

**FORUM:** Historical Security Council

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Hungary

**CO-SUBMITTER:** Belgium, Israel

**QUESTION OF:** The Hungarian Revolution

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Recalling* the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, particularly those promoting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all member states,

*Acknowledging* the Hungarian people's right to self-determination and their legitimate demands for political reform, freedom from foreign domination, and respect for human rights,

*Recognizing* the widespread humanitarian crisis caused by the Soviet Union's military intervention, including the displacement of over 200,000 refugees,

*Expressing concern* about the violent suppression of the Hungarian Revolution and its implications for international peace and security,

*Deeply regretting* the lack of timely international action to prevent or mitigate the loss of life and suffering during the crisis,

1. Encouraging global restraint, establishing Oversight Mechanisms, and facilitating neutral mediation to maintain stability, foster trust, and prevent escalation during this period of reform through ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a. urging all member states to refrain from any actions, including military maneuvers, economic pressures, or public rhetoric, that could provoke further tensions or hinder the progress of reforms aimed at safeguarding international stability:
    - i. highlights the importance of diplomacy, dialogue, and negotiation as the primary tools for conflict resolution and the avoidance of misunderstandings between nations
    - ii. requests member states to utilize established UN channels for communication and dispute resolution to ensure a coordinated and peaceful approach to addressing global issues
    - iii. reaffirms the responsibility of all nations to act in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, avoiding unilateral actions that might exacerbate existing conflicts

- b. proposing the creation of a temporary United Nations Oversight Commission with the mandate to monitor the evolving political and security landscape and to mediate between parties involved in disputes or crises:
    - i. recommends that this commission be composed of independent experts that are not affiliated with a government and have demonstrated commitment to neutrality
    - ii. specifies that the commission's tasks will include gathering on-the-ground intelligence, assessing risks to stability, and facilitating transparent communication between concerned parties
    - iii. ensures that the commission operates under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General to maintain accountability and alignment with the UN's overarching goals
  - c. encouraging the inclusion of neutral and non-aligned states in the composition of the commission to guarantee impartiality and build trust among member states, particularly those with competing interests:
    - i. suggests that non-aligned nations, due to their independence from major power blocs, serve as mediators and confidence-builders in contentious situations
    - ii. invites countries with a history of successful mediation or peacekeeping roles to actively participate in the commission's efforts
    - iii. promotes the use of culturally sensitive and inclusive practices to ensure that all parties feel represented and respected throughout the process
  - d. emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and transparency in the implementation of these measures to foster an environment of trust, stability, and mutual understanding among nations:
    - i. requesting periodic reports from the commission to the Security Council on its findings, progress, and recommendations for further action
    - ii. urging the continued engagement of member states in supporting the commission's work through the provision of resources, expertise, and logistical assistance
    - iii. stressing the need for the Security Council to remain actively involved in overseeing and adapting these initiatives to evolving circumstances;
2. Calls Upon all member states to extend immediate and sustained humanitarian assistance to Hungarian refugees and displaced persons, ensuring that such support:
- a. provides for the immediate needs of refugees, including access to safe shelter, food supplies, clean water, and healthcare:
    - i. neighboring states must be supported with logistical and financial resources to effectively manage the influx of refugees

