



# AFGHANISTAN

Gabe Biagi | Sacred Heart Model School | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Ashram Ghani **GDP:** 20.31 billion USD **Population:** 30.55 million

**UN Ambassador:** Mahmoud Saikal **Joined UN:** 1946

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

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## Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

Almost 4 million refugees left Afghanistan during the Afghan war. This took a toll on the relatively small population of Afghanistan. Now, Afghan president Ashraf Ghani is urging all the refugees to return the Afghanistan to increase the population. In a video message to the people of Afghanistan, President Ghani said, "Afghanistan is incomplete until millions of our Afghan brother and sisters live outside their beloved country. I hope they will soon experience a better life as a citizen in their own country." That message was issued a year ago. As of November 2016, over one million refugees have returned to Afghanistan. So far, Afghanistan is succeeding in their mission to bring refugees back. The GDP of Afghanistan is criminally low with 664.76 US dollars per capita. To put this number in retrospect, the GDP of the United States is 16.77 trillion US dollars per capita. Letting refugees back into the country could potentially create more jobs which would create a greater income and GDP. Letting refugees back into the country could also mean letting refugees from all over the world enter the Afghanistan. With the Syrian Civil War underway, this would make a more convenient place for refugees to flee considering that most countries that Syrian refugees are fleeing to are turning them back. This would also help increase the population size of Afghanistan as well as benefitting them financially. The flow between fleeing refugees and returning or coming refugees has been mixed. Many Afghans have gone to Iran and Pakistan because of the imposing threat of the Taliban, while many are returning because of the slowing of the war. Returning refugees make up 20% of Afghanistan's population. The acceptance of refugees could help boost Afghanistan's economy by getting more people into the workforce. With a steady flow of refugees coming to Afghanistan already, Afghanistan welcomes and encourages refugees to come into their country. While the Afghanistan is welcoming refugees, the system to bring in immigrants is broken. The country needs help from the international community to bolster their system for reintegration. Many people returning the Afghanistan could not be helped because Afghanistan does not have the resources to provide from them. 1.1 million people in Afghanistan are displaced in their own country. The country's government agencies are stretched too thin as they deal with these displaced persons, war, and rebuilding from war. Many of these people live in extreme poverty and have no guarantee that they will be able to return home. Afghanistan needs help from the UNHCR to be able to offer a home to displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers. Many displaced people are in the similar position of refugees and asylum seekers except they are not leaving willingly. If this category of people could be associated with refugees, then maybe they will be able to get the notice that they deserve so that people can take action to protect them and this is in line with Afghanistan's positions to accept refugees so there is a safe place for these displaced peoples. Afghanistan also urges the UN to solidify the definitions of displaced persons, refugees, immigrants and migrants. Every time the definitions change, countries trying to help must reorganize their policies and systems to fit the new definitions.

## Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Maritime law and artificial islands does not affect Afghanistan in any direct ways because the country is landlocked and has no borders with any large bodies of water. On [unmillenniumproject.org](http://unmillenniumproject.org), Afghanistan doesn't even qualify for several categories such as exports per capita. Although this is true, there are several indirect ways the maritime law affects Afghanistan. One such case is Afghanistan's distance to the nearest trading port which is 1960 kilometers and the proportion of paved roads to this port are unclear. This limits Afghanistan's connections at sea. Laws regarding artificial islands have no impact of Afghanistan because creating artificial islands is a thing that Afghanistan is not doing because of its lack of sea borders. Countries like China have done things like this to increase their territory on the planet, but without Afghanistan having any sea borders or islands in the ocean, maritime laws cannot directly affect this country. With places like the arctic melting, Afghanistan's climate, which is already very warm, could heat up even more. An increase in climate would make the already warm temperatures that are as high as 120 degrees Fahrenheit even increase more. With coral reefs being destroyed and damaged, many habitats of various sea creatures are being destroyed as well. Although Afghanistan has no real connections with these creatures, the destruction of innocents' homes must resonate with them and that is exactly what is happening. Afghanistan is not really trying to make a difference in this category, but the fairness of having the laws not affect them could apply. They are entitled to a law that they cannot use or are eligible to be held under. While this can come with benefits, watching countries like China unfairly claim land in the world can seem a little unfair. Countries like Afghanistan have the right to fight for fairness between countries to make sure that no one is abusing the law. Afghanistan thinks that the misuse of the law by countries like China is wrong, and the destruction of places like the coral reefs and the arctic should be stopped as well.

## Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

Afghanistan is not sending men or women to space as of 2017, nor do they have plans to do this anytime soon because of their lack of resources. What Afghanistan does have though, is a satellite which they are renting from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The corporation has eight members, India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Bhutan, who are all renting this satellite at the same time. The satellite was originally just for India, but India thought it best to share their space expertise with the other seven countries. This satellite went to space in 2014 and will remain effective through 2020. Besides sharing that satellite, Afghanistan is renting another satellite called the Afghanistan 1 for 4 million US dollars which is used to boost the telecommunications sector. This puts Afghanistan in the posterior to not want other satellites from palaces like Russia to destroy their satellite because it is providing Afghanistan with a good resource in space. Afghanistan is against putting weapons in space. Like other countries, they want their satellites and information to be safe. Because Afghanistan has a satellite, they should be worried about debris in space hitting their satellite. Space debris is very dangerous and can destroy satellites and space stations. As with weapons in space, Afghanistan thinks that space debris should be eliminated as a treat so that the space equipment of their country and others can be protected. For the last few years, the

people of Afghanistan have been celebrating World Space Week, where they teach others about outer space. Afghanistan is promoting the idea of space in the younger generations of Afghans for further development in the future. Some of the previous presidents and the current ones today are trying to get their country interested in space. They are slowly trying to incorporate more space exploration and discovery into the future of Afghanistan.



# BOLIVIA

Alison Pan | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Evo Morales **GDP:** \$7,200 (2016 est.) **Population:** 10,969,649

**UN Ambassador:** Pablo Solon **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

We will welcome the refugees into our countries. In fact "the Government is committed to the protection of refugees." We want to protect and care for as many refugees as possible. Bolivia would like to see a resolution encouraging other countries to accept more refugees. Some countries may not like this like the US. We have had some tense moments with the US when we "expelled the U.S. Ambassador and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration from the country." The US seems reluctant to take in more refugees but they need help and we can help them.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Bolivia has fought with Chile over the border of Bolivia. We became landlocked when we "signed a peace treaty in 1904, under which Bolivia lost territory to Chile and lost its Pacific Coast." (<http://www.ibtimes.com/landlocked-century-bolivia-now-wants-access-sea-asks-chile-help-1307917>) Bolivia needs to have access to the ocean is we are to properly trade and help the economy grow. We would like claim back the land that we once owned so we would no longer be landlocked. We are very good trading partners with Brazil and the EU so they would most likely be in favor of allowing us access to the Pacific again. Chile would most likely be against this idea and veto it; they wouldn't want to lose their land.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Bolivia has just started to create their space program. We have recently launched our "first telecoms satellite" (<https://phys.org/news/2013-12-bolivia-telecoms-satellite-china.html>). We don't have much of a space team but our satellite could still be shot down or damaged by other countries. We would like to see a resolution that ensures the safety of all satellites sent into space and that no country can shoot down another country's satellite. Although we have some tension with Chile and others, I believe most countries will be in favor of this idea. This will benefit all countries and make certain all satellites are safe from attack.



