



AUSTRIA

Ellen Williams | Noe Middle School | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Alexander Van der Bellen **GDP:** 81.8 Billion USD **Population:** 8.4 million

UN Ambassador: Martin Sarjik **Joined UN:** 1955

Current Member of UNSC: No **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

The refugee crisis is a breakdown of humanity, the apex of horror, and an extreme problem. There are 19.5 million refugees worldwide, and their lives depend on our solution to this problem. As much as we, Austria, would like to save everyone, doing so is impossible. We do not have the capability to shoulder the world's burden. This being said, new regulations may be put in place in order to save our own country first. These consist of new laws to limit asylum seekers and refugees, and possible plans to build a wall. Following the election of Van Der Bellen, relations with migrants will harden. Debating issues involving these refugees will be vital to finding a solution. Considering this, the definitions for asylum seekers and refugees must be addressed. The UN defines an asylum seeker as "someone fleeing conflict and seeking protection", while a refugee is "someone whose request for protection has been approved", under the 1951 Refugee Convention. Austria believes these definitions satisfy the current situation. It should also be noted to differentiate these groups while debating issues pertaining to them. Under the universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN should intervene when the crisis violates people's life, liberty, and security of themselves. Under articles 1 and 2, everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms without distinction or discrimination. Specifically, article 5 states that, "no one shall be subjected to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment". Once these have been violated, the UN is obligated to intervene. They should begin with protests, speeches, and political statements. If this does not succeed, other actions like boycotts may be put in place. Finally, as a last resort, military enforcement and exilation from the UN could be necessary. Most importantly, remembering the EU's and UN's goals will be the key to our success. This means bearing in mind that we need to develop friendly relations, promote human rights, and to maintain peace and security. However, due to economic and social differences between the EU and UN, strategies will not be the same, even if their end goal coincides. The UN may address the EU's policies, but they do not have the jurisdiction to outright intervene. Acknowledging the idea that many countries have conflicting opinions, we need to find a solution that will benefit the most countries, the most efficiently. For example, Donald Trump, the US president has signed an executive order banning migrants from specific muslim majority countries. On the other hand, countries like Canada are deliberately working to improve human rights- by opening borders and supplying financial support. These differences are the recipe for disaster, if they are not confronted. The Syrian Civil war has already escalated to the point where we need to take action. Many states are neglecting this, which has unfortunately decreased Austrias ability to help. The influx of refugees we are taking in are having a huge effect both socially and economically. Other fortunate and well off countries, like America, need to contribute. As a solution, we propose that migrants applying for asylum be put into a database, and then distributed to countries throughout the UN. By doing this, Austria can still help, but we will not be overwhelmed. Once again, in order for this problem to be addressed, the UN must collaborate to find a solution. This situation has been neglected for too long, so now is the time to take action. Help us bear the worlds problems, for we can not shoulder them alone.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Maritime laws must be updated as time allows. Austria's suggests the Convention on the Law of the Sea to be updated every 5 years, before problems occur. While historical precedence should be the foundation of the law, other accommodations should be made for advancing technology. New inventions like artificial islands, military equipment, and economic status will be topics to address. A prime example of new regulations being made is Austria's Federal Act to Amend the Maritime Navigation and Maritime Law will be crucial. The construction of islands should be allowed, but with many restrictions. If we don't not set guidelines, the repercussions of building will be felt strongly by the whole world. First to consider is that construction will have a huge environmental impact. We must have superior methods that will lessen damage and impacts. Furthermore, all building should be done with intentions to make peace and friendly relations. This includes building islands for military purposes should not be allowed. The whole UN should get the plans before the construction of islands and give approval. If there are violations, updates should be made to accommodate the approval of the UN. Artificial islands and natural islands shall be considered different. Keeping that in mind, policies for both will also differ. Artificial islands should not be treated with the same privileges as natural islands. This includes not being granted the same status as islands. However, ships should respect the safety zones of artificial islands, for their own protection. New land should not be a problem in the first place, if someone would actually do something about climate change, BUT because leaders like Donald Trump are being ignorant, we must deal with new land made available by climate change. The Arctic is one area the UN is responsible of preserving the environment of. Solutions to climate change should be the utmost priority of the UN. Land claims in the arctic should follow the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This consists of land claims being existent for 10 years before use is granted in the area. New land should follow this same procedure, in the goal of avoiding conflict and preserving environment until new solutions are made. In conclusion, Austria does not have the same concern with Maritime laws, due to the fact it is a landlocked country, but issues involving EEZ and environment will concern us. Acknowledging this, it's important to stress the environmental concern of plans should come first, with NO exceptions, even if this means pressuring countries like America and China. Developing new regulations on maritime law and settling disputes over artificial islands is becoming increasingly more important, and with this, comes the need for solutions.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

