

2019

**MUNA Resolution #1: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**

*The General Assembly,*

**Recalling** its resolutions 71/29 of 5 December 2016 and 72/24 of 4 December 2017 on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

**Recalling** also its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 which outlines a Programme of Action to achieve the goal of general and complete disarmament,

**Emphasizing** the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, in which all parties declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party,

**Emphasizing also that** the peace negotiations in the Middle East should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

**Emphasizing further** the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

**Reaffirming** the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy,

1. *Directs* Member States directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,
2. Strongly encourages Member States in the region to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
3. *Calls upon* Member States in the region that have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,
4. *Invites* Member States, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices,
5. *Demands* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution,
6. *Urges* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament in the region of the Middle East.

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**Speakers for General Assembly Opening Plenary:** Egypt, Indonesia, France, Philippines, Iran, Israel

**Bureau members for the Formal Meetings of the First Committee:** Chair (Romania), Vice-chair (Guyana), Rapporteur (Mali)

2019

## MUNA Resolution #2: Prevention of an arms race in outer space

*The General Assembly,*

**Recalling** its previous resolutions on this issue, the most recent of which is resolution 72/26 of 4 December 2017,

**Recognizing** the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

**Reaffirming** the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries,

**Reaffirming** also the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

**Recognizing** that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security,

**Emphasizing** the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements,

**Taking note** of the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to establish for its 2009 session a working group to discuss, substantially, without limitation, all issues related to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and the decision to establish for its 2018 session a subsidiary body on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

### **Operative Section Outline**

During informal consultations, sub-groups will draft and present up to two operative paragraphs for their respective sub-topic as outlined below, followed by discussion of the full operative section.

- **Action related to treaties and resolutions (Group A [G77 plus China]** including – Algeria, Botswana, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates). Facilitator is Nigeria.
- **Action related to legal regimes (Group B [Alliance of Small Island States and ASEAN plus Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka and Israel]** including – Barbados, Malaysia, Maldives, Nauru, Solomon Islands, St. Lucia, Vanuatu, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Israel). Facilitator is Malaysia.
- **Action related to verification and monitoring (Group C [JUSCANZ, EU and the Collective Security Treaty Organization]** including – Australia, Canada, Japan, United States, Austria, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation). Facilitator is Germany.
- **Action related to specific forums/conferences (Group D [Least Developed Countries plus Switzerland and Ukraine]** including – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Sudan, Yemen, Zambia, Switzerland and Ukraine). Facilitator is Zambia.
- **Action related to ongoing responsibilities, future considerations and next steps (Group E [GRULAC]** including – Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela). Facilitator is Argentina.

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**Speakers for General Assembly Opening Plenary:** United Kingdom, Canada, China, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Paraguay

**Bureau members for Informal Consultations of the First Committee:** Facilitator (Guyana), Assistant Facilitator (Romania), Rapporteur (Brunei Darussalam)

2019

**MUNA Resolution #3: Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

*The General Assembly,*

**Guided** by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments,

**Recalling** its resolutions 70/140 of 17 December 2015, and its resolution 71/181 of 19 December 2016, as well as the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,

**Alarmed** at the spread in many parts of the world of various extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, as well as racist extremist movements and ideologies, and at the fact that this trend has resulted in the implementation of discriminatory measures, policies and bills at the local or national levels,

**Deeply concerned** by all recent manifestations of violence and terrorism incited by violent nationalism, racism, xenophobia and related intolerance,

**Recognizing with deep concern** the alarming increase in instances of discrimination, intolerance and extremist violence motivated by anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other ethnic origins, religions and beliefs,

**Mindful** of the horrors of the Second World War, and stressing in this regard that the victory over Nazism in the Second World War contributed to establishing the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

1. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances;
2. *Calls* for the universal ratification and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
3. *Encourages* States to adopt the legislation necessary to combat racism while ensuring that the definition of racial discrimination set out therein complies with article 1 of the Convention;
4. *Encourages* those States that have made reservations to article 4 of the Convention to give serious consideration to withdrawing such reservations as a matter of priority, as stressed by the Special Rapporteur;
5. *Emphasizes* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur (A/72/291, para.79) that any commemorative celebration of the Nazi regime should be prohibited;
6. *Calls* upon States to continue to take adequate steps, including through national legislation, in accordance with international human rights law, aimed at the prevention of hate speech and incitement to violence against persons in vulnerable situations and, where necessary, to consider reviewing national anti-racism legislation in the light of the increasingly open expression of hate speech and incitement to violence against such persons.

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**Speakers for the General Assembly Opening Plenary:** Russian Federation, Belarus, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Australia

**Bureau members for the Formal Meetings of the Second & Third Committee:** Chair (Guatemala), Vice-chair (Algeria), Rapporteur (Afghanistan)

2019

## MUNA Resolution #4: Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

*The General Assembly,*

**Recalling** its resolutions 70/205 of 22 December 2015 and 71/228 of 21 December 2016, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1995), Kyoto Protocol (1997), and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention (2016),

**Recalling also** the Paris Agreement, which will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, in light of different national circumstances,

**Reaffirming** its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG #13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

**Stressing** that all States must work toward limiting emissions and building resilience, and lessening the impact on food production,

**Expressing concern** over the findings of the World Meteorological Organization, in its Greenhouse gas bulletin of 30 October 2017, which showed that the global average of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide reached 403.3 parts per million in 2016, the highest such levels in 3 to 5 million years,

**Strongly** regretting the inaction of the major contributors to this climate catastrophe,

**Recognizing** that climate change is one of the major challenges of our time, causing unprecedented threats of catastrophic flooding and drought, impacts on biodiversity, potential displacement of millions of people, and impacts to peace and security,

### Operative Section Outline

During informal consultations, sub-groups will draft and present up to two operative paragraphs for their respective sub-topic as outlined below, followed by discussion of the full operational section.

- **Action related to climate change mitigation (Group A [G77 plus China]** including – Botswana, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates). Facilitator is India.
- **Action related to climate change adaptation (Group B [Alliance of Small Island States and ASEAN plus Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka and Israel]** including – Barbados, Malaysia, Maldives, Nauru, Solomon Islands, St. Lucia, Vanuatu, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Israel). Facilitator is Vanuatu.
- **Action related to addressing gender aspects of climate change (Group C [JUSCANZ, EU and the Collective Security Treaty Organization]** including – Australia, Canada, Japan, United States, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, United Kingdom, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation). Facilitator is Austria.
- **Action related to equity aspects of climate change (Group D [Least Developed Countries plus Switzerland and Ukraine]** including – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Sudan, Yemen, Zambia, Switzerland and Ukraine). Facilitator is Bhutan.
- **Action related to climate change monitoring, reporting and meetings (Group E [GRULAC]** including – Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela). Facilitator is Costa Rica.

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**General Assembly Opening Plenary Speakers:** Mexico, Maldives, Mongolia, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia

**Bureau members for the Informal Consultations of the Second & Third Committee:** Facilitator (Algeria), Assistant Facilitator (Guatemala), Rapporteur (Estonia)