

1 National Sovereignty and Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that a conflict may exist between the sovereign rights of a nation and the human rights and living standards of its citizens;

Calls upon the international community to take action to ensure the requirements of national sovereignty do not override human rights and living standards of its citizens.

2 Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the building blocks of the Bali Action Plan (2007) – mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing as fundamental to addressing climate change;

Acknowledging the progress made by the Copenhagen Accord (2009) to limit the global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius by reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and preservation of forests as well as assist the poorer , most vulnerable countries;

Strongly calls upon Member States to implement without delay the agreed support for poorer countries;

Demands industrialised countries to display stronger leadership;

Calls upon the populous rapidly emerging industrialized powers to do likewise;

Expresses concern that the Copenhagen Accord failed “to meet the scientific bottom line” to stave off the worst effects of global warming by implementing a reduction in emissions by 25 to 40% from 1990 levels by 2020 by industrialized powers and the halving of global emission by 2050.

3 Terrorism

The General Assembly

Recognising the General Assembly approved an expanded programme of activities for the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch in 2002;

Acknowledging the support given to the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism in strengthening the capacity of the national criminal justice to act;

Affirming that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments;

Strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

Calls upon member states to take action to suppress terrorist cells within their borders and the international community to work cooperatively to prevent and combat terrorism.

4 Guest Workers

The General Assembly,

Deploring the widespread exploitation of “guest workers”, who, while contributing to the economic prosperity of the host nation, commonly are denied satisfactory standards of living and political rights;

Propose the establishment of an international organisation to set employment standards for guest workers and call upon all nations to enforce such standards.

5 People Smuggling

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the natural desire of all people to improve their living standards and those of their family;

Reaffirming the rights of citizens to seek shelter from conflict and oppression within their country or between their country and its neighbours;

Condemns those who profiteer from those citizens by attempting to smuggle people across national borders and in so doing puts the lives of those individuals at great risk;

Calls upon all nations to take individual and collective action (in accordance with Article 2 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2004)) to combat such activity whilst dealing compassionately with those who seek refuge and a better life.

6 Drug Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Accepting the UNDOC Afghanistan Cannabis Survey (March, 2004) showing that Afghanistan is the world’s biggest producer of both opium and hashish;

Acknowledging that drug trafficking funds terrorist and criminal organizations that undermine the stability and prosperity of the international community;

Calls upon all nations:

- to limit the production of illicit drugs within their territory, control the passage of drugs across their borders and pursue the corrupt officials and criminals who profit from drug production and distribution;
- to support efforts to improve security and development in Afghanistan's drug-producing regions.

7 Nuclear Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognising disarmament is a cause that has lain dormant for too long;

Also recognising the outcomes of the 2010 Non Proliferation Treaty Review;

Encouraged by the historic Security Council meeting chaired by US President Barak Obama in September 2009;

Applauding the pledge by both the US and Russia to cut their nuclear arsenals;

Calls upon the international community to commit to:

- the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
- resolution of the situation involving Iran through the imposition of sanctions;
- the need for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

8. Arab-Israeli Conflict

The General Assembly,

Recognising Arab-Israeli peace is and the establishment of a peaceful State of Palestine in the West Bank and Gaza is in the fundamental interest of the parties of all the States in the region and of the international community;

Reaffirming the annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel is not recognised by the international community;

Calls on:

- Israel and Palestine to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations;
- Both sides to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative action;
- The Palestinian Authority to make every effort to improve law and order, and to oppose violent extremism;

Condemns the decision by the Government of Israel to advance planning for new housing units in East Jerusalem.