# BULGARIA

Mark Ross | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Rumen Radev **GDP:** \$48.95 billion USD **Population:** 7.18 million

**UN Ambassador:** Stephan Tafrov **Joined UN:** 1955

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Bulgarian refugees have been continually pushed back by authorities such as police and border patrol. The 33km fence around the Bulgarian/ planned to be extended by 60km in order to force refugees to official border checkpoints. There is currently no integration plan for refugees. Many hate crimes have been committed against refugees and refugees lack basic human rights such as access to clean water and housing. Bulgaria would like to see plans to reduce hate crimes against refugees and foreigners and/or an integration plan for refugees. Countries that would support Bulgaria's position include Afghanistan and Syria.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Bulgaria attempts to maintain safe waters in the by strengthening relations with the U.S. in the field of peaceful sea vessels. Bulgaria is home to one artificial island located in the Black Sea.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Bulgaria has no opinion regarding Peaceful space exploration.



# CAMBODIA

Jacob Grant | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Norodom Sihanouk    **GDP:** 18.5 Billion    **Population:** 15.8 million

**UN Ambassador:** William A. Heidt    **Joined UN:** 1955

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Anyone who's nationality isn't Cambodian is considered an alien. Three types of aliens are allowed: 1.The non-immigrant aliens; 2.The immigrant aliens; 3.The immigrant aliens as private investors. Laws are set in place determining registration of said immigrants by The Ministry of Interior. Many laws are set in motion to prevent any problems. Although, these laws determine registrations and not preventions on the matter. Immigration is not a significant issue in Cambodia but many leaving Cambodia for America is one.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Air pollution is at it's worse, toxic air threatens many famous landmarks and citizens of Cambodia daily. Cambodia has, in the past, blocked any mention to an international court ruling against Beijing in a dispute on maritime laws in Southeastern Asian Countries.Pollution is marked at it's highest since 2012

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Russia has planned to help Cambodia build nuclear power in 2015; Electricity is used most in all Southeastern Asian countries; Cambodia in recent ages have educated themselves on nuclear technology; Cambodia is seeking \$3 billion in foreign investment to build six hydropower plants by 2018 as it seeks to keep up with rising domestic power demand; In 2012, Cambodia denied production of nuclear research.



# CANADA

Zachary Clifton | Corbin MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Justin Trudeau **GDP:** 1.551 Trillion **Population:** 35,851,774

**UN Ambassador:** Marc-Andre Blanchard **Joined UN:** 1945

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

## Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

To a certain degree, Canada agrees with the United Nation's definitions of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. Canada's definition of migrants is people who have chosen to settle permanently in a different country, while their definition of refugee is persons who are forced to flee to avoid persecution. Canada's definition of asylum seekers, on the other hand, are people who have requested to have sanctuary, but have not yet been approved by the country that they are seeking asylum from--and that is where they differ from the UN definition that asylum seekers are refugees. To change this policy, it would be a simple matter of the UN altering their definition of asylum-seekers. The change in definition may or may not help those seeking a safer region for living, but it may help the country involved with letting in refugees be able to place them as they come into the country. The country of Canada does believe that the U.N. should get involved in the issues of refugee abuse or mistreatment by encouraging Member States to contribute money and other resources to the refugee cause. Canada also believes that the Member States of the U.N. should contribute, and has set a good example through its contribution of \$64.5 million to support people affected by the crises, and the \$467 million in regards to help the crises in Syria, Iraq, and the surrounding region. In regards, to how much these U.N. states should contribute, Canada will increase their humanitarian assistance this fiscal year by 10%, and suggests that other Member States raise their contribution as well. No, Canada does not believe that the UN has the jurisdiction to be involved with the EU. But it does believe that the UN can put pressure on the EU to enforce the laws and rules it has to help make the refugee crisis in Europe as streamlined and protective of women and children as possible. The UN and Canada's goals coincide when it comes to people of concern having access to a better life. As the plights of women and children refugees and asylum seekers going to the EU (half of all refugees) comes to light, Canada believes the UN should step in and enforce laws previously made under the Council of Human Rights laws. This severe mistreatment of women and children cannot be allowed to continue. Several agencies and organizations have been started to aid women and children, but without the UN to enforce the laws of countries within the EU who keep bickering about refugee quotas, nothing is going to get done and millions of lives will be lost. The position of countries like the United States and Canada impact the goals of the UN, because both Canada and the United States play a big role in the UN so when something affects the US or Canada it changes the Agenda and the Goals of the UN. If the Syrian Civil war escalates to the point that the UN needs to call for action, Canada believes that there should be a protocol for the refugees, and as mentioned before has already started in Canada. It believes that all countries/states that are able or willing should give Humanitarian Assistance to these refugees. The protocol for this can be a combination of the European Commission Joint Foreign and Home Affairs Council's ten-point action plan on migration and the United Nations High Commissioner Refugees Global Strategic Priorities plan, which lays out efforts to improve the quality of life for refugees and other people of concern.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2016/01/arab-spring-five-years-on/>;

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do; pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A8-2016-0024+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN>;

<http://www.dw.com/en/significant-shortcomings-in-treatment-of-women-refugees-and-migrants-in-europe/a-19092867>;

<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/protection/migration/4742a30b4/refugee-protection-mixed-migration-10-point-plan-action.html>; <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/publications/fundraising/564da0e30/unhcr-global-appeal-2016-2017-global-strategic-priorities-2016-2017.html?query=2016-2017%20gsp>

## Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Canada believes that Maritime Law must be updated to accommodate changing technology, but historical precedence of claims to these boundaries should be subject to how these lands have changed hands over time. China may have had a claim to lands in the South China and East China seas from long ago, before any hydrocarbons or natural gas was even known to exist--but the fact is that China has lost these lands due to war with neighboring countries and should not be able to claim them now. If it were possible for all countries in the world to claim lands that they "once held," then many lands would have to switch ownership! That is ridiculous! The Convention on Law of the Sea should be updated after every "official" time that land changes hand between countries, especially after major conflicts. In the case of Arctic lands, Canada thinks that historical precedence should be taken into consideration as there have been no major conflicts in this area to make the changing of lands necessary. In the case of Greenland, the largest island in the world and containing the largest constant ice-shield outside of the Arctic, (where climate change that has made polar ice melt at a rapid pace), the fairly recent claim that they own land historically owned by Canada is an outrageous plan to lay claim to minerals and other resources that have been uncovered due to climate change and the loss the ice shield--making said minerals and resources easier to access. Canada has the view that the construction of artificial islands should be allowed, but with much stricter regulation than is current. Jurisdiction of these islands should be under the law of the country they are in the "proposed boundary" of. Instead of giving the leeway of 200 miles off the coast of a land, the law should state that islands can be constructed no more than 50 miles offshore of said land. In this case, ruling states would be able to keep a closer eye on their investments in these islands and also on whoever may want to invade these islands. In terms of safety zones around these artificial islands, the boundary should stay the same as it is now ( a 200 mile safety zone) or become a zone that is equidistant from each artificial island, so that no one country or state feels like they don't have the same protection of other states in their region. As with "new land" that is uncovered by climate change, the UN should abide by laws already in place...or add a clause that states that the boundaries are equidistant between countries in which land is being disputed. Every effort should be made to not exploit this "new land" which could further harm the Arctic environment, already in a perilous situation. The United Nations has a responsibility to the world and all member states to make sure that our Earth is uninhabitable for many, many years to come and should definitely (along with all Member States of the UN) take responsibility to work to keep the Arctic environment protected. This not only needs to be done for most of Canada's indigenous populations, who feel the climate change more than any others because their way of life comes almost entirely from the land, but for all the people and

animals of the world. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18249474>;  
[http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=36583#.WKSjH\\_krJhF](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=36583#.WKSjH_krJhF);  
[http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos\\_e.pdf](http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf); <http://www.cfr.org/asia-and-pacific/chinas-maritime-disputes/p31345#!p31345>

