

FORUM: The Historical Committee

THE QUESTION OF: The Falklands War (1982)

SUBMITTED BY: The United States of America

CO-SUBMITTED By:

THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE,

Reaffirming United Nations Security Council Resolutions 502 & 505 (1982), demanding the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces, the immediate ceasefire from both parties and authorising the secretary general to use such means deemed necessary to verify the ceasefire as well as requesting the Secretary General to submit an interim report to the Security Council within 72 hours and to keep the Council informed concerning the implementation of the resolution,

Conscious of long-term territorial disputes over the Falkland Islands between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina, as recognised in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2065 (1965),

Deeply concerned for the safety of the lives of 2,247 residents of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

Recognising the severe and long-lasting psychological impacts of armed conflict, particularly on veterans, children, displaced families, and other vulnerable populations, as outlined in the Geneva Conventions (1949),

1. **Calls for** the creation of the United Nations Falklands Mediation Commission (UNFMC) to act as a neutral mediation body composed of representatives from non aligned member states, relevant experts and NGOs, to work in conjunction with the UN Security Council and the Secretary General, for the purpose of;
 - a. Facilitating open dialogue between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina, through in person discussions and conferences between representatives from both nations, hosted in neutral UNFMC member states, with the goals of;
 - i. Improving diplomatic and political relations between the two nations,
 - ii. Resolving territorial disputes through peaceful means such as the creation of a historical commission composed of historians, scholars and relevant experts from The United Kingdom, Argentina and The Falkland Islands, to discuss historical claims to the islands and to provide advice and recommendations, subject to security council approval, in relation to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands to create a peaceful resolution to the conflict, as well as the consideration of the best wishes and interests of the inhabitants of the islands in relation to their sovereignty,
 - iii. Discussing a timeline for the demilitarisation of the Falkland Islands,
 - iv. Coordinating the creation of a long-term peace agreement between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to prevent future conflicts,
 - b. Coordination of further demilitarization of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), through working in conjunction with the United Nations Security Council, emphasizing the need for;

- i. The creation of a demilitarized zone consisting of all the Islands and surrounding waters,
 - ii. The deployment of UN Peacekeepers to enforce and monitor ceasefire where the UN Security Council deems necessary, to ensure the safety and security of Island residents, preventing further hostilities
 - iii. The implementation of sanctions on individuals, organizations, and nations who do not comply with a demilitarization agreement, including measures such as travel restrictions, embargos and increased tariffs, sanctions to be determined by the United Nations Security Council,
 - c. The organisation of a fact-finding mission to the Falkland Islands, following the establishment of a ceasefire, with aims to.
 - i. Assess damage to infrastructure on the islands, such as residential housing, civilian infrastructure, utilities such as water, electricity and telecommunications and transport networks including roads, ports and airstrips, as a result of conflicts
 - ii. Assessing the Falkland Islands' ability to sustain their population through assessing food and drinking water production, the existence and availability of quality healthcare and education as well as employment and job opportunities for all citizens
 - iii. Identifying the immediate humanitarian needs of the populations and aid required as a result of conflicts
 - iv. Working in conjunction with the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) to analyse damage to the natural environment and biodiversity of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Ecological and environmental Committee to propose potential restoration programmes
 - v. Encouraging the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to conduct Referenda to recognise the sovereign wishes of the islanders, to retain their current political status as an overseas territory of the United Kingdom or to act upon the principle of self determination as outlined in the United Nations Charter;
2. **Calls for** the provision of humanitarian aid and emergency assistance for residents of the Falkland Islands whose lives are at risk as a result of the conflict, overseen by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in partnership with relevant NGOs such as Médecins sans Frontières and Red Cross, with particular attention to veterans, displaced families, and children, through mechanisms such as;
- a. The provision of food, clean drinking water and temporary shelter to citizens displaced as result of the conflict,
 - b. The provision of medical care, treatment and hygiene products,
 - c. Mental health services and trauma counselling, overseen by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to help those suffering from trauma related to the conflict recover, specifically targeted toward veterans, children and other populations who are disproportionately affected psychologically by armed conflicts,
 - d. The establishment of temporary schools for children displaced as part of the conflict, to be located near the temporary accommodation provided for ease of access,

- e. The creation of safe humanitarian corridors for refugees wishing to flee the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) to neutral territories, under the supervision of the UNHCR, ensuring the secure and voluntary evacuation of civilians from conflict zones to areas of safety without the threat of further violence or obstruction, prioritizing vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and those with medical conditions, suggesting the deployment of UN peacekeeping personnel to the UN Security Council to aid humanitarian aid workers to ensure corridors remain operational and safe,
 - f. The conduction of regular assessments to ensure aid is being distributed fairly and in an effective and efficient manner;
3. Calls for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to oversee post-conflict recovery initiatives in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), the United Nations Falkland Islands Recovery Programme (UNFIRP), active immediately following the termination of conflicts in the Falkland Islands and its surrounding waters, consisting of mechanisms and initiatives such as;
- a. Rebuilding ports and airstrips, with funding from the IMF, as well as encouraging the subsequent government bodies to invest in the re-stocking of ships and aircraft,
 - b. The establishment of a temporary UNIMC Disarmament Committee, to work in conjunction with The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), to oversee the destruction and safe disposal of land mines, as well as engaging in dialogue with the subsequent government, to potentially lower the quantity of weapons on the island,
 - c. The creation of an Economic Recovery Fund, under UNDP supervision, providing grants to support small businesses such as shop owners, fisheries, farmers as well as other industries on the Falkland Islands who have been negatively affected by the conflict.
 - d. The development of a sustainable eco-tourism industry on the island, funded by the IMF and World Bank, overseen by the UNEP and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with the aims of;
 - i. Fostering economic growth,
 - ii. Creating jobs for inhabitants in the services industry,
 - iii. Ensuring the protection nature and biodiversity on the islands, to be supplemented by nature conservation projects in partnership with local communities, including reforestation, wildlife protection, and marine conservation efforts,
 - e. The establishment of a temporary UNFMC Disarmament Committee, to work in conjunction with The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), to oversee the destruction and safe disposal of any remaining military stockpiles, landmines or weapons on the islands
 - f. The creation of an Economic Recovery Fund, under UNDP supervision, providing grants to support small businesses such as shop owners, fisheries, farmers as well as other industries on the Falkland Islands who have been negatively affected by the

conflict.