- ii. emergency relief programs should prioritize the safety and dignity of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly
    - iii. the United Nations must coordinate efforts among international and non-governmental organizations to ensure efficient and equitable delivery of aid
  - b. focuses on long-term resettlement and rehabilitation programs for refugees unable to return to Hungary:
    - i. develop and fund initiatives to integrate refugees into host communities, with a focus on education and vocational training
    - ii. establish mechanisms to reunite displaced families and support their social and emotional recovery
    - iii. mobilize international support to rebuild refugee lives, preserving their cultural identity while promoting social cohesion in host countries
    - iv. establish awareness programs through the collaboration of the state and NGOs to reduce xenophobia against refugees
  - c. inter-regional agreements between neighboring states to establish a joint framework to handle mass-influx of Hungarian refugees with methods including but not limited to:
    - i. creation and modification of policy for more consistent asylum policies across neighboring states of Hungary to ensure equitable treatment of Hungarian refugees
    - ii. establishment of joint refugee camps in order to help distribute strain on infrastructure as a result of mass refugee influx
    - iii. collective appeals for international funding from non-aligned and Western states to strengthen asylum and refugee infrastructure
    - iv. establishment of protection laws to ensure equitable and efficient provision of key services including but not limited to: healthcare, education, and legal services;
- 3. Proposes the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Hungary with UN peacekeeping force comprising of no more than 50% of peacekeepers from NATO member states to ensure security and stability during the transitional period, with the specific mandate to:
  - a. oversee and verify the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from Hungarian territory in compliance with international law and this resolution:
    - i. the peacekeeping force must operate under a clear mandate of neutrality, focusing on de-escalating tensions and preventing further conflict
    - ii. peacekeepers must be deployed immediately to conflict zones to provide oversight and protect civilian populations

- iii. regular progress reports on troop withdrawal must be submitted to the Security Council for monitoring and transparency
  - b. protect civilians and maintain public order during the transition to prevent unrest and ensure stability:
    - i. peacekeepers must work in collaboration with local authorities to secure essential services, such as healthcare, education, and public safety
    - ii. special units should be deployed to prevent outbreaks of violence and address any threats to the civilian population
    - iii. adequate funding and resources must be allocated to support the operational effectiveness of the peacekeeping force;
- 4. Calls for the introduction of Bukharin's policy of economic development within Hungary:
  - a. Suggesting Hungary to form an economy with the major enterprises under national control, with private enterprise allowed under clearly defined governmental regulation to stimulate the economy:
    - i. infrastructure, foreign trading, and transportation system will be under the control of the government, with private enterprises allowed to collaborate on specific projects under government supervision to foster innovation and efficiency
    - ii. state-owned enterprises are allowed to operate in a more significant capacity in non-critical sectors such as healthcare and renewable energy to address long-term public needs and ensure access to essential services
    - iii. stop the attempt to achieve agricultural collectivization to foster trust toward the government and stabilize rural areas, while empowering individual farmers to manage their land independently and contribute to food security"
  - b. the land should be equally split into the hands of each farmer by the government under the supervision of the people's congress.
    - i. the farmer will be offered the right to trade their products in the nation
    - ii. this process will be under the supervision of the government to ensure that the lands are not simply occupied by the kulaks.
  - c. encourage the government of Hungary to establish another five year plan with money provided by the UN which focuses on economic development and welfare towards the people. Including steps such but not limited to:
    - i. provides aids of medication
    - ii. provide aids for education
    - iii. provide aids for agricultural development
  - d. Establishment of mutual trade agreements with non-aligned states, with emphasis on Hungary, through means including but not limited to:

- i. Strengthening and cooperation between pre-existing European economic frameworks such as the EEC, or ECSC, enabling and strengthening bilateral trade agreements
  - ii. Establishment of joint-trade-missions between non-aligned and Western European states in order to identify new markets, and collect information regarding market conditions and regulatory environments within participating regions.
  
- 5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to take further measures if necessary to ensure compliance with this resolution, specifying that:
  - a. the Security Council will continue to monitor developments in Hungary through regular updates from the Secretary-General, focusing on:
    - i. progress in the withdrawal of foreign military forces and the restoration of Hungary's sovereignty
    - ii. the humanitarian situation, particularly the well-being of displaced populations and the delivery of international aid
    - iii. the implementation of democratic reforms and the establishment of stable governance structures
  - b. additional actions, including sanctions and diplomatic measures, will be considered in response to any party obstructing peace efforts or violating international law:
    - i. economic sanctions will target individuals and entities responsible for continued aggression or non-compliance
    - ii. diplomatic efforts must remain focused on securing long-term peace and stability in Hungary and the broader region
    - iii. contingency plans must be developed to address potential escalations, including the re-deployment of peacekeeping forces if necessary.