

9640 MUNA | RESOLUTION 01 | 2024

Our ocean, our future, our responsibility

The General Assembly

Reaffirms our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas, and marine resources.

Reaffirms the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development, held from 5 to 9 June 2017.

Recognizes that the ocean is fundamental to life on our planet and to our future.

Are deeply alarmed by the global emergency facing the ocean. While progress has been made towards the achievement of some of the targets of Goal 14, action is not advancing at the speed or scale required to meet our goals.

Emphasizes the particular importance of implementing the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Also emphasizes the need to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the Glasgow Climate Pact on mitigation, adaptation and the provision and mobilization of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries, including small island developing States;

Commits to taking the following actions on an urgent basis:

- **Strengthen** international, regional, subregional, and national scientific and systematic observation and data collection efforts and improve the timely sharing and dissemination of data and knowledge.
- **Recognize** the important role of indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in planning, decision-making and implementation.
- **Enhance** cooperation to strengthen mechanisms for collaboration, knowledge-sharing and exchange of best practices within marine scientific research.
- **Establish** effective partnerships.
- **Explore**, develop and promote innovative financing solutions to drive the transformation to sustainable ocean-based economies.
- **Reduce** greenhouse gas emissions from international maritime transportation, especially shipping, as soon as possible, acknowledging the leadership role of the International Maritime Organization, taking into account its initial strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships.

Calls for an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Calls upon all stakeholders to urgently take ambitious and concerted action to accelerate implementation to achieve Goal 14 as soon as possible without undue delay, because restoring harmony with nature through a healthy, productive, sustainable, and resilient ocean is critical for our planet, our lives and our future.

9640 MUNA | RESOLUTION 02 | 2024

Reducing nuclear danger through nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to humankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all humankind,

Emphasizing the need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomalies or other technical malfunctions,

Mindful that a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in the security policies of nuclear-weapon States would have a positive impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also the call, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, .

1. **Calls** for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons, including through de-alerting and de-targeting nuclear weapons;
2. **Requests** the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 above;
3. **Calls** upon Member States to take the measures necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

4. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution 77/74 of 7 December 2022;.
5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session.

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9640 MUNA | RESOLUTION 03 | 2024

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirms the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation,

Recalling the statements of the Heads of State or Government of Latin America and the Caribbean at the Summits of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States regarding the need to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as “the Helms-Burton Act”, the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its yearly resolutions from 1992-2022 and its decision 76/563 of 11 May 2022,

Recalling also the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States of America in 2015 and 2016 to modify several aspects of the application of the embargo, which contrast with the measures applied since 2017 to reinforce its implementation,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/4, 68/8, 69/5, 70/5, 71/5, 72/4, 73/8, 74/7, 75/289 and 77/7, the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba is still in place, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

- **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 77/7.
- **Reiterates its call** upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation.
- **Once again urges** States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime.
- **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session.

Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

The General Assembly

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international law and human rights law instruments,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent being resolution 77/227 of 15 December 2022, as well as Security Council resolution 2669 (2022) of 21 December 2022,

Condemning in the strongest terms all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

Reiterating its deep concern over the continued violence, violations and abuses of human rights against and forced displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State,

Condemning in the strongest terms the arbitrary detention, arrest and politically motivated convictions, sentencing and executions, including of opposition activists, as well as violent acts including extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence, and torture committed against the population, including medical doctors, teachers, students, lawyers, artists, journalists, humanitarian workers and many others, which exacerbates the polarization and violence and worsens the humanitarian situation in the country,

Underlining the urgency for the Myanmar military to immediately end all acts of violence, to unconditionally and immediately release all those arbitrarily detained and to refrain from further violence and arbitrary detentions,

Concerned that, contrary to the fact-finding mission's recommendations, laws, orders, policies and practices at all levels limiting freedoms of movement, expression, association and assembly continue to be utilized to stifle freedom of association, speech and the press,

Welcoming the work of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 39/2, to collect and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011, in particular but not limited to Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States

Reiterating its deep concern at the widespread, deliberate, indiscriminate and excessive use of force by Myanmar security and armed forces across the country, including abductions, arbitrary detentions, mass killings, torture and maiming, aerial attacks against and burning of villages and civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, internally displaced persons camps and places of worship and civilian gatherings, the unlawful recruitment and use of children and the use of facilities functioning as hospitals and schools for military purposes and for committing crimes, as well as reports of violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving the use of landmines, leading to continued forced displacement,

Underlining the urgent need to prevent the laying of additional landmines and to promote the marking and mapping of newly mined areas, mine clearance, the clearance of explosive

remnants of war and mine-risk education programmes for civilians, and to prioritize victim assistance and stockpile destruction,

Alarmed that children continue to be subjected to the six grave violations against children during armed conflict,

Reiterating the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for crimes related to violations and abuses of international law throughout Myanmar are held to account through credible and independent national, regional or international justice mechanisms,

Expressing deep concern that, in Rakhine, more than 600,000 Rohingya Muslims remain largely segregated and discriminated against, a large number of whom remain confined in camps with no freedom of movement and grossly restricted access to basic services, including health and psychosocial care and education, as well as livelihoods,

Expressing its concern that Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in particular women and girls, remain at significant risk of sexual and gender-based violence, notably in the context of the continued conflict between the Myanmar security and armed forces and the Arakan Army,

Alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar, the continued attacks on medical and humanitarian personnel and the denial of safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access,

Expressing concern that, in northern Rakhine State, the implementation of policies under the guise of economic development and reconstruction by the Myanmar military and the heavy militarization of the area prevents the members of the displaced Rohingya Muslim population from returning to their places of origin or a place of their choice in Rakhine State,

Reiterating its grave concern that, in spite of the fact that the Rohingya minority has lived in Myanmar for generations prior to the independence of Myanmar, held full documentation and participated actively in government and civic life, they were made stateless by the enactment of the 1982 Citizenship Law and were eventually disenfranchised, from 2015, from the electoral process,

Commending the ongoing humanitarian efforts and commitments that the Government of Bangladesh, and many member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, has extended to those fleeing human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar,

- **Expresses** grave concern at the continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses by the military and security forces,
- **Condemns** in the strongest terms all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,
- **Demands** an immediate end to hostilities and all forms of violence throughout the country,
- **Calls** upon the security and armed forces of Myanmar to immediately release all those who have been arbitrarily detained, arrested, convicted and sentenced on political grounds, including opposition activists and foreign nationals;
- **Calls** upon the security and armed forces of Myanmar to ensure the right to return of all refugees, including Rohingya Muslims, hosted in other countries, and take concrete actions to create conditions necessary for their voluntary, and safe return and reintegration.