

Code: 1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Exploitation of Natural Resources and its Effect on the Outbreak, Escalation, or Continuation of Armed Conflict.

1 *Calling upon* the legitimacy granted to this council by Article 24 of the United Nations  
2 Charter for the purpose of considering water scarcity as a threat to international peace and  
3 security,  
4

5 *Acknowledging* the position of the Secretary General in the 6587<sup>Th</sup> Security Council  
6 meeting, who said that scarce resources, especially water, are increasing competition  
7 between communities and countries, exacerbating old security dilemmas while also  
8 creating new ones,  
9

10 *Noting with concern* that the Stockholm International Water Institute predicts that in 17  
11 years, 47% of the world population will be in areas of high water risk, and by relation  
12 higher armed conflict risk,  
13

14 *Noting* the immense resources and water production capabilities of several Member  
15 States, and encouraging the sharing of such resources with the global community,  
16

17 *Recalls* the work of the United Nations Development Program and Millennium  
18 Development Goal 8 C, which concerns landlocked nations and their access to water,  
19

20 *Drawing attention* to the necessity for the inclusion of Expert UN Organs with specific  
21 regards to the United Nations Statistics Division and its ability to acquire pertinent  
22 statistical data, the General Assembly with regards to resolution A/RES/55/2 and its  
23 ability to allow for global representation and discourse on the topic of a water crisis, the  
24 World Trade Organization (WTO) and its understanding of international economics and  
25 State to State trade,  
26

27 *The Security Council,*  
28

- 29 1. Recognize the responsibility given to this Council to carry out the will of United  
30 Nations Member States as stated in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter;  
31
- 32 2. Confirms that water scarcity is a viable cause and propagator of armed conflict  
33 throughout the global community;  
34
- 35 3. Directs the United Nations Statistics Division to collect data and factual  
36 information that ensures a clear impact of water scarcity on armed conflict  
37 through established methods and also through cooperation with internationally  
38 recognised institutes such as the Stockholm International Water Institute;  
39
- 40 4. Instructs the General Assembly, in acknowledgment of A/RES/55/2, to formulate  
41 methods for the provision of fresh water to all citizens of the world through a  
42 process of lending water purification, desalinization, and other technologies

- 43 concerning the production of potable water by developed nations to states who are  
44 experiencing hardships brought on by the global water crisis;  
45
- 46 5. Further recommends that the United Nations Development Program pay special  
47 attention to Millennium Development Goal 8 C, and be open to discussions  
48 concerning permitting landlocked nations access to other sources of water in order  
49 to allow for the reduction and avoidance of water conflict in those nations such as  
50 what has been seen in the Darfur region, the Central African Republic and Chad as  
51 stated in 6587<sup>th</sup> Security Council meeting;  
52
- 53 6. Calls upon the WTO to examine the potential economic and market benefits for the  
54 those participating in the sharing and distribution of the aforementioned  
55 technologies and mechanism;  
56
- 57 7. Recognizes that a multifaceted approach through the utilization of the  
58 aforementioned UN Organs allows for a better perspective and also for a greater  
59 information tank from which this Council can draw pertinent knowledge in order  
60 to effectively combat the threat to peace and security posed by water scarcity;  
61
- 62 8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the Members of the United Nations agree, accept  
63 and to carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the  
64 United Nations Charter as stated in Article 25.  
65
- 66 9. Decides to remain seized of this matter.

Code: 1/2

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Exploitation of Natural Resources and its Effect on the Outbreak, Escalation or Continuation of Armed Conflict

1 *Bearing in mind* the primary goal of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the  
2 establishment and maintenance of international peace and security,

3

4 *Reaffirming* article 2.3 and 1.2 of the United Nations Charter,

5

6 *Understanding* the role different cultures play in the maintenance of international peace  
7 and security, as well as economic development,

8

9 *Realizing* the need to protect vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples,  
10 minorities, elders, women, youth, and children as highlighted in the United Nations  
11 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, United Nations Declaration on the  
12 Rights of Women, and the United Nations Declaration on the Right of a Child,

13

14 *Noting Further* Article 42 of the United Nations Charter, which allows the deployment of  
15 forces on “air, land, and sea” to maintain international peace and security,

16

17 *Taking note* of Article 2.7 of the United Nations Charter which states “nothing contained  
18 in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are  
19 essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,”

20

21 *Further reaffirming* Article 1.3 which calls all relevant UN bodies “to achieve  
22 international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social,  
23 cultural, or humanitarian character,”

24

25 *Drawing upon* S/RES/1772 (2007) and its support of infrastructure building and intrastate  
26 connectivity,

27

28 *Recalling* S/RES/1366 (2001), which states the UNSC shall “pursue the objective of  
29 prevention of armed conflict,”

30

31 *Additionally recalling* the Secretary General’s special report identified a lack of  
32 infrastructure and governance in resource rich areas leads to an increase probability of  
33 repeated and prolonged conflict,

34

35 *Further recalling* the Secretary General’s special report at the 60<sup>th</sup> session of the General  
36 Assembly Report on the Causes of Conflict and Promotion of Durable Peace in  
37 Sustainable Development in Africa which called for good governance, preventative  
38 measures, and coordinated action with the African Union,

