russia’s economy, and resolutions are plainly ignored by the Russian Federation, that military aggression is unadvised. The Republic of Korea states that Russia has the world’s biggest military, and using military force to halt Russia’s attempts on taking back Ukraine will only result in military aggression to the country who is providing military support.

The Republic of Korea believes there should be a large consequence for ignoring multiple UN resolutions on the UN charter, and plainly showing aggression towards other delegations. The Republic of Korea believes that multiple nations should come together and halt Russia’s military effort in annexing regions from Ukraine.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

The Republic of Korea has tried to prevent the trading of illicit arms. Some safeguards that The Republic of Korea implements to prevent illicit arms agreements are having licenses to buy and sell weapons and penalties and fines if found guilty of possessing illicit arms. The Republic of Korea has also signed the ATT to try to prevent the illicit arms trade. Our country does sell weapons to other countries. The Republic of Korea has drastically increased sales of weapons since they started trading them, in 1971. The profit from these sales is 9.4 billion dollars USD annually.
China, as the world’s biggest producer, does not possess a signatory on the ATT, which could have devastating effects. The Illicit Arms trade cannot be monitored in the world’s biggest producer of goods, which allows illicit arms to continue. The Republic of Korea believes that it is a requirement to have arms control in a country that makes a large portion of the world’s arms trade.

The Republic of Korea believes that delegates of the General Assembly should focus on threats such as 3D printed weaponry, as this technology is available to the general public, regardless of background. 3D printed weaponry is becoming a bigger problem daily, as 3D printers are becoming more advanced and less expensive. The Republic of Korea believes that the production of 3D printers should be monitored and the UN should follow along as technology becomes far more advanced.

The Republic of Korea believes that the trade and tracking of multiple arms should be implemented. Arms are being traded from various countries, while many are not being tracked. This lack of information risks the arms being used incorrectly, or being transported to a country and used for illegal purposes. The Republic of Korea believes that most of the issue of illicit arms is inefficient tracking of illicit arms and that the UN should come to a resolution requiring countries to track them efficiently, and making it a requirement to track illicit arms during transport. The Republic of Korea believes that it also should be a requirement to register a gun into a database before trading, or being used for military purposes.
Delegation from: The Russian Federation
Represented by: All Saints

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues that are presently placed before the United Nations General Assembly are those of: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The Russian Federation is dedicated to finding an appropriate solution regarding the conflict in Ukraine and to start taking effective steps towards combating the trade illicit arms. The citizens of the Russian Federation express their concern for the resolution of these issues and hope for support from allies and the United Nations in resolving these conflicts.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

On November 21, 2013, the Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovych backtracked on a trade agreement with the EU in order to enter one that would be more beneficial to his country with the Russian Federation. Immediately, protests organized by confused citizens erupted in Kiev. The somewhat peaceful protests continued until January before the police tried to calm the mobs down and have them see the situation reasonably. Immediately, protests became more violent and began to take lives of the innocent people didn’t agree with the horde. The violence ended momentarily when a European-brokered peace deal was negotiated, but came back with such vigor that they threatened to be worse than before. This made even Yanukovych fear for his life and flee to safety in the Russian Federation, where he continues to do his best to help his country. Then, on May 25, the citizens of the former Ukrainian territory of Crimea, seeing the chaos and violence brewing in Ukraine held a referendum and became part of the Russian Federation. Later, on February 28, Yanukovych made his presence in Russian known and called Russia to take decisive actions. The next day, Putin’s request to employ the military to resolve tensions and to protect ethnic Russians from dangerous factions was approved by the Russian Parliament. Ukraine, along with majority of the global community decried Russia’s actions, not considering that Russia had acted in order to protect the minority, has a long and prosperous relationship with Ukraine and is its main trading ally.

The Russian Federation is extremely close to Ukraine through both trade relationships and cultural similarities. Ever since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Russia has selflessly supported the Ukrainian economy, taking on all Ukraine debt in 1991, allowing it to emerge into its new era burden free. Until very recently, Ukraine was using this and Russian resources to keep its economy afloat. Ukraine, knowing that Russia wanted to help, started to take example of Russian generosity, an early example of this being in 2005 when Ukraine and the Russian Federation were negotiating new trade deals and Ukraine expected special treatment and low prices for them and higher prices for Russia, rejecting almost all Russian proposals. In spite of this, Russia continued to make compromises and the most recent Russian offer to Ukraine of the loan and member of the Eurasian Union is just another example of Russian generosity. In sight of the recent conflict in Ukraine, the Russian Federation has drastically decreased trade with Ukraine. All that the Russian Federation is trying to do is to protect the ethnic Russian minority in eastern Ukraine.

In order to resolve this issue, at the forthcoming conference, the Russian Federation would like to implement a social and political outreach program, establish humanitarian aid programs for the ethnic Russians affected by this conflict and work peacefully and diplomatically with other delegations to find a solution. The social and political outreach program would help inform citizens of both the Russian Federation and Ukraine of what is really happening instead of having them rely on propaganda for information. Citizens have the right to know
what is going on. The humanitarian aid would benefit the ethnic Russian in war ravaged areas who are in desperate need of help. The Russian Federation wishes for the General Assembly to approach this conflict and look at it unbiased and realize that the Russian Federation is just trying to protect the ethnic Russians in Eastern Ukraine.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit arms trade has been around ever since crime began, threatening the safety of every country’s citizens. On December 24, 2014, the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs created the Arms Trade Treaty, which called for all countries to adopt transparency in their arms trade. It now tracks 90% of arms trade, but this only accounts for state transactions and doesn’t account for non-state trades. Although ATT helps combat this issue, there is no system of marking weapons and registering them. There are several problems that arise from this. A reason for this is that less developed countries do not have the equipment or experience to be able to create such a complex system. An problem with this is that Boko Haram steals a large amount of weapons from Nigeria because of its lack of safeguards to protect weapons. Another problem with ATT is that it is a weak treaty that does not help combat illicit arms trade in developing countries, and as there is already enough regulations on Western Europe, Russian Federation and North America. It also does not ban arms trade with nongovernmental subjects, leaving terrorists free to The Russian Federation wishes to combat illicit trade in whatever way possible and take any possible steps towards the end of illicit arms trade.

