



MEDIMUN XIII

Approved Resolutions 2018

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE,

Bearing in mind that there are no international laws in place explicitly in regards to espionage, and that no specific treaties or conventions exist that target or prohibit espionage,

Taking note that the phenomenon of contemporary espionage is increasing year after year and that governments are gathering information by spying on other governments and people in general to find out their plans against their country or their allies,

Taking into consideration that many wars can be avoided by using espionage as a protective measure, by collecting and sharing information with other countries,

Aware of the fact that espionage between nations can cause war or can disrupt international relations and interferes with a country's independence and autonomy,

1. Suggests Member States optimize an investigative procedure to confirm any allegation made against individuals related to the state and states of international espionage in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. calling upon an organization like the UN or one of its sub-organizations to undertake official investigations through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. allowing espionage of terrorist groups and similar organizations that disrupt peace through violence in order to prevent such attacks
 - ii. obtaining access to the files and records of the accused to gather information and identify files that should not belong or point to espionage taking place
 - iii. determining which cases should fall under the jurisdiction of international courts or if other measures can be taken
 - b. recommending relevant cases to the International Court of Justice and similar international judicial entities to install an effective judicial framework that addresses this issue through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. reviewing a standardized trial and conviction protocol that can be adapted and implemented by these entities under each existing procedure
 - ii. splitting cases proportionally and conditionally case-by-case between these entities to increase efficiency and ensure all cases are addressed in a relatively timely manner;
2. Asks Member States to take measures to improve the enforcement of convictions and punishments for those found guilty in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. employing national police forces and international organizations like INTERPOL to engage in the capture, detainment, and arrest of alleged offenders through methods such as but not limited to:

- i. evaluating protocol to prove if a case may fall under the jurisdiction of these policing forces before taking action
 - ii. cooperation between forces for intelligence sharing to expedite the detainment of accused individuals or organizations
 - iii. agreeing to a standardized determination of the location those accused will be held, including but not limited to national or international prisons
 - b. enforcing punitive measures against nations found to be conducting these activities including but not limited to economic sanctions, fines, public condemnation, among others;
- 3. Urges Member States to take greater action against international espionage activities conducted through the Internet and electronic devices in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. creating an international database that catalogues related information about alleged espionage activities between states to be able to convict transnational and international espionage criminals
 - b. ensuring that qualified and impartial technical assistance is available to all states and relevant organizations to assist in the tracking and locating of espionage activities through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. having the UN or one of its sub-organizations draw on the technical resources of each state, and assemble a team of trained experts to assist state and organization representatives
 - ii. recommending the implementation of programs within each state that promote the pursuit and development of such sectors in both the current and future generations;
- 4. Recommends Member States regulate private organizations that engage in espionage activities in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. creating a code of conduct for these private and non-state organizations to follow, upon which violation of this code would involve consequences including guidelines such as but not limited to:
 - i. being transparent about proceedings of state governments and NGOs
 - ii. abiding by the principles established by the Geneva Convention, in particular regards to ethically obtaining information
 - iii. abiding by state and international espionage laws
 - b. giving impartial third-party actors access to the information and actions that these organizations are undertaking to hold them accountable for their actions, and would be determined case-by-case;
- 5. Requests Member States and other relevant actors to appropriately modify existing or create new international legislature on international espionage of any kind in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. reaching a consensus on an updated and representative definition of international espionage and what it entails so as to clarify the parameters of action to be taken against it
 - b. stipulating that international espionage activities constitute violations to human rights, in regard to privacy, in order to make existing human rights doctrines applicable

- c. implementing all the provisions above, among others, in an official international convention that all states are implored to ratify and adopt;
6. Calls for greater involvement of citizens and civil society in order to broaden the scope of involvement across sectors in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. providing incentives for individuals accused of espionage to disclose information that they have about governments being involved in international espionage which would increase government accountability and responsibility including but not limited to:
 - i. reducing incarceration periods
 - ii. providing witness protection from the state or international organizations if that is determined to be necessary
 - iii. offering monetary or other financial rewards for valuable intelligence
 - b. involving the general populace and civil society in combatting espionage occurring at international meetings between governments through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. giving representatives from related NGOs and civil society groups selective access to some aspects of these meetings to observe and evaluate the proceedings
 - ii. requesting these representatives rate the security and integrity of the meetings to provide the public and state governments with a reference point separate from state or corporate interests
 - iii. publishing these ratings online, among other methods, to increase awareness about the extent of espionage occurring at these meetings.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE,

Realizing that conflict can be caused either through the direct production of weapons or through indirect means such as cutting water supplies,

Views with appreciation the groundwork that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons laid for the reduction of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the environmental devastation caused by the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombings, in 1945, which left the areas completely uninhabitable and induced global climate changes, thus indicating the need to regulate the mining of uranium and its use to produce nuclear weapons,

Concerned by ISIS' (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) actions of cutting off water supplies by destroying water pumps and contaminating supplies,

Recognizes the danger of relying on resources such as oil as major world distributors could cause major economic panic by ceasing the export of such resources,

Deeply concerned about the illegal mining and resource wars occurring in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where minerals are illegally extracted,

Keeping in mind that drinking water supplies may be vulnerable to attack and contamination,

Aware that conflict metals are rare resources used to fund rebel activity against an established government, which is an indirect means of weaponising natural resources,

Noting that the Kimberley Process is a conflict diamond reduction process set up by the World Diamond Council, an organization aimed to reduce the number conflict diamonds entering the diamond market,

1. Urges the United Nations to construct a strict guideline for nations' use of mined uranium in order to prevent the production of nuclear weapons, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. referring to past agreements regarding the disarmament of nuclear weapons such as:
 - i. the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
 - ii. the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
 - b. banning the mining of uranium used for producing nuclear weapons
 - c. restricting private corporations from exporting uranium to nations that plan to use it illegally to produce nuclear weapons;

2. Calls for the United Nations to recognize the following as ways by which natural resources can be used in warfare and so should be considered war crimes:
 - a. depleting water supplies by means such as:
 - i. draining water supplies
 - ii. blockading sources of water
 - iii. denying access to water supplies
 - b. contaminating and poisoning water sources;

3. Recommends nations to implement preventative measures against possible attacks on water supplies by strengthening national water management systems through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. improving and strengthening water pipes through means such as:
 - i. increasing metal plating on water pipes
 - ii. developing backup pipe routes in case of pipe failure or destruction
 - b. building more national water reserves, such as dams, to provide citizens with drinkable water in case of intentional contamination or depletion of water supplies
 - c. strengthening security at private and national water reserves
 - d. using dams to generate electricity in order to become less dependent on oil;

4. Calls upon the creation of the International Natural Resource Management for Conflict Prevention Organization (INRMPO), a United Nations Organization (UNO), whose sole purpose would be to financially and physically aid nations in need of developing proper natural resource management systems for conflict prevention, whose responsibilities would include means such as, but not limit to:
 - a. providing nations with the essential technical guidance in order to improve national resource management systems through means such as:
 - i. helping nations plan for the improvement of such systems
 - ii. bestowing expertise on the technical procedures for improving such systems
 - b. financially funding nations in order to help develop better resource management systems, through means such as:
 - i. paying for the necessary manual labour force in order to improve such systems
 - ii. paying for the necessary raw materials in order to improve such systems;

5. Encourages nations to experiment with and develop alternative resources in order to become less dependent on non-renewable resources such as oil, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. developing research programs with the intention of discovering and utilizing alternative resources, through ways such as:
 - i. establishing a governmental organization that focuses on alternative resource development and testing
 - ii. employing highly established professors and researchers into the national research program
 - b. subsidizing existing research programs that focus on developing alternative resources
 - c. limiting the restrictions imposed upon the development of alternative resources,
 - d. publicizing the efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the development of useable alternative resources;

6. Asks the Security Council to authorize the use of United Nations peace keeping forces to help governments prevent illegal resource collection and to alleviate tensions induced by resource wars by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. helping governments enforce mining and natural resource collection regulations through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. employing military and infrastructural advisers to offer assistance to governments in terms of policy formation and implementation
 - ii. providing foreign economic aid from stakeholders to be decided case-by-case for each situation
 - b. intervening in the resource wars and providing military aid to local governments;

7. Requests nations to prevent the use of conflict metals, rare minerals used as a means of funding rebel activity, by enforcing stricter regulations in the trade of rare resources, by means such as, but not limited to, encouraging nations to adopt the Kimberley Process, an international diamond certification scheme that identifies which rare minerals are used to fund rebel activity.

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Defining ‘espionage’ in the modern era as the act or practice of spying to discover the military and political secrets, or to illegally acquire plans or technical knowledge of a third party including other nations or organisations,

Recalling Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) for guaranteeing privacy in a digital age, Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) for the right to privacy, Article 19.2 of the ICCPR for right to freedom of expression, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, Article 14 of the ICCPR for the right to a fair trial, Article 9 of the UDHR where no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, and Article 30, the Salvatory clause itself,

Further recognizing that, according to an International Data Corporation (IDC) report, more will be spent on global cybersecurity, reaching \$101.6 billion in 2020, as opposed to a mere 73 billion in 2016, considering the ‘Equifax breach’ of 2017, with 143 million customers affected, exceeded the largest publicly disclosed hacks ever reported,

Noting that espionage, in the form of cybernetic intelligence, is not only harmful to relations in the international arena but also domestically, in view of the revelation by Edward Snowden, that the National Security Agency (NSA) receives \$11 billion a year in direct appropriations,

Bearing in mind that, following a yearly narrative that is costly and ineffective, only aids malware in getting more sophisticated,

Aware that the right to privacy is perceived by most as an essential requirement for the realization of the right to freedom and freedom of expression,

Expresses concern at the fact that new forms of espionage portray great threat to the international community, and that failing resolutions waste time and resources, and therefore urges to create a subset of the Security Council, with Permanent Members as main powers to pass or veto any resolutions that fail recognition and/or are unhelpful towards realizing international order,

1. Suggests drawing up treaties to reduce the act of espionage internationally and ensure that no more spies and personal investigators are a threat to anyone, as well as calls upon, introducing universal laws and regulations that would reduce international espionage rates, such as:
 - a) Globally agreeing on the punishments that must be applied to individuals and/or organizations involved in the espionage
 - b) Introducing sanctions on nations that fund objectively dissipated news, which interfere with domestic policy
 - c) Amending the 2013 United Nations (UN) Contemporary Espionage resolution, by intensifying the punishments made to any breaching of online human rights;

2. Recommends that the owners of social media and digital news websites:
 - a) publicly condemn doxing, as information gathered could be leaked or create a larger threat of hacking
 - b) create an algorithm which detects words or phrases, which could fall under hate speech against a certain group, based on ethnicity, religion or political beliefs;
3. Calls upon the UN to establish the International Security Organization (ISO), based in Switzerland, that will meet every two months and during emergencies, such as espionage on foreign governments by the other states, and will be comprised of several UN members for:
 - a) protecting human rights on the internet
 - b) making sure that no states are using any forms of contemporary espionage to obtain military, political or any other category of secret information from other states;
4. Asks for the education of the public, about their rights of privacy and freedom through:
 - a) assemblies in schools of higher education, informing students on the dangers of cyber espionage, and the creation of flyers which advise them to:
 - i. deny certain permissions in applications, such as access to the camera or call logs, unless directly required for the use of that application
 - b) Sponsoring free public courses for the basic understanding of how to stay safe online and how to quickly tell if there is a technical problem with the computer,
 - c) Investing in the development of, and providing workers of governmental facilities with, technology utilizing encrypted data;
5. Supports the creation of:
 - a) national legislation in Member States, to prevent violation of the right of privacy, which complies with their obligations under international human right law
 - b) a formal review of procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, the interception and collection of personal data of Member States, with a view to upholding the population's right to privacy;
6. Strongly believes in the development of a network between UN agencies, to share information about hacking incidents with other states' specialists, including businesses, organisations and funds, by:
 - a) Creating a network where banks, governmental and international organisations could share information about cyberattacks and analyse them, while also receiving recommendations from various intelligence agencies and UN about effective defence strategies;

7. Reminds Member States that methods of targeted surveillance, used against terrorism, and differ to espionage on foreign states/allies as:
 - a) Governments use certain methods of espionage such as phone call tapping and computer system hacking of foreign states/allies during important national events (i.e. presidential elections)
 - b) The implementation of laws, regarding international government espionage, that agree with Article 12 of the UDHR and Article 17 of the ICCPR which states that, “Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against [arbitrary interference with their privacy] or attacks”;

8. Urges that aviation and online espionage laws, which have not been updated since the U2 incident of 1960, to ban:
 - a) Secret intelligence agencies, such as the NSA, from installing back door software into telecommunication devices without a supreme court order
 - b) The use of automated systems, such as Drones and Brute force hacking computers, to breach other intelligence databases of foreign countries
 - c) Any Internet Service Provider’s (ISP) that allow and promote the use of the Dark Web and:
 - i. any functions that pertain towards illegal trafficking
 - ii. any functions that pertain towards governmental collusion;

9. Endorses the overturn of the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) vote, to repeal net neutrality, and strongly believes that these new propositions should not be accepted since:
 - a) The United States of America (USA) population did not agree with this outcome in the first place, and by continuing the repeal it is a direct attack on their beliefs
 - b) By allowing 3rd parties to dictate internet speed, and what content is accessible, it allows:
 - i. the promotion of targeted websites with a specific political agenda which could be misinforming the public
 - ii. abuse of power as there would be no restrictions on what data private corporations can gather, but also what they can do with that information;

10. Recommends a new, effective way of dealing with convicted criminals, participating in espionage of various forms, as a way of preventing the continuation of such crimes in the future, by:
 - a) Passing laws preventing ex-cybercriminals from being employed in governmentally unregulated IT related jobs in the future
 - b) Passing laws preventing ex-cybercriminals from being employed in governmentally unregulated IT related jobs in the future
 - c) Passing laws regulating public access to differentiating operating systems, such as Linux, unless one requires it for their job (in which case, the said individual requires a clean criminal record);

11. Supports the creation of a constantly updating database with all the known individuals participating in espionage, as means of resolving the problem by identifying common traits of individuals committing the crime, by:
 - a) Considering the previous cases of espionage, as well as new ones, shared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), that will help UN to collaboratively produce a superior system of informational security, constantly improved, based on successes and failures around the world following clause five
 - b) Identifying what needs direct protection and how much protection is needed, therefore pinpointing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system vulnerabilities and determining common spies' motives, methods and hacking tools and in doing so, identifying relevant scenarios before they are put into action;
12. Further recommends the expelling of any housed political asylum leakers to a UN mandated safe house, where they will be neutrally and fairly trialed as to whether their leaks were deemed necessary and the country they leaked against held accountable for their crimes against human rights;
13. Wishes that all UN members will react to this issue with the seriousness and commitment that it deserves, to achieve the best possible outcome, in ensuring the privacy and safety of their civilians.

To define lethal autonomous weapons (LAWs) are a type of autonomous military robots designed to select and attack military targets (people, installations) without intervention by a human operator, LAWs are also called lethal autonomous weapon system (LAWS), lethal autonomous robots, robotic weapons, or killer robots,

Emphasizing that in accordance to Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention and customary international law, weapons systems must be capable of operating within the principles of International Humanitarian Law which limits the effects of armed conflict and protects people who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare,

Noting that even though the lives of soldiers may be saved the issue of morality creates concern for the effectiveness of the system because the use of these weapons may increase civilian casualties,

Taking into consideration the possibility of a dysfunction in a robotic system due to hacking, engineering problems or software viruses and the lack of control in a case of dysfunction in the battlefield,

Recognizes that LAWS are not beings with significant intelligence due to the fact that they lack morality and will not be capable of military honour,

Understanding that the investment and development of the technology required by LAWS is extremely costly and so, member states may not be able to afford such technology, thus giving economic superpowers a military advantage,

Concerned that artificial intelligence of LAWS cannot distinguish between civilians and combatants, and therefore goes against the law of distinction which states that they must be able to distinguish between combatant and civilian,

Argues that regulation will have to develop and adapt with technological advancements as it is believed that morality will co-evolve with technological development,

Bearing in mind the distinction between UAS (Unmanned Aerial Systems) which are operated remotely by a human pilot and AWS (Autonomous Weapons Systems) which are completely independent and do not require a human to control them,

Proclaims that such a machine treats a human as an object, instead of a person with inherent dignity, and emphasises that such a machine can only mimic morals and not be moral itself,

1. Encourages all member nations to support and disseminate movements for the disarmament of certain lethal autonomous weapons systems such as that of the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, (CCW), International Humanitarian Law and the Rule of Distinction;
2. Further encourages the domestic governments of member states to implement, through education and via the media, that warfare can be resolved through peaceful

means, ensuring that future generations try to solve political issues peacefully before resulting to armed conflict;

3. Urges that when using autonomous weapons systems, member nations take into close consideration the possibility of unforeseen civilian casualties and mitigate this as much as possible through the following means, such as, but not limited to:
 - a) establishment of clear parameters of estimated casualty possibility and, with consent, allow UNODA input and collaboration in order to reach a consensus on a tolerable amount
 - b) taking into account the various delivery methods of autonomous systems and utilizing ones which inherently benefit given on the specific situation
 - c) strongly encouraging that it is never possible for an autonomous system to be automatically implemented without the preliminary approval of a designated human
 - d) further review of nations' AWS once found of being guilty of higher than desired civilian casualties rates for areas of required improvement as well as council with the UNODA or relevant;

4. Affirms the introduction of a new body, the Council of Autonomous Weapons in Armed Conflict (CAWAC), which will:
 - a) regulate the production of LAWS across UN states by which LAWS, although identifying and selecting targets freely, will require official human confirmation to execute, hence preventing complete autonomy, in addition to marking someone responsible for an action
 - b) implement an IHL Test, confirming that all tested utilities abide by the 5 Principles of the International Humanitarian Law: distinction, proportionality, precaution, humanity and military necessity
 - c) derive conclusions over whether the current framework of a nation's army consists of a satisfactory proportion of LAWs, as well as has LAWs working according to the recommendations and results of the IHL test
 - d) with the agreement of its members, approve the economic sanctioning of member nations if they break International Humanitarian Law through the use of LAWs;

5. Recommends member nations with already existing autonomous weapons systems to utilize the highest possible cyber-security network at their disposal in order to ensure the safety of this high power from being at risk through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) seeking out assistance from other nations, when it becomes an issue of national security, for aid or guidance, especially if the nation in question is less economically or technologically developed, to supplement their efforts in fortifying their autonomous weapons systems' safety
 - b) implementing human input and control into all autonomous weapons systems, as to guarantee higher accuracy and quality assurance, through the following manners but not limited to:

- i. establishing secure back-doors for all autonomous weapons systems so that malfunctioning system may be properly adjusted or shut down if necessary
 - ii. recommending the requirement for human clarification prior to engagement of a weapon system if it is able to be done in a timely manner
 - iii. establishment of agreed upon parameters in which autonomous weapons systems will deploy without the need for human verification;
6. Supports member nations to increase the establishment of greater oversight and transparency within the creation of and usage of defensive autonomous weapon systems to ensure their employment with the sole purpose of protection and safeguarding of human life, through the following means such as but not limited to:
 - a) strict human control and maintenance of such systems and protocols to ensure the clear, and agreed upon by governmental personnel in accordance with the CCW, situations in which these autonomous systems would be employed
 - b) review instances of use directly after the fact to ensure proper deployment as well as observe accuracy and areas of possible concern
 - c) biannual reports to the UNODA (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs), or other relevant groups, in regard to performance of national defensive autonomous weapons systems for the use of statistical data for future policy to be made;
7. Requests that the General Assembly be aware of the clauses above and therefore be more lenient when it rules on the matter.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE,

Defining artificial intelligence as the level of autonomy the machine can have,

Noting with importance, the rules of Isaac Asimov and altering them to apply towards the current state of technological progress,

Alarmed at the fact that there have been no viable alternatives towards boots on the ground tactics that cost tax payers millions of dollars in soldier rehabilitation and war efforts,

Declaring the danger of Hacking and infiltration of world wide databases and control bases that could lead to a worldwide crisis of Autonomous weaponry going rogue,

Concerned at the lack of public research on the matter of Artificial Intelligence, which would pose direct consequences towards Autonomous Weaponry,

1. Suggests an update UN legislation in terms of:
 - a) identifying and categorizing weapons into different types of autonomy such as:
 - i. Manned and human controlled (e.g. Drones)
 - ii. partially controlled (e.g. North-South Korean autonomous Human Body heat weapon)
 - iii. fully autonomous, where no legal example exists so far
 - b) updating criminal legislation and clarifying the intensity of punishment a country may receive in accordance to the harm caused by any autonomous weapon that may be deemed excessive or a breach of the Geneva convention;
2. Calls for a world-wide ban on unregulated manufacturing of autonomous weaponry by Terrorist groups and future UN legislature on autonomous weaponry through the acts of:
 - a) Mandating UN review groups to be sent to any factories and/or manufacturing facilities suspected of producing illegal and unauthorized Artificial intelligence weapons
 - b) Establishing Judicial punishments and legislation for any breach of said code of law;
3. Proposes the establishment a global treaty encouraging nations to fund UN mandated surveillance programs such as the new “Asimov convention” to ensure countries do not suffer from any crisis caused by out of control Automated Weaponry;

4. Asks for all countries to encrypt and launch neutralization codes (which will be surveyed and checked by the UN Committee of Autonomous demilitarization) to be stored in a neutral UN mandated Storage facility in case of illegal seizing and hacking by an enemy party, with the addition of a Worldwide nuke button that can only be accessed by a specialized neutral party of the European Union which will be called: UCNAW (United committee of the Neutralization of Autonomous Weaponry);
5. Urges the prevention of usage of autonomous weaponry in espionage purposes such as UAV's and autonomous drones for illegal Data Breaching;
6. Recommends the creation of dedicated research facilities for the purpose of funding alternatives to boots-on-ground warfare tactics that cause taxpayers millions of dollars a year in PTSD Counseling and Medical aid through the means of:
 - a) Providing subsidies towards already created research facilities such as the JSAI (The Japanese society for artificial intelligence)
 - b) Funding the future "Asimov convention" to educate and research the pitfalls of Artificial intelligence;
7. Calls for the project of building a system of computers, built specifically for safely storing valuable information on autonomous weapons under the guidance of their country's facility of choice and protection of UN specialists and peacekeeping forces to only promote legal and controlled development by interconnecting them to make sharing of valuable information faster, more efficient and safer, aiming to allow the:
 - a) UN to provide space for the international community to store information, with the most modern defenses in place that Member States will cooperate to provide
 - b) UN to provide an official, secure platform, synchronized with these computers, to provide Member States with a virtually shared area to hold live discussions, meetings and private dialogues, secure from cyber espionage, as guaranteed by the entire UN
 - c) UN to provide countries with membership to this platform with databases including reliable information such as terrorist organizations in possession of autonomous weaponry
 - d) Creating a sense of hope against the growing sense of helplessness by demonstrating professionalism and the ability to collectively address the topic and cooperate on an international level
 - e) Creation and maintenance of a backup system (working real-time) for detecting and warning UN about illegal usages of autonomous weapons to include,
 - i. Numerous back-up centers taking control of vital infrastructure such as railways or nuclear power stations and terminating any information within any penetrated database, in case of a drone attack on governmental facilities
 - ii. Monthly reports being sent to UNICRI and Member States to be reviewed
 - iii. The creation of a mode that allows drone (and other autonomous weapons') victims to submit messages to the network with requests for UN Peace forces' assistance to tackle such problems specifically during the time of cyber espionage performed to minimize casualties.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2,

Reaffirming that space debris refers to the collection of all non-functional, man-made objects in orbit around the Earth, such as defunct satellites and fragments of material from disintegration and erosion,

Further reaffirming the threat that space debris poses to outgoing spacecraft as the risk of collision increases as well as the threat that space debris poses to Earth as larger objects fall through the atmosphere, resulting in more frequent collisions with the surface,

Alarmed by the total of roughly 171 million pieces of artificial material in Low Earth Orbit (LEO), approximately 1 million of which are larger than one centimetre in size,

Recognizing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC), the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), and the European Space Agency (ESA) as international bodies working for the worldwide coordination of activities related to the issues of man-made and natural debris in space,

Further recognizing the efforts of agencies such as the US Department of Defense (DoD) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), among others, in tracking and categorizing space debris,

Deeply alarmed by the possibility of the Kessler effect, stating that eventually the rapid increase of countable space objects in LEO will inhibit future space expedition missions as collisions rates increase exponentially,

1. Calls upon governmental space agencies as well as private space agencies, if they have not done so already, to join the IADC in order to take part in negotiations regarding future regulations and solutions to the issue, adopt the IADC Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, and apply these guidelines to national and private space agencies;
2. Recommends the establishment of the IADC as a specialized UN agency under the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) to undertake activities such as but not limited to:
 - a. coordinating uniform space debris disposal activities with the involvement of relevant Member States while making use of developed technologies such as NASA's Space Debris Elimination (SpaDE) mechanism, Sling-Sat, among many others

- b. organizing space debris removal missions regarding larger defunct satellites in a manner that prioritizes the space rights of the nation that produced the existing satellite
 - c. inviting all Member States to join discussions with those in the IADC regarding new regulations addressing the issue at hand, including those that are non-spacefaring, such as Sierra Leone and El Salvador;
3. Asks for Member States with active governmental space agencies such as NASA or the State Space Agency of Ukraine (SSAU), among others, to work with relevant NGOs such as the IADC and the UNOOSA to collect and store data regarding space debris in LEO through means such as but not limited to:
- a. establishing space junk data collection centres among Member States depending on factors such as space faring capabilities, funding, land area, and others, that will cooperate amongst themselves in order to develop and contribute to a more comprehensive and reliable database for the collection of information regarding artificial objects in LEO through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. continuously collecting data regarding overhead objects at each location to ensure current information regarding space debris by using networks of autonomous robot-rockets provided by Horizons Satellite Organisation, among other technologies
 - ii. comparing information found among data collection centres on a bi-weekly basis in order to ensure the reliability of the information within the database
 - iii. employing detection mechanisms such as those involving high precision laser telescopes, among other technologies
 - b. asking private space agencies registered in Member States to contribute to data collection regarding space junk in the same manner as moderated by representatives from both the national level and the international level from organizations such as the IADC,
 - c. contributing to a priority index such as the existing index as created by the ESA that takes into account various factors regarding space debris such as size and collision rate;
4. Requests Member States, as well as international space agencies, such as the ESA and private space agencies to work to mitigate the amount of space debris dispersed in LEO through means such as but not limited to:
- a. prioritizing the development of reusable space shuttles in cooperation with such agencies as SpaceX who have already made progress in the field in order to prevent the disposal of single use space shuttles in LEO
 - b. investing in the development of more resistant materials, such as those that are more malleable, to mitigate the number of countable objects released into LEO due to collisions between existing objects and satellites and space shuttles
 - c. regulating the amount of space junk private agencies are permitted to release by quantity or by mass in a given period of time as deemed fit by the UNOOSA
 - d. imposing a tax on private space agencies based on the amount of additional material released by such organizations
 - e. setting a limit for the amount of material governmental space agencies are permitted to release in a given time period
 - f. enforcing limits on national space agencies by decreasing funding for such institutions;

5. Further requests Member States, international space agencies, and private space agencies to cooperate in the removal of existing space debris through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. investing in and developing methods of space debris removal such as electrodynamic tethers as developed by the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAEA)
 - b. assigning space agencies sections of space to periodically clean up as deemed fit by the UNOOSA depending on each space agencies' relative capabilities;
6. Further calls upon Member States with relatively high space faring capabilities such as the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as relevant NGOs, to cooperate with Member States with less developed national space agencies, such as the Ecuadorian Civilian Space Agency (ECSA), to aid the latter in improving their space faring abilities through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. sharing information and technology that would aid engineers in less developed countries to rapidly advance their capabilities
 - b. developing joint programs with lesser developed space agencies to improve space cooperation among nations and enable more space agencies to carry out processes as detailed above
 - c. investing more government revenue into the development of space agencies by reallocating resources in an efficient manner as deemed fit by NGOs such as the UNOOSA;
7. Further recommends the standardization of information regarding the issue at hand and the distribution of such information to relevant parties such as political representatives to prevent misinformation to the detriment of discussion relating to the topic;
8. Encourages Member States to promote research and technological development on the issue at hand within private institutions and various research organizations through means such as, but not limited to, granting subsidies and other economic incentives to select groups that show legitimate and viable solutions for the issue at hand as deemed appropriate by the UNOOSA and national governments.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2,

Alarmed by the fact that there is still no nation in 2018 that has secured economic equality for men and women,

Recognising that women do not “choose” low paid jobs, and that cultural and historical perceptions of traditional roles of women created a “glass ceiling” that often prevents women from getting high paid jobs,

Noting that giving women more opportunities in the work force will actually benefit the economy overall because there are many educated or talented women that are currently underutilised,

Bearing in mind that poverty often hits women a lot harder than men because their gender and their economic situation combined make it difficult to find employment,

Recalling Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work,”

Noting with deep regret that women can become victims of domestic abuse that they cannot escape because they are unable to make their own income,

Reaffirming the UN Charter, which aims to secure “the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,”

Concerned by the fact that traditional and social perceptions in the media contribute to unconscious sexism in schools and in the work place,

1. Urges member nations to ensure that gender equality is a prevalent topic of conversation in society to gradually shift conventional views on gender roles, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. working with UNESCO to create an international educational program that integrates the topic of gender equality into all years of the education system to educate children on issues such as gender roles, sexism, and discrimination
 - b. asking religious leaders to re-examine their sacred texts and to teach the empowerment of women to whatever degree possible without violating religious laws
 - c. regularly holding public presentations and speeches that shine a light on issues such as but not limited to:
 - i. the need for a more balanced distribution of household work between the mother and father
 - ii. the importance of encouraging all children to pursue their interests regardless of typical gender stereotypes so that there can be a larger female representation in STEM fields, which typically hold higher paying jobs in the 21st century;
2. Recommends the drafting of federal laws that require equal pay for both genders and the stricter enforcement of those already in place in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. working with UN Women to spread the importance of upholding the following goals:
 - i. the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975

- ii. the Equal Pay Act of 1970
 - iii. the Equality Act of 2010
 - iv. Target 3A of the Millennium Development Goals of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women,
 - b. requiring all companies to pay women the same salary as men for the same job
 - c. making the gender category optional on job applications to ensure merit-based selection unaffected by perception of gender roles
 - d. having government officials conduct random checks on the tax returns of the employees of a company to ensure that companies follow through with these laws
 - e. in the case of multiple infringements, revoking the company's license temporarily or placing a fine on the company;
3. Requests member nations to put in place educational and work opportunities that prioritise women to account for the historical discrimination and social perceptions that are still holding women back economically in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. need-based financial aid for women coming from lower income families
 - b. merit-based scholarships and special programs in universities for women showing exceptional ability in STEM fields that are usually dominated by men
 - c. sufficient female representation in government bodies to ensure that labour laws take into consideration gender equality and advocate empowerment for women in the work force
 - d. a system of affirmative action in companies that ensures that there is at least some representation, if not an equal one, of women in higher-ranked jobs
 - e. setting an expiration date of 2050 for the time being so that women are sufficiently but not excessively empowered;
4. Calls upon member states to cooperate internationally on improving the economy in developing countries so that families can afford to send their girls to school in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. helping rural areas where girls often have to stay home and work in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing funds for these families to obtain basic necessities so that all of their children can go to school, a benchmark which should be determined by each member nation
 - ii. improving infrastructure such as water systems and health care services
 - b. working towards attaining universal public education in all nations up to secondary school in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing transportation such as public school buses so that children can access their nearest school
 - ii. cooperating with local organisations and international bodies such as Habitat for Humanity to build schools in areas that currently have no public schools within 2 hours of commute time
 - c. asking More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to provide funding for Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs);
5. Encourages all countries to ensure fundamental human rights for women so that they have the means to find proper employment, such as but not limited to:
- a. making sure that women are not penalised in the work place for maternity leave and providing the option of parental leave for fathers instead,

- b. helping women escape households of domestic abuse with anonymous reporting services,
 - c. granting rights such as the right to vote, freedom of speech, and freedom of movement to all citizens, including women, in countries that have not done so yet;
6. Invites member nations to work towards a larger female presence in society and in the media so that gender equality becomes an expected norm in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. creating more co-education schools that are equally available for all genders and have roughly equal numbers of boys and girls, especially in countries where single-sex schools are prevalent
 - b. encouraging film industries and book publishing companies across the world to produce content with more female main characters and female speaking parts by sponsoring or favouring content that passes the Bechdel Test and/or has a percentage of female speaking lines that is above the average of 28.7%
 - c. urging the media to present their content in a non-sexist manner and filter out unimportant stories that merely present females as shallow and trivial.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE,

Noting the prevalence of corruption in sport, involving athletes who intentionally rig the competition, and sporting officials who consciously act in an immoral manner in performing their tasks;

Acknowledging the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its application to corruption and financial crime, particularly in its articles regarding participation in criminal groups for financial or material benefit;

Further noting the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and the protocols thereto;

Recognizing the crucial role that the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) plays in effectively addressing the issue among nations;

1. Encourages member nations to require sports organizations to adopt or implement methods to decrease the risk of sports manipulation, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) prohibiting any competition stakeholders from betting on sports competitions through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. forming databases in which competition stakeholders and their aliases are recorded
 - ii. requiring legal identification when forming bets on sports competitions,
 - b) addressing the dissemination or misuse of inside information by involved persons in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. monitoring sponsors or part-owners of sports organizations for facilitation of manipulation or misuse of information
 - ii. relieving individuals of their occupations who are involved in compiling betting odds for any competition in which they are directly involved
 - iii. investigating and terminating any sports betting operator, taking into account the key role often played by organizers or participants of the competition;
2. Recommends the legal implementation of international anti-corruption efforts to address individuals or officials who partake in active offenses of corruption, receiving, providing, or allowing dishonest financial benefit, inter alia:
 - a) implementing a substantial fine as deemed fit by international organizations
 - b) relieving involved officials of the privileges specific to his or her public occupation
 - c) imprisonment of the individual for a determined amount of time;
3. Calls upon member nations to effectuate measures to detect and prevent corruption and financial crime in sports through means such as including but not limited to:
 - a) a reporting system for individuals or whistleblowers aware of dishonest financial interactions in sports consisting of:
 - i. clear instructions on the provision of a confidential report, internal or otherwise

- ii. protection where necessary for individuals who provide reports of corruption or suspicion of corruption
 - iii. communication to report-providers and the public regarding the outcomes of reports
 - b) a division in which reports of corruption and financial crime in large-scale sports events are analyzed and investigated
 - c) fines and penalties set into place to discourage corruption and susceptibility to financial corruption;
- 4. Suggests that member nations combat illegal sports betting operators and its participants through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) restricting access to advertisement for illegal sports betting operators
 - b) blocking the financial interactions of sports betting operators and consumers;
- 5. Asks for member nations to address the bribery involved in the issue through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) conducting interviews by personnel from respective governments or the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC) for athletes and involved officials before hiring
 - b) carrying out background checks on athletes and sports personnel, especially referees of the event, prior to employment;
- 6. Urges member nations to spread information and public awareness as necessary in regards to corruption and financial crime in sports, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) raising awareness, digitally or otherwise, for consumers of the fraud and manipulation involved in ticket re-selling and sports betting
 - b) disseminating information and training participants of the competition regarding the manipulation of sports competitions and efforts to combat it
 - c) educating athletes and sports personnel in ways such as mandatory seminars to dissuade from corruption or susceptibility to corruption, as well as to inform them of the consequences of violation
 - d) encouraging the monitoring of agencies to remain impartial and avoid bribery or corruption;
- 7. Further requests funds from the UN to be targeted towards the combatting of financial crime, inter alia:
 - a) investing in relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS)
 - b) sponsoring the improvement of technology involved in monitoring agencies for large-scale events
 - c) working in cooperation with agencies such as Transparency International (TI) to monitor large financial transactions related to sporting competitions;
- 8. Requests the enforcement of the above mentioned regulations by municipal governments in cooperation with federal representatives as well as representatives from organizations such as the UN.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TWO,

Defining gender discrimination as: “Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on the basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field” (United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979),

Taking into account that the World Economic Forum (WEC), Global Gender Gap Report of 2017, states that there is still a 42% gap to be closed in order to reach worldwide economic gender parity,

Noting with deep concern that CEDAW, that was signed and ratified by 189 of United Nations (UN) Member States was, however, not ratified by 6 UN states, including the United States, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, Tonga and The Holy See,

Recalling with deep concern that the International Labour Organization (ILO) Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100), that ensures equal pay for work of equal value for men and women, was not ratified by 14 Member States, inter alia Somalia and the United States, meaning that these states have the ability to avoid introducing legislation that will ensure equal remuneration for both genders,

Deeply disturbed that 12 Member States, amongst them the United States, have not ratified the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No.111), a convention that requires states to enable legislation which prohibits discrimination in employment on any basis, including gender, race or religion,

Realizing that traditional occupational segregation has forced women into economic activities often characterized by low pay and only 10% of high paid jobs are staffed by women,

Alarmed that discrimination at work is often related to, or exacerbated by, women’s reproductive role based on the fact that they need to care for their children,

Emphasizing the current level of gender discrimination cannot be eliminated in a short time period and will require constant commitment and determination from all Member States to make a significant impact,

Stressing that the achievement of gender equality, including pay equity, is fundamental to both the economic and social development of a country and is also essential to the functioning of poverty-eradication strategies in lower income countries,

- 1) Strongly encourages all Member States to adopt and ratify:
 - a) CEDAW,
 - b) the ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)
 - c) the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No.111);

- 2) Encourages the development of international legislation and administrative procedures that will prevent discrimination in the work application process through:
- a) the creation of a universal Curriculum Vitae (CV) form for job applicants, that would allow:
 - i. the applicant to use a unique applicant number instead of their name and gender
 - ii. a significant reduction of decisions based on gender stereotypes or preconceived ideas of suitability for a specific job,
 - b) the introduction of a work sample test in the job application process, that facilitates:
 - i. the testing of the candidate's ability to carry out tasks that they will be expected to perform at work
 - ii. selecting candidates for interviews based on their abilities, competence and test results
 - c) the generation of a fixed list of salaries in businesses that would:
 - i. include the salary for every occupation
 - ii. be provided to every job applicant before they are offered a position, hence eliminating the possibility of unequal remuneration
 - iii. encourage salary transparency in the workplace;
- 3) Urges Member States to prevent gender discrimination in the workplace by altering national legislation to include but not be limited to:
- a) prohibiting employers from dismissing pregnant employees
 - b) creating nurseries for employees' children in enterprises employing more than 100 people, given that they would abide by the following requirements:
 - i. employ professionally-trained caregivers
 - ii. be open throughout the entire work day in question
 - iii. possess the necessary facilities to take care of children from the age of 3 months, to the age when children are obliged to begin schooling by national law
 - iv. be covered in part financially by the enterprise in question with a minimum contribution of 30% from the employee
 - c) introducing a paid parental (maternal and paternal) leave, that guarantees:
 - i. a minimum of 8 weeks of reserve leave, to be taken either ante-partum or post-partum
 - ii. the pay of a minimum of 50% of the worker's salary
 - iii. the re-acquisition of the occupation held by the individual prior taking the leave
 - iv. optional refresher courses to be taken before returning their respective field
 - d) establishing flexible working hours allowing workers to have more flexibility during the day but nevertheless completing the required work hours;
- 4) Calls for the creation of a United Nations Commission for Equality in Labour (UNCCEL) under the ILO, whose responsibilities would include, but not be limited to:

- a) conducting annual training programs for directors, managers, hiring and recruitment staff in businesses, in accordance with national law, that would be comprised of:
 - i. a minimum of 2 seminars by UN-trained advisors, where staff would be educated on the principles of gender discrimination
 - ii. emphasizing the business benefits of gender equality in the workplace, amongst which are increased organization performance and diversity of skills and ideas
 - iii. suggesting that the percentage of workers of either gender in the company not fall below 20%, as well as emphasizing the importance of gender inclusion in high ranking positions
 - iv. promotion of transparency regarding salary
 - v. ensuring that recruitment staff is aware of prohibited, inappropriate and illegal questions that cannot be asked during interviews
 - vi. recommending the usage of job-related criteria in the work application process
 - vii. suggesting the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as a means of selecting which employee should be chosen for promotion, as these would allow the measuring of the employee's individual work-related performance
- b) the biannual survey and examination of corporations and their data to ensure that:
 - i. there is no salary disparity between employees performing the same job
 - ii. all the of the aforementioned laws in clause 3 are dutifully implemented
 - iii. a fine is imposed and paid to UNCEL if there is failure to comply with any of the above criteria
- c) educating the general population on their fundamental, worker and parental rights through distribution of informational material, such as:
 - i. explanatory pamphlets
 - ii. posters
 - iii. government-subsidized television advertisements
 - iv. holding public seminars on the topic
- d) conducting training programs for men and women, including labour union leaders and policy makers, with the aim to educate them to systematically incorporate gender equality policies in private and public companies and institutions;

5) Calls upon all Member States, but especially Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), to recognize the importance of education in closing the gender wage gap and implement the following measures to facilitate this:

- a) creating and altering existing school curricula, ensuring that they do not contain gender stereotyped material and images, hence allowing children to obtain an education in an environment that does not promote gender discrimination

- b) introducing training programs for teachers and members of staff to eliminate discriminatory practices and train educators to use a gender-neutral approach
 - c) eliminating all Gender Based Violence (GBV), inter alia sexual harassment and rape, in educational facilities, by:
 - i. allowing the option of gender-segregated bathroom facilities in schools, as non-gender segregated bathrooms are a common place for GBV
 - ii. ensuring that each recorded case of GBV in school is legally prosecuted
 - d) increase the number of female teachers in education, by working with NGOs such as BOLD that facilitate the training of females to become educators, hence allowing girls from various religious, social and cultural backgrounds to receive an education, as the majority are prevented from entering education as they will be taught by men
 - e) working with NGOs, amongst which are CARE and Equality Now, that help provide school necessities (uniforms, stationery etc.) as well as encouraging girls to be sent to school alongside their male siblings, a practice not common in LEDC countries)
 - f) establishing national school meal plans that will encourage children's parents to permit them to attend school, especially if the children are living in rural areas, where the journey to school often takes several hours,
 - g) provision of sanitary products and adequate medication that will allow girls to continue the school day during menstruation, as many girls in LEDCs are often sent home because of menstruation and lack of sanitary products;
- 6) Draws the Attention of Member States to the issues of GBV and child marriage, that indirectly cause the existence of gender wage gap in LEDCs by lowering the rate of school attendance, and thus encourages adopting the following measures to prevent these occurrences:
- a) legally banning child marriage in Member States where this procedure is still legal
 - b) introducing legislation that prohibits Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in all Member States
 - c) enforcing legal prosecution to offenders of any of the aforementioned laws
 - d) altering school curricula, to include:
 - i. textbooks and teaching material that will directly and indirectly advise children against marrying early, by including the legal age for marriage and encouraging children, especially girls, to pursue an education and career
 - ii. textbooks and teaching material that actively discourage any forms of violence
 - e) the distribution of informative material by the UN that will discourage from any form of violence and early marriages in the form of:
 - i. posters, leaflets and billboards
 - ii. radio programs
 - iii. social media campaigns;
- 7) Supports increasing the representation of women in government, allowing the prevention of discrimination in law and policy making and promoting gender-sensitive

fund distribution in local communities, by encouraging Member States to adopt the following measures:

- a) changing the legislation of Member States, and adopting a permanent gender quota that ensures that out of all the elected individuals (at both a national and a local level) neither gender in the governing body can fall under 30%
 - b) working closely with NGOs, such as InterAction and Equality Now that hold seminars that empower women to take part in their local governments;
- 8) Expresses its appreciation to United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), a data collection body which is responsible for the collection of gender statistics, an essential measure in monitoring the progress of gender equality worldwide, by identifying areas of success and failure in Member States, and thus calls for the allocation of funds to the UNSD;
- 9) Hopes that all Member States will adopt and uphold this resolution in order to achieve economic gender equality in the immediate future.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE,

Considering that space debris is an urgent issue of concern for all nations,

Recalling the resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/217 of 1 February 2008 and the Vienna Declaration on Space and Human development 1999,

Aware of the fact that 59 states possess satellites in space that are threatened by collisions,

Conscious of the fact that 5,500 tons of man-made junk is orbiting the Earth at any given time,

Congratulating European countries on their effort and willingness to fund the European Space Agency (ESA) for its activities, including, designing technology for mitigation of space debris,

Defining the Keesler Syndrome, a theoretical phenomenon describing collisional cascading,

Recalling the unfortunate collision of the Cerise satellite of France with a catalogued space debris object from an Arian rocket in 1996, making it the first verified case of an accidental collision between two artificial objects in space,

Noting with deep concern that the imminent destruction of artificial satellites will definitely lead to the end of telecommunications, observation of space, weather monitoring and other vital abilities that the aforementioned provide to human kind,

Applauds the 1968 Rescue Agreement, a treaty that requires that State Parties return any 'foreign' space objects discovered in their territory to their owners and that they notify the Secretary-General of any such discovered objects,

Deeply concerned about the risk space debris poses to space crafts, due to their probable collision and thus simultaneously puts the life of astronauts at risk,

Desirous of enhancing international collaboration in space notably in mitigating the accumulation of space debris and development of more advanced, collision proof satellites,

Deeply disheartened by the fact that an annual rate of 23.5 solid rocket motor firings are added to Low Earth Orbits which result in slag and dust particles that contribute to space pollution,

Alarmed by the frequency of deliberate satellite intercepts,

Appreciating that space transcends national boundaries and interests and that its exploration is pivotal in furthering science and developing technology,

Acknowledging the work of the UNISPACE conferences notably UNISPACE III and UNISPACE III 5+ and of the inter agency space debris coordination committee IADC,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that the Earth's orbit may even become impassable as the risk of collision grows too high,

1. Recommends funding, by the UN, of research directed to:
 - a. Governmental agencies that will focus on the development of satellites that are more collision- proof and lighter ensuring that even if collision occurs, limited to no space debris will be released
 - b. Agencies of private sector that will examine further the possibility of removing debris from space altogether by:
 - i. focusing on reliability and effectiveness of new space-pollution combatting methods, such as The Millyakov program
 - ii. promoting research for newly specialised probes that will remove satellites from LEO (Low Earth Orbit), such as weighted nets, which are developed by ESA;

2. Calls upon the creation of a UN sub- committee under the supervision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), namely Committee on Space Debris Mitigation (CSDM) aiming to:
 - a. Collect and process data on space debris from governmental and non-governmental space agencies operating in concert with the Inter Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC)
 - b. evaluate and reform guidelines, on the mitigation of space debris, not only for those it proposes, but also on the ones already proposed by the COPUOS prior to its creation
 - c. making sure that at least 30 of the 59 worldwide agencies that operate satellites are included¹
 - d. holding conferences at the pace of other UN committees, except in the case that no significant progress has been made within the following year, and then moving to double the number of meetings;

3. Encourages the increased awareness of decision makers, legislators as well as of the general public of the importance of peaceful space activities and of the prevention of the Kessler Syndrome, which means that exploration for humanity's progress potentially might be rendered impossible by the pollution of space surrounding the earth via:
 - a. Informative seminars organised by the UNOOSA working in collaboration with a member state's government
 - b. Television, radio and social media campaigns on the threat of space pollution funded by the UN;

¹ Such as but not limited to: NASA([National Aeronautics and Space Administration](#)), CNES ([Centre National d'Études Spatiales](#)) (National Center of Space Research)) CNSA (China National Space Administration), DLR (*Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt* ([German Aerospace Center](#))), ESA (European Space agency)

4. Authorises the prevention of the launches of any other nuclear satellites in space, declaring illegal any attempt to launch the aforementioned, since their coolants are sources of pollution, and have been proven neither effective nor environmentally friendly (short-lived),²;
5. Recommends that United Nations Conferences on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE) become a yearly occurrence in which both COPUOS and IADC will participate so as to allow the evaluation, renewal and adoption of previous recommendations, facilitating:
 - a. The collaboration and exchange of data and information between UN bodies governmental and non-governmental organisations are to be invited to attend such as but not limited to NASA, ESA and Space X
 - b. Assembling palpable and viable means of achieving the goals outlined by the Vienna declaration by accumulating and applying scientific data and increasing understanding as a result of the gathering of aforementioned space organisations
 - c. Improving transparency means and sharing data and knowledge on space debris with the CSDM;
6. Strongly urges the creation of sub-departments within government space agencies that specialise in the creation of solid space rocket motors telescopes, space probes and other non-orbiting artificial objects, aiming to:
 - a. create and implement lighter machinery,
 - b. ensure that testing does not pollute space further, thus testing will only be allowed after thorough investigation by third parties participating at the CSDM as well which encourages collaboration between agencies,
 - c. breakaway fuel tanks should be prohibited;
7. Requests the fabrication of a set of regulations by COPUOS in collaboration with IADC to which all satellites launched starting from January 2022 must comply to the including:
 - a) The mandatory use of reusable launch vehicles which can re land on earth
 - b) Breakups are not permitted both during operational and post mission phases therefore satellites should be designed accordingly
 - c) Retired satellites should be allowed to remain in the low-earth, geosynchronous or sun synchronous orbits for no more than 48 hours following the end of their missions
 - d) Satellites should have a means of deorbiting after the mission is over:
 - i) Smaller satellites will burn up by the time they enter the troposphere

² **SNAP-10A** (Systems for Nuclear, Auxiliary Power), also called SNAPSHOT is an experimental [nuclear powered](#) satellite launched into space in 1965. It is the only [fission power system](#) launched into space by the United States. The reactor stopped working after just 43 days due to a (non-nuclear) electrical component failure. Another example is RORSATs, (Radar Ocean Reconnaissance Satellites), such as Cosmos 954 which made an out of control nose dive spreading radioactive debris over Canada

- ii) Bigger satellites and stations should have the ability to be guided to land in the spacecraft cemetery of the Pacific Ocean
 - e) The graveyard orbits can only be occupied by satellites which orbited at a height of over 30,000 km above sea level
 - f) In case of agencies not abiding to the aforementioned regulations, they will:
 - i) Be obliged to pay fines which will be decided upon by the CSDM
 - ii) Be forbidden from launching satellites for a certain period of time according to the offense;
8. Asks for the development of future satellites to be made in a format similar to NASA's (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) Hubble Space Telescope project, which is modified to include a soft capture mechanism to enable it to attach itself and guide the telescope to safe disposal through burn-up in the Earth's atmosphere once its operational life has ended, so that we can minimize the issue of space debris by using this project as an example;
9. Calls for a direct prohibition of intentional satellite interceptions as well as anti-satellite missile creation and testing, which will be achieved by:
- a. setting a fee to any government, with no exceptions, that violates this agreement, according to the damage done (i.e. the amount of space debris created)
 - b. encouraging the inclusion of all states in the MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime)³
 - c. declaring that by entering the agreement, a state will be granted benefits such as resources for High Bandwidth Space Optical Communications, Advanced Life Support and Resource Utilization, Entry, Descent, and Landing (EDL) Systems, Space Robotic Systems
 - d. In the event where international, national security or property is at risk member states and non-governmental organisations can file a request to CSDM which will be assessed and potentially approved within a week's time;
10. Proposes new restrictions to be placed on the ability of civilians to launch personal satellites:
- a. Satellites should conform to the following requirements as outlined by the CMSD
 - i. Satellites must weigh less than 1kg
 - ii. They should only be allowed to orbit at a maximum height of 150 km
 - iii. Should be made to deorbit and fall towards the earth following one year in orbit

³ The export controls of related items, information sharing, and patterns of cooperation that have been cultivated over the past 30 years have significantly reduced the availability to proliferators of the equipment, technology, and knowledge needed to develop, produce, and acquire Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) missile delivery systems, without hindering legitimate trade.

- b. Larger Satellites both governmental and non-governmental require approval from the COPUOS before launch and should adhere to the necessary regulations
- c. Research aims and purpose of the launch will also be considered when approving a launch;

11. Wishes that all member states will take a committed and attentive stance treating the issue with the seriousness it deserves.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE,

Defining gender discrimination as the act of inequality between genders, both in the work place and the household, difference in wages for the same job and sexual harassment in the work place,

Aware of gender discrimination against men, though few professions in few countries have men with a lower hourly wage than women, many countries put aside or outright ignore when men are sexually harassed or abused since men, as a general rule are, the ‘abuser’ even if it was the women who committed the sexual abuse,

Recognizing the importance of providing equal access for boys and girls to education and training, as a key enabling tool in achieving gender equality in the world of work,

Noting with concern that if change continues at the same slow rate as it is, and has done so for the past 50 years, it will take until 2059 for women to finally reach pay parity,

Alarmed by the fact that women are 14% more likely than men to live in households with incomes that are 60% below the national average, equal pay would cut poverty among working women and their families by more than half and add \$513 billion to the national economy,

Realizing that approximately 853 million women worldwide are held back from achieving their full potential in contributing to their economies,

Emphasizing that the Universal Declaration of Human rights and particularly Article 7 that states that ‘All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law’, and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field,

Recalling the article 243 of 28 May 2012 of the Law against the Harassment and Political Violence against women,

Having adopted the Supreme Decree 24864 on Equal Opportunities of October 1997 that provides for the empowerment of women and renders the state jointly responsible for prioritizing and developing programmes and services in which women participate fully in the planning and execution of sustainable development; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly,

1. Emphasizes the importance of education in the efforts to prevent the unequal pay of women by:
 - a) the creation of gender sensitive educational programs which will raise awareness of the women’s rights such as:
 - i. Specialized courses in human rights, which will teach people from a young age what their rights are, to respect each other’s rights and how to claim them

- ii. Seminars and lectures in schools to be conducted by women who have been victims of unequal pay
 - iii. The participation of students in campaigns to further publicize this issue
 - iv. Ensuring that textbooks promote positive models
 - v. Allowing boys and girls to have coeducational lessons if separated
 - vi. Teaching male students that it is acceptable and necessary for them to undertake domestic work as well, taking some pressure off women,
 - b) Ensuring equal rights for girls and boys within the field of education such as:
 - i. Access to the same curriculum, examinations, school premises and equipment
 - ii. The same opportunities for scholarships and other study grants
 - iii. The same opportunities for advice concerning career prospects and family planning
 - iv. The same opportunities to take part in sport activities and physical education;
2. Urges all Governments to ensure women's equal rights and opportunities with men in the workplace by:
- a) Ensuring equal access for women to effective job training, retraining, counselling and placement services that are not limited to traditional employment areas, such as the CEO or CFO positions, reinforcing the benefits of a bi-gender Board of Management
 - b) Providing outreach programmes to inform low-income women, particularly in rural and remote areas, of market opportunities and access to technology, and the provision of legal assistance, based on the country's constitution, by state appointed or UN funded lawyers, who will help women to take advantage of such opportunities
 - c) Organizing job training workshops which help women to gain the required skills and credentials they need in order to find work and increase labour mobility;
3. Calls upon each member state to take the opportunity of the 8th of March, proclaimed by the UN as the International Women's Day, to create a campaign which will raise public awareness on the importance of equality between the genders through:
- a) leaflets, brochures, posters and other visual aids with eye-catching information available in public areas
 - b) information points where civilians can receive information concerning how they could contribute to the limitation of the gender pay gap
 - c) the promotion of women's political participation as voters, candidates and appointees;
4. Asks for the improvement of the socio-economic status of women and the better representation of women in senior positions in government institutions, international organisations and private enterprises, thus encouraging women entrepreneurship through:
- a) Regular publication of the percentage of male and female employees in gender-disaggregated firms of each local region, that could act as a positive example and role model, the wage difference of male and female employees and the algorithm used to reach these,
 - b) Encouraging companies to maintain an equal ratio of men and women workers, with financial incentives such as subsidies, lower cooperate tax or other benefits, as well as the right to participate in government funded programs;

5. Affirming the need for the development of a flexible work hours scheme that all government- controlled entities will need to abide to and inform their employees about, taking into consideration the capacity, traditions and abilities of each organization;
6. Asks governments to promote and strengthen micro-enterprises and other employment opportunities to facilitate transition from the informal to the formal employment sector, especially in rural areas by:
 - a) Expanding women's access to financial markets by identifying and encouraging financial supervisory and regulatory reforms that support financial institutions' direct and indirect efforts to better meet the credit and other financial needs of the micro, small and medium-scale women's enterprises,
 - b) Giving financial assistance like subsidies,
 - c) Providing investment funds,
 - d) Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular female entrepreneurship, through the use of the traditional and new media and frequent workshops
 - e) Emphasizing that both men and women have the right to enjoy equality of property rights and have access on equal terms to including but not limited to capital, land and public financial services;
7. Calls upon Governments to give incentives for women to enter the workforce through legislation and family friendly work-environments such as but not limited to:
 - a) The provision of breastfeeding facilities for working mothers,
 - b) The provision of high quality and affordable childcare for all pre-school children from 9 months to 5 years old,
 - c) Considering the extension of paid maternity leave to new parents,
 - d) Provision of childcare facilities in the workplace
8. Invites member states to prevent discrimination against women recruitment in employment by:
 - a) Developing guidelines on gender –blind primary stage interviews and gender-neutral job evaluations and workplace reviews and supporting good practices in this area, in particular through newsletters and web-based resources
 - b) As well as overcoming barriers to promotion, with ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. The right to participate in government benefit schemes for companies with high percentage of women in corporate leadership positions
 - ii. the evaluation of gender equality policies, workplace practices and programs in order to detect and eliminate gender discrimination, taking into account other forms of discrimination by third-party entities;
9. Requests that Member States adopt and implement policies and programs that provide women with access to effective remedies for gender based pay differences including:
 - a) The introduction of a legal framework of such as but not limited to:
 - i. fines or other negative consequences regarding the underpayment of women compared to men workers for the same work
 - ii. the incentive of subsidies, benefits or lower tax systems for companies that promote gender neutral wages;

10. Trusts that all member states will implement laws and policies against women's discrimination in the economy and in favour of human rights including but not limited to:
 - a) Penalties and punishments such as but not limited to imprisonment for offences such as rape and sexual harassment, in order to provide a safe and consequently more efficient work environment
 - b) Abolishing the Pink Tax by placing a ban in each member state, conveyed in ways of:
 - i. Introducing legislation that would monitor the prices of the basic necessity products across member states
 - ii. Encouraging necessary supplies such as female sanitary products to be stripped of any kind of added tax, such as but not limited to the Pink Tax, thus becoming cheaper and easily accessible, especially for disadvantaged women;

11. Asks that all United Nations member states enact and enforce laws and introduce implementing measures in cases of non-compliance, to prohibit direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of sex, including reference to marital and family status, in relation to access to employment, conditions of employment, training, promotion, health and safety such as but not limited to:
 - a) means of redress
 - b) access to justice through the International Court of Justice (ICJ);

12. Further recommends creating/raising funds especially in the LEDCs to:
 - a) better infrastructure, transportation and access to clean water in rural areas to make domestic work easier and faster thus allowing women to seek work outside home
 - b) promote campaigns for women discrimination from various organizations such as:
 - i. The International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIWF),
 - ii. The 'Casa de la Mujer' organisation
 - iii. Women's Environment and Development Organization
 - iv. The UN Women organization
 - v. The Global Fund For Women Foundation
 - c) Programmes and institutions that encourage women's participation in the economy and promote women leadership in decision making positions;

13. Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate true commitment, cooperation and support towards all efforts to safeguard women's rights.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE,

Defining gender discrimination as the act of inequality between genders, both in the work place and the household, difference in wages for the same job and sexual harassment in the work place,

Aware of gender discrimination against men, though few professions in few countries have men with a lower hourly wage than women, many countries put aside or outright ignore when men are sexually harassed or abused since men, as a general rule are, the ‘abuser’ even if it was the women who committed the sexual abuse,

Recognizing the importance of providing equal access for boys and girls to education and training, as a key enabling tool in achieving gender equality in the world of work,

Noting with concern that if change continues at the same slow rate as it is, and has done so for the past 50 years, it will take until 2059 for women to finally reach pay parity,

Alarmed by the fact that women are 14% more likely than men to live in households with incomes that are 60% below the national average, equal pay would cut poverty among working women and their families by more than half and add \$513 billion to the national economy,

Realizing that approximately 853 million women worldwide are held back from achieving their full potential in contributing to their economies,

Emphasizing that the Universal Declaration of Human rights and particularly Article 7 that states that ‘All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law’, and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field,

Recalling the article 243 of 28 May 2012 of the Law against the Harassment and Political Violence against women,

Having adopted the Supreme Decree 24864 on Equal Opportunities of October 1997 that provides for the empowerment of women and renders the state jointly responsible for prioritizing and developing programmes and services in which women participate fully in the planning and execution of sustainable development; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly,

14. Emphasizes the importance of education in the efforts to prevent the unequal pay of women by:

- c) the creation of gender sensitive educational programs which will raise awareness of the women’s rights such as:
 - vii. Specialized courses in human rights, which will teach people from a young age what their rights are, to respect each other’s rights and how to claim them

- viii. Seminars and lectures in schools to be conducted by women who have been victims of unequal pay
 - ix. The participation of students in campaigns to further publicize this issue
 - x. Ensuring that textbooks promote positive models
 - xi. Allowing boys and girls to have coeducational lessons if separated
 - xii. Teaching male students that it is acceptable and necessary for them to undertake domestic work as well, taking some pressure off women,
 - d) Ensuring equal rights for girls and boys within the field of education such as:
 - v. Access to the same curriculum, examinations, school premises and equipment
 - vi. The same opportunities for scholarships and other study grants
 - vii. The same opportunities for advice concerning career prospects and family planning
 - viii. The same opportunities to take part in sport activities and physical education;
15. Urges all Governments to ensure women's equal rights and opportunities with men in the workplace by:
- d) Ensuring equal access for women to effective job training, retraining, counselling and placement services that are not limited to traditional employment areas, such as the CEO or CFO positions, reinforcing the benefits of a bi-gender Board of Management
 - e) Providing outreach programmes to inform low-income women, particularly in rural and remote areas, of market opportunities and access to technology, and the provision of legal assistance, based on the country's constitution, by state appointed or UN funded lawyers, who will help women to take advantage of such opportunities
 - f) Organizing job training workshops which help women to gain the required skills and credentials they need in order to find work and increase labour mobility;
16. Calls upon each member state to take the opportunity of the 8th of March, proclaimed by the UN as the International Women's Day, to create a campaign which will raise public awareness on the importance of equality between the genders through:
- d) leaflets, brochures, posters and other visual aids with eye-catching information available in public areas
 - e) information points where civilians can receive information concerning how they could contribute to the limitation of the gender pay gap
 - f) the promotion of women's political participation as voters, candidates and appointees;
17. Asks for the improvement of the socio-economic status of women and the better representation of women in senior positions in government institutions, international organisations and private enterprises, thus encouraging women entrepreneurship through:
- c) Regular publication of the percentage of male and female employees in gender-disaggregated firms of each local region, that could act as a positive example and role model, the wage difference of male and female employees and the algorithm used to reach these,
 - d) Encouraging companies to maintain an equal ratio of men and women workers, with financial incentives such as subsidies, lower cooperate tax or other benefits, as well as the right to participate in government funded programs;

18. Affirming the need for the development of a flexible work hours scheme that all government- controlled entities will need to abide to and inform their employees about, taking into consideration the capacity, traditions and abilities of each organization;
19. Asks governments to promote and strengthen micro-enterprises and other employment opportunities to facilitate transition from the informal to the formal employment sector, especially in rural areas by:
 - f) Expanding women's access to financial markets by identifying and encouraging financial supervisory and regulatory reforms that support financial institutions' direct and indirect efforts to better meet the credit and other financial needs of the micro, small and medium-scale women's enterprises,
 - g) Giving financial assistance like subsidies,
 - h) Providing investment funds,
 - i) Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular female entrepreneurship, through the use of the traditional and new media and frequent workshops
 - j) Emphasizing that both men and women have the right to enjoy equality of property rights and have access on equal terms to including but not limited to capital, land and public financial services;
20. Calls upon Governments to give incentives for women to enter the workforce through legislation and family friendly work-environments such as but not limited to:
 - e) The provision of breastfeeding facilities for working mothers,
 - f) The provision of high quality and affordable childcare for all pre-school children from 9 months to 5 years old,
 - g) Considering the extension of paid maternity leave to new parents,
 - h) Provision of childcare facilities in the workplace
21. Invites member states to prevent discrimination against women recruitment in employment by:
 - c) Developing guidelines on gender –blind primary stage interviews and gender-neutral job evaluations and workplace reviews and supporting good practices in this area, in particular through newsletters and web-based resources
 - d) As well as overcoming barriers to promotion, with ways such as but not limited to:
 - iii. The right to participate in government benefit schemes for companies with high percentage of women in corporate leadership positions
 - iv. the evaluation of gender equality policies, workplace practices and programs in order to detect and eliminate gender discrimination, taking into account other forms of discrimination by third-party entities;
22. Requests that Member States adopt and implement policies and programs that provide women with access to effective remedies for gender based pay differences including:
 - b) The introduction of a legal framework of such as but not limited to:
 - iii. fines or other negative consequences regarding the underpayment of women compared to men workers for the same work
 - iv. the incentive of subsidies, benefits or lower tax systems for companies that promote gender neutral wages;

23. Trusts that all member states will implement laws and policies against women's discrimination in the economy and in favour of human rights including but not limited to:
- c) Penalties and punishments such as but not limited to imprisonment for offences such as rape and sexual harassment, in order to provide a safe and consequently more efficient work environment
 - d) Abolishing the Pink Tax by placing a ban in each member state, conveyed in ways of:
 - iii. Introducing legislation that would monitor the prices of the basic necessity products across member states
 - iv. Encouraging necessary supplies such as female sanitary products to be stripped of any kind of added tax, such as but not limited to the Pink Tax, thus becoming cheaper and easily accessible, especially for disadvantaged women;
24. Asks that all United Nations member states enact and enforce laws and introduce implementing measures in cases of non-compliance, to prohibit direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of sex, including reference to marital and family status, in relation to access to employment, conditions of employment, training, promotion, health and safety such as but not limited to:
- c) means of redress
 - d) access to justice through the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
25. Further recommends creating/raising funds especially in the LEDCs to:
- d) better infrastructure, transportation and access to clean water in rural areas to make domestic work easier and faster thus allowing women to seek work outside home
 - e) promote campaigns for women discrimination from various organizations such as:
 - vi. The International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIWF),
 - vii. The 'Casa de la Mujer' organisation
 - viii. Women's Environment and Development Organization
 - ix. The UN Women organization
 - x. The Global Fund For Women Foundation
 - f) Programmes and institutions that encourage women's participation in the economy and promote women leadership in decision making positions;
26. Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate true commitment, cooperation and support towards all efforts to safeguard women's rights.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE,

Defining gender discrimination as the act of inequality between genders, both in the work place and the household, difference in wages for the same job and sexual harassment in the work place,

Aware of gender discrimination against men, though few professions in few countries have men with a lower hourly wage than women, many countries put aside or outright ignore when men are sexually harassed or abused since men, as a general rule are, the ‘abuser’ even if it was the women who committed the sexual abuse,

Recognizing the importance of providing equal access for boys and girls to education and training, as a key enabling tool in achieving gender equality in the world of work,

Noting with concern that if change continues at the same slow rate as it is, and has done so for the past 50 years, it will take until 2059 for women to finally reach pay parity,

Alarmed by the fact that women are 14% more likely than men to live in households with incomes that are 60% below the national average, equal pay would cut poverty among working women and their families by more than half and add \$513 billion to the national economy,

Realizing that approximately 853 million women worldwide are held back from achieving their full potential in contributing to their economies,

Emphasizing that the Universal Declaration of Human rights and particularly Article 7 that states that ‘All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law’, and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field,

Recalling the article 243 of 28 May 2012 of the Law against the Harassment and Political Violence against women,

Having adopted the Supreme Decree 24864 on Equal Opportunities of October 1997 that provides for the empowerment of women and renders the state jointly responsible for prioritizing and developing programmes and services in which women participate fully in the planning and execution of sustainable development; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly,

27. Emphasizes the importance of education in the efforts to prevent the unequal pay of women by:

- e) the creation of gender sensitive educational programs which will raise awareness of the women’s rights such as:
 - xiii. Specialized courses in human rights, which will teach people from a young age what their rights are, to respect each other’s rights and how to claim them

- xiv. Seminars and lectures in schools to be conducted by women who have been victims of unequal pay
- xv. The participation of students in campaigns to further publicize this issue
- xvi. Ensuring that textbooks promote positive models
- xvii. Allowing boys and girls to have coeducational lessons if separated
- xviii. Teaching male students that it is acceptable and necessary for them to undertake domestic work as well, taking some pressure off women,
- f) Ensuring equal rights for girls and boys within the field of education such as:
 - ix. Access to the same curriculum, examinations, school premises and equipment
 - x. The same opportunities for scholarships and other study grants
 - xi. The same opportunities for advice concerning career prospects and family planning
 - xii. The same opportunities to take part in sport activities and physical education;

28. Urges all Governments to ensure women's equal rights and opportunities with men in the workplace by:

- g) Ensuring equal access for women to effective job training, retraining, counselling and placement services that are not limited to traditional employment areas, such as the CEO or CFO positions, reinforcing the benefits of a bi-gender Board of Management
- h) Providing outreach programmes to inform low-income women, particularly in rural and remote areas, of market opportunities and access to technology, and the provision of legal assistance, based on the country's constitution, by state appointed or UN funded lawyers, who will help women to take advantage of such opportunities
- i) Organizing job training workshops which help women to gain the required skills and credentials they need in order to find work and increase labour mobility;

29. Calls upon each member state to take the opportunity of the 8th of March, proclaimed by the UN as the International Women's Day, to create a campaign which will raise public awareness on the importance of equality between the genders through:

- g) leaflets, brochures, posters and other visual aids with eye-catching information available in public areas
- h) information points where civilians can receive information concerning how they could contribute to the limitation of the gender pay gap
- i) the promotion of women's political participation as voters, candidates and appointees;

30. Asks for the improvement of the socio-economic status of women and the better representation of women in senior positions in government institutions, international organisations and private enterprises, thus encouraging women entrepreneurship through:

- e) Regular publication of the percentage of male and female employees in gender-disaggregated firms of each local region, that could act as a positive example and role model, the wage difference of male and female employees and the algorithm used to reach these,
- f) Encouraging companies to maintain an equal ratio of men and women workers, with financial incentives such as subsidies, lower cooperate tax or other benefits, as well as the right to participate in government funded programs;

31. Affirming the need for the development of a flexible work hours scheme that all government- controlled entities will need to abide to and inform their employees about, taking into consideration the capacity, traditions and abilities of each organization;
32. Asks governments to promote and strengthen micro-enterprises and other employment opportunities to facilitate transition from the informal to the formal employment sector, especially in rural areas by:
 - k) Expanding women's access to financial markets by identifying and encouraging financial supervisory and regulatory reforms that support financial institutions' direct and indirect efforts to better meet the credit and other financial needs of the micro, small and medium-scale women's enterprises,
 - l) Giving financial assistance like subsidies,
 - m) Providing investment funds,
 - n) Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular female entrepreneurship, through the use of the traditional and new media and frequent workshops
 - o) Emphasizing that both men and women have the right to enjoy equality of property rights and have access on equal terms to including but not limited to capital, land and public financial services;
33. Calls upon Governments to give incentives for women to enter the workforce through legislation and family friendly work-environments such as but not limited to:
 - i) The provision of breastfeeding facilities for working mothers,
 - j) The provision of high quality and affordable childcare for all pre-school children from 9 months to 5 years old,
 - k) Considering the extension of paid maternity leave to new parents,
 - l) Provision of childcare facilities in the workplace
34. Invites member states to prevent discrimination against women recruitment in employment by:
 - e) Developing guidelines on gender –blind primary stage interviews and gender-neutral job evaluations and workplace reviews and supporting good practices in this area, in particular through newsletters and web-based resources
 - f) As well as overcoming barriers to promotion, with ways such as but not limited to:
 - v. The right to participate in government benefit schemes for companies with high percentage of women in corporate leadership positions
 - vi. the evaluation of gender equality policies, workplace practices and programs in order to detect and eliminate gender discrimination, taking into account other forms of discrimination by third-party entities;
35. Requests that Member States adopt and implement policies and programs that provide women with access to effective remedies for gender based pay differences including:
 - c) The introduction of a legal framework of such as but not limited to:
 - v. fines or other negative consequences regarding the underpayment of women compared to men workers for the same work
 - vi. the incentive of subsidies, benefits or lower tax systems for companies that promote gender neutral wages;

36. Trusts that all member states will implement laws and policies against women's discrimination in the economy and in favour of human rights including but not limited to:
- e) Penalties and punishments such as but not limited to imprisonment for offences such as rape and sexual harassment, in order to provide a safe and consequently more efficient work environment
 - f) Abolishing the Pink Tax by placing a ban in each member state, conveyed in ways of:
 - v. Introducing legislation that would monitor the prices of the basic necessity products across member states
 - vi. Encouraging necessary supplies such as female sanitary products to be stripped of any kind of added tax, such as but not limited to the Pink Tax, thus becoming cheaper and easily accessible, especially for disadvantaged women;
37. Asks that all United Nations member states enact and enforce laws and introduce implementing measures in cases of non-compliance, to prohibit direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of sex, including reference to marital and family status, in relation to access to employment, conditions of employment, training, promotion, health and safety such as but not limited to:
- e) means of redress
 - f) access to justice through the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
38. Further recommends creating/raising funds especially in the LEDCs to:
- g) better infrastructure, transportation and access to clean water in rural areas to make domestic work easier and faster thus allowing women to seek work outside home
 - h) promote campaigns for women discrimination from various organizations such as:
 - xi. The International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIWF),
 - xii. The 'Casa de la Mujer' organisation
 - xiii. Women's Environment and Development Organization
 - xiv. The UN Women organization
 - xv. The Global Fund For Women Foundation
 - i) Programmes and institutions that encourage women's participation in the economy and promote women leadership in decision making positions;
39. Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate true commitment, cooperation and support towards all efforts to safeguard women's rights.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 3,

Bearing in mind that Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires all state parties, especially governments, to do everything within their power to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,

Further bearing in mind that a child is legally any person under the age of 18,

Deeply disturbed that the 'Dark Web' does not only help child predators by offering advice on creating new secure websites to distribute images of child abuse, but also promotes money laundering services, contract killing, cyber-attacks, along with instructions on how to make explosives,

Recalling Principle 9 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which states that no child should ever fall victim to cruelty, neglect and exploitation,

Recognizing that according to the FBI, child pornography images on the internet have increased by 200% since 1996, and in 2016 over 57,000 URLs containing child sexual abuse images were discovered by the Internet Watch Foundation, usually uploaded by parents or close relatives,

Further recognizing that the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Terre des Hommes (TDH), has found that the official estimation of men seeking children online is over 75 000, in more than 40 000 public chat rooms,

Taking into consideration that Europe now hosts more than 60% of child sexual abuse webpages and these cannot be taken down since illegal sites now use 'digital pathways' to hide crimes committed against children,

Taking note of that fact that 'family-friendly' sites such as YouTube have started to tighten their legislations regarding content where children are being regarded in a predatory manner after videos had been flagged as 'inappropriate' and reported to the appropriate authorities,

Viewing with appreciation that resolution A/RES/51/77 ratified in 1997 includes prevention and eradication of all forms of child exploitation and pornography,

1. Calls upon all Members States to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensuring the countries' legislative rules and punitive regulations are in alignment with the Convention;
2. Calls for the creation of the Prevention of Digital Child Sexual Exploitation (PDCSE), a United Nations Organisation (UNO), made up of expert child psychologists, doctors and IT personnel chosen according to a set of criteria including but not limited to:
 - a. a physical and psychological examination which they must all pass successfully

- b. a background check to make sure that all child psychologists have relevant experience and expertise working with children especially in cases of trauma and sexual abuse
 - c. exceptional bedside manners by doctors and a history of working in pediatrics
 - d. IT personnel experienced in tracing URLs and being able to follow complex digital trails;
3. Further calls for PDCSE to work in association with the relevant Member States, UNICEF, the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) and any pertinent organizations and experts, to adapt the educational curricula of Member States through measures such as but not limited to:
- a. having lectures, workshops and classes at school (both primary and secondary) and universities on the topics of;
 - i. the rights of children
 - ii. internet safety
 - iii. the punishments for internet/digital crimes committed against children
 - iv. the psychology of child predators, especially how they operate and 'groom' children online, as well as how to identify them
 - v. removing the stigma surrounding child sexual exploitation by inviting former victims to meet and talk to students about their trauma and more importantly provide them with relevant advice
 - b. notifying and informing parents on how to protect their children's online safety through such means as establishing household ground rules, parental controls and learning to use monitoring devices;
4. Calls upon PDCSE to work in association with the media of each Member State in order to create PSA videos aimed at children on the internet which would tackle issues including but not limited to:
- a. how to identify when a child is being subjected to predatory behavior
 - b. what to do once these advances become continuous such as talking to an adult about it or reporting this predator online or to the police
 - c. removing the stigma surrounding child sexual exploitation;
5. Further calls upon PDCSE to collaborate with economists and experts in this field to offer free counselling sessions with families struggling economically, thus preventing them from exploiting their children for financial gain;
6. Emphasizes the need for IT experts and members of PDCSE, in cooperation with the relevant law enforcement agencies in Member States, to track and shut down sites and pages which promote child sexual exploitation;
7. Expresses its appreciation that PDCSE will do everything in its power to bring child predators to justice, ensuring that the 'deterrence tactic' used by the judicial system is working effectively;
8. Recommends that PDCSE, in collaboration with international web service providers such as YouTube and Google, create a page where:
- a. internet users can anonymously report or flag any web page as having inappropriate material regarding child sexual exploitation

- b. statistics are published from various sources regarding child sexual exploitation to raise awareness
 - c. internet users may be put into contact with their local Child Protective Services or law enforcement agencies to report a crime
 - d. internet users can research and have their questions answered regarding child sexual exploitation;
9. Further Recommends the monitoring of online illegal activity by Cybercrime units within law enforcement agencies in collaboration with PDCSE by measures such as:
- a. imposing a legislation which bans the downloading of anonymity software such as Tor and Onion which allow for access on the dark web in the hopes that underground and unregistered website activity is minimised
 - b. allowing the tracking and monitoring of any accounts tagged as suspicious by the artificially intelligent software created for investigative purposes by THORN regarding the dangerous use of the internet
 - c. using said artificial system to extensively search and archive any type of item depicting pornographic material regarding children and reporting it to the relevant authority
 - d. providing PDCSE with bi-annual evaluation reports containing statistics regarding the rates of child sexual exploitation;
10. Requests that educational institutions, with the aid of PDCSE, create a morals and ethics program where virtues such as honesty, acceptance of differences and justice are discussed amongst the students and then acts of service are put into action whereby students can learn morals and ethics in theory and in practice, thus ensuring an entire generation of people grow up with a sound moral compass;
11. Further requests the installation of physical treatment centres and group therapy sessions for victims of child sexual exploitation on the internet in order to aid them psychologically and physically to overcome their traumatic experiences in an organised manner by means such as but not limited to:
- a. providing support and aid to adults who were assaulted as children to prevent them from inadvertently putting their children in similar positions, or themselves become abusers
 - b. granting financial backing for therapy (individual and group) sessions and emotional support to child victims
 - c. enforcing and reiterating the effective work done by the hotline 'CHILDLINE'.

THE SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE,

Defining endangered languages as languages which are at risk of falling out of use due to factors such as their speakers dying out or shifting to speaking other languages,

Referring specifically to UNESCO's Language Vitality and Endangerment Methodological Guideline to calculate the endangerment level of languages,

Drawing attention to the estimated 92% of all existing languages that will not be able to sustain themselves under the presence of more dominant languages which reside within the internet, such as but not limited to, English, Spanish and French, due to the greater portion of information that has been transcribed through them,

Fully aware of the lack of infrastructure and compatibility that minor languages face within the era of technology and of globalization as there is a deficiency of usage, with only 450 languages being incorporated in websites, and input methods, with the earlier languages, such as but not limited to English, Spanish and French, exclusively possessing the ability to be composed by technological means,

Recalling the obstacles that initiatives the UN has previously employed, namely the resolution that was presented during the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) of 2007, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/295,

Alarmed by the fact that more than 200 languages have become extinct around the world over the last three generations,

Expressing its appreciation for the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan, adopted in 2001,

Affirming that language is an imperative part of the preservation of culture and history of nations worldwide, as well as the self-consciousness and identity of individuals and societies,

Fully aware that language barriers are a major reason as to why minority-used languages are being abandoned and more globally used languages are being adapted,

Recognizing the natural development of languages through time and the need for guidance as to how to preserve endangered languages but not stifle the development of countries,

Admiring the partnership between UNESCO, UN Works and Discovery Communications, INC,

Guided by UNESCO's 'Language Vitality and Endangerment' document,

1. Calls upon the Alliance for Linguistic Diversity, The Institute for Language Information and Technology, UNESCO's Endangered Languages programme and social communication platforms such as but not limited to Google, to cooperate in establishing local research centres in member states which have a 1-3 degree of

language endangerment, funded and guided by the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), offering:

- a) speakers of endangered languages should have access to technological resources such as but not limited to:
 - i. video recording devices
 - ii. audio recorders
 - iii. computers with internet connections encouraging activities mentioned in clause 2 sub-clause
 - b) training on how to archive and document language materials, as well as skills mentioned in clause 2 sub-clause a);
2. Further calls upon The [Linguistic](#) Association of Canada and the United States (LACUS) and the Alliance for Linguistic Diversity, as well as other linguistic societies of member states to annually send linguists to areas in member states with 1-3 degree of endangerment according to the UNESCO's Language Vitality and Endangerment Methodological Guideline, in cooperation with local schools and linguistic establishments in the effort to:
- a) improve the documentation skills of language workers and local linguists, as well as speakers of endangered languages, needed to analyse, produce academic materials, read, write and develop orthographies
 - b) increase training of local language teachers in basic linguistics and language teaching techniques/methods for school curriculums
 - c) advance the technological fluency of locals, encouraging the sharing of, but not limited to; videotapes, audiotapes, written records in language archives such as the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme and The Endangered Languages Project;
3. Encourages cooperation between the public sector and the private sector in matters of cultural influence and diversity, recognizing the exposure young viewers have to commercialized/romanticized television, movies, campaigns and other aspects of the private sector which have nearly no ties to their ethnic heritage and native language, through but not limited to:
- a) grants awarded by the European Commission to select private UN firms which individuals are exposed to i.e. film production firms, advertising firms, clothing campaigns, provided that they satisfy the requirements/standards of social inclusiveness according to the Media Pluralism Monitor co-funded by the European Union
 - b) public recognition to the top 15 national firms excelling requirements mentioned in clause 3 sub-clause a) by governments;
4. Requests an evaluation be made, on the progress and fund allocation of the UNESCO Treaty; The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, as well as other developed conventions and treaties requiring funds by member states, every 3 years simultaneous to the Year of Endangered Languages (YEL) mentioned in clause 7, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in order to

determine the effectiveness, progress, and fund efficiency of such treaties/conventions;

5. Notes that there is a great misconception that language diversity acts as a barrier for communication, economic integration and cultural development, whereas a vast amount of research conducted by the Language Vitality and Endangerment document and other linguistic research papers show that acquiring bilingual capability does not make anyone less competent in the official language or workforce, and hence requests that efforts are made by local cultural associations and societies such as those mentioned in clause 9 sub-clause a) and b) to raise awareness and declare that:

- a) learning an endangered language and the official language of the country is in no way mutually exclusive
- b) being multilingual is an advantage in the workforce and does not result in difficulties in communication if learnt at an early age unless other external factors are in effect;

6. Urges the Member States of the UN to collaborate with governments and educational boards of member states so as to create and improve the educational systems already in place by:

- a) implementing endangered language immersion programs, through which children from the age of 3 study lessons in the endangered or vulnerable languages of their region throughout their early years of education, until their national language and/or English is introduced in the later years of primary education,

- b) ensuring that the aforementioned programs last alongside their existing education through the use of native teachers employed by the UN to serve this purpose, which will consist of individuals capable in teaching the necessary curriculums:

- i. native speakers trained in the likes of teaching

- ii. scouted linguists suited in the language and capable of teaching

- iv. professional educators that have been allowed to grasp the language by the linguists mentioned above;

7. Suggests that the UN creates The Year of Endangered Languages that will occur once every 3 years - alongside the fund allocation evaluation which would occur simultaneously and at the same frequency– in which:

- a) present to the UN the findings of studies conducted by the member states so as to add to the progress that has already been made

- b) there will be an award ceremony to reward the top 3 countries which have aided the UN with the actions proposed in this document the most and to the ones which have made considerable progress towards this goal

c) seminars will take place in which further guidelines will be given towards countries with insufficient progress;

8. Recommends the use of the internet and the cooperation of the International Telecommunication Union and UNESCO to revitalize endangered languages by:
 - a) creating online chat rooms, specifically themed around endangered languages in which the aim is to increase the communication between native speakers
 - b) providing video and audio calls/messages for languages that do not have a writing system
 - c) expanding the list of languages that language learning applications, such as but not limited to Duolingo & Memrise, and providing information about each one with data provided by language archives mentioned in clause 2 sub-clause c);

9. Requests the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to dedicate a session that will be themed on the subject of endangered languages which aims;
 - d) for the collaboration with endangered language immersion programs mentioned in clause 6 sub-clause a) in order to raise awareness of such languages within communities and regions in all Member States where language vulnerability is present
 - e) to diminish the number of individuals plagued by the state of monolingualism by encouraging local cultural societies to set up social activities such as festivals, history workshops, seminars on the opportunities multilingualism presents and other awareness
 - f) to increase the reputation and acceptance of endangered and vulnerable languages in the global community that merely recognizes the World languages as the largest, being mainly English, French and Spanish.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 3,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be the primary standard for all people and member states and the necessity of its full implementation in every individual member state,

Noting with concern that the United States and Somalia have not signed The Convention on the Rights of Child and their lack of enforcement of the principles stated within the Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognising that over 5% of the child population is considered to be exploited according to the United Nations Human Rights Council, especially in the industry of pornography, military groups, and industrial work,

Recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, especially Women and Children adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000 and entered into force on 18 January 2002, that is focused on the protection of child victims of trafficking, prostitution, pornography and labour,

Aware of the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016-2021), that provides a solid basis for the protection of children from potential risks for safety, security and privacy in the digital environment,

Bearing in mind the European Commission has launched The Safer Internet Programme in 1999, where activities regarding raising awareness, fighting illegal content, filtering, and content labelling were addressed,

Noting further, that the law enforcement and victim service providers have little training and experience in detecting, conducting online investigations, obtaining evidence, as well as presenting relevant evidence in court regarding online sexual exploitation of children

- 1) Calls upon governments to take serious preventative measures in dealing with child sexual exploitation in ways such as, but not limited to:

- a) Improving collaboration between law enforcement, the local and federal governments, and Interpol to prevent the distribution and access of child pornography
 - b) Monitoring social media accounts to ensure that adolescents are not lured by sexual predators into dangerous situations
 - c) Encouraging the collaboration between member states to dismantle the existing networks of human trafficking
 - d) Shifting state resources towards research facilities striving to find effective solutions to ameliorate the existing situation
 - e) Raising the penalty imposed on child sexual exploitation offenders;
- 2) Recommends that all member states join and assist 'The Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse' in order to raise international standards in ways such as but not limited to:
- a) Pursuing more ambitious goals to enhance victim protection to ensure that no further harm can occur against the victim and have these goals submitted to Europe and The Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse to ensure quality
 - b) Identify and prosecute offenders and ensure that stringent measures are taken against such offenders to safeguard any future victims from humiliation and abuse
 - c) Reducing the supply of child pornography online and combating the victimisation of children;
- 3) Encourages the creation of a coalition of member states, relevant NGOs and UNOs to assist in addressing this issue in ways such as but not limited to:
- a) Releasing reports on all member states and their current state of affairs on the matter
 - b) Distributing relevant information and statistics to law enforcement agencies to ensure that the rights of children are upheld within each member state
 - c) Imposing restrictions or punitive measures on member states that do not uphold certain guidelines or oppose any measures taken by these third parties to resolve conflicts;
- 4) Strongly recommends that the governments of the member states shall be thoroughly background checked and screened by Interpol in order to ensure transparency and maximum security in ways such as but not limited to:
- a) Conducting thorough background checks of all government officials to ensure there is no corruption or abuse on the current issue
 - b) Requiring all governments to comply with background checks through Interpol
 - c) Implementing punitive measures on governments who do not cooperate with Interpol and any government official who is found to be guilty of any charges relating to child abuse
 - d) Adopting the Child Exploitation Tracking System (CETS) to facilitate the gathering of information regarding existing child abusers, and to ensure complete transparency;
- 5) Urges all member states to adopt initiatives that increase public awareness and education through ways such as but not limited to:

- a) approving the development of worldwide media campaigns through ways such as but not limited to utilising mass media to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation
 - b) providing educational institutions with information outlining the possible long-term consequences of child sexual exploitation,
 - c) setting up government funded counselling services for victims of child sexual exploitation to receive therapy;
- 6) Strongly urges all member states to contribute to the international database of illicit child material in ways such as but not limited to:
- a) utilising public input to ensure the internet does not contain any illegal child pornography,
 - b) allowing each government to utilise their respective intelligence agencies while respecting citizens' privacy,
 - c) ensuring all investigations are conducted under Interpol supervision.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIRD COMMITTEE,

Recognizes the Convention and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted by the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on October 20th, 2005,

Aware that 40% of the world's 7000 languages are prone to extinction and that by the year 2100 more than 50% of spoken languages may vanish,

Viewing with appreciation the third edition of the 1996 UNESCO *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* published in 2010, categorizes 2,473 languages into five levels of endangerment: vulnerable, definitely endangered, severely endangered, critically endangered, and extinct,

Fully aware of the UNESCO definition of "Safeguarding" as "measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage",

1. Encourages the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to launch a global initiative promoting multilingualism and the practice of minority languages in the cyberspace through the guidelines of the UNESCO Recommendations Concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace through ways such, as but not limited to:
 - a) collaborating with Discovery Communications (DC) in partnership with the UN Works Program for promoting global awareness of endangered languages in global mass media
 - b) reviving traditional scripts of endangered cultural heritages that have yet to become digitalized compatibly through ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. collaborating with regional science and technology institutions in order to develop e-tools for text processing of traditional scripts for their digitization
 - ii. creating an online database of finalized digital traditional text derived from these scripts in genuine UNICODE compatible fonts for public access
 - c) issuing the NET.LANG: Towards the Multilingual Cyberspace as the international educational, political, and practical guide to policy and practice of multilingualism in the cyberspace for the creation of an open, participatory, inclusive, and equitable cyberspace
 - d) creating a digital library of cultural literature freely available on the Internet comprised of cultural texts and historical novels;
2. Calls upon member states to launch an international scale research program with the objective to conduct research regarding the status of endangered languages, requesting linguists and statisticians to update and review the 'Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger' in order to create the fourth edition by 2020 through ways such as but not limited to:

- a) reviewing existing reports, articles and statistics about the danger of extinction languages
 - b) collaborating with organizations such as United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in order to gather information to update the Atlas;
3. Strongly encourages member states with the assistance of UNESCO to utilize the role of education in the protection and preservation of cultural and linguistic identities through ways such as, but not limited to:
- a) adapting the World Education for All (WEFA) document as the basis for education globally, where all education systems adhere to the fundamentals of education while remaining adaptable in order to suit specific circumstances of local cultures through ways such as designing diversified education models tailored to the community
 - b) developing a global policy aimed at encouraging multilingualism in primary and secondary education systems through ways such as:
 - i. implementing the requirement of a second language course, particularly in minority languages
 - ii. implementing diverse cultural studies in education systems, in which relevant history, values, languages, and oral traditions of national cultures shall be acknowledged and respected
 - c) allocating language centers for adults
 - i. initiating a linguistic and pedagogical training program for primary and secondary school educators
 - ii. publishing and distributing academic resources in minority languages such as dictionaries, grammatical guides, literature, textbooks, etc.;
4. Encourages member states to increase the participation of minority cultures in the public sphere in order to promote the practice and expression of linguistic heritage through the development and strengthening of community media as mass media alternatives through ways such as, but not limited to:
- a) calling upon UNESCO to launch a creative content program in order to provide the necessary resources and skills for local community members for the cultural expression of oral traditions in multimedia in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. establishing Community Multimedia Centers (CMCs) among minority communities globally for training and access to Information and Community Technology (ICT) for purposes of community expression in the public sphere
 - ii. supplying community members with startup equipment in order to assist in the digitalization of local media content
 - iii. translating WINISIS (a database software developed by UNESCO in collaboration with Microsoft) Software Training manuals into locally understood language which covers aspects such as installation of software, creation of a database, database operations, customization of search interfaces and display formatting language
 - b) calling upon the creation of a sub-committee under UNESCO focused on equal representation of communities in global media with the objective to develop transparent and accountable regulatory frameworks assuring the facilitation of discussion and expression of opinions as well as strengthening the understanding of any particular community and the communication within it, through ways such as but not limited to:

- i. publicizing annual reports regarding the achievement of community media implementing a monitoring system overseen by the Information for All Program (IFAP) in order to ensure broadcasters of community media comply with their requirements
 - ii. stations, where sanctions shall apply if agreements are breached
 - iii. arranging broadcast schedules in order to operate community media alongside large media outlets and commercial broadcasters;
5. Urges all member states to cooperate in the protection of endangered languages through the establishment of an international treaty called the Treaty on the Preservation of Endangered Languages.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIRD COMMITTEE,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Defining mass surveillance by governments as: “the distributive close observation of an entire population, or a substantial fraction of the entire population carried out by governments or governmental organizations”,

Fully aware that nowadays governments perform mass surveillance of their citizens to protect against dangerous groups such as terrorists, criminals, or political subversives and to maintain social control,

Referring to Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which proclaims that: “no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”,

Affirming that greater awareness will be raised with mass surveillance against potential threats and personal and public safety will be increased,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 68/167, adopted on the 18th December 2013, which highlights “the right to privacy in the digital age”,

1. Emphasizes that public security cannot be guaranteed to Member State citizens if surveillance and collection of information is not conducted, as possible criminal activity is then also not recorded;
2. Asks for the difference between “constitutional” and “unconstitutional” means of surveillance to be scrutinized by listing examples of both methods and which category they fall under;
3. Requests that any surveillance that is being carried out by governments must initially be authorized by an independent authority (a newly-established, UN monitored committee, or the International Court of Justice) which is responsible for examining:
 - a) the evidence of wrongdoing and misconduct in the particular case, and whether the evidence is sufficient in order for the government to proceed in surveillance action
 - b) if the investigation meets the criteria that do not breach the human right of privacy
 - c) the legitimate purpose behind any investigation which involves surveillance carried out by the government;
4. Recommends that mass surveillance organizations should not be working with the government directly to limit the risk of the development of a ‘surveillance state’ or ‘electronic police state’ where civil liberties are infringed, or political dissent is undermined;

5. Proposes that Member States, in collaboration with INTERPOL, should establish multiple passport control centers on their borders and at the entrances of public venues/transport systems, in attempts to guarantee the public safety of Member State citizens by scanning citizen identification documents and comparing against INTERPOL databases/data collected and shared by other Member States to identify potential criminals/terrorists, particularly during times of heightened terrorist activity;
6. Endorses increases in surveillance, particularly following terrorist threats and/or during major events such as concerts and sporting events (as exemplified by the 2014 Winter Olympics, Sochi), by the use of strictly constitutional means, including but not limited to:
 - a) CCTV cameras which would be monitored by state-controlled centres in each interested country
 - b) dragnet monitoring;
7. Proposes that national law should allow the collection and analysis of personal data (including metadata), only following a court order granted on the basis of reasonable suspicion of the target being involved in criminal activity, by which they:
 - a) have their encryption keys rescinded
 - b) their privacy (lawfully) breached;
8. Emphasizes that mass surveillance can combat all kinds of abuse that currently go unreported by allowing:
 - a) the reporting of variety of scenarios, from the dramatic (child abuse) to the more mundane (line managers insisting on illegal, unpaid overtime),
 - b) victims too scared to report a crime, to do so in the knowledge of the presence of evidence that can be used in court;
9. Hopes that all Member States will fully support and commit themselves to the measures outlined in this resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGAL COMMITTEE,

Recognising that approximately eight thousand people die of AIDS in undeveloped nations, due to insufficient amount of essential medication,

Cognisant that the predominant reason that crucial medicine has an inflated and excessively high price is the restriction of accessibility by international patent rules,

Comprehending that a multitude of developing nations have attempted to take measures in order to reduce the price of pharmaceuticals but have been deterred by the pressure from MEDC nations and the multinational pharmaceutical industry,

Aware of the fact that many patent applications are not for new molecular entries (NMEs) but rather revised version of NMEs that are already patented,

Fully aware that the largest conflict is defining policies which both pertain to the rights of pharmaceutical companies and provide easy access to vital medicine for developing nations,

Deeply disturbed that despite the tens of thousands deaths caused by tropical diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis, that are easily treated by medication, only 1% of the 1,400 medicines created the past 25 years are dedicated to treating these tropical diseases,

Noting that most developing nations have a worrying lack of pharmaceutical research and innovation due to the fact that research is mostly confined to the private sector, thus, there is little incentive for nations with small commercial markets to conduct research,

Affirming that due to copyright claims over vague and general concepts, corporations can own monopolies over patents,

Acknowledging that when a single entity owns a patent entirely in any form, they are then able to raise prices and control the market, thus making patents less affordable,

Abhorred by actions of the so known “patent trolls”, who go around acquiring huge patent portfolios, without having any interest in developing or manufacturing the product, resulting in threats to sue whoever tries to use them,

1. Urges to revise and submit to the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in order to allow pharmaceutical intellectual property rights to complement and balance the cost of medicine in developing nations in ways such as, but not limited to:

a. implementing an informative paragraph dedicated to Article 6, which pertains to exhaustion and parallel import, stating data concerning parallel import, thus increasing awareness and allowing nations to make informed decisions on whether exhaustion should be illegal, as it has been shown it can subsidise pharmaceutical price with benefits

such as but not limited to:

i. competition and satisfying consumer’s demand as well as interests

ii. beneficial to local consumers as parallel importers, who usually compete against IPR owners, do so by buying in low-price area, and resells at higher price

iii. increasing distribution of accessibility while also sustaining beneficial aspects

iv. providing commercial and economic growth to nations with little production capacity and mostly dependent on exports

b. adding a revision which will allow India and other high manufacturing nations of generics to provide undeveloped nations generic pharmaceuticals

d. modifying the waiver of Article 31(f) so that it emphasises the importance of establishing sufficient amount of generic drugs

c. stressing the importance of lowering the time period of approving a permit/patent, for example in Brazil it takes approximately 10 years;

2. Suggesting the establishment of an international fund managed by the World Health Organisation (WHO), exclusively to increase research, improve health services, and decrease price in the pharmaceutical sector dedicated to developing nations in ways such as, but not limited to:

a. increasing citizens and public awareness about the international foundation, as well as publicity on the topic at hand, therefore, increasing funding in ways such as, but not limited to:

- i. creating an online section on the WHO website, including:
 - a. the funding link,
 - b. an archive to relevant reports
 - c. a short summary of the current situation
 - ii. organising campaigns in developed nations, administered by the WHO
 - iii. employing television, new media, radios and social media platforms to inform the public
- b. urging member nations, specifically targeted to MEDCs, to collaborate and donate to the fund, and thus be given incentives such as, but not limited to:
- i. a reduced tax on imports
 - ii. exceptions on imports from local regulations of other nations;

3. Recommends expanding the list of diseases for compulsory and voluntary licensing in ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. assembling a team of experts in order to arrive on a consensus on what other diseases are just as vital and necessary for developing nations that aren't mentioned in the essential medicines list from the WHO
- b. updating every year in order to keep it current
- c. including regional diseases, such as tropical illnesses;

4. Encouraging the creation of an international treaty which would be made in order to deter developed nations from manipulating and bullying developing nations in ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. penalising nations who break this treaty actions such as but not limited to:
 - i. trade sanctions
 - ii. suspensions of property rights
- b. providing more bilateral/regional trade agreements;

5. Calls for member nations, particularly undeveloped nations, to further usage of taxes as deterrents, as well as an incentives (the amount being matters of national discretion) to

individuals and companies in order to promote differential pricing and other applicable solutions such as, but not limited to:

- a. providing tax benefits to pharmaceutical companies to develop a certain low cost for undeveloped nations
- b. increasing taxes on multinational pharmaceutical companies which do not provide dual pricing to undeveloped nations
- c. accessing tax benefits to individuals who donate a certain amount to NGOs or any funds that distribute medicine in developing countries;

6. Strongly demands the creation of a specific system of tiered/differential pricing decisions taken from pharmaceutical companies to be implemented, thus, developing consistency as well as transparency, which is a predominant issue amongst many differential pricing transactions, in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. developing the system through the collaboration of experts and WHO members as well as a selected group of representatives from member nations and pharmaceutical companies
- b. advising member nations to use the system as it contains multiple benefits, and furthermore, the system will be publicised to the public for transparency;

7. Suggests the increased ability of manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and importation in developing nations, thus, allowing them to in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. providing knowledge development to developing nations in order to renew and modernise their laws in order to simplify importation
- b. providing security measures to defend the distribution of produces in situations of emergencies;

8. Requesting free trade agreements promote generic pharmaceuticals competition with benefits such as but not limited to:

- a. savings to public health programmes lower prices created by competition,
- b. generic company successfully competes against patent, goes to market ahead patent expiry;

9. Promotes the creation of an assessment of efficiency stemming from solutions implemented and, furthermore, record the impact of patents on global-scale, in order to have concrete and substantial context regarding the topic, regulated by the WHO, in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. collaborating with a variety of important bodies, such as governments, NGOs, PPPS, etc. to take initiative and also fully record data
- b. reaffirm that the report on patents and its impacts be recorded annually in order to maintain updated information, as well as compiling data to provide comparisons
- c. uploading and sharing the assessments online to provide to the public, where it will be put on the WHO website, where it includes other essential information about pharmaceutical patents and their effects on developing nations stated in clause 2;

10. Suggests that the WIPO should increase promotion of technology transfer and sharing research conclusions, therefore, allowing research to become more efficient in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. having the Commission negotiate the limit of such and how to balance the exposure of research conclusions as so it may not interfere with the development and research incentives given from patents
- b. encouraging after the patent has been made official, sharing the creation with others on the count that they will get necessary legal incentives
- c. allowing that if the patent committee values the creation important, they can share it with others, specifically in developing nations, therefore promoting development;

11. Requests that WHO created a compulsory standard to create a new body specific for each country following their situations about the quality and the impacts of pharmaceutical products in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. promoting research
- b. making that the WHO create random check-ups for the quality of the generic products;

12. Strongly suggests that developing countries should have the capability to build research incentives pharmaceutical industries capable of operating profitably by providing produced related to the disease common to their nations with in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. effecting patent protection must be made available
- b. the commercialising of publicly funded research must be encouraged
- c. compulsory licensing must be kept at minimum
- d. regulatory reforms to be introduced to speed up the generic entry after patented;

13. Encourages the World Intellectual Property Organisations (WIPO) to tighten the patentability criteria in order to eliminate Patent Trolls and unclear ideas in ways such as but not limited to:

a. asking for a renewal in intellectual property rights that states that patents which have been procured from another inventor, and not made by the same person who owns the patents, and furthermore hasn't been used, produced or sold for over a period of time

(for example five years) will lose its patentability:

i. enabling other people interesting in using the inventions to freely use it without risking to be sued, this way maximising the productivity and the development of the product

ii. preventing patent trolls from buying patents only in order to make profit out of it without having many means of using or producing it

b. taking legal action against perpetrators in ways such as but not limited to:

i. giving large fines depending on severity of offence

ii. giving long term jurisdiction and other punishments

iii. strengthening of the CRS report RL34109.

The General Assembly 4,

Defining Intellectual property rights (IP) as, “creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce & protected by law “,

Further Defining first line drugs, as declared by the World Health Organization (WHO), as “the first drug used for treatment given for a disease” and second line drugs as “the second line drugs –WHO groups 2, 3 and 4) are only used to treat disease that is resistant to first-line therapy or drugs used to treat symptoms of first line drugs”,

Recalling the WTO’s (World Trade Organization) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and its attempt to strike a balance between the social objective of providing incentives for future inventions and allowing people to use existing ones,

Further Recalling the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas which can be convened under Economic and Social Council resolution 834 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961,

Recognizing that the IPR allows the holder to exercise a monopoly on the use of the item for a specified period, where social costs of monopoly power may be offset by the social benefits of higher levels of creative activity encouraged by the monopoly earnings,

Aware that incremental innovation does not bring upon substantial changes in a product thus, through this innovation several patents can be registered on one specific pharmaceutical product,

Noting that ever-greening is any of various legal, business and technological strategies by which producers extend their patents over products that are about to expire, in order to retain royalties from them

Concerned about the relationship between poverty and ill health (as ill health can be both a cause and a consequence of poverty), and that 2 billion people in LICs lack regular access to vital medicines in which 11 million die as a result of preventable and treatable infectious disease,

- 1) Requests countries to review and reform their legislation on IPR according to TRIPS in order to tighten the patentability criteria for secondary patents, in an effort to restrict prolonged monopolies, thus making new technologies and pharmaceuticals affordable to everyone;
- 2) Calls upon a revision of the TRIPS agreement to consider more specifically the needs of Low Income Countries (LICs) through measures including, but not limited to:

- a) A modification to Article 31 of the TRIPS agreement removing the requirement of having a sufficient manufacturing industry allowing for:
 - i) LICs to obtain compulsory patent license regardless of industry size thus aiding these States to use parallel imports for cheaper pharmaceuticals
 - ii) The LICs to buy more drugs making it easier to obtain “the quantity and quality” required by the State to comply with the article
 - b) Emphasizing the importance and value of Generic competition in International trade to create competition between LICs in the Generic drug market by:
 - i) Improving LICs’ access to essential medicines, by issuing a “voluntary license”, allowing their pharmaceutical companies to copy branded drugs under certain conditions, making it easier for drugs to be produced generically with the permission of the company and would greatly improve access
 - ii) Ensure the production and access to Generic second-line drugs LICs
 - c) Setting up conferences between legal representatives from all member states, meeting annually or in cases of emergency (e.g. epidemics) where discussions and debates shall be held on common legal reforms regarding IPR laws, to allow flexibility in laws for LICs;
- 3) Recommends to High Income Countries HIC member states to set up an agency of IPR specialists, aiming to stop and prevent abuse of patent legislation, by means such as but not limited to:
- a) Monitoring and reviewing the proposed patents by the pharmaceutical companies
 - b) Recognizing and stopping incremental innovation and ever-greening strategies by, denying patentability of the product if it does not meet research and development innovation standards set by the committee
 - c) Maintaining records of suspicious firms which want to register secondary patents with insignificant changes to the existing product, including the:
 - i) Packaging
 - ii) Dosage regimen
 - iii) Derivatives and isometric forms;
- 4) Requests elimination of bullying strategies used by large pharmaceutical companies against LICs by:
- a) Eliminating use of trade sanctions and providing legal protection of LIC’s against large pharmaceutical companies
 - b) Opposing “drug donations” by large pharmaceutical companies as these donations are unhelpful, unsustainable and do not provide a viable solution

to the lack of access concerns and instead charge lower prices for the drugs sold

- c) Encouraging multi-national pharmaceutical companies to use some profits (excluding the percentages allocated to further Research and Development) to aid research in tropical diseases predominately found in developing regions
 - d) Facilitating LICs with insufficient or no capacity to manufacture pharmaceuticals to import the branded drugs, which can be achieved by:
 - i) Specifically lowering export prices to these Member States
 - ii) Encouraging these Member States to lower import tariffs
 - iii) Allowing export to LICs, without the government of country of the pharmaceutical company in question being required to get the patent holder's permission to export, in the use of essential drugs;
- 5) Strongly encourages LICs to allow pharmaceutical manufacturers to set a policy with the following guidelines:
- a) A compulsory license will be granted to the LIC if patent holders fail to respond to production on reasonable commercial terms within a stipulated period
 - b) The LICs' manufacturer should limit the patent holder's royalty because setting high royalties allows the patent holder to take money from the manufacturer without any real contribution to the manufacturing process
 - c) Merging of domestic firms to maximize economies of scale in order to minimize costs and maximize output
- 6) Endorses improved and increased price regulation on new drugs to make drugs more accessible for all countries by:
- a) Creating an agency under the WTO (in co-operation with the WHO) where all new branded drug prices are reviewed before released to the market for LICs
 - b) Introducing differential pricing for patented pharmaceuticals maintaining that this is done in a fair way, based on factors including but not limited to:
 - The level of economic development of each country and the ability of its people to procure highly priced patented pharmaceutical products
 - National legislation surrounding IP in each member state
 - The level of health care benefits provided by governments;
- 7) Strongly recommends the creation of an international fund, under the WHO, (in co-operation with UNICEF) with the aim of:
- a) Subsidizing pharmaceutical costs in LICs
 - b) Improving health service in LICs
 - c) Directly aiding countries which have small domestic markets, with low levels of disposable income, where there is little incentive for

pharmaceutical companies to carry out extensive research for production of new drugs using grants;

- 8) Encourages developed member states to offer their support to developing member states in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) Offering technical assistance and exemplary frameworks of national legislation to help governments of LICs navigate IP law to best suit their nation's needs
 - b) Providing information and explanation of flexibilities in IP law to ensure that more affordable medical treatment is provided

- 9) Hopes that all Member states will demonstrate sincere concern, commitment, and support to the international community's efforts to find a solution to the question.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4,

Defining maritime refugees as Refugees that flee a country by sea and are encompassed by Refugee law and Maritime Law,

Recalling Article 31 of the Refugee Convention which says that refugees should not be penalized for having entered a country illegally if they have come directly from a place where they were in danger and have made themselves known to the authorities whilst they should not be detained for being in possession of forged identity papers or for destroying identity or travel documents,

Recalling Article 98 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Master of a merchant vessel is under duty to render assistance to any person found at sea in danger of being lost, only if doing so does not cause immediate danger to the members or staff of the vessel,

Applauds the work done by Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) such as United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) and the Emergency Transit Centres (ETCs),

Concerned by the lack of effectiveness of the UNHCR due to the difference of legal framework among member states,

Deeply disturbed by the dramatic increase in refugee deaths in the Mediterranean which has reached an astonishing 5,096 persons in 2016 alone,

Reminding that maritime refugees, or any asylum seekers for that matter, are under no legal obligation in the EU to claim asylum in the first EU country they reach but have the right to move on to a country of their choice while asylum applications are currently disproportionately shared among some Member States,

Aware of the fact that refugees are sometimes smuggled by drug or terrorist cartels and thus many member states prefer to close their borders than provide asylum

Fully believing in decreasing bureaucratic procedures to safeguard the faster relocation of refugees to their assigned asylum,

1. Insists on the creation and implementation of a new legal doctrine called The International Convention on Refugee Distribution (ICRD), under which all signatories of this resolution are under de jure obligation to conform with, which will mainly consist of subsequent articles:
 - a) Article 1, in which a reference key is created, which would calculate the indicative share of the total number of asylum applications made globally that each Member State would receive taking into consideration the population, GNI and HDI of the Member State, hence judging its ability to provide and sustain asylum to asylum applicants, thus removing the strain of providing asylum to over a certain number of

refugees on less economically competent Member States, notably Greece, with the exception of particular cases, notably:

- i. The presence of a refugee's immediate family to a Member State would give him/her priority to be relocated to that Member State, regardless of the criteria mentioned above
 - ii. Unaccompanied minors should be relