

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: The Enlarged Emergency Disaster Relief Fund

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,
Believing that the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) has been an important part of disaster relief efforts worldwide,

Congratulating UNDRO for its efforts to become a centre for the exchange of technical information while coordinating international emergency efforts,

Noting with appreciation the assistance UNDRO has given to drought-stricken and locust-infested African nations, hurricane-ravaged Latin American and Caribbean countries and flood-paralysed lands in the Sudan and Bangladesh,

Realising that the Emergency Disaster Relief Program does not have enough money to help all the nations who have fallen victim to nature's whim,

Pointing out that economically disadvantaged and underdeveloped nations are often the most affected by disaster and therefore contributions would largely benefit such nations,

Reminding nations that the contribution of the extra funds will help ensure that the basic human rights to food, shelter, and medical assistance referred to in Article 25, Clause 1 of the Declaration of Human Rights will be met in times of crisis,

Emphasising that UNDRO will distribute the said money without reference to the political persuasions of existing governments,

Deeply regretting that nations have given relief, or abstained from giving it, for political reasons instead of humane ones,

1. Deplores nations who distribute, or refrain from distributing, relief money on the basis of governmental relations;
2. Urges UNDRO to broaden its involvement in disaster relief efforts allocating funds directly to relief efforts and planning, which would allow UNDRO to:
 - a) help provide shelter, medical assistance and the technology and materials necessary for the construction of structurally safe buildings,
 - b) form a committee of specialists in the field of natural disasters to study possible areas of disaster and forewarn government(s) and inhabitants of impending danger,
 - c) draft plans for effective evacuation of high risk areas;
3. Hopes that lives will be saved through these new efforts and responsibilities of UNDRO;
4. Encourages high risk countries to plan ahead for disasters by instituting policies which encourage population concentrations to grow in less disaster-prone areas;
5. Suggests that able nations donate the equivalent of 1% of their UN dues to UNDRO;

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6. ~~Strongly affirms~~ that UNDRO will begin a tradition of giving aid to civilians in need;
7. ~~Recommends~~ that all member states pay UN back dues by the 1997 fiscal year in order to expedite the implementation and completion of these suggestions;
8. ~~Expresses its hope~~ that the United Nations Volunteer Program can play a greater role in the implementation of disaster relief programs.

RESOLUTION TWO

FORUM: GA-4 Environment Committee

QUESTION OF: Actions to prevent industrial and nuclear waste disposal into oceans

MAIN SUBMITTER: Israel

SIGNATURES: Norway, the USA, Sweden, Denmark, Iran, Japan, Egypt, Philippines, Libya, Netherlands, North Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Iraq, Switzerland, PR China

Bearing in mind that to combat pollution of the Mediterranean and Red Sea coastlines, Israel has adopted a multifaceted program of inspection, legislation, enforcement, shore clean-ups and international cooperation, primarily within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan,

Noting with deep concern that over past 150 years, every possible waste, such as sewage, industrial waste, military waste (chemicals and munitions), and nuclear waste, has been dumped into oceans,

Alarmed by the fact that industrial and nuclear wastes are very hazardous and threatening for the oceans, as well as damaging the health of marine and human life,

Keeping in mind that the rate of nuclear wastes being disposed into oceans especially increased after World War II, also with the increase of nuclear industries,

1. Calls upon to establish a new organization named "International Nuclear and Industrial Waste Fund" (INIWF) which will be funded by The United States of America and Israel as a majority, and also the countries that manufacture nuclear weapons or have nuclear waste in order to:
 - a. Economically support the technique of partitioning and transmutation (P&T),
 - b. Fund the states who decide to build up an engineered facility in order to process with geological disposal,
 - c. Financially help the geological disposal facilities which have faced with a nuclear explosion to recover from their situation and to renew their security precautions,
 - d. Have annual meetings that revise the situation of nuclear and industrial disposals all around the world and their level of safety or reliability;
2. Encourages all the member states to use the technique of burying the waste deep below the ground in engineered facilities, known as geological disposal, instead of disposing the nuclear waste at the oceans by getting support from the International

RESOLUTION 2

Nuclear and Industrial Waste Fund (INIWF) to build engineered facilities which have the ability to bury the nuclear waste deep down the ground;

3. Recommends to reduce the mass of long-lived, high-level waste by:
 - a. using a technique known as partitioning and transmutation (P&T) which involves,
 - i. isolating the transuranic elements and long-lived radionuclides in the waste,
 - ii. the transformation of the most of them by neutron bombardment into other non-radioactive elements or into elements with shorter half-lives,
 - b. using the plasma gasification technology which,
 - i. converts organic matter into synthetic gas, electricity and slag using plasma;
4. Expresses its appreciation for all the member states who decide to work with major parties such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Greenpeace, United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) to:
 - a. inform their citizens about the crucial issue of nuclear and industrial waste disposal all around the world and how it is affecting human life as well as the natural balance of the earth by,
 - i. organizing seminars and conferences where speakers from these stated parties enlighten people who are not well-informed about the issue,
 - ii. raising funds at schools and transferring their profits to the International Nuclear and Industrial Waste Fund (INIWF) in coordination with WWF, Greenpeace, UNEP or IMO;
5. Authorizes the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to prevent the necessary shipping activities or to restrict them when needed in a situation where the pollution rate rises and threatens lives of humans and other living creatures;
6. Calls upon all member states to increase the attention on ocean dumping with regards to international environment and health care by:
 - a. making advertisements and commercials,
 - b. publishing and distributing information leaflets in critical centers, such as,
 - i. schools,
 - ii. hospitals,
 - iii. places of cultural importance,
 - c. telecasting public spots;
7. Encourages all member states to take part in making amends for marine pollution and sanitation by means of:

- a. Scuba divers and submarines for more detailed undersea cleaning of caves, coral reefs, shipwrecks, etc.
 - b. Following organizations some of which are but not limited to Greenpeace, US Environment Protection Agency, International Maritime Organization, United Nations Environmental Program, World Wildlife Fund;
8. Suggests to recycle industrial wastes as a source of energy and raw material by:
 - a. building engineered recycle bases to less environmentally-friendly states with the usage of funds,
 - b. exporting wastes to other countries which have engineered recycle bases, such as Sweden, Norway;
9. Invites the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Protection of the Marine Environment to have a meeting related to the Rio Conference in 1992 by encouraging all member states to send a delegate to gather information regarding the nature and degree which sewage, sludge, dredge materials and industrial materials pose a risk to our oceans;
10. Deplores the governments that test nuclear weapons to test only in between the scale of 5-10 kilotons and weapons that are more than this scale to be tested in areas that are clear of biological activity;
11. Further invites the United Nations to punish the governments that do not follow the guidelines of clause 10 by applying embargo to their nuclear sources while considering treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear ;
12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 3

COMMITTEE: General Assembly Social, Cultural And Humanitarian Committee

QUESTION OF: Ensuring equality of rights and opportunity for women in workplaces

SUBMITTED BY: Israel

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the Declaration of Human Rights, Sustainable Development Goal 5 and A/RES/65/191 which was signed on 21 December, 2010,

Stressing upon gender inequality all around the world which women face with in their academic, social and domestic lives and careers,

Acknowledging the various obstacles like pregnancy that may prevent women from working,

Disturbed by the fact that women are fired due to their pregnancy by higher ups who do not want to pay their salary during their maternity leave,

Deeply concerned with the fact that woman trafficking is still common in some countries,

Considering the development of women on the stage of social life as one of the most important goals,

Taking into consideration that the rate of gender wage gap and the discrimination in the workplace is still at a high level,

Fully aware of the conservative and religious beliefs of some countries,

Noting with concern that until recently, women weren't allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia, and they are still enervated from working in jobs that may put them in contact with men,

