**FORUM:** Special Conference II

**QUESTION OF:** The question of promoting and prolonging regional and international ceasefires during a global crisis.

**SUBMITTED BY:** The United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Israel, Afghanistan

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Bearing in mind that* the main purposes of the United Nations is to “maintain international peace and security”,

*Recognizes*​ the importance of Resolution 2532 adopted by the Security Council on the 1st July 2020 when executing a ceasefire,

*Keeping in mind* that Covid-19 is a concern throughout all nations as well as in countries with armed conflict,

*Emphasizes* the importance of trust between all the cooperating nations in order to execute and maintain a successful ceasefire,

*Recognising* the need for multilateral cooperation when faced with a global threat to humanity, due to the possible exacerbation of the crisis at hand in zones ravaged by violence,

*Recognising*​ the need for workers called in crises to work in safe environments and conditions when intervening,

*Affirms* that the continuing of recruitment, training, re-supply, and upgrading of armaments will not be considered as a breach of the regulations of a ceasefire,

*Emphasizes* the importance of the third clause having to do with military operations in Resolution 2532 adopted by the Security Council,

*Recognizing* that a ceasefire is a temporary solution and not a long-term solution to the conflict that needs to be resolved,

*Acknowledging* the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on April 2nd about “Global Solidarity to Fight the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)”,

*Considering* that the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to endanger international peace,

*Expressing* concern for the damages caused by the COVID-19 pandemic all around the world, as well as acknowledging possible and potential future damages from other relevant crises,

1. Approves the use of military operations, even during ceasefires, that are fighting against terrorist groups such as but not limited to:
	1. Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or Da’esh,
	2. Al Qaeda,
	3. Al Nusra Front;
2. Demands that regular updates on ceasefires that are presently being held be presented to the Security Council by the Secretary-General, updates would be in regard to information such as but not limited to:
	1. COVID-19 and its impacts on the peace-keeping activities,
	2. The accomplishments obtained by the ceasefire, accomplishments in terms of:
		1. Reconstruction of infrastructure,
		2. The spread of COVID-19 or other current medical crises,
	3. Arising conflicts;
3. Requests the implementation of UN peacekeeping forces in conflict zones where ceasefires are in effect to maintain control of the global crisis at hand and ensure legitimate and effective implementation with accordance with the UN principles of peacekeeping, as follows:
	1. Consent of involved parties,
	2. Impartiality of the peacekeepers,
	3. Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate;
4. Urges all nations to prolong global and regional ceasefires within conflict zones through the means of, but not limited to:
	1. Weekly diplomatic discussions between the involved parties, following the implementation of a ceasefire, supervised by the UN or an impartial third party to act as a mediator, to:
		1. Voice concerns about the global ceasefire and its impact in their respective nations,
		2. Negotiate a temporary withdrawal and disengagement of armed personnel,
	2. Upholding principles of the UN Charter;
5. Calls upon the governments of the involved parties to issue clear orders to their troops of the cessation of military activity in accordance to the agreed terms of the ceasefire relevant to the region and conflict;
6. Calls upon the UN to make sure that the negotiation between the nations that are applying a ceasefire have no flaws and is comprehensive in order to prevent confusion and further conflict during the time of the ceasefire;
7. Recommends that precision in regards to the geography of the ceasefire needs to be agreed upon during the negotiation, geographical agreements such as but not limited to:
	1. Lines of disengagement,
	2. Lines from which or to which forces need to be deployed,
	3. Demilitarised zones,
	4. Regions within which the forces are required to be confined,
	5. Monitored zones;
8. Encourages all social media companies to monitor platforms during a ceasefire in order to:
	1. Prevent social media warfare, social media warfare would be classified as but not limited to:
		1. Mudslinging towards political leaders,
		2. Negative propaganda,
		3. Spreading of extreme opinions,
		4. Spreading of false information,
		5. Exposing of false confidential information,
	2. Working closely with social media platforms by means of:
		1. Supervising all social media posts in that area,
		2. Taking down posts that seem to not be appropriate,
		3. Blocking profiles that have been seen to try and create conflict,
	3. Social Media platforms such as, but not limited to:
		1. Facebook,
		2. Instagram,
		3. Twitter.