It is a given that society is driven to explore- from the Vikings, to Christopher Columbus, and now, space. While this is an exciting time filled with possibility, we must take caution. Right now we have the opportunity to establish rules and restrictions regarding space exploration. Based on previous situations, it is better to establish these regulations sooner rather than later, so that space exploration is filled with excitement, and not terror. The best way to ensure peace is for all states to work together in making regulations. Agreements need to be made in an update of the current outer space treaty. Issues like usage of satellites,

exclusive rights to resources in space, property claims, and many other concerns will need to be discussed. Acknowledging the need to address resources gathered in space, Austria believes that states are entitled to resources gathered in space. States should also be highly encouraged to share scientific research and information. Resources collected shall not be used for industry, because doing so will result in conflict, going against the UN's ultimate goal. Furthermore, exploring space raises many concerns relating to military operations, specifically with military satellites. Under the Treaty On Principles Governing the Activities of States, signed in 1967, article IV states, "state parties to the treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner." According to this, satellites used for military operations and spying on other states should be strictly forbidden. It is, ultimately, in every country's best interest to not partake in this threatening behavior. Satellites should only be used for peaceful and beneficial purposes, like monitoring earth's processes and scientific research. Years from now, when our great great grandchildren look back at history, they will see this movement. This movement to explore, like so many before us have done. Many great prospects await us in space to make this a revolutionary and extraordinary movement. But if we do not handle this correctly, there will be many negative impacts. This is why regulations and discussion will be important, so we can all come together in support of strengthening social and scientific development. We need to utilize the opportunity to be part of something larger than ourselves. The universe awaits us. It is time to discover what the vast night sky beholds.



CHINA

Gabriel Langley-Boaventura | Second Street School | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Xi Jinping **GDP:** 11.4 Trillion USD **Population:** 1.357 Billion

UN Ambassador: Liu Jieyi **Joined UN:** 1945

Current Member of UNSC: Yes **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

The Republic of China stands firmly against accepting refugees into their country. They believe it is the west's job to find a resolution to the issue. The Chinese are historically isolated and therefore are hesitant to open borders. The Chinese would like a resolution that resolves the issue and does not require accepting refugees into their territory. The Chinese believe American emissaries will align with them on this issue and so will historically conservative territories.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

The Chinese are pro-open oceans and would like that islands claimed by countries would be accepted without question and conflict. This is because the Chinese have commercial islands near other countries and the nautical law conflicts with the geographic placing. The Chinese Republic would like a resolution that gave more liberty to islands claims and nautical law books. The Chinese also believe the US and Island nations will support China's position and stance on this issue.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

The Chinese believe that countries should unite in a unified mission to explore the new horizon. The Chinese have an excellent space program which would function more quickly and intuitively if it were to partner with other countries. The Chinese would like a resolution to give assistance to countries looking for exploration and development of spacial endeavors. The Chinese believe that countries with a space program will support its position and help in the creation of a resolution which holds its ideals.



FRANCE

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Head of State: François Hollande **GDP:** 42,503.30 **Population:** 66.03 million

UN Ambassador: François Delattre **Joined UN:** 1945

Current Member of UNSC: Yes **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

Although refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers have been a problem around the world for a long time, it seems to have just now arisen as a crisis. This issue is on everyone's minds—the media, public, and many governments. Just recently, in 2015, the amount of asylum claims has increased to 1.3 million people in Europe alone (European Commission). This is an issue that has grown tremendously over the past few years, and will continue to grow unless the Security Council takes action. France is a country that has been affected by this migrant crisis in a huge way. During the 1970s, France experienced an economic crisis. During this crisis, they allowed many migrants from West Africa and predominantly Muslim countries into France. This resulted in the majority of the Muslim population living in subsidized housing and high unemployment rates. This has resulted in tension between France residents and those who moved to France in the seventies. This established a very negative attitude in France toward immigration. The United Nations has defined, in France's opinion, refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers very well. However, France thinks that they should consider them different when debating topics pertaining to them. France thinks that when member states of the UN begin to violate the Declaration of Human Rights, that is when the UN should become involved. The UN should deal with the issue diplomatically, then resort to more drastic matters such as imposing mandatory sanctions. Countries that are severely impacted by the Immigration issue should be expected to contribute more than those who are disconnected from the issue. Those disconnected countries should still contribute some because this is a worldwide issue. France's stance with the UN becoming involved with the EU is uncomplicated. If both organizations have goals that coincide and they agree on a plan of action, then they should work together. Especially on a topic like immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Other nations should work together as well if their goals and plans of action agree. If a conflict like the Syrian War escalates to a point where the UN must get involved, they should do their best to solve the conflict diplomatically so there aren't any refugees. If the issue can not be solved, then the UN should consider delegating asylum seekers to places where they will find asylum. France hopes that the UN Security Council will take into consideration its position on this topic and treat the ideals expressed in this paper with respect.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