Although countries have called out the Russian Federation for not signing the Arms Trade Treaty in spite of its obvious faults that need to be corrected, the Russian Federation fully supports helping to find an end to the illicit arms trade crisis through diplomatic discussions to arrive at a solution that will benefit the global community in the best way possible. The Russian Federation has seen a slippage in the enforcing of resolutions and international laws which regulate the illicit arms trade. The illicit arms that are traded in the gray and black markets of the world are used to fuel terrorists’, illegal armed groups’ and extremists’ efforts, and the Russian Federation completely shares the international concern about the spread of illegal arms and strongly advocates the continuation of efforts to end it.

At the impending conference, the Russian Federation hopes to revise the Arms Trade Treaty to fix the issues mentioned above. This will reinforce the treaty and provide for security for all countries. We hope to set international laws regulating the trade of illicit weapons in developing countries, as major, developed countries already have a multitude of regulations keeping them in check. Russia also hopes to pass a regulation that forbids weapons being sold to non-governmental groups. These are the actions that the Russian Federation wishes to accomplish at the upcoming conference.
Delegation from: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. Saudi Arabia is devoted to the protection of Crimea and the SALW trade. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that through hard work and dedication we can come up with some solutions to these problems.

1. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Four years ago in 2014, the Russian Federation sent troops to annex Crimea in the state of Ukraine, which has led to conflict that exists to this day. Crimea was originally Russia's city, but after Crimea decided that they were an independent city, they went over to Ukraine in the year 1954. More than 10,000 people died during this conflict, and 2,800 of them were civilians. In 2015 the world leaders managed to create peace for a small amount of time. Then in 2016 violence started again in the conflict zone in eastern Ukraine, but in 2017 is when most of the conflict started.

In January 2003, the Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma made a visit to Saudi Arabia. When the president got to Saudi Arabia the two countries signed the agreement for cooperation in agriculture and cooperation in the information sphere. We Saudi Arabia have had a similar crisis with Iran although the conflict was not as dreadful. Saudi Arabia agree with the 68/262 document which says the U.N. “Affirms its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders;” One of the options for the solution for this conflict would be to have multiple discussions on what agreements the two countries could make, and to get input from other states on solutions that have not been regarded in the least.

For many years we have been trying to find solutions for this problem but none of them have worked. This paragraph shows more solutions for this problem that might work. The first idea would be for Ukraine to ask for political assistance from larger governments to pressure Russia to back away. One of the other options to use would be to send in peace treaty troops to control the troops being sent to Crimea. As a last resort, an option would be for Ukraine cede Crimea to Russia. The citizens that were originally from Russia and want to go back get moved to Russia. The ones that stay in Ukraine are replaced in a different area than Crimea. After that was established armie forces would be put at the border to make sure this doesn’t happen again.
II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Assault attacks, civil wars, and to the world’s terrorists are fueled by the illicit arms trade. Troubling is the small arms and light weapons, which accounts for at least 10,000 conflict deaths a year and tens of thousands of deaths outside of war’s boundaries. At least 175 terrorist attacks have happened or were identified this year by a State Department report, and according to this information half of those attacks were committed by just simple small arms (SA) and light weapons (LW.) As supported by the OSCE (organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), around 600 to 800 million SA-LW are in circulation around the world today. Saudi Arabia believes that this is an important topic that needs to be continually addressed within the United Nations General Assembly with a sustainable outcome for all.

High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra’ad al Hussein noted in the Security Council’s meeting that “Small arms do not only make easy the taking and maiming of lives, also kills economies and the social bonds on which every kind of collective institution and progresses rely.” This is why we are appreciative that the Security Council passed Resolution 2117 (2013) which was the first ever resolution strictly dedicated to the issue on small arms and light weapons. This resolution encouraged States to be responsible to prevent threats that posed by the illicit transfer, knowing the importance of addressing the illicit transfer, as well as noting that this resolution “focuses on the illicit transfer” and trying to “destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,” and including the respect that the Security Council mandated arms embargoes.

In light of the current status within the Middle East and Ukraine, it is important that we not only continue with what is working, but that we must try to stop the trade between small arms and people in the black market/terrorists from other countries. With this in mind we might in the future create a committee that can oversee the trade of small arms going in and out of countries, and also try and gather up as many guns as possible and destroy them before they go back in the hands of terrorist or other people who are involved in the trade. Also we should continue the efforts that the Security Council has addressed and try and perfect them to our limits on the SALW trade. With the idea of embargoes in mind, if some states don’t choose to change, we allow the embargoes to continue and strengthen. This issue is one that must be dealt with for the safety of all in the world.
Delegation From: Slovenia  
Represented By: Bellefontaine Middle School

General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The conflict in Ukraine, going on its fifth year, has a wide spread of consequences on the citizens of Ukraine. In 2014, the Russian Federation annexed Crimea resulting in mass genocide for people on both sides. Also, the economy of Ukraine is suffering as a result of the catastrophic event. Statistically speaking, 33,090 people were physically affected by the annexation 10,090 of which were ultimately killed. Economically, Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (1.6 million) struggle to make a monthly salary of $75 this means that they receive $2.50 daily which is a mass reduction to US with an average spending of $101. This is a mass reduction on the previously thriving economy, almost a 10% drop over five years. This also has resulted in an unemployment rate of 9.5% and ranks at 134th in unemployment worldwide. All factors combined Ukraine has begun to struggle economically and physically regarding its occupation. Programs have been put in place to further help the affected people and places. Russia has been penalized with sanctions that have begun to affect many countries that rely on Russia for trade and that Russia has invested in. Slovenia recognizes would concerns and anger due to the actions Russia has done. But the economic sanctions placed on Russia are beginning to do further harm onto countries dependent on Russia’s investments and/or trade. Therefore, we will act to end UN sanctions against Russia.