### **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Canada is of the mindset that if they help fund projects in space, then they are entitled to own a percentage of whatever minerals that "project" may collect. For example, Canada is on board with NASA to explore an asteroid and will own 4% of that asteroid once the project is complete. Granted, the project is collecting minerals from the Bennu asteroid for research into the most elemental parts of the solar system. This type of ownership may not seem substantial, but could possibly lead to larger claims of ownership by other countries...who may develop technology that would place military satellites on asteroids. The ownership of any area in space is in direct violation of the law laid out by the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which states 3 basic fundamental principles of space law: (1) the notion of space as the province of all humankind, (2) the freedom of exploration and use of outer space by all states without discrimination, and (3) the principle of the reservation of rights by individual states or civilians. Canada agrees with the proponents of the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space Outer Space Security and Development Treaty statement that all military weapons should be banned in outer space before technology even develops and that other, more peace-loving ventures could make a whole new industry just waiting to be invented and developed. We, as Member States of the UN, can all work together in peace to accomplish this. In regards to space satellites, it has been and most likely will always be, that this world has engaged in warfare with each other. Canada does not think there should be a ban on observation satellites. Because of the nature of humankind to make war on one another, an attempt to keep non-peaceful nations under control by using observation satellites should be made. The development of technologies that we have in this 21st century are evolving quickly--some to be used for the good of mankind, and some to be used for nefarious reasons. For that reason, Canada believes a ban on all weapons of war in outer space is essential. The role of the United Nations Security Council in being a peace-keeping body, should not hesitate to pass legislation on banning all weapons of war from outer-space.



# CHILE

Erin Lewantowicz | St. Patrick Catholic School | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Michelle Bachelet **GDP:** 277.2 billion **Population:** 17.62 million

**UN Ambassador:** Cristián Barros Melet **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

The Chile government has stated their approach on refugees. They have said that they will take in refugees from Syria and other middle eastern countries. They have said that they will also take in asylum seekers as long as they are searching for asylum in Chile legally. Chile is currently having issues on their growing population of illegal immigrants. They need to find a way to stop illegal immigrants from coming into their country, and only allow legal immigrants. Illegal immigrants are coming into Chile illegally because they do not want to waste their time by entering into the immigration process. as more refugees trickle into South America, the population is growing. Brazil was going to give the Syrian refugees a two year extension, but now they have decided to bar their refugees. IN Argentina, they started a two year VISA program for Syrian refugees, although this is not a citizenship program, it will help their issue with refugees. Argentina and Chile will be our biggest threats in this "battle" with refugees.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Artificial Islands should not be allowed or made, and if they are, they should not be named as real islands. If they were to be made, many guidelines need to be made in order to control them. They should be updates every two to three years. Some guidelines that would be made would make sure that homes are made, education and health are instilled, and they stick to the government and country they were made by. New Land should only be open for claiming once it actually is ready to be settled in. I think it should be a first come, first serve basis. Countries may have the ability to explore the new land, and decide if they would like to own it. Once the land is ready to be designated to a specific country, the countries may either split the land, which may create an issue within the countries owning the land, or they may use a first come, first serve basis, and whoever takes the country first, can own the country and take citizenship there.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Seeing as Chile does not take action in much space exploration, they do not have many problems with it not being peaceful. They have sent few satellites into space, though. But, they get most of their information from the United States or Brazil. We think that each country shall do whatever they would like to do with the resources they find in space. If they are using their money and their resources, then it is their choice for what they do with it. We think that each country should have the ability and opportunity to go to space or send a satellite to space. To ensure safe space exploration, the countries need to negotiate and agree on ways to become peaceful and safe with each other in space. We need to give each country their space in space. If we each make sure our satellites are at least fifty miles apart from each other in space, we will become more peaceful and safe with each other.



# CHINA

Allie Pennington | Corbin MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Xi Jinping **GDP:** 11.008 trillion **Population:** 1.371 billion

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

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

The United Nations main purpose is to protect and ensure the lives and rights of the people of the world, and currently the lives and rights of migrants are at a severe risk. When it comes down to it, we should all be alarmed at the number of people who are classified as "immigrants". As the dictionary says, an immigrant is a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country. These are people who are on the move; many have traveled hundreds, thousands of miles. And as we learn more about the individuals or the families who've been part of this immigration and the reasons they've left their homes, we probably will refer to many of them as refugees. The United Nations should strive to ensure that everyone regardless of ethnicity can exercise the right to seek asylum and find a safe refuge in another country. The methods I believe that could help to solve this ever growing problem include the following: diplomacy, more fundraising, engaging in more resources, and having more aid programs such as the Red Cross. As the ever growing problem of refugees increases, countries may not be letting refugees into the country for safety purposes. The U.S. recently banned Iraq, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Libya, Somalia and Yemen from entering the country. The U.S. has good reasoning for this, there have been many attacks by the terrorist group Isis in the last year. The ban from letting these immigrants into the country is not permanent, but only temporarily so that they can find an effective way to screen refugees to find out if they are apart of Isis. However, many individuals who are not apart of Isis are seeking an asylum. The UN's main purpose is to protect and ensure the lives and rights of people of the world, and currently the lives and rights of migrants are at a high risk. China believes immigrants have the right to find safe refuge in another country.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

The UN was established to ensure world security after World War 2. Many of the laws put in place have not been altered since they were put into action, specifically maritime and territorial laws. These laws should be changed as the age of technology is now. International Laws should accommodate national claims, such as historical precedence. These laws should be updated every decade as the technology improves. The construction of artificial islands should be allowed. However, there needs to be certain guidelines under which they are allowed to be built. Some of the guidelines they would have to follow include: military, providing space for refugees, etc. These guidelines should be changed every 15 years based on the economics of the world. The UN should be in charge of approving these islands. An artificial island should not be given the status of an actual island. However, ships should respect the safety zones around the islands, if the islands are being used for military purposes. The land claims of the Arctic have already been claimed and countries such as China, Russia, the United States, Canada, and Denmark will be irate if the security council reevaluates and takes away their land claim, due to the economic effect it would have on these countries. The UN has the responsibility to protect the environment of the Arctic. The UN should patrol the water of the Arctic making sure they do not destroy the ice reservoirs, the natural gas, or the oil, that is preserved in the Arctic. Many countries such as China have already sent naval ships to patrol the water in the Arctic, they are making one step to protect the environment of the Arctic.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Humans are fascinated by space and wonder what fills the universe. The "Space Race" led to vast improvements of technology. As technology has improved the satellites that go up into space have also improved. Satellites help our navigational systems and they help direct citizens all over the world, which allows for more agricultural efficiency. However, satellites can also be used for military operations, spying on other countries, and monitoring activities. Some satellites can launch strikes on countries in a matter of seconds. The security council can maintain peace in space by making all countries or private entities who wish to explore space sign a treaty. This treaty will ensure they will only engage in peaceful space exploration. The treaty will entail they have rights to whatever they gather and they shouldn't have to share the information to any other countries, unless that is what they want to do. The treaty will also specify that they cannot destroy other satellites or launch attacks from their satellite(s). This treaty might cause some countries such as Russia to launch attacks on other countries which would result in the first Space War. The Security is concerned with how to go about this problem and I feel this would be a good way to ensure the importance of "Peaceful Space Exploration."



# COLOMBIA

Katelyn Wo | Sacred Heart Model School | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Juan Manuel Santos **GDP:** 7,831 USD **Population:** 48.3 million

**UN Ambassador:** Nestor Osario Londonño **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

A devastating conflict has been tearing Colombia apart for nearly 50 years. This internal war was raging between the Colombian government and guerilla groups such as the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and ELN (National Liberation Army), paramilitaries, and drug traffickers. It has cost the lives of an estimated 50,000 to 200,000 people and has displaced millions of others. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) states that there are currently 3.5 million internally displaced persons (IDP) in Colombia. This number of displaced people is the second highest number of refugees in the world and is only second to the crisis in Syria. Furthermore, there are 500,000 to 750,000 refugees who escaped Colombia to find new and safer lives for themselves and their families in neighboring countries. These statistics are hard to believe, but show how prevalent this problem is. The neighboring countries, like Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama, have resorted to denying Colombian refugees entry into their countries due to high volume of people. Colombia believes that finding solutions for the millions of Colombians who have been uprooted by 50 taxing years of war is the key to their overall reconciliation and integration. These displaced persons have moved to the big cities of Colombia because of the threats mentioned in rural areas. As a result of fear of armed combat groups in conflict affected zones where the schools are located, many families do not want to send their children to school for their safety. The scary part is that sometimes these kinds of schools in the cities are the only option for the children of displaced persons searching for a new life away from fear and persecution. These children are at high risk for displacement and militant group recruitment in Colombia, which is something that the government is steadily trying to improve, but it quite difficult when there are just so many refugees and asylum seekers in their borders. There are currently five hundred thousand displaced peoples under the age of 18 who do not attend school in Colombia. Many of these displaced families do not have enough money to buy their children uniforms, supplies, or pay registration fees. In addition to the economic hurdles, the displaced person's status of family sometimes prohibits them from legally registering for schooling. In September of 2012, FARC groups and the Colombian government began to negotiate peace agreements and treaties. After five decades of war, Colombia finally agreed and signed on November 24, 2016. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi said that, "The peace agreement will be a historic moment and an important opportunity to find solutions for both the displaced and victims." However, this agreement must be seen as the beginning rather than the end of the peacebuilding process," Colombia's opinion is that they need to develop and implement legislation within Colombia to protect all war victims and internal displaced people, so that they can enjoy their human rights, settle into safe places, have access to employment and basic services, and rebuild the social fabric of their communities. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, internal displaced people in Colombia have been subjected to human rights violation, physical attacks, and lack of housing. Refugees who fled Colombia to neighboring countries often suffer from xenophobia and discrimination in their host countries. They face limited access to work, health care, and education. Some women end up turning to prostitution, as they find themselves without any other means of survival. Since these Colombian refugees are often recognized in some countries, there is a lack of humanitarian response from the world, leaving many Colombian refugees without any means.

## Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Colombia is an unique country with 2,000 miles of shoreline. Its coast includes the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Therefore the enforcement of maritime laws and artificial islands is important to the sovereignty of Colombia as a nation. Maritime law establishes specific jurisdictional limits on the ocean area that countries may claim, including a 12-mile territorial sea limit and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone limit. It deals with governing maritime activities, international law, marine commerce, marine navigation, shipping, sailors, and the transportation of passengers and goods by sea. It is the position of Columbia to establish and enforce proper maritime laws in order to protect its territorial waters. If these laws are enforced, Columbia will be able to sustain the biodiversity of their ocean environment and habitat. There are several international organizations that can promote the position of Colombia. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) protects oceans and promotes the environmentally sound use of marine resources. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) coordinates programs in marine research, observation systems, and focuses on better managing ocean and coastal areas. The United Nations International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the key organization in developing international maritime law. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair, effective, environmentally friendly, and universally implemented in the waters off of Colombia. These organizations are the key people who would help to create and enforce these new and updated maritime laws that Colombia fully supports. The creation of artificial islands throughout the world is currently a heated topic. Colombia's opinion about the laws that pertain to the creation of artificial islands are consistent with those of the IMO. Artificial islands should be allowed within a country's boundaries, but all maritime laws about environmental security must be followed. However, if a country builds an artificial island outside its territorial sea in international waters, the country cannot extend its economic zone 200 miles further and claim the ocean for themselves. Colombia believes that an amendment should be made to clarify a country's territorial boundaries and the enforcement of the maritime laws. Colombia's fragile marine ecosystem consists of coral reefs, seagrass, coastal and rocky bottoms, seascapes, birds and fish habitats. The protection of these coral reefs and ecosystems is important to Colombia. The National Ocean Service states that, "Coral reefs are some of the most biologically rich and economically valuable ecosystems on Earth. They provide food, jobs, income, and protection to billions of people worldwide. However, coral reefs and the magnificent creatures that call them home are in danger of disappearing if actions are not taken to protect them. They are threatened by an increasing range of impacts including pollution, invasive species, diseases, bleaching, and global climate change." Countries are violating many maritime laws and by building artificial islands on top of vital coral reefs. Colombia requests an updated amendment to these laws that prohibits countries from destroying natural habitats and ecosystems. Currently maritime laws are being enforced by those in close proximity to the area

where the law was broken. For example, if the law is broken within the territorial waters of Colombia, the Colombian Navy would be responsible for enforcing the laws. However, if the law is broken in international waters, the nation belonging to the flag of the vessel is responsible for enforcing these laws, but only if the country is a member of the United Nations IMO convention. This does not currently apply to other countries, who are not a part of the IMO. Colombia believes that in order to protect the biodiversity of the ocean from increased traffic of oil supertankers, all countries should be allowed to enforce maritime law regardless of their membership in IMO. There are many regulations in maritime law that are outdated and no longer relevant to the current issues, such as global warming, artificial islands, and increased maritime traffic. These guidelines should be updated more frequently. Currently, laws are not updated for 5-7 years, which can cause many problems with inflexible rules and makes it difficult for policies to change. Colombia believes that the maritime laws and IMO guidelines should be updated every 3-4 years, so that the laws remain current and relevant to the changing times. Colombia can promote and enforce laws within its boundary to protect the environment. However, Colombia must work with the world community to safeguard its fragile coastal area. Only through international cooperation, can Colombia protect marine ecosystem for its future generations.

### **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Mankind has always had a fascination for space exploration. Outer space opens the imagination of the individual and provides a new frontier of exploration for the next generation. Space exploration also unites the many different nations on Earth to a common goal, the benefit of all mankind. The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) website states that they are working, "to promote international cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of space, and in the utilization of space science for sustainable economic and social development." At this time, Colombia is not as advanced or knowledgeable in space affairs as other countries; however, they are trying to create more programs directed toward young students who are interested in space exploration. Colombia's position on space exploration is to support the work of UNOOSA, to promote and develop space sciences and technology, and to get more people interested in astronomy in schooling and universities within Colombia. The goal of space exploration should be for the benefit of all mankind, including Colombia and South America. The three pillars of sustainable development are economic development, social development and environmental protection. Earth observation from space using satellites is a cost-effective way of obtaining essential data on the physical world. Decision makers in Colombia can use this information to understand trends, evaluate needs, and create sustainable development in the best interest of the population. However, there are many countries who are using these satellites to their advantage by spying on countries and conducting many military operations. These military actions could potentially shut off communication to all other countries. This is a problem that Colombia will address once their space programs expand. Other benefits of space science, that are especially important to Colombia, include management and prediction of natural disasters, construction of sustainable human settlements, and developing communication network for health and education. Development of space science and industry is an important goal for Colombia. Colombians aim to enhance the collaboration between academics and industry in space science. During the previous administration, Colombia was going to work with other Latin American countries and with the U.S. to develop space industry in Colombia.. At that time, the Space Generation Advisory Council was set up in Colombia. This is a global non-governmental, non-profit organization and network which aims to represent university students and young space professionals to the United Nations, space agencies, industry, and academia. There were actually two satellites that were going to be built, but the Colombian Government decided that they did not have enough resources or money to go through with the project. Just the satellites themselves were going to cost up to a billion dollars and Colombia was not financially stable enough to go through such a huge project. However, the country of Colombia still wants to expand its space programs and believes that its goal can only be achieved by working with other countries and getting more people involved. Colombia is an emerging country in both space science and space technology. Although many of the issues that are affecting other more advanced countries are not currently relevant to Colombia, there could be similar issues like these in the future. Colombia has been called one of Latin America's most promising tech hubs. Colombians are determined to bring their country into the future and modern discoveries of space sciences. Colombia and its government truly believes that space is an important step into how to improve the economy and global recognition of the country.



# CYPRUS

Kristopher Paige | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Nicos Anastasiades **GDP:** \$19.32 Billion USD **Population:** 1.17 Million

**UN Ambassador:** Nicholas Emiliou **Joined UN:** 1960

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Cyprus' views on immigration/asylum seekers, from what I've seen, is neutral as of 2017; Although some sources say that refugees and political prisoners are very poorly mistreated. In fact, Cyprus has infamously been shunned by the Syrian refugees. Many European/EU countries would be ashamed of Cyprus' stance if the claims were true. I believe the Cyprus public would be better-feeling about better conditions in these fields. No countries, nonetheless the public of Cyprus, want mistreatment of refugees/immigrants/asylum seekers.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Cyprus has many issues regarding the surrounding seas. An example is that Cyprus and Turkey (Turkey occupies a half of Cyprus) have had several disputes on their boundaries, although the 2 separate bodies act individually in trading and such. (In fact, most of the disputes in Cyprus involve the tension between Turkey and Cyprus). Cyprus has actually requested support from the United States and Russia about their Turkish maritime disputes, but to no avail. Even as I type this, the UN/EU is attempting to form ideas involving what to do about the Cyprus/Turkey rivalry. Hopefully, further violence is avoided.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Cyprus, surprisingly, does have a space program; The Cyprus Space Exploration Organization (CSEO) has been in effect for about 3 years. But this program is not something to brag about; it's very miniscule on a large world scale. Case-in-point; The CSEO has never put any craft into space. I feel like, as I said, the CSEO makes no impact on the global space race. In the event that a Cyprus-included space race begins, the CSEO could very well be funded more, leading to a more advanced Cyprus-based space program. I don't think the funding would be from any outside countries, though; only Cyprus itself. In the event of an upgraded space program, Turkey would surely be likewise upgrading their own program, in a USA/USSR Cold War style space race.



# EGYPT

Coby Cummins | Sayre School | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Abdel Fattah el-Sisi **GDP:** 3,314.46 USD (2013) **Population:** 82.06 million

**UN Ambassador:** Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta **Joined UN:** 24 October 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Egypt has refugees from many countries, especially Middle-Easterns and Africans that are from a country filled with war and terror. Egypt holds many refugees from Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Iraq. Many of those countries are filled with war and terror. I believe that if Egypt were to present a bill to the UN, it would have to do with the safety and well-being of refugees, when they flee a country of war and terror. I think that most countries would approve of this proposal, because they believe in the importance of how refugees are treated.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Egypt does not own any islands, but they do administer two off of their South-East border. These islands are Tiran Island and Yotvat Islan. Although Egypt only owns a few islands, they own multiple canals, and their North, and most of their East borders are on the Mediterranean and Red seas (respectively). Since Egypt is on the border of two major seas I think that if they were to propose a bill it would be about decreasing use, by other countries, of sea-water within a certain radius of the countries border. If this bill were to be presented, I think that they would be met by some scrutiny, but only by countries that have a lot of exports. I also think that many countries would like this proposal, because it decreases the chance of a war-ship, from being brought in firing range of their country.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Egypt is a work in progress for space exploration. The Egyptian government has never sent a human being, or any other animal into space, nor have they even sent a satellite into space. Egypt has made large leaps to send a satellite to space in the last five to ten years, with the signings of bills, allowing space technology to be built, and be launched from Egyptian territories, and also inputting the Egyptian Space Agency. Egypt attempted to launch a satellite in 2007, but in 2011 it was deemed an unsuccessful and abandoned orbital launch project. If a bill were to be proposed by Egypt, about peaceful space exploration, I think it would be something along the lines of preventing any weaponry from being used against any other countries space technology. I believe that Egypt would present this bill to protect their technology that they have worked so hard on. I think that for this same reason, very few countries will oppose this proposal, because they have also worked very hard to build their space technology.



# FRANCE

Caden Emerson | Calloway County MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Françoise Hollande **GDP:** 2461 billion **Population:** 66.6 million

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

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

As the delegate and representative for France on the Security Council, my country believes that immigrants must be welcomed. Several other EU nations agree with us, but some nations seem reluctant to follow this ideal because of risk from terrorist organizations. And these people are right. There is a definite risk and they should be worried, but when you let your fear make you abandon an entire group of people, the terrorists are getting exactly what they want. We cannot be afraid to open our hearts and love one another, because love trumps hate.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

As a representative of France, we believe that the earth is to be shared by all. Any land disputes between nations over land needs to be settled peacefully and smartly. Also, we condemn the artificial island building of any nation, because adding on to the earth is spitting in the face of nature. These things are not meant to happen. Dubai is a perfect example with the islands they have built slowly sinking. These things cannot stand.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

As a delegate for France, my country firmly believes that there should be peaceful space exploration. For the sake of human life, this is a necessity. Being able to kill millions in a matter of seconds is a power no human should have, no matter how wise or peaceful. Also, there should be no private sectors involved in space exploration. Outer space is strictly a government sector, because we are much better equipped to keep astronauts safe. But above all, we need peace.



# GREECE

Maria Jackson | Robert D. Campbell Jr. HS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Prokopis Pavlopoulos **GDP:** \$195.21 billion **Population:** 10.93 million

**UN Ambassador:** Catherine Boura **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Due to Greece's debt crisis that largely erupted in 2007, Greece has been a major hotspot for immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The UN identifies refugees as someone whose request for protection has been approved, asylum seekers as someone fleeing conflict and seeking protection, and migrants as individuals migrating purely for economic reasons. These definitions do not satisfy the evolving crisis around current displaced individuals. To some extent the UN should get involved in refugee abuse and mistreatment by informing a country about the issue, but they should not force the issue. Member states, especially those disconnected from the issue, should be expected to contribute financing. The money would go into helping provide screening, background checks, housing, food, and clothing for the immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The UN does not have jurisdiction to become involved with the EU, it would make a force powerful enough to be a "world government". It is best if they just stay two different organizations. However, they do have similar goals that coincide with each other such as, gender equality, climate change, and education. If the Syrian Civil War or similar conflict escalated to the point that the UN needs to call for action, there should be a protocol for dealing with the refugees, because there would be a huge influx of displaced individuals in certain countries. The protocol should be that each country could get assigned an amount of refugees (depending on size and economics) and they could care for them so that one country isn't overflowed with refugees. In Greece, the number of displaced individuals is sky rocketing due to the fact that it is located on the border of many countries whose communities have been torn apart with war outbreaks and other unsettling factors. We would like help to reduce the amount of displaced individuals in our country, we can't sustain them all.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Greece has over 6,000 islands, all of which were naturally formed. However China is beginning to create artificial islands in order to become more powerful. Maritime laws should be updated to accommodate for changes in technology by getting reviewed based upon major technological advances including ship construction, radar, and propulsion. National claims are the viewpoint of an individual nation based around political views. International law should not override these claims. The law should be updated every 20 years, unless there are major technological advances that applies to the Maritime Law. There should be no artificial islands allowed because the country constructing the island is doing it for access to a certain area or advantage over another country. Since the islands shouldn't be constructed, no guidelines need to be put in place. An international organization should monitor countries who want to construct islands. Artificial islands should not be granted the status of islands, because islands should be a natural feature created via volcanoes or other natural forces such as, earthquakes, tsunamis, etc. If an artificial island is created then ships should recognize these islands and maintain their zones of safety around the island. The UN shouldn't handle the "new land" made available by climate change or other factors. Any land created within 12 miles of a country's legal borders, the UN has no jurisdiction over those lands. The Security Council could provide validity to land claims in the Arctic, but no governing power to enforce any resolution of the council. The UN doesn't have a responsibility to protect the environment of the Arctic, because the UN has no way of enforcing any protection upon it. The UN has no authority to enter any of the Greek islands without permission from Greece. Therefore the UN has no control over the islands.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Space is a place for great exploration, however we should not weaponize satellites to protect vital interests. States or private entities should have exclusive rights to resources gathered in space. If government or private entities finance space travel to a foreign body they have the right to claim the resources for financial benefit. Weaponized satellites should not be allowed to orbit the Earth, because these types of weapons could malfunction, set off a missile unexpectedly, or drop out of orbit, land on a rival country accidentally. These unfortunate mishaps could lead to unintentional consequences. The Security Council can maintain peace in space by setting protocols to restrict the major powers from putting weaponized satellites into space, yet still allowing for space exploration. The UN has no authority to limit government or private entities for exploring the far reaches of outer space because they have no financial or political risk. Space exploration allows for many new discoveries and findings, but weaponizing satellites is not the way to make those awesome discoveries.



# ICELAND

Will Hodge | Oldham County MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Guðni Thorlacius Jóhannesson **GDP:** 16.6 Billion USD **Population:** 332,529

**UN Ambassador:** Gréta Gunnarsdóttir **Joined UN:** 1946

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Iceland's tourism is growing rapidly, and is quite expensive. We can not have more many more people in our country, we just don't have the space. Many country's agree but they are forced anyways, there are just too many.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Iceland would like to have clean waters for fishing. But the building islands in the south china sea, doesn't really effect us. We would like to stay out of any conflicts in this region.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

We would love too have peaceful space exploration. Now if any conflicts arise, we would like to stay out of it. We would like to have a say but we really don't have the money.



# INDIA

Kellen Blandford | North Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Pranab Mukherjee **GDP:** 2.07 trillion USD **Population:** 1.252 billion

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

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

India accepts many refugees, mainly from Myanmar and Sri Lanka. It has a bit of a confusing position, not being a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention although it is a part of UNHCR. It does, however, generally conform to international refugee practices. And the India National Bar Association states that India deals with refugees on a case-by-case way. Some Indian newspapers, such as the Hindu Times, say that India refugee settlements are bare and intolerable, and that refugees do not receive governmental assistance. However, because the infrastructure for citizens is in terrible condition, this should be expected. India would like to see a resolution that would send financial aid to countries that are accepting refugees, the money received being proportional to the amount of refugees. Because India is a neutral country, trying to retain cordial relations with most other countries, there doesn't seem to be any countries that would oppose India, or any nation that would specifically ally themselves with India, except for perhaps Russia.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

India sees artificial islands as a possible way to help the fishing industry and boost the economy. However it is opposed to China's efforts to obtain islands in the South China Sea and the building of artificial islands there. However, in a trilateral statement with China and Russia, one of India's closest allies, the Diplomat reports "Russia, India and China are committed to maintaining a legal order for the seas and oceans based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UN Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS). All related disputes should be addressed through negotiations and agreements between the parties concerned. In this regard the Ministers called for full respect of all provisions of UNCLOS, as well as the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the Guidelines for the implementation of the DOC. The statement is notable as the first mention of the South China Sea disputes in a Russia-India-China trilateral statement." However, before the treaty, India seemed to be an ally of the US, Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia, and Japan's statements about maintaining "a rules-based order privileging international principles". This makes India's position hard to identify. As for land opened up by the Arctic, India believes that members and observers of the Arctic Council should be granted land claims in the Arctic for purely economic and scientific reasons, due to it being an observer of the Arctic Council. In a resolution, India would probably like to see something that would either allow land claims in the Arctic, or something that might help address its concern in the South China Sea, but as that topic is very controversial among its allies, it might prefer an Arctic resolution. Again, as India is trying its hardest to maintain good relationships among all its allies, it is hard to find its actual policy and locate rivals to it, although its biggest rival would probably be China.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

India is a major-spacefaring nation, being the fourth nation to leap in to interplanetary exploration. India believes that space exploration should be regulated to the needs of a country and that private entities should also be held to this standard. It also thinks that armed satellites should be kept out of the atmosphere completely, although regular military satellites that keep the armed forces connected and able to respond better to military threats. The UN can maintain peace by appointing a panel should be formed to evaluate satellites and their purposes and it will also prevent a mass amount of satellites in space. Materials found and harnessed in space should belong to whoever harnessed them. In a resolution, India would like to see something that would allow it to harness materials found in space, or to help its own space program the ISRO advance. Again as India is trying maintain a neutral position it will be hard to find enemies to its position.



# NEW ZEALAND

Jaden Neie | East Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Bill English **GDP:** \$173.75 billion USD **Population:** 4.60 million

**UN Ambassador:** Gerard van Bohemen **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

New Zealand is very open in welcoming immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. To justify this, according to New Zealand's official website it says, "Our customary annual refugee quota is 750 refugees. Since the Second World War New Zealand has resettled over 33,000 refugees... On 7 September 2015 the Government announced New Zealand will welcome 750 Syrian refugees in response to the ongoing conflict in Syria." The NZ is also very open to asylum seekers. To prove this, the country signed international conventions (ex. Status of Refugees, against cruel, unusual, and inhuman treatment or punishment, and civil and political rights) to help protect and help asylum seekers. As for immigrants, according to the NZ's official website, "The government's Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy recognizes that New Zealand gains the best economic and social benefits from migrants when they settle here successfully." Several countries like, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Israel, Norway, Singapore, and the UAE, agree and support New Zealand's position and solutions to the immigration et, while the US currently does not.

## Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

New Zealand is a very strong supporter of Maritime Law. According to The "Maritime Law Advocate.com", "Carriage of goods by sea has played an important part in New Zealand's trading history, and the export of agricultural produce remains an important component of New Zealand's export economy." Many other countries support the Maritime law too like, Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, UK, etc. The UN has a law about artificial islands and Inverse.com summarizes it fairly well stating, "The U.N. policy is essentially this: In your exclusive economic zone that extends up to 200 nautical miles from your coast, feel free to build islands — just don't put them in the way of ships, and make sure they're not a safety hazard. If abandoned, clean up the mess. If you have a claim to a continental shelf beyond your exclusive economic zone, that's cool, go ahead and build islands there, too." Although New Zealand may somewhat support artificial islands, the country has been saying that the process would be expensive. According to The Weather Channel, "New Zealand businessman Rod Oram told ABC that building the islands would 'need a very concerted international support, because it would be a phenomenally expensive thing to do.'" the United States is also concerned about the building of artificial islands, while China has already built over 2000 acres in the Spratly Islands in just a little over a year.

## Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

New Zealand is a supporter of peaceful space exploration. They are one of the many countries who are in favor of the resolution draft, "Preventions of Outer Space Arms Race" (not having weapons on space, which could potentially create war). Many other countries agree with New Zealand's views on space exploration (Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe). The only country that disagrees with the "Preventions of Outer Space Arms Race" is the United States.



# NORWAY

Nick Cox | East Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** King Harald V **GDP:** .4 trillion **Population:** 5,271,958

**UN Ambassador:** Geir O.pederson **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Norway can handle their own immigration "issues", but in a resolution they would like something to get the EU to stop meddling with their immigration.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Problems in Norway concerning this issue have practically been solved with the UN convention on the law of the sea

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Norway does a lot with space travel, and possible peaceful space travel would be a good thing.



# PHILIPPINES

Ruby Mason | East Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Rodrigo Duterte **GDP:** 272.1 billion USD **Population:** 100,981,437

**UN Ambassador:** Teodoro Locsin **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

In general, the Philippines keeps regulation on immigration. Persons who wish to immigrate into the Philippines can apply for Visa through the Philippines Embassy. Recently, with change in leadership in the United States of America, as many as 1,000,000 Filipinos will be effected in the United States. Although president Duterte has not yet expressed concern for those facing deportation, this may be a cause for disagreement between the two allies. Many citizens are joining in on protests of president Trump's immigration policy. The Philippines accepts refugees regularly, and has established itself with UNHCR for over 30 years. The Philippines was the first Southeast Asian country to sign the 1954 Convention on Stateless Persons. Annually, the Philippines is only given apx. 85 of the budget they request to process refugees. In addition to the fact that over 25% of the population is living under the poverty level, the Philippines has low capacity to take in refugees. Despite these odds, the Philippines still manages to take in many refugees in most crises.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

The Philippines works to secure safety for their maritime operations. They work with ASEAN to try and resolve issues within the south China Sea and surrounding waters. Allies include members of ASEAN, specifically Japan, Indonesia and Malaysia. In an incident in January 2013, the Philippines filed a case against China regarding Scarborough Shoal. China responded by seizing control of the island and enacting air defense. The Philippines have established their own maritime authority industry, referred to as MARINA. It's main purpose is to preserve trade/shipping to protect the country's economy.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

The Philippines is a big supporter of peaceful space exploration. Via the UN website, representatives of the Philippines say that outer space must not become "The domain of an exclusive few". In addition, it is stated that the representative expressed that militarization of outer space would be a great distress to the Philippines and their allies. Currently, the Philippines is working to establish their own space program (PhilSA). They have also launched a microsatellite in cooperation with Japan as a part of PCIEERD (Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development) The Philippines has many allies in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) that are also on-board with this theory. These countries include Japan and China. The USA however, is against peaceful space exploration, as they voted against the UN's resolution draft titled "Prevention of Outer space Arms Race". Although the United States and Philippines has been a long standing allies, the current president is working to become less dependent on this relationship.



# RUSSIA

Isaiah Terry | North Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Vladimir Putin **GDP:** 3.745 billion **Population:** 142,355,415

**UN Ambassador:** Vitaly Ivanovich Churkin **Joined UN:** 1991

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Russia does allow refugees into the country and is in fact a part of the In 1992, Russia joined the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.(<https://www.loc.gov>). We want a resolution on keeping illegal migrants out of our country. I think some might not like it and some would agree. US would probably agree and and Iceland probably wouldn't.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Russia has supported china on it's invasion on the south china sea using artificial islands. Putin has stated that ""We stand in solidarity and support of China's position on this issue – not to recognize the decision of this court," Putin said, calling his stance "purely legal." "It lies in the fact that any arbitration proceedings should be initiated by the disputing parties, while the arbitration court should hear the arguments and positions of the disputing parties. As you know, China did not address the Hague arbitration and no one listened to its position there. How can you recognize these decisions as fair?" I think that china would like to see a resolution on recognize artificial islands as real. China would probably support Russia and countries like the US and Philippines wouldn't.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Russia does seem to want peaceful space exploration as it does work with the US on the international space station and they are both interdependent on each other as stated in this quote: ""The US and Russia need each other," American expert John Logsdon, a member of NASA's Advisory Council, told AFP." I think any resolution regarding peace would be beneficiary to Russia. I think that North Korea would be against Russia and most countries would agree with it such as the US and Japan.



# SOLOMON ISLANDS

Ethan Fluhr | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Prime Minister **GDP:** 1.16 Billion **Population:** 583,000

**UN Ambassador:** Collin Beck **Joined UN:** 1978

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

The Solomon Islands have been shrinking. Due to the climate in the Pacific, the shoreline on the islands inside of the Solomon Islands have been shrinking and people have been having to leave their homes on the low lying islands due to this climate issue. According to the Department Minister of climate change, Disaster management, and meteorology, says already the communities of Lord Howe and Sikaiana have already been ordered for evacuation. The UN should allow the immigration of refugees from the Solomon Islands, to their nearby neighbors of Australia and New Guinea so our people can restart their lives until we solve this climate issue. We are having to evacuate these people out of our country in order to decrease the chances of crowding on the islands. Also, with having a deep relationship with Australia, we believe that Australia will be open to take in some of our people.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

Hundreds of years ago, Somali people were hurling reef stones to create what would be known later, artificial islands. The artificial islands of the Lau and Langa Langa lagoon of Malaita are unique to the Solomon Islands. These islands along Malaita house a lot of the population due to them being made to decrease the effect of the growing population on the Solomon Islands. Unlike the other more modern artificial islands, these islands are not effective toward the marine ecology in the Pacific. The UN should allow the further construction of artificial islands as they do not always effect the local marine life.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

I believe that the Solomon Islands would promote space exploration, but due to it being a small country, it has no effective standing on the issue.



# SOMALIA

Zach Dolan | South Oldham MS | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed **GDP:** \$5.95 billion USD **Population:** 10.79 million

**UN Ambassador:** Yusuf Garaad Omar **Joined UN:** 1960

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

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## **Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers**

Somalia would like to see a resolution to this, since them and Kenya are on edge with each other since many Somalians are living in their neighboring country Kenya, instead of their own country. The numbers keep on rising over the years. Many countries would be in favor for this resolution since other countries are affected by the immigration of Somalians to their country. Supporters for this resolution would be Kenya, Ethiopia, U.S., UK, Uganda. They would support this since there is a flow of Somalians coming to their country.

## **Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law**

There is another problem between Somalia and Kenya, and that is who has control over the sea. Somalia and Kenya need to compromise this problem and come to terms on laws and sea usage. This solution will not affect any countries besides Somalia and Kenya. Since this resolution will just solve the small disputes they have on sea laws, and it will not affect the economies of other countries. Kenya and Somalia would support this, since it will solve their long term dispute.

## **Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration**

Somalia is not affected by space exploration at this time right now, since they are busy right now focusing on more major problems like the ones mentioned above.



# SOUTH AFRICA

Hannah Talbott | Sacred Heart Model School | MS KUNA 2

**Head of State:** Jacob Zuma **GDP:** 6.617.91 USD **Population:** 52.98 million

**UN Ambassador:** Jerry Matjila **Joined UN:** 1945

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

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## Issue 1: Immigration, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

The refugee crisis has become one of the most controversial issues in recent years, to the point where it is hardly possible to turn on the television without hearing about it. However, as so many people have said, you can't trust what you hear on the news. What the media is broadcasting is not even scratching the surface of what goes on in refugee camps and war torn countries across the sea. But what is a refugee? According to the United Nations, they are people forced to leave their countries fleeing conflict or persecution, which is a sufficient definition. They, however, are not the only ones affected by the war in their home countries. Displaced persons are people who, like refugees, have been forced from their homes for similar reasons. However, they chose to stay within the borders of their country. According to the UN, they are "among the most vulnerable people in the world." In the Middle East, the number of these people is staggering, with 38 million displaced people by 2014. However, they are not a part of the UN's official mandate. If it were to be included in it, these numbers would become decreased, possibly by millions. When one of these people actually leaves the country and becomes a refugee, there is another set of problems awaiting them. Almost all refugees are put in camps, and many stay there for years before they are allowed to leave. They rarely provide sufficient food and living conditions and abuse is prevalent. However, the United Nations does not have the resources to take over these camps or intervene in every minor scenario. But when one of the twenty five human rights are violated, the UN has not only the right but the obligation to intervene. This would drastically improve living conditions in refugee camps, or in displaced locations within their country. It is up to the international community to provide the UN with the means to allow refugees the rights all humans are guaranteed. The needs for different countries vary, and with them, what they can do to help. Not all countries have the ability to accept three million refugees, but can provide help in other ways. No one requirement will meet the needs of the unique circumstances of all fifty member states. The only requirement to help the situation in the Middle East, if it demands it, should be that a country should help, doing anything from attempting to solve the issue causing the refugees from taking them in. This solution would also suit the needs of not only refugees, but displaced individuals. If the proper action is taken, the refugee conflict could be solved. Anything less will, at least, improve the plight of the civilians suffering from living currently or previously in war torn countries that are no longer safe. Not every country can help in the same way

## Issue 2: Artificial Islands & Maritime Law

Maritime law has been a staple of the United Nations since its very beginning. The oceans make up more than sixty-eight percent of the earth's surface, after all. But until recently, countries have not been in a race to place a monopoly of it under their jurisdiction. Many countries have been seeking to stake claims in the ocean by creating artificial islands, granting them miles of territory in the sea. These are extremely controversial, for both the fact that they virtually destroy the coral reefs they are built on, which are already endangered, and that they are located in a legally gray area. While some countries, usually those constructing them, protest that they are perfectly legal, others have different ideas. Many countries across the world are complaining that allowing artificial islands the status of -- and more importantly, the territories of -- natural islands is illegal and disobeys maritime law, especially when they are used for military purposes. While the limited construction of artificial islands is supported, some more specific aspects of this issue are not. In the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea, it is said that an artificial island's safe zone shall not exceed five hundred meters. Considering this, there is no reason for a country to be able to claim the twelve nautical miles of territory as well. Not only is this unnecessary, but if larger countries monopolize the oceans, smaller countries will be cut off from all resources they provide from the oceans. In addition, these changes would decrease the advantage building islands provides for coastal countries over landlocked ones. As was stated in the previous paragraph, the construction of artificial islands is supported. However, the strain on our coral reefs caused by this construction is too harmful to continue without any checks. Stronger environmental regulation should be placed on these islands to insure the wellbeing of our rapidly decreasing coral reefs. These ecosystems are too crucial and too vulnerable to be destroyed. In addition to the increased regulations on environmental factors, the decreased territory will further discourage countries from continuing this harmful operation. Like the race to claim the oceans is the race to claim the Arctic. Oil is becoming a more valuable resource each day, as the reserves are slowly depleted. The Arctic has long been known to have vast reserves of oil, but until the recent melting of the ice caps, it has been inaccessible. Now, however, countries are laying claims on the Arctic, and through it, the oil it contains. As to whose claims are recognized, the United Nations is at somewhat of an impasse. The only reason this oil is accessible in the first place is because of the greenhouse effect, which we caused. Mining for this oil may seem harmless, like driving cars did forty years ago, but could end up with some major consequences, the recent Arctic oil spill serving as an example. Until it is imperative for oil to be mined, this is a chance we shouldn't take. The maritime laws are in sore need of an update. They are weak, outdated, and altogether too easy to take advantage of. They provide grey areas in everything from staking claims to resources to something as basic as territory. If these changes are implemented, they will be much easier to navigate.

## Issue 3: Ensuring Peaceful Space Exploration

In recent years, the space industry has boomed. As the technology grows more advanced, the dreams and aspirations of those involved grow loftier. Whether it's space stations, advancing satellites, or even mining the moon, very little is being deemed impossible. And with companies like Planetary Resources and Deep Space Industries, very little should. The companies, aiming to mine asteroids, reflect the thinking of multiple countries around the world. This industry has the potential to grow the entire world's economy, as asteroids are rich in resources and relatively easy to mine due to their low gravitational fields. Another perk of new technology is the advanced opportunities it provides. Satellites are able to perform any task, from connecting a call to navigating a plane. But, all of these advances come with a potential dark side. Some countries are exploring using satellites for military purposes. While most world leaders agree that it is necessary to use satellites for intelligence gathering, navigation, and

military communications, there are other ways to misuse one of these devices. Weaponized satellites, for example, are dangerous for environmental factors, in addition to already being prohibited in article nine of the UN's Outer Space Treaty. The development of these weapons would inhibit the United Nation's ability to maintain peace in space in the future and could threaten the wellbeing of all of humanity. Space is an ever-changing, constantly expanding frontier that humanity has not even scratched the surface of. This frontier should not be dominated by just one country or group, but should be explored and developed in a united front of all the people of the world. Each country, would, of course, have rights to the resources it can legally procure, but a single group should not be the only ones with this opportunity. In doing so, those with less knowledge and ability will also be able to expand with those with more until space provides a diverse, dependable industry. The sky has no limit. Neither should our aspirations.