- 1) Invites all member states to raise public awareness about the importance of equality of rights and opportunity for women in workplaces by:
 - a) holding seminars which will;
 - i. be given by UN approved teachers once every 6 months,
 - ii. be held in local school buildings and there will be roll calls in order to make sure everyone is attending;
- 2) Requests governments to improve the already existing regulations, legislations and laws with abiding with their policy and if there's none, create new ones,
 - a) with the cooperation of UNOIW,
 - b) which will be appropriate according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 5th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-5),
 - c) including things about:

- i. banning discrimination among men and women in all aspects of life,
 - ii. ensuring all pregnant women to have at least 16 weeks of paid maternity leave
 - iii. eliminating the gender pay gap
 - iv. making it illegal to reject female job applications with no proper reason;
- d) and fitting to the rules of Islam in the whilst creating legislation and bearing in mind the rules of Sharia,

3) Recommends to establish a new organization which will,

a) Cooperate with,

- i. United Nations,
- ii. United Nations Women,
- iii. The Commission of the Status of Women (CSW),

b) Be responsible for,

- i. Helping public awareness campaigns, especially by assigning approved teachers to give seminars, and conferences which are mentioned in the first operative clause,
- ii. Sending inspectors to supervise the workplaces,
- iii. Creating a sourcebook that contains the legal procedures to follow in the possible cases of discrimination,

c) Be named United Nations Organization for Impartialism in Workplaces (UNOIW),

a) Differentiate from the already existing institutions by,

- i. Working in cooperation with the governments,
- ii. Focusing on solving the inequality in the workplaces,

e) Be funded by organizations such as the World Bank,

4) Asks all member states to work cooperatively with UNOIW to help the women who are facing discrimination in their workplaces, by providing,

a) a hotline service,

b) a website which will help women by,

- i. creating a safe place with anonymous group chats for talking about experiences and the ways to overcome the issues,
- ii. helping them get in contact with specialized lawyers in order to get professional help in their fights;

iii. group sessions with the control of psychologists, doctors and personal tutors, which will the session be about their daily lives and problems they face

5) Further requests to create new NGOs that will be responsible for mentorship programs which will,

- a) help in keeping young girls in school and encourage them to aim for executive positions when they finish their education life,
- b) decrease the difference in the number of males and females in the workforce;

6) Calls upon governments to support the establishment of new industrial unions, which will,

- a) work in cooperation with governments and UNOIW,
- b) ensure that,
 - i. new legislations are implemented in the workspaces,
 - ii. the gender pay gap rate is minimized,
- c) have the right to take action after the first official warning, if any discrimination was observed,
- d) be mandatory for all employers to make sure that, their employees are a member of these unions;

7) Recommends upgrading working environments to create the best atmosphere for both men and women by,

- a) separating restrooms based on gender, since working places like construction sites do not have these features,
- a) securing the employees from possible threats by,
 - i. raising public awareness, which was mentioned in the first operative clause,
 - ii. making sure to employ security guards;

8) Wishes to remain actively seized on the matter.

Committee: General Assembly 2: Economic and Financial Committee

Issue: International Black Markets and Currency Valuation with a Special Focus on Cryptocurrencies

Main Submitter: United States of America

Co-Submitters: Greece, India, Japan, Brazil, Turkey, Republic of Congo, Spain, DR Congo, Iran, Italy, United Kingdom, South Korea, Germany

Noting with deep concern the shadow economy would generate approximately over \$400 billion annual revenue to the states,

Concerned about the transportation and trading of illegal cigarettes, tobacco and drugs worth \$75.7 million on black markets,

Bearing in mind the fact that every single member state has black markets in their homelands,

Taking into consideration cryptocurrencies could have harmful effect on stable currency valuations and unstable fluctuations on monetary units

Fully aware of the fact that cryptocurrencies are main financial supply that is being used for black markets,

Deeply concerned about negative economic consequences of hacking events of the money transferring which have been made with the units of cryptocurrencies,

Viewing with appreciation of the special efforts of countries such as passing of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of the United States of America and passing of the Immortal Traffic Act of India,

Fully alarmed by the health problems and diseases that can cause by the usage of illegal drugs, the harassments that have caused by human trafficking, the kidnappings and unhealthy transplantation that have caused by organ trafficking and uncontrolled fire arming,

Expecting every single member state to show effort to take control of shadow economy in order to prevent tax-evasion, corruption, drug trafficking, human trafficking, sexual trafficking, organ trafficking, firearms trafficking and any kind of black marketing actions,

1- Suggests the foundation of national control mechanisms of each country's in order to prevent black marketing actions within the boundaries of their states:

- a) Monitoring,
 - i) private sector and corporations,
 - ii) licensing and supervision processes of workers on their professionals,
 - iii) the goods on legal markets and services in daily lives,
- b) Banning unlicensed and unapproved products from society marketplaces,

- i) the products will be examined by the experts that will be assigned by local ministries, especially by the ministries of agriculture and the ministries of health of local governments,
 - ii) the commercials of banned products will also be blocked,
 - c) Closing private workplaces which cannot satisfy the necessary conditions,
 - d) Laying down laws in order to manage and determine the legality and innocuousness of goods and services,
 - e) Checking out the workplaces and private sector holdings/offices with the assignment of expert examinations,
 - f) Monitoring actions must be primarily funded by local governments before expecting support from foreign countries,
 - g) Obtaining permission for each country as the monitoring might cause problems in privacy;
- 2- Highly encourages the member states to prevent the international black marketing actions by strengthening their dominance of their borders and border gates;
- a) Reinforcing the barbed wires and protection constructions on border-lines,
 - b) Deploying experienced security staffs to border gates,
 - c) Giving logistical and human support to the border gates such as:
 - i) Professionally educated drug detector dogs,
 - ii) Customhouse officers who can prevent illegal passing of disallowed people, in order to prevent human-trafficking and criminal passing through borders,
 - iii) Providing special substance detectors specially to prevent illegal mine passing
 - iv) Superintending of gun licenses,
- 3- Calls upon International Court of Justice in order to hold tackles against corruption crimes that gives damages to countries in their; home affairs, economies, the consequences of revealing secrets of countries to third party individuals or foreign countries by black-marketing actions et cetera,
- 4- Recommends to member states, foundation of special public calling lines in order to prevent the black-marketing actions (drug-dealing, human trafficking et cetera),
- a) Citizens will be able to make sudden calls in order to report about the black-marketing actions that they have witnessed,
 - i) The calling lines will be online twenty-four-seven since the black marketing actions can occur every single hour of day,
 - ii) The calling line centers will work efficiently if there will be at least one or more centers for each city of country,
 - b) The special governmental security forces will arrive to crime scene,
 - i) They will have an opportunity to catch the criminals in the act,
 - ii) They will have an opportunity to investigate the crime scene,
 - iii) They can learn about the criminals after interrogating the witness/es

- 5- Requests the foundation of new United Nations unit, called "United Nations Cryptocurrency Department (UNCC)", in order to;
 - a) Examining and investigating the money flows and payments which made by the units of cryptocurrencies,
 - b) The data and analyses of money flows will be reported to countries that the money flow has occurred between and those countries will have rights to investigate the possible black-marketing actions,
 - i) As long as the information that will be obtained by data and analyses will not threaten the national securities of related countries,
 - c) The foundation will be funded by United Nations and voluntary member states,
- 6- Authorizes the member states to create their local jurisdiction systems;
 - a) In order to tackle against international illegal trades, electronic fund transfers and money transferring,
 - b) By:
 - i) the local judicial and legal systems,
 - ii) creating training programs and workshops for judges,
 - iii) inspecting the legal and judicial systems every 6 months;
- 7- Invites the member states to raise the public awareness on societies about the problematic results of black-marketing;
 - a) Streaming public service announcements on televisions as frequently as possible,
 - b) Injecting the necessary information about harmful consequences of black-marketing to people, as a lecture in primary/middle/high schools with the common curriculum and schedule which will be identified and specialized by United Nations,
 - c) Giving public education to families which will be controlled by ministries of family and social policies of local governments,
 - d) Streaming the documentaries of specific people who have suffered from black-marketing actions,
- 8- Asks for governments to set blockades on the accession to illegal and dangerous websites through internet that can cause human trafficking and drug-dealing;
 - a) Blocking:
 - i) Drug dealing websites,
 - ii) Sexual content websites,
 - iii) Illegal firearms trafficking websites,
 - iv) The websites which contains illegal organ trafficking offers,
 - v) The commercials which incentivize drugs, sexual actions, illegal medicines and any kind of inappropriate services,
 - b) Showing special focus to fully prevent the accession of citizens to dark-web platforms,
- 9- Strongly recommends every single member state to reinforce their protection and security of their cryptocurrency databases against hacking attempts,

- a) Foundation of working groups which will be formed by white-hackers who will get orders from government officials,
- b) Foundation of new databases that will be fully legal and will not be opened for third party foundations but only to government corporations,
- c) The recovered money which will be saved from hackers will be given back to the right receivers who had suffered from hacking processes,

10- Urges the member states to constitute governmental bitcoin banks in order to:

- a) Providing safe money transfers that will be hold by governmental control mechanisms,
- b) The bitcoin transfer will only but only be allowed for legal trades on goods and services,
- c) The bitcoin transfer will only be allowed for the people who had been recognized and permitted before, by the ministries of economies of member states,
 - i) Who had appealed to ministries' official applications from official web sites,
 - ii) Who had appealed to ministries' public department buildings,
 - iii) Who can tackle the obligations of local governments' can make banking transactions and electronic fund transferring internationally if they are allowed by local governments,
 - iv) Who can tackle the obligations of international laws which will be specified by United Nations agreements on the following conferences can make banking transactions and electronic fund transferring internationally if they are also allowed by local governments;

11- Asks governments to start educating young people,

- a) in order to:
 - i) prevent international black markets,
 - ii) raise conscience on the importance of the issue in young ages,
- b) by:
 - i) attending seminars every year,
 - ii) getting into the schedule of schools,
 - iii) create awareness firstly to the parents.

COMMITTEE: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources and weapons of mass destruction

SUBMITTED BY: France

CO-SUBMITTERS: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Greece, Czech Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Syria, Turkey, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Russian Federation, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United States of America, People's Republic of China, Vietnam

The General Assembly,

Recalling the previous resolutions on the issue IAEA – GC(51)/RES/11, UN General Assembly A/RES/62/46, IAEA – GC(48)/RES/11 and IAEA – GC (50)/RES/11,

Alarmed by the fact that radioactive materials, weapons of mass destruction and radiological dispersal devices have enormous effects both on the environment and people which can cause major problems if the acquisition by terrorists to these sources is ensured,

Keeping in mind that the financial funds of the terrorists should be determined, and alternative solutions should be found in order to prevent their funding,

Expecting to question the validity of treaties on the issue such as Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW),

Believing that Member States should comply with certain standards in order to ensure the usage of nuclear power for good aims,

Fully aware of the past efforts of International Atomic Energy Agency, The World Institute for Nuclear Security and The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism regarding the issue,

Affirming a terrorist organization is an organization that a court finds is directly or indirectly engaged in preparing, planing, assisting, fastening the doing of a terrorist act or the government has listed as a terrorist organization by regulation

- 1- Encourages governments to improve border securities with a special focus on that have a risk of conflict areas in order to prevent any kind of weapon or radioactive material from smuggling in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) ensuring financial aid to LEDCs by MEDCs for the needed budget to afford technological security devices,
 - b) making sure that the aforementioned financial aid is used for security purposes through the authorization of UN Office on Counter Terrorism,
 - c) employing security guards through a criteria, which will be determined by a collaboration between UN and governments determining a certain number of security guards for each border by considering if the area is a conflict zone or a possible terror organization base,
 - d) strengthening the customs controls for airports and ports such as docks;

2- Recommends International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to review the needed standards for opening, maintaining and operating a nuclear plant within the borders of a country and further improve the standards if needed;

3- Requests to conduct a conference in order to discuss upon the current terms and the validity of existing treaties in the role of preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources and weapons or the terms of a possible new treaty which will:

- a) include people such as but not limited to:
 - i. UN and IAEA representatives,
 - ii. professional scientists in the field of nuclear research,
 - iii. representatives for each country's government,
- b) take place in a country which is irrelevant with the issue in order to ensure objectivity,
- c) question the treaties such as but not limited to,
 - i. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,
 - ii. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,
 - iii. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

4- Supports raising public awareness in order to stop people from unknowingly supporting terrorist organizations by means such as but not limited to;

- a) social media platforms,
- b) advertisements;

5- Supports educating the residents for the effects of nuclear fallouts, decontaminate nuclear serpentine from clothing and skin, what to do in case of nuclear fallouts by deploying specialists to the cities under the risk of nuclear fallout which are selected

- a) by member states collaboration with UN which will educate the citizens about aforementioned statements and teach them how to go to the shelters
- b) Educational and interactive conferences in schools which will be provided by that governments' education minister
 - i) who will be given for 14-22 year olds,
 - ii) whose expenses will be covered by the UN office on Counter-

Terrorism,

iii) which will be done in schools,
iv) touch topics such as but not limited to active terrorist groups, how to prevent supporting them;

6- Calls upon Member States to take action for preventing the financial funds of terrorist groups in ways such as but not limited to:

- a) creating research groups which will:
 - i. include people chosen from UN Office on Counter-Terrorism and be different for each country,
 - ii. aim to determine the levied taxes and exploited natural resources through examining the existing data and finding new information by cooperating with economical bodies of the government,
- b) establishing an international database for observing the online shopping processes for military needs in order to detect black market through,

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borders of
- i. collaborating with intelligence agencies,
 - ii. strengthening the online authorization in order to determine the illegal activities;

7- Calls upon nuclear research facilities to start projects for converting unnecessary radioactive materials into harmless forms by adhering to the instructions given by the government, UN and IAEA:

- a) whose staff will:
 - i. meet the criteria of,
 - a. having no relations to a terrorist group which will be determined by their background research, and the black market database mentioned in operative clause 5,
 - b. having enough knowledge to pursue safe nuclear research,
 - c. be chosen by the government,
 - iii. pursue the specified research whose expenses will be covered by the UN,
 - iv. if the mentioned researches require a specific nuclear weapon or material to be disabled, the research would include a method for preventing the usage of them and all the special nuclear material detectors (iodide detectors), multiple channel analyzers) could be determined to the states and countries in need of denuclearization regarding the researches,
- b) who will only be pursued in naturally radioactive regions and/or regions which need that attention;

8- Asks WHO to;

- a) strengthen their activities done for the prevention of nuclear-based illnesses such as but not limited to;
 - i) ARS,
 - ii) Radiation induced cancer
- b) enlarge their researches to;
- c)
 - i) reach more people who are currently suffering from radiation caused illnesses,
 - ii) expand the database dedicated to nuclear-based illnesses' population-rates and evolution through time
- e) educate people about radioactive illnesses by;
 - i) public service announcements,
 - ii) courses for all levels of people,

9- Encourages member states in order to track down scientists which are capable and shown any kind of tendency to the terrorist organisations by:

- a) Collaborating members states' intelligence agencies and UN member states,
- b) Inviting INTERPOL in order to track down and catch aforementioned scientists;

10- Invites member states that have military presence at the war zones that are in the risk of nuclear fallout to build shelters which are capable of protecting residents until the nuclear effects of the bomb disappears by;

- a) locating the best place to build which will be conducted by the professionals which are selected by UN member states collaboration,
- b) deploying 1 platoon for each shelters from member states' ground forces in order to protect the shelters for terrorist attacks;

11- Asks member states to increase security measures in naturally radioactive regions,

- a) by considering the mines in such zones and their accessibility,
- b) developing ideas for security of the areas in collaboration with UN-Office on Counter Terrorism and IAEA and carrying the efficient ideas in the member states once again with the collaboration of aforementioned bodies and institutions,
- c) by prohibiting the citizen's advance to such areas, with the exception of miners depending on how artical the radiation levels are,
- d) send professionals of UNODA and academics possessing the knowledge to re-evaluate the radioactivity of the mentioned areas which will be conducted by the UNODA

11-Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.

COMMITTEE: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

ISSUE OF: Kashmir-Jammu Conflict

Main Submitter: South Africa

Co-submitters: Pakistan, China, Italy, Afghanistan, USA, DR Congo, Belgium Republic of Congo, Russia, and UK

Reaffirming the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” adopted at the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948,

Recalling the resolutions S/726, S/654, S/2017,

Aware of the presence of bodies like UNCIP, UNMOGIP that aim the resolution of the conflict,

Fully aware of the presence of the Karachi Agreement and Tashkent Declaration regarding the conflicts between India and Pakistan,

Deeply concerned that recent developments in the controversial are cause of causalities,

Welcoming reconciliatory attempts of the states with the previous statements of the leaders about decreasing tension,

Believing that bilateral negotiations can contribute finding solutions in Kashmir,

Fully aware of the trouble of citizens in Kashmir area due to the conflicts and turmoil which has been continuing for nearly seven decades;

- 1) Calls for the reorganization of borders for Kashmir-Jammu region;
 - a) Division of Kashmir-Jammu into several internal administrative regions in order to;
 - i) Provide ease for the possible administrative actions such as elections or tax organizations,
 - ii) These administrative regions will be partitioned according to ethnical and religious majorities,
 - b) Referendums will be held in these administrative regions and borders of the region will be reorganized according to;
 - i) The results of the referendums,
 - ii) Region will be partitioned among India, Pakistan and China,
 - c) These referendums will be held and inspected by UN officials and expert who will be sent to the region by the UNHRC;
 - d) A new state of Kashmir will be established according to the referendum in case of majority supporting independence;
 - i) State will be fully independent,
 - ii) Will serve as a buffer zone between India and Pakistan,
 - e) In case of the creation of a new Kashmir state, the state will be;
 - i) Controlled by the United Nations Trusteeship Council until it establishes the needed governmental organizations
 - ii) The needed governmental organizations will be formed by Kashmiri intellectuals and the UN officials that are

- going to be sent to the region will help the formation of these governmental organizations,
- iii) The state politics will be decided bearing in mind the Annan Plans which were created in order to rejoin the island of Cyprus under one government which divides the governmental organizations equally among the different ethnicities and religions,
- 2) Requests the creation of a volunteer force, which will;
- (UNCIP)
- a) Be formed of volunteer military officers of the member nations
- b) Be controlled by United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
- c) Provide safety and objectivity for;
- i) The region and the civilians against possible insurgent activities
- ii) The upcoming referendums
- 3) Further Requests humanitarian aid campaigns to the regions that are affected by the insurgent activities of international wars, which will;
- a) Consist of food supplies, medical supplies and other miscellaneous supplies,
- b) Will be provided by World Health Organization (WHO), UN Agriculture and Food (UNAF),
- c) Help the well-fare and health of the civilians in the Kashmir regions,
- 4) Encourages the creation of several public awareness and funding campaigns, which will;
- a) Provide funds for the humanitarian aid campaigns and infrastructure buildings in the regions,
- b) Be provided by UN officials sent to the regions in the Kashmir region
- i) Will aim to raise the public awareness among the Kashmir residents
- c) Be provided by the Internet services and campaigns in the other regions of the world,
- 5) Asks for safe migration possibilities and relocation for people who want to migrate from Kashmir region because of the effects of war, reorganization of borders and insurgent activities, which will;
- a) Be checked by the present military forces of the neighboring nations present in the region in case of;
- i) Smuggling activities,
- ii) Insurgent activities,
- iii) Any other kinds of international but illegal activities,
- b) Provided safety by the military forces of the neighboring countries;
- c) Be provided relocation possibilities by the neighboring countries depending on the ethnicity and the religion of the migrants,
- 6) Calls upon United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to look upon into the well-fare of the Kashmir resident and;
- a) Provide shelter for the immigrant if possible,
- b) Provide shelter and medical supplies for the residential areas that are affected by former wars of insurgent activities if possible,
- c) Provide educational supplies such as;
- i) Books,
- ii) Newspapers,

iii) Schoolbooks,

7) Requests the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to;

a) Build infrastructure to the Kashmir area as it mostly contains uneasy terrain, which will;

i) Help the immigrant groups to migrate more easily,

b) Rebuild the damaged or destroyed buildings because of the;

i) Recent insurgent activities,

ii) Former wars,

c) Will build the buildings that are needed by the residents of the region such as;

i) Hospitals,

ii) Schools,

iii) Residential buildings,

iv) Miscellaneous buildings,

f) Will build miscellaneous needed infrastructure such as ;

i) Sewer infrastructure,

ii) Electricity infrastructure,

iii) Water purification systems and infrastructure,

iv) Other miscellaneous infrastructure,

8) Highly discourages the violation of this resolution and especially the first operative clause as that clause has the potential to provide solution to the Kashmir-Jammu conflicts between India and Pakistan and ease the tensions between these rival states.

FORUM: Legal Committee

QUESTION OF: Legislation Regarding the Data Collection Procedures of Governmental Intelligence Agencies.

SUBMITTED BY: France

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Syria, Spain, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Pakistan, PR China

TO THE LEGAL COMMITTEE,

Emphasizing the importance and the presence of one of the basic human rights, which is alluded in the fourth amendment to the US constitution as “the right to privacy “,

Aware of the purpose of the data collection procedures and all the organizations involved,

Noting with the deep concern that the number of countries and organizations struggling with keeping their data safe,

Concerned by the threat that Official government organizations such as the NSA or the CIA, are not respecting the privacy rights of the UN governments,

Bearing in mind the revised rules for collecting analyzing, and storing information that was released in 2017,

Stressing the fact that the main reason of the data collection should have been eliminating threats among the community, but it has taken a shape where the governments are invading the citizens’ privacy,

1. Calls upon the UN members to take action towards the matter by demanding a fine from the organizations that has illegally accessed any private information by:

- a) determining the fine amount by the damage that has been caused,
- b) raising awareness among the communities in order to improve the safety;
 - i. having seminars in schools,
 - ii. using social and public media,
 - iii. letting the community know about their rights,
 - iv. open extra courses about protecting the safety of information online in a more sustainable way in daily life for benefits of public;

2. Encourages all victim countries to develop a data protection system such as CINL or HDPA, since only 80 countries have data protection systems, in order to:

- a) file complaints of the community and take action towards it,

b) Protect any top secret government system data that could be hacked,

3. Calls for supervision and security for the intelligence agency employees and venues in case of;

a) espionage or terrorism by:

i. establishing volunteer organizations

ii. doing the job interviews and background checks even more thoroughly than before with monthly checks,

4. Further requests the agencies such as the CIA, MMS, MOIS, and NSA, to follow the rules on privacy rights and adding more effective rules if necessary;

5. Emphasizes the need of effective penalties on people with unethical actions regarding other people's rights by:

a) efficient punishments provided by the governments such as,

i. community service,

ii. paying fines,

iii. prison time,

b) providing a better security system for the victim by upgrading the technological gadgets and installments by;

i. scanning the gadgets for viruses and malware

ii. reinstalling the operating system and back-up data

iii. enabling a firewall

6. Further invites the government intelligence agencies to share their projects and their actions (only the ones that concern the community) with the community to:

a) eliminate disruptions like;

i. confusions amongst the citizens,

ii. violation of human rights,

iii. bad communication between the countries,

b) to gain the trust of the citizens and make people feel safer;

7. Condemns countries who has illegal access to top secret information of other governments and the foreign citizens, and suggests to take action by:

a) enrolling punishments as mentioned in clause 5, sub clause a,