We, Slovenia, realize that Russia’s actions in Ukraine were irrational and respect Ukraine and its people. Although, as a country have decided that UN sanctions on Russia are unnecessary and contradicting. The sanctions are put in place to reduce harm done though, many countries rely on Russia as an investor and economic partner. If sanctions remain on Russia and its economy, then harm to many nations' economies will be detrimental and irreversible. Including Slovenia, nations will suffer so greatly that war and vandalism will overrun the streets due to unemployment and poverty rates rising. If economic sanctions remain in place Russia we will also suffer as a country, due to not enough trade money coming in. Slovenia also advocates for a united Eurasia and world altogether and sanctions further prevent this from becoming a reality. The harm on Ukraine should not be resolved with harm against Russia. We also believe Russia has learned from its mistakes and will not further invade nation's borders or harm and Ukrainian or other by standing country that has not given the reason to be bombarded by Russia and its assets. To please both sides, Slovenia believes that it would be fair to raise these sanctions and put the country of Russia back into international discussion to further resolve any unsolved conflict that has been happening due to its actions in Crimea.

The Republic of Slovenia respects Ukraine and does not support the actions taken against it and its people. Though, as stated earlier, to unite Eurasia and/or all nations on an economic and humanitarian level actions must be taken to give Russia back its voice and assets of trade. Also, conflict in Ukraine has started to settle after the annexation of Crimea and programs have been put into place to help affected citizens, all has been done to help Ukraine now the UN must help Russia. Programs that have been put into place to help people in Ukraine are working to solve conflict and replace IDPs. So, we must unite as
nations and lift sanctions against Russia and help the once fortified and respected country fill its shoes once again.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Everyday people are killed and affected by illegally bought and sold firearms. Actions to prevent this are not as effective as they should be. Programs such as ATT (a treaty regulating international conventional arms trade) are not effective enough due to the lack of international unity. Countries refuse to track their arms trade profits and business so, problems cannot be resolved. Also, technological advancements are a factor that limits the trackage of this. Illicit arms trade can result in acts of terrorism and then in terrorist actions. Illegal arms trade is a billion-dollar business with the worth at 88.4 billion in just 2016 alone. The business has resulted in mass hate crimes and even mass genocide in developing and developed countries. Another problem is that countries are selling illegal weaponry to other countries. Actions against illicit arms trade are controversial governmentally worldwide. So, effective actions and programs must be created in an attempt to end illicit arms trade internationally for the safety of citizen lives across the globe.

Our republic, Slovenia, have reportedly stated that we are against mass illegal arms trade. This has no benefit to us as a country either. Slovenia has and will never purposely sell weaponry to other parties for the safety of our country and people. This was finalized as we joined resolution 1540 un 2004 to solidify our disapproval of this business. This resolution clearly outlines we do not support the selling of any illegal weaponry although especially weapons of mass destruction are extremely prohibited for illegal trade. We have also passed legislation passing things such as Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC), and Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Also passing laws banning weapons of the sort including BTWC. This all goes to show we strongly disapprove of any illegal arms trade in our country and others alike. The penalty for the misuse, sale, and/or possession of illegal instruments relating to harm can be up to 10 years of incarceration. Imported goods of this genre will be heavily monitored for safety and economic purposes. We do not support any exchanges of these items. We also do not support illegal technological advancements such as the dark web to secretly sell these items. Slovenia believes in positive advancements that will help secure and fortify us as a growing country. Finally, countries must unit on a security level to ensure that the safety of everyone everywhere is fortified.

These regulations are put in place to ensure the proper care of our beloved citizens. Slovenia has maintained a virtually clean slate regarding acts of terrorism in our nation which can somewhat relate to the extreme measures we take to make sure this will never happen. Also, these regulations can and may very well will help the struggling countries that do not maintain this clean slate. The dark web and other tools of this type will not be tolerated for the same reason regarding the safety and reputation of our country. Terrorism is affecting many nations that are still developing and these tools are unnecessary and potentially detrimental to program’s attempts to end or reduce illicit arms trade. As stated before we believe in a united world and we must internationally unify to solve this problem So, as a member of the EU we strongly support the programs that attempt to end the trade. Also, we disapprove of any negative technological advancements made to make it easier to sell and exchange (etc.) of illegal trade. And finally, unify internationally to resolve this and other problems like this for the betterment of today’s society.
Delegation from: Republic of South Africa
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General assembly are: the Russian occupation of Ukraine and the illicit arms trade. South Africa does not support the actions of Russia towards Ukraine, and is working on combating the illicit arms trade.

I. Russian Occupation of Ukraine

In February 2014, Russia made several military incursions into Ukrainian territory. Ukrainians did not take that action lightly and began to gather. Russia also sent in armored convoys including tanks, and Russian humanitarian vehicles labeled with Russian code for, soldiers killed in action. This was done in order to strike fear into civilians of Ukraine. The engagement has resulted in over 13.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance of some degree. The conflict has also resulted in roughly 10,000 civilian casualties, and the front line is nearly 280 miles (451 km) long. And as of October 2018, Ukraine, the U.S. and seven other western nations have joined in the effort.

South Africa feels that the issues of Ukraine and Russian, in Ukraine. The UN has many resolutions and documents linked to the Russian occupation of Ukraine, a good example of this is UN Resolution #2202 from 2015. It states information including, “How, the representative of Ukraine called on the Security Council permanent members to prevent violations.” The Security Council also emphasized that the Russian Federation needs to secure its borders with Ukraine and urge militants to honor the Agreements. This statement means, Ukraine is requesting peacekeeping assistance from the UN Security Council.

We feel that it would be beneficial for the UN Security Council to send in peacekeepers to demilitarize the front lines of the conflict. We feel that if the UN were to do this, it would substantially help the efforts already in place to end the conflict. Many sources agree with our opinion including BBC who state “In September, Russian President Vladimir Putin hinted that he might be open to a U.N. force.”

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Proliferating illicit weapons poses a real threat to sustainable peace in South Africa. The Republic of South Africa has a problem with all the Illicit Arms Trade. Gun-related murders are the leading cause of violent death, placing the country second in the world after the U.S. Javier Williams Slate for Nicaragua is disappointed about what’s happening in South Africa by saying
“What have we done to live up to the commitments we made five years ago? That means that Nicaragua is questioning what we are doing as a country but, we have been trying to stop the illegal gun deals. The Republic of Nicaragua does not want end up like South Africa by actively destroying weapons and artillery, including anti-aircraft ammunition and mines, as well as hand grenades, grenade launchers and detonating capsules. South Africa is a country many other countries feel bad for. Conmay Wesseh, Deputy Minister for International Cooperation and Economic Integration in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Liberia said his delegation would reaffirm to the world that Liberia was a nation at peace, having come to the end of a 14-year war that had been fuelled by the use of small arms and light weapons.