France has engaged in settler exploration for a long time. It has influenced many areas and still owns many territories. Being a part of colonialism has resulted in many conflicts for France, although it increased the empire during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. After the French Revolution, France has slowed down on world colonization. It has not meddled much with the Americas, especially after the Monroe Doctrine was published. Maritime laws should be updated accordingly every ten years. They should take into account technology and the economy. The law should not be decided according to historical precedence, as that is subjective. The construction of artificial island should not be allowed. Artificial islands would cause far too many disputes and they ruin the environment. According to Kent Carpenter, a professor of biological science at Old Dominion University, China has caused "severe harm" to the coral reef environment. We need to protect the fragile eco-systems of the South China Sea. Artificial islands, if they are to be built, should be granted the status of islands due to size and the purpose of them. The United Nations should handle "new land" by letting countries figure it out themselves. If they can't be figured out diplomatically, then the UN should step in by delegating the "new land" in a fair way. This fair way would be assigning land to countries according to their population in relation to the world's population. The land will be given out randomly, so that no countries dispute over natural resources such as oil or valuable mineral deposits. The UN has a huge responsibility to protect environments all around the world, including the Arctic. The Security Council should revise all land claims made on the Arctic's soil. If a country intends to exploit the natural resources of the region in a way that is harmful to the environment, then the Security Council should consider denying their claim.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

Back when Earth was still vastly unexplored, France was a leader in colonization. There were many disputes over newly discovered land and its resources. However, back then, there was no global organization with the goal to ensure world peace. There was no United Nations. Now that there is one, France expresses its hope that there will no longer be conflict over exploration. France will try its hardest to insure peaceful exploration. If a state or private entity were to harvest a resource in space, they should be entitled to that resource. After all, they were the ones to develop the technology and harvest it. If two states were to develop similar technology and go after the resource at the same time, they should attempt to settle the dispute diplomatically. There should be no military satellites. It's a bad idea that may result in severely destructive warfare. This would be one step in ensuring a peaceful space. They can also maintain peace by placing restrictions on certain actions countries can do in space. If a country disregards the restrictions, the Security Council should impose mandatory sanctions on specified countries. The UN should place enough restrictions regarding exploration in space so that it remains a peaceful operation. Not too many, for that may result in war or worse. Not too little for that may result in war, or worse.



INDIA

Craig Badger | Bondurant MS | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Pranab Mukrjee **GDP:** It is 1.877 trillion **Population:** It is 1.252 billion

UN Ambassador: Syed Akbarudin **Joined UN:** October 1945

Current Member of UNSC: No **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

India is currently facing a problem with refugees fleeing from Bangladesh. The population has a growing resentment towards the refugees and are starting to want them to be deported. They are looking for a solution to the problem and have started thinking about a law that categorizes the refugees from illegal immigrants. They are also thinking about requesting aid from the UN. Bangladesh on the other hand, does not acknowledge the emigration of its people, even though India has met with it on diplomatic standards.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

India remains impartial to artificial islands. maritime law is not of great concern but it has become more interested. China is having a dispute over the South China Sea which means India might get involved. India's relations with other countries remains stable on this issue but their friendships may change in the nearby future.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

India is for peaceful space exploration. India may be growing in the aerospace industry but it looks out for the good of the people. It wants to add more satellites later too. India is completely against weaponize space.



PERU

Grayson Harley | Bondurant MS | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Alberto Kenyo Fujimori **GDP:** 202.3 billion **Population:** 31,152,000

UN Ambassador: Gustavo Meza-Cuadra **Joined UN:** October 31, 1945

Current Member of UNSC: No **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

There are 200,000 refugees caused by a brutal war between Peru's Shining Path Terrorist and the nations security forces and with the cause for this Refugees cannot cross the Peru Border.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

In a country riddled with judiciary corruption, a textbook knowledge of local laws and international treaties on maritime law becomes paramount when spearheading cases of this nature. Thus, our ability to enforce Ship Arrests in Peru without turning to detrimental under-the-table payments has become widely respected as well as swift and effective.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

In this capacity it has devised programs under the auspices of the United Nations. Furthermore, it has encouraged continued research and the dissemination of information on outer space matters and studied legal problems arising from the exploration of outer space. Other Countries might react in a positive way cause it gives a peace while in outer space. Supporting Countries- Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Phillipines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Cuba and the Republic of Korea



THAILAND

Darcey Burton | Bondurant MS | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Vajiralongkorn **GDP:** 387.3 billion USD **Population:** 67.01 million

UN Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Norachit Sinhaseni **Joined UN:** 16 December 1946

Current Member of UNSC: No **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

immigrating in Thailand is a very difficult task. Many people think that third world countries like the United States should make immigration harder there like Thailand. What makes it so difficult is the costs. From the cost of moving fees and security deposits, it is a very costly move. Most people believe it is impractical to move there. Refugees in Thailand are sent to Refugee camps which are taken care of by many nongovernmental organizations. Citizens in Thailand believe these camps are good and they help to stop the crime habits. Asylum seekers are very welcome in Thailand. They believe that religion should be free and people should be free also.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Thailand is agreeing with China that they should try to keep maritime law peace. Thailand is usually in the middle on issues such as these and in this situation, they have chose a side. China things that maritime laws are important and to keep that peace they should share the water. About five project on water have been thought about in the last 40 years. to keep the peace Thailand believes that they should keep that at a low number. Artificial islands are not a large issue in Thailand.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

Thailand has a group that is called, the Space Generation Advisory Council. this is a group that explores the science of space. There was a satellite that was sent into space by Thailand which was a bid jump in space science. Thailand ensures peace by making sure everyone is equal.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Palak Patel | University Heights Academy | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan **GDP:** 402.3 billion USD **Population:** 9.346 million

UN Ambassador: Lana Nusseibeh **Joined UN:** 1971

Current Member of UNSC: No **Past UNSC Membership:** No

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

Immigration and refugeeism has been a big issue, especially in the last six to fifteen years. United Arab Emirates, also known as UAE, have never had an issue with immigrants coming into their country, particularly those coming to labor with a work visa. Many people have already migrated to UAE because of the job opportunities pertaining to oil industry. In 2013, the UAE had the fifth-largest international migrant stock in the world with 7.8 million migrants (out of a total population of 9.2 million), according to United Nations estimates. However, in late 2016 UAE's minister of state for international cooperation, Reem Al Hashemi, suddenly announced that in the next five years they will be taking in fifteen thousand refugees. This made UAE the first GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) Country to allow Syrian asylums as refugees rather than residents. Although Al Hashemi, doesn't exactly know how the refugees will be house or supported, she has said, "The UAE believes that we must not just meet the basic needs of refugees, but we also maintain their dignity and offer hope for their future". UN's refugee chief, Filippo Grandi, applauded UAE for the decision. While the rest of the world says to be proud for helping the refugees.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

UAE does have an artificial island, the Palm Springs, but so far it hasn't bothered anyone. They have kept in their 200 mile limit and they haven't done anything to get attention. The Palm Springs islands are a little getaway off the coast of Dubai. The country doesn't want to be involved in this whole controversy if they don't need to be. The whole controversy is based on China building artificial islands other countries area. China and UEA have a okay alliance. Going with the UN's side we could lose China, as they are a fairly new alliance. On the other hand, our relations with the UN could be at stake if we support China.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

The UAE Space Agency is an independent legal position. The agency hasn't cause problems. All the missions launched by the UAE Space Agency is led by the Emirati nationals. The only mission UAE is working on is Mission to Mars. They have only sent two satellites into space, the DubaiSat-1 and the DubaiSat-2. The country might like to see more working together with other Space Agency. There were only two astronauts on the International Space Station or the ISS in 2015. So working more closely together could lead to more exploration seeing how rich UAE is.



VENEZUELA

Alison Wells | Bondurant MS | MS KUNA 1

Head of State: Nicolas Maduro **GDP:** 14,414.75 **Population:** 30.41 million

UN Ambassador: Rafael Dario Ramirez Carreno **Joined UN:** 1945

Current Member of UNSC: Yes **Past UNSC Membership:** Yes

Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

Venezuela is against immigration because its economy is very bad. People are fleeing the country every day. The economy is always getting worse. According to CNN, Venezuela's economy shrank 7.1% in one quarter of the year and has been shrinking since 2014. Some go as far as to say that Venezuela is in an "economic meltdown" making it against immigration. Due to Venezuela being in this economic meltdown, they are open to all refugees and asylum seekers.

Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Seeing as Venezuela's GDP is not the best, more imports and exports need to take place. Venezuela is one of the Latin American nations with the most potential to develop a strong shipping industry with oil as a large export. There is a large need for marine transport. If trade was opened up to more artificial islands, imports and exports could drive up the GDP.

Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

Venezuela once again turns back to their economic problem before they turned to addressing the situation of peaceful space exploration. With Venezuela being in poverty, and with such a low GDP, they must address this situation first before turning to others.