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**Sixty-second session**

Agenda item 2.5

**UN Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** New Challenges in U.N. Peacekeeping

**Sponsor:** Egypt

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* that the U.N. allows “multidimensional” complex enterprises that “ensure the implementation of comprehensive peace agreements and assist in laying the foundations for sustainable peace,”

*Recognizing* that the nature of war has changed over the years and that, currently, the U.N. is not composed of just military personnel, but also diplomats who take part in a nonviolent way to help end conflicts or civil wars,

*Having reviewed with apprehension* the U.N. peacekeeping branch’s admittance of the challenges it faces in trying to handle many conflict all over the world, “the United Nations in the past few years has been overstretched and challenged as never before:”

1. Recommends that the U.N. allow enterprises that will “ensure the implementation of comprehensive peace agreements and assist in laying the foundations for sustainable peace,” and that, since the U.N. peacekeeping branch is stretched so thin at the moment, a council be created to:
  - a. Decide which parts of the world are most contentious
  - b. Take military action to end the conflict for both side;
2. Instructs the peacekeeping branch of the U.N. to open several side branches dealing directly with wars raging in the world and how to end them diplomatically and militaristically;
3. Requests that Member States send troops to serve in the peacekeeping branch in order to help the overstretched U.N. peacekeeping branch.