South Africa is helping the situation of illegal arms deal. We adopted by Parliament in 2000 the Firearms Control Act (FCA), which is the principal act governing firearms control in South Africa. That means that as a republic we want this issue to stop and hopefully it does. As this proves our commitment. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been in the forefront of violence prevention across the world. There were over 1,000 gun deaths in South Africa, and 89% of them were men. The Firearm Control Act was agreed with by the country of Turkey by saying “this is a step in a new direction seeing how many people are dead from illegal firearm.” Not just in South Africa the people in Chicago, Illinois said “illegal guns are fueling their violence”. Says Mark Berman.

An idea South Africa recommended was to inspect the illegal arms trades and for the sellers to have harsher punishments. We believe this will help the situation because the sellers will be more frightened to send illegal guns, so there would be fewer deaths by guns and fewer illegal gun trades. There would also be fewer conflicts with other countries. The help that Nicaragua is giving as well as the help from the World Health Organization is bringing us to this conclusion about what we purposed.
Delegation from: The Kingdom of Spain  
Represented by: University School  

Position paper for the United Nations General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

The issues before the United States General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The nation of Spain is wholly dedicated to contributing in a shaping a world without threats to the safety of all peoples.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Kingdom of Spain strongly disagrees with the fact that Russia illegally invaded the Crimean Peninsula in 2014. This shown by the extreme amount of IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) in Crimea and Ukraine in general. We believe that this was because Russia has had a history of altercations with Ukraine, as well as other countries including the US. Knowing what these countries did against each other in the two world wars, imagine what they could do all allied with each other. Just recently Russia has shown more signs of aggression by blockading a major port and, attempting to damage Ukrainian warships that were docked in the Kiev harbor.

The Kingdom of Spain feels that we are in the same boat as Crimea because we have been surprised by a revolt in our colonies in the mid-1500s. To show this we have recently deployed 300 troops and 80 vehicles from the relative area Badajoz. Although people have said that it will take too long for the troops and vehicles to get from Badajoz, we have driven them to a military base near Madrid and flown them to Kiev, and they were driven to the Crimean border.

The Kingdom of Spain strongly recommends deploying more troops, particularly aerial troops as Russia has been building up their air force. The Kingdom of Spain is also continuously sending money to pay for recovery toward the IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons). Spain has also been actively sending volunteers to help the IDPs, mainly to hand out food and provide temporary housing for them. The Kingdom of Spain also strongly encourages fellow countries of the EU to deploy troops and be more aggressive toward Russia as they have not been approached by the opposition for multiple years.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Illicit arms trade has caused many problems for not only The Kingdom of Spain but also many other neighbouring countries and also worldwide. The illicit arms trade has resulted in crime rates going up, death polls going up and more negative attributes that can hurt a countries
economy. The total value of the global arms market is around 60$ Billion and 8 billion of that is for pistols, machine guns, and bullets.

For Spain this has been a major problem, crime rates are going up, the industry of guns is becoming more needed and as people hear about people who own guns and they don’t, they want to own guns for their protection. Politics want to put an end to this but it is hard to track owners of guns when over 20% have been purchased illegally.

Another problem is if the owners of the guns are responsible or not. Politics already have a rule that if you buy a gun, you have to be responsible and have a track record of no infractions involving misuse. But, this only applies to the legal arms market. When guns are purchased illegally, no checks are run. This causes those buyers to more often than not to be criminals and they are obtaining guns that are most likely going to be misused.
The issues before the General assembly are: Addressing the occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing illicit arms trade. As Switzerland we might focus more money into military, or providing to others with the same cause as us. Switzerland spends about 4508 USD on their military or providing to others with the same cause as us. We believe that if we do anything about Russia we will minimize trade between our country and theirs. We believe that we should back off from Russia but help Ukraine not by much but help just a little. We will put troops around populated areas, some of the border and stockpiles. Packastands ideas, and ones to stop this were, “Russia has a great amount of money and military, thus why they are threatening smaller countries. They have more money than any of our country combined; strengthen Ukraine or weaken Russia. Help Ukraine with military funds this won’t risk Ukraine’s people’s lives.” We hope that we can prevent Russia from attacking Ukraine.

I. The Occupation of Ukraine

What job does Ukraine have in this debate? Ukraine is the one being threatened; they have the biggest role of helping. Ukraine must not only recruit other countries to help, but help them. Make all citizens aware of the situation, if not already, they should stop trading with Russia, make it a point to Russia that they were the ones who let go of Ukraine, they cannot take it back to make themselves look bigger. Russia is already the biggest country, expanding at 6.602 million mi², with a population of 144.5 million, and $75 trillion dollars. Ukraine on the other hand is 233,062 mi², their population is 44.83 million and have $3 billion dollars. Russia thinks it is ok to threaten other countries that are smaller. Ukraine needs to make other alliances, get more money to produce a stronger army, and stand up for them. Strengthen Ukraine or weaken Russia.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

How can we as countries stop Illicit Arms Trades? The Middle East countries, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, etc., are absurd to Illicit Arms Trade. People are bringing in illegal weapons across the border; about two million weapons are registered. Only around 3,000 weapons are known about out of 2,000,000. In our attempt to prevent illicit Arms trade we will put troops around stockpiles, borders, populated areas, etc. This will hopefully prevent weapons from coming through. We believe only navy, army, etc., should be trusted with the dangerous weapons. More solutions to prevent these weapons is to have a guard’s check you before entering or leaving the country.
Delegation from: Thailand  
Represented by: University School

Position Paper for the General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament, and International Security

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine, and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

The Republic of Thailand understands the issue that Ukraine is facing. We understand that Russia is trying to take part of Ukraine through Crimea. The casualties from the problem have caused a major impact on Ukraine’s economy. Since a lot of violence is happening, there are many IDPs so they don’t have many homes. Many methods have been tested by Ukraine to help defend their country. One of them was making bonds and joining the EU and NATO. If Russia invaded Ukraine, the EU would get involved. Ukraine signed a trade pact with the EU. After the signed treaty, Russia warned Ukraine of consequences. As for NATO, they promised Ukraine that they would join their society. This has increased Russia’s chances of storming into Ukraine. National organizations like the IOM has also helped with the problem of invasions. The IOM has helped citizens who were affected from the attacks. Even though forces are trying to prevent more attacks from Russia, we need to come together and help Ukraine.

Since Thailand has been invaded once before, we understand the issue that Ukraine is facing. Thailand has been invaded before by Japan in World War II. France had agreed to give up land to Thailand. This angered the Japanese, as they were using their country as a staging area for its invasions of both Malaya and Burma. Allied planes began bombing raids on the Thai capital city of Bangkok. With this added pressure, the Phibun Government decided to declare war on Japan and the Allies. During the war, Seni Pramoj made the Free Thai Movement, recruiting Thai students in the United States to work with the United States Office of Strategic Services. The OSS trained Thai students to infiltrate and eliminate the Japanese invaders. In the end, the war ended in a ceasefire, and then Thailand and Japan made an alliance. In conclusion, Thailand has been invaded by the Japanese so we understand what Ukraine is going through with Russia invading it. Even though Ukraine doesn’t have as much power Russia, they have Thailand as an ally.

Thailand recommends that Ukraine should make a treaty with Russia. Thailand and Japan have signed a treaty about the mutual respect of our and their territories. After this treaty, Thailand and Japan have also became Allies with the U.S. This has strengthened our ties. If someone else attacks Thailand, we can try and make a treaty with the opponent. If that doesn’t work, then we can call on the Allies to help with the treaty. Thailand thinks that signing a treaty is the right thing to do for Ukraine and Russia.
II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

The use of guns has been used for crimes, violence, mugs, and human suffering. Those are only some of the ways guns are being used with thefts. To make the matters worse, firearms are being bought illegally. Thailand understands that the more guns bought, the more violence on the streets will rise. If this problem is not faced soon, the population will slowly decline because of all the deaths. The United Nations has tried to fix the problem before. UNODA has made the ATT to try addressing the growing security problem. The ATT has called for transparency of their global arms transaction to help track and monitor the weapons being traded. Overall, it had 130 signatories and 92 ratifications and accounts for the tracking of an estimated 90 percent of all global arms trade. Finally, to fix this problem, Thailand believes that all countries have to come together to stop illicit arms trade so people will be in less danger.

Thailand has had a hard time with illicit arms trade too. The arms that flooded into Cambodia from across the Thai border for more than a decade, enabling the Khmer Rouge and other guerrilla groups to wage their civil war against the Cambodian Government, have begun coming back into Thailand. Now more people are buying guns illegally inside of Thailand. Because of this, more violence is happening on the streets of Thailand and the death rate is up. Not only are our people selling guns, illegally, to parties, those same parties are selling guns to Thai people. If this keeps up Thailand will be a warzone and the death rate will grow higher and higher. The Thai government believes that to keep illicit arms trade to the minimum, all the countries are going to need to put more laws on illicit arms trade. Overall, to stop illicit arms trade, the countries are going to need to come together and put more restrictions on arms trade.

Thailand would recommend that the government should make specific laws about gun control. Thailand has made a law that you need a gun license to manufacture, use, sell, purchase, order, and import firearms. You can only obtain a gun license if you weren’t imprisoned for certain crimes. Plus, you need to pay for a license. There is a long list about laws for gun control. Thailand thinks that making strict orders for gun control is the best way to deal with the problem.
Imagine, your country’s government was giving money to Foreign nationals, even though the country was already in great debt. This is what is happening in my country, Turkey. So far, more than 1.7 million Syrian refugees are living in Turkey. This is happening because in 2014, the Russian government started to invade a city in Ukraine. According to the UN, this has left 13.5 million Syrians without a home. Forcing the refugees to immigrate to different countries and leave about 10,090 dead. The refugees are going into tons of different countries, one being Turkey. This has caused a huge problem in Turkey, in many ways. We should solve these problems with one easy fix, the Syrian refugees move back into their country, Syria. Turkey’s government needs to do what fits the citizens better. And as of right now, having the Syrian refugees live in Turkey, isn’t doing any favors for the Turkish citizens. The UN should help us make Syria have stability and safety so Syrians can move back into their Native Country. Not only would this help Turkey’s problems go down, the Syrian refugees would get to go back to Syria and be at home. So far, we as a country has happily welcomed the most Syrian refugees than any other country with more than 1.7 million. Turkey has offered free citizenship, healthcare, and we have also been paying for their rent. This has caused a huge problem for Turkey, we have spent more than $30 billion on the refugees. Even though Turkey is already in debt $453.2 billion as of 2017. This problem has been going on for about 5 years, this upcoming spring. In 2015 it was shown that the county has grown more than +78.4 million people. Which is making it hard to find jobs, houses, and is causing many conflicts between the Turkish citizens and the Syrians. Lately, there has been a great deal of violence in the country, and it is still increasing, quickly. In the past six years, there has been 35 fatalities’, 24 of them being Syrians. This feud could be for many reasons. The first one being that Turkish citizens are worried that the Syrian refugee are going to steal their jobs. Through different programs, Internally Displaced Person employment has gone up 7%. This may sound good to the people who are getting the jobs, but it is hurting the citizens that have been looking and working to get a job in their own country. The addition of the Syrian refugees has also caused problems due to their cultural differences. We are now five years into allowing the refugees into our country, and we are regretting it. Turkish officials now want them to leave. At first, Turkey wanted to help them and make Turkey feel like home, but now that they have settled in, it has caused a lot of problems within Turkey. Our military has been winning battles in Syria, making it possible for the Syrians to move back into their native country. But, most of the Syrian refugees have already built a stable life in Turkey, so they don’t want to move back to a destroyed country and start once again, from scratch. This is where the UN comes into the play, we need help to rebuild Syria after it got destroyed from the civil war. We will need to make Syria look appealing to the refugees so they will want to go back to their home, and they can once again, make another stable life. To make Syria stable and safe, we will need to build or fix roads, buildings, homes, cities, schools, neighborhoods, universities, hospitals, and many other vital things needed to make a country. We will also have to make new water sources and make sure that they aren’t polluted. We will most likely have to offer free healthcare, cheap education, cheaper rent, and citizenship. Just to top off the things that Turkey does for the refugees. If, the refugees don’t want to move back to Syria, we will need a solution to keep everyone happy. We could do this by adding extra jobs in the most populated parts of Turkey, stop paying for so much of the Syrians needs, building more houses and places to live, and after time the two different cultures will blend together and becoming one.
But to do all this we will need money. We are asking the UN to fund the amounts needed in order to solve these problems and make both Syria and Turkey a much better place, along with the people who live within them.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

In 2013, 1,830 people died in Turkey due to firearms. That means that about five to six people died every day. That was six years ago, by now guns have only more popular. A study done in 2018 shows that about ten people died every single day due fire arms, in Turkey. This is an issue that needs to be solved now, and we can get one step further with the help of the UN. Thanks to technology, it is very easy to get your hands-on firearms and illegal objects. Through websites like the dark web, Instagram, Facebook, and many more like them. Turks get illicit arms from ships importing the guns into the country. Although the UN can never completely stop Turkish people from getting Illegal arms, they can help us get very close to it. They can do this by making the gun laws stricter and the punishments harsher. As well as having tighter security around the coast lines checking what imports we are getting. Lots of the firearms showing up in Turkey are coming in big bulks arriving from ships. These changes will be one step closer into making not only Turkey a more secure place, but in the end the world.

On July second of last year, Turkey signed an Arms Trade Treaty. Within the next two years, the treaty will be done and in action. This treaty says that supervises the trade of standard weapons. We were the 76th country to sign the treaty. In Turkey, we also have a law stating that citizens cannot obtain automatic and semi-automatic firearms. But these two things have not been enough, there is still illegal trading occurring within the country. Just within a year and three months, Turkey bought 32,910,774.00 worth of ML13’s. That’s just within 15 months, from one country. Turkey was still buying guns from different countries and at different times. Buying and trading guns is a big problem for Turkey for both the government and the citizens. But this isn’t the only way we can stop the trading. In, 2013 a claimed empty cargo ship came into Turkey, but then when someone tipped in that the ship may not be empty. When custom agents went on the ship, they out that the cargo ship filled with thousands of illegal guns that Turks were trying to smuggle in. If it wasn't for that one tip, there would have been thousands of more illegal guns in Turkey. This is just one ship that got caught, but plenty more ships got in. But, of we had more security

So far, the UN has been helping lots of different countries cut down on their arms trade, including Turkey. So, we are asking the UN to help us with another step forward, make the laws and punishments in Turkey less mild. In Turkey, there are strict gun laws, but the punishments behind them are not as tough. For carrying an illegal gun, you only go to jail for three years and have a fine. This is not long enough, for people who truly want to carry and have the guns, aren’t going to worry about a three-year punishment only if they get caught. The longer we make the punishments, the more people that will stop committing the crime and illegally trading firearms. If the UN would help us with this task, it would help many other countries that are struggling with the same or very similar problems. Such as the Unites States, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan and many more. The illegal guns that enter Turkey most of the time get there by ship. If Turkey, along with other countries, would have tighter security and watch out for the different imports it would lower the number of guns and firearms that enter the country. While the UN may just help us as of now, all the other countries dealing with the same problem will want to make the same changes. After a while, the adjustments won’t just be in Turkey, they will everywhere that has the same problems that Turkey does now. These changes will turn not only Turkey, but the world, into a better and safer place.
Delegation from: Ukraine  
Represented by: Laurel School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. These issues have become more prominent, especially to Ukraine, as the issues have intensified, and the urgency of discussing these topics has increased immensely. Ukraine recognizes the importance of the topics above and looks forward to reaching a solution.

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Ukraine is greatly honored to address the pressing problem of the Russian Federation invading Crimea. The annexation of Crimea is a violation of international law. Ukraine believes that the referendum that occurred after the Russian Federation took over the Supreme Council of Crimea was highly undemocratic and illegal. We firmly condemn Russia’s tenacious unwillingness to end its armed hostility against Ukraine and urge the Russian side to abide by the commitments it has undertaken as a party to the dispute within the framework of the Minsk agreements. As our President, Petro Poroshenko, stated, “We remain as determined as ever to keep defending every inch of our territory against the aggression. At the same time, we will continue exploring all available means to end the conflict peacefully and restore the territorial integrity of Ukraine.”

Crimea has been part of Ukraine since 1954 when the Soviet government transferred Crimea from the Russian Soviet Federation of Socialist Republics to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Ukraine and Russia signed the Khraviv Pact, which allowed Russia to lease naval facilities in Crimea. Russia exploited their power in Crimea and, on the 27 February 2014, masked Russian troops without any representation took over the Supreme Council of Crimea and captured crucial sites across Crimea. That led to the installation of the pro-Russian Aksyonov government in Crimea, then the conducting of the Crimean status referendum and the declaration of Crimea's independence on 16 March 2014. The annexation of Crimea has delivered severe damages to the Ukrainian people. Within this period of six weeks, the Russian armed formations violated the ceasefire regime almost 1,300 times, leaving 18 Ukrainian servicemen dead and 74 wounded. Ukraine has made a sovereign decision to live its way and promote the Free World based on democratic values and rules. Russia has done nothing but try to insert its authority over us and illegally annex our land. Because of the combat in Crimea, over 1.5 million people became internally displaced persons and the combat has rendered the Ukrainian soil unusable for planting crops, not only in occupied Crimea but in Donbas as well. Also, children are becoming orphans as the Russian Federation annihilates our families as there are over 10,000 dead and 24,000 injured.

We observe no advancement in discussing a number of security and humanitarian challenges brought by the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine, as the Russian side remains to dismiss its role and responsibility as a party to the conflict. Ukraine believes that the increasing militarization of Crimea deserves the General Assembly's close attention and prompt reaction. Ukraine hopes to work with other like-minded countries, especially those of the former Soviet Union, to address the aggression and tyrannizing of the Russian Federation.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Ukraine is tremendously honored to discuss the immense issue of preventing illicit arms trades. Ukraine believes that the efforts to combat the illicit trafficking and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, SALW, are considerably hindered by an insufficient ability at national, regional, and global levels to determine the sources and supply of prohibited arms. Ukraine continues to be concerned about the fact that the unauthorized transfer continues to pose threats to international peace and security, creating significant fatalities and contributing to uncertainty and
vulnerability in many areas of the world. Illegal arms trafficking is a factor behind the forced displacement of civilians and massive human rights violations. Therefore, Ukraine is willing to work collaboratively to create a resolution.

The UN 2001 Programme of Action on preventing, combatting, and eradicating small arms agreed to improve small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management. It is the first and significant step forward to achieve the goal of controlling this scourge. We hope that the General Assembly can address a way for strengthening and further developing measures contained in the Program. Between 2013 and 2016, Ukraine experienced a revolution that toppled the government, an international armed conflict that afflicted the east of the country, and the near collapse of the economy. We greatly appreciate the EU and NATO member states involved in the process of demolition of extra SALW and ammunition in Ukraine. Recently, the first phase of the NATO/PfP Trust Fund Project utilized 133,000 tons of conventional ammunition, 1.5 million additional SALW and 1,000 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) have been launched. At the regional level, Ukraine collaborates jointly with participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in promoting effective actions aimed at terminating and eradicating the illegal proliferation of SALW. Additionally, Ukrainian legislation conceives strict rules to prevent illegal manufacturing, ownership, and trafficking of all types of armaments, including small arms and light weapons. Recently, new measures have been taken to advance national legislation including the execution of the LTN 2001 Programme of Action and the OSCE 2000 Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Most of the challenges Ukraine has faced have been the fault of the occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. There is a constant stream of advanced weapons and ammunition from the Russian Federation to Crimea and Eastern part of Ukraine, which has had a disastrous and destabilizing effect. In fact, in 2018 the Russian Federation has stored nuclear weapons in Crimea, threatening the Ukrainian people. We believe that the use of nuclear weapons is the most pressing menace that humankind encounters nowadays. For many years, Ukraine has been constant in its desire for the total eradication of nuclear weapons. The eradication of the aggression by the Russian Federation will unquestionably help to terminate some of the SALW traffickings in Ukraine.

We encourage global, regional, and national efforts to address this challenge, including export control and border control measures, stockpile management, international cooperation, and assistance. We support the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons as well as the International Tracing Instrument by all States, however, we wish to see more action being done towards non-complying countries. We look forward to working with like-minded countries.
I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

Following the accusation of Moscow orchestrating a “military invasion-occupation” of Crimea, the United Kingdom believes that the occupation of Ukraine is a pressing issue in the world today. In order to solve this epidemic, The United Kingdom strongly believes in coming together as one, to create one resolution addressing the grave issue of the occupation of Ukraine. As a signatory and supporter of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262, The United Kingdom demands change. The U.N. needs to enforce more rules in order to prevent this issue from growing. The United Kingdom accredits the occupation of Ukraine an urgent matter to resolve.

With over 10,000 people dead and 23,000 injured, the delegation from The United Kingdom supports Ukraine in the issue of Russia’s protection of Ukrainian rights. The citizens of Ukraine currently have an average salary of $75.00 a month, or approximately $2.50 per day. As a member of International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Kingdom has and will continue to provide seminars and grants to train and promote people to self employ, and become entrepreneurs.

So far, the closest attempt to counteract Russian aggression to Crimea, was an increasingly growing alliance between Ukraine and the European Union, (EU). The United Kingdom signed a trade pact with Ukraine and is taking further steps to assist Crimea’s protection. As we work towards having Ukraine enter the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the chances of Russian invasion are becoming increasingly unlikely.

By ensuring, and cooperating with U.N. to create stronger and more stable policies concerning the issue of occupation in Ukraine, the United Kingdom hopes to raise the average salary and hiring rate of Ukrainian civilians. Addressing this epidemic is essential to the progression of the United Nations and all of our countries together, internationally.

Due to the aftermath of this devastating attack and invasion with tens of thousands of deaths and injuries, lets work cooperatively among the international community and U.N. to create simple, helpful, and safe policies concerning the occupations in Ukraine, and the Russia-Crimea conflict.

II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Considering the world’s current state of human suffering, political repression, crime and terror among civilian populations, the United Kingdom strongly believes that illicit arms trade is a pressing issue in the world today. If we come together to collaborate as the United Nations, we can create simple, coordinated and consolidated legislature concerning the trade of illegal weapons and warfare. The U.N. has previously attempted to take steps in solving this epidemic by creating organizations such as the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and writing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The United Kingdom demands change.

As a member of the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) we are working to build military transparency and confidence, regional disarmament forces, registries of conventional arms and advertising/spreading information about safer and legal ways to own weapons. The United Kingdom has also worked in cooperation with 97 other delegations as a signatory of the Arms Trade Treaty. The treaty
has been and will continue to be altered as each individual country’s policies change and the U.N.
progresses. The United Kingdom along with all of the other signatories, are fully committed to
cooperating to make universal laws and maintain consistency and enforcement of illicit arms trade
prevention legislature. If all countries and areas have the same rule concerning this epidemic there will be
less of a gap in intensity in rules along borders and trading weapons from nation to nation.

Because a main factor of this issue is caused by countries that don’t have complex tracking systems, the
United Kingdom is working on assisting lower class countries with a more efficient tracking system of
the illicit arms. The lack of better tracking systems causes nations such as Boko Haram to steal weapons
from Nigeria. Without enough protection and security, it is not probable for countries like these to record
their own weaponry. Although the U.N. consists of many different class countries with different levels of
upper class to poverty, we can create a resolution that addresses countries of all varieties and cultures.
The United Kingdom demands greater universal rules and help to prevent illegal trade.

Due to the fact that eight million new small arms and up to fifteen billion rounds of ammunition are
manufactured each year, and over 20% that traded illegally, the United Kingdom is committed to working
towards stronger laws and supporting other nations build more efficient tracking systems to locate the
weapons. The U.N. has a responsibility to address this issue and make sure all civilian populations are
protected from illicit arms.
Delegation from: Venezuela
Represented by: St. Judes School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: Preventing Illicit Arms Trade and Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine. Venezuela does not have a policy set in place so will not act on preventing illicit arms trade. Venezuela will stand by Russia in addressing the occupation of Ukraine. Venezuela believes that Russia should occupy Ukraine.

I. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

Venezuela does not have a policy set in place in order to address illicit arms trade. Venezuela has an estimated number of 5,900,000 both illicit and licit guns. About 135,000 of these guns are registered. Two Million guns are illegal. The activities of arms brokers are not regulated by law. There is a $20 million dollar gun trade going on. The containers that hold these guns are not being searched. These containers are sent in by wealthy people. The death rate in Venezuela is growing and has reached 62 per 100,000. That’s at least double since 2013. Venezuela does recognize and acknowledge the problem but does not have a policy that addresses it.

II. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine

We support Russia occupying the Ukraine. Russia is one of our very close allies. Russia is one of our number one trading partners. We have purchased more than 4 billion dollars worth of arms from them. Russia is also giving us economic and military support. Russia will do the same for Ukraine. We are confident in Russia's abilities to promote a strong economy and help all of Ukraine. Venezuela will stand by and support Russia for all the economic and military support they have given us. In return, Venezuela will be an ally for Russia in Latin America.
Delegation from: Vietnam  
Represented by: Hathaway Brown  

General Assembly  

Position Paper for General Assembly  

The issues to be addressed by the General Assembly are: Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine; and Preventing Illicit Arms Trade. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is in full respect of all opinions in address of the following issues and hopes to see solutions put into place.  

I. Addressing the Occupation of Ukraine  

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam believes that the conflict between Ukraine and Russia is a worrisome topic that must be addressed for many reasons. Beginning in August of 2014, the Russian Federation annexed Crimea from Ukraine, causing conflict to transpire. Since then, over 10,090 people have been killed, and over 23,000 citizens have been injured in this ruinous war. This has emerged following a referendum, and has led to the Ukrainian parliament declaring Crimea a territory temporarily occupied by Russia. “This is Ukraine’s Patriotic War of 2014 and a war against external aggression,” (President Petro Poroshenko). With these rigorous conditions, much is needed to be done in order to provoke change in this war that has lasted almost five years.  

Vietnam has worked aggressively as a close ally of Russia’s in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The two countries consider international security to be indivisible and comprehensive, and assume that it is unacceptable to ensure the security of some states at the expense of others’ security, including through expansion of global and regional military and political alliances. However, even Vietnam wishes for the conflict between the two countries to come to an end, as it has caused serious issues among them and other countries. “We hope that stability will soon be restored in Ukraine and that all issues will be resolved by law, for the sake of Ukrainian people, and of peace and development in the region and the world over,” (Le Hai Binh- Foreign Ministry of Vietnam). While facilitating trade with Ukraine could alleviate rising aggression, Vietnam has failed to process any Free Trade Agreements with Ukraine. However, in the 14th meeting of the Ukrainian-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the two countries agreed that both of them could benefit from becoming more active in using their intergovernmental mechanisms of cooperation development and in promoting direct business contacts. This has proven to be a step forward in facilitating trade between the two countries, an inclination that Vietnam hopes to see continue in the future.  

There are many factors that could contribute to provoking change in the devastating conflict between Ukraine and Russia. Most importantly, while many countries have failed to achieve this, facilitating trade with Ukraine could greatly decrease issues between the two countries. Additionally, Vietnam would like to see a treaty put in place to clearly state what land belongs to whom. This could cause great change in the situation, seeing that dispute over land caused the outbreak of war to begin. While Ukraine has made many attempts at hindering Russian aggression, but has failed time and time again. However, Ukraine has recently been attempting to join the EU, which could further secure the country from invasion by Russian forces. Ukraine has been at serious hardships financially. Vietnam would like to see the UN aid Ukraine financially in order for them to better handle the situation on their own, without worrying about debt. With changes including financial aid, trade agreements, and peace treaties between Ukraine and Russia, Vietnam believes that prodigious change could be seen in creating peace between the two countries.
II. Preventing Illicit Arms Trade

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is pushing to prevent illicit arms trade. Illicit arms are one of the leading causes of civilian casualties to this day, and we cannot go on knowing that 90% of our civilians are murdered due to these small firearms. This lucrative business has been in effect since the creation of said dangerous weapons. In fact, these have contributed to human suffering, political repression, and crime and terror among the civilian population. If illicit arms trade continues, there will likely be an increased number of murders and crimes all as a result of civilians getting their hands on these weapons. Many whom acquire firearms chose not to use them wisely, which is why they need to be eliminated all together in order to stop poor choices by those whom acquire them by default.

The Republic of Vietnam is striving to end illicit arms trade. In 2017 there were approximately 5,104 guns imported into Vietnam, where in just 2007 only 3 crossed the border. Vietnam has recently actively participated in a UN conference involving several countries from around the world, discussing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Throughout the event, participants from 193 UN member states discussed arms trading conditions in order to prevent an increased number of guns crossing the border. Furthermore, Ambassador Le Luong Minh has again confirmed Vietnam's support for the Programme of Action (PoA), improving national small arms laws and creating more import and export controls. In 2005 another system was set in use, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which makes it a requirement that that states make sure that the weapons are properly marked, as well as that, it creates a system in which you can track the weapons. These have been major improvements to the problems that Vietnam has encountered previously, but we would like to see further improvements in the future.

Throughout negotiations Vietnam would like to see the international community do the following. First, Vietnam would like to see more national small arms laws set in place, therefore creating more import and export controls as to not allow illegal gun trafficking. Vietnam would like to see to it that all states have their weapons properly marked as to limit the amount of guns illegally brought into their border. Doing this would create a base on which we could figure out approximately how many illicit small arms are trafficked into into Vietnam yearly. In fact, it would lower the chances of gun trafficking in general. As stated before the jump from 3 guns trafficked in 2007 to 5,104 in 2017 is causing the majority of civilian deaths in Vietnam. These numbers are too large to carry on, pretending not to notice. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam believes that with these improvements we could see those numbers drop noticeably, therefore making our country safe.