

# MUNA 2024 – Resolutions

## Resolution I. Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian operations in Gaza

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Recalling its relevant resolutions regarding the question of Palestine, Expressing grave concern at the latest escalation of violence since the 7 October 2023 attack and the grave deterioration of the situation in the region, in particular in the Gaza Strip and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel.*

*Recalling the need to uphold the principles of distinction, necessity, proportionality and precaution in the conduct of hostilities,*

*Emphasizing that civilians must be protected, in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and deploring in this regard the heavy civilian casualties and widespread destruction,*

1. Calls for an immediate, durable and sustained humanitarian truce leading to a cessation of hostilities;
2. Demands that all parties immediately and fully comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, particularly in regard to the protection of civilians and civilian objects, as well as the protection of humanitarian personnel, persons *hors de combat*, and humanitarian facilities and assets;
3. Also demands the immediate, continuous, sufficient and unhindered provision of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies, fuel and electricity, stressing the imperative, under international humanitarian law, of ensuring that civilians are not deprived of objects indispensable to their survival;
4. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all civilians who are being illegally held captive, demanding their safety, well-being and humane treatment in compliance with international law;
12. Emphasizes the importance of preventing further destabilization and escalation of violence in the region, and in this regard calls upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint and upon all those with influence on them to work toward this objective;
13. Reaffirms that a just and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can only be achieved by peaceful means, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and in accordance with international law, and on the basis of the two-State solution.

## Resolution II. The situation in the South China Sea

*The General Assembly,*

*Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to fully achieve the goal of universal participation.

*Further urges* all Member States with territorial claims in the South China Sea to refrain from aggressively asserting those claims by placing permanent or semi-permanent structures for either military or commercial purposes on any maritime or terrestrial territory that is subject to dispute, but instead to pursue the resolution of their claims through the relevant international courts and tribunals.

*Encourages* States that do not have territorial claims in the region to refrain from inflaming the situation by commenting on the actions of specific claimants, or by unnecessarily or aggressively physically challenging those claims, including by the conduct of so-called “freedom of navigation” and other military exercises.

*Reminds* all States of the importance to international trade that international waters remain open to all States to use in accordance with international law and consequently insists upon the obligation of all States to observe the relevant laws and respect the decision of the relevant international courts and tribunals, whatever their position on the claims advanced by others.

*Insists* that the rights of communities with traditional economic or cultural links to waters in their vicinity be upheld and that those communities not be subject to harassment or threat as they exercise those rights.

## **Resolution III. Strengthening the role of the UN in the promotion of democratization and enhancing periodic and genuine elections**

*The General Assembly,*

*Stressing* the importance, generally and in the context of promoting free, fair and inclusive elections, of respect for the freedoms of peaceful assembly and association and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and noting in particular the fundamental importance of access to information and media freedom, including through accessible and easy-to-understand formats for new information and communications technologies,

*Recognizing* the potential of online communication tools to promote freedom of expression and expand political participation, as well as to empower persons who belong to underrepresented groups and those who are marginalized,

*Noting* the importance of ensuring orderly, open, fair, and transparent democratic processes that protect the rights to peaceful assembly, association and freedom of expression and opinion,

*Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has the effective right and opportunity to participate in elections on an equal basis, and calls upon States to take measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs, including based on race, colour, ethnicity, national or social origin, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, political views or on the basis of disability;

*Strongly condemns* any manipulation of election processes, coercion and tampering with vote counts, particularly when done by States, as well as by other actors, and calls upon all Member States to respect the rule of law and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, including the right to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections.

## **Resolution IV. Preventing and combatting crimes that affect the environment**

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by existing research indicating that crimes that affect the environment have become some of the most lucrative transnational criminal activities and are often closely interlinked with different forms of crime and corruption and that money laundering and the illicit financial flows derived from them may contribute to the financing of other transnational organized crimes and terrorism,

*Recognizing* that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats,

*Recognizing* the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end underlining the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers,

*Urges* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals

*Calls upon* Member States to make crimes that affect the environment, in appropriate cases, serious crimes.

*Also calls upon* States, in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance and protection for those persons who contribute to combating in a peaceful manner crimes that affect the environment.

## Resolution V. State of global food security

*The General Assembly,*

*Expressing* deep concern over the current state of global food insecurity, with 811 million people affected by hunger in 2020, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world, especially in developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries,

*Noting* the unprecedented surge in international food commodity prices which, according to the Food Price Index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, reached their highest peak in March 2022 since its inception in 1990 in particular the rise in global prices of vegetable oil and grain, including wheat, further affecting people in vulnerable situations,

*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger,

*Determined* to address the global food security crisis on the basis of unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, and recognizing the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating a comprehensive global response,

*Calls upon* the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions, including the provision of emergency food supplies, food programmes, financial support, and increased and diversified agricultural production, and to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

*Calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, including capacity for seeding, protecting standing crops, rearing livestock, infrastructure for processing food, and all logistical systems, ensure the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimize food loss and waste.

## **Resolution VI. Countering disinformation for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and countering disinformation, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities,

*Highlighting* the global concerns about the rapid spread and proliferation of disinformation, thereby increasing the need for the dissemination of factual, timely, clear, accessible, multilingual and evidence-based information, and emphasizing the need for all relevant stakeholders to address the challenge of disinformation,

*Expressing concern also* about the spread of disinformation on online platforms, including on social media, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to spread racism, xenophobia, negative stereotyping and stigmatization, to undermine public health messaging, to breach individuals' right to privacy, and to incite all forms of violence, intolerance, discrimination and hostility, and emphasizing the important contribution of journalists, civil society and academia in countering this trend.

*Affirms* the responsibility of States to counter, as appropriate, and in accordance with international human rights law, the dissemination of disinformation which undermines the promotion of peace and cooperation;

*Condemns* any advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audio-visual or electronic media, social media or any other means;

*Calls upon* States to counter all forms of disinformation through policy measures, including education, capacity-building for prevention and resilience to disinformation, advocacy and awareness-raising.