39

40 *Applauding* the success of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with  
41 coordination of the African Union in observing and working to establish good  
42 governance, security, and an end to conflict resource exploitation in Sierra Leone and  
43 Liberia,

44  
45 *Noting* previous UNSC S/RES/1459/(2003) which states the UNSC “strongly supports  
46 the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as well as the ongoing process to refine and  
47 implement the regime, adopted at the Interlaken Conference as a valuable contribution  
48 against trafficking in conflict diamonds and looks forward to its implementation and  
49 strongly encourages the participants to further resolve outstanding issues,”

50  
51 *Further Applauding* the success of S/RES/1173 (1998) which recognized Angola’s  
52 certification scheme for conflict diamonds and made it illegal to purchase conflict  
53 diamonds from illicit entities within Angola,

54  
55 *Acknowledging* the success of utilizing Regional Security Groups under the Articles 52  
56 and 53 of the UN Charter as found in the Prodi Report: Joint AU-UN Report on Au  
57 Peacekeeping Operations which called for further cooperation in joint AU-UN  
58 peacekeeping operations,

59  
60 *Noting with Distinction* the precedent set in S/RES/1688 (2006) which allowed the  
61 prosecution of Charles Taylor via international tribunal and supported regional tribunals  
62 such as the Special Court for Sierra Leone as established in S/RES/1315 (2000) for  
63 crimes involving conflict goods,

64  
65 *Additionally Noting* the need for ethical commercial standards such as the OECD’s Due  
66 Diligence guidance for responsible supply chain of minerals from conflict effected and  
67 high risk areas and its recommendations for a global responsible supply chain of minerals  
68 or metal purchasing decisions and practices regarding conflict goods,

69  
70 *The Security Council,*

- 71
- 72 1. Decides the Security Council shall pursue an end to armed conflict escalated by the  
73 use of Conflict Goods through the use of a three tiered process which shall be to  
74 identify, respond, and correct those factors which led to conflict;
  - 75  
76 2. Declares accordingly that member states must move, improve, and or establish  
77 regional cooperation mechanisms that address energy , cultural exchange,  
78 infrastructure, and economic sustainability pursuant to the parameters established in  
79 articles 1.2, 2.3, and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations;
  - 80  
81 3. Calls for regional security bodies through the auspices of Article 52 of the UN  
82 Charter to cooperate with the UNSC through the sharing of conflict good related data,  
83 sales, and trade between countries pursuant to the Prodi Report;

84

- 85 4. Further calls for Encouraging Member States and the General Assembly to work  
86 towards credible commitments involving natural resources, intermediate goods, and  
87 finished goods which may be commonly traded as conflict goods pursuant to  
88 S/RES/1459 (2003);  
89
- 90 5. Additionally calls for Cooperation with States and the United Nations in identifying  
91 illicit groups who maybe engaged in the transaction of conflict goods within a state's  
92 borders;  
93
- 94 6. Resolves the United Nations shall prevent the trade, purchase, and sale of conflict  
95 goods which create a threat to international peace and security through:  
96  
97
- 98 a. Cooperation amongst national governments to encourage ethical  
99 commerce when exchanging goods by limiting the sale of conflict goods  
100 through bilateral and multilateral agreements as enshrined in  
101 S/RES/1459/2003;  
102
- 103 b. Utilizing regional organizations for peace keeping missions, limiting the  
104 transfer of conflict goods across neighboring states borders, and for the  
105 prosecution of those who utilize conflict goods to create a threat to  
106 regional peace and security;  
107
- 108 7. Further resolves that UN Peace Keepers and the Military Staff Committee shall keep  
109 in mind the limiting of conflict resources in their peace keeping mandates by  
110 supporting good governance and support for legitimate governments through  
111 providing security, observers, and protection for Non-governmental Actors in UN and  
112 Regional peacekeeping who are working to guarantee proper resource utilization;  
113
- 114 8. Welcomes the General Assembly and Member States to consider certification  
115 schemes similar to the Kimberley Process to create easier distinctions between illicit  
116 conflict goods and legal trade pursuant to S/RES/1459 (2003);  
117
- 118 9. Encourages regional development banks and international organizations to work  
119 towards preventing resource driven conflict through providing funding in areas where  
120 UN or Regional Peace Keeping forces are operating;  
121
- 122 10. Calls upon the United Nations, including the General Assembly Economic and  
123 Financial Committee, and all other relevant bodies, to encourage better resource  
124 management through the improvement of telecommunications, roads and  
125 transportation, and general infrastructure;  
126
- 127 11. Additionally encourages improved cultural exchange between neighboring states,  
128 people to people interaction, and cultural linkage to improve relations by following

- 129 methods similar to those outlined in the Treaty on Long-Term Neighborliness,  
130 Friendship, and Cooperation;  
131
- 132 12. Urges Member States to take definitive actions to protect indigenous persons and  
133 local populations in conflict areas;  
134
- 135 13. Promotes the betterment of relations and dialogue among stakeholders in resource  
136 management, production, and consumption;  
137
- 138 14. Decides to remain seized of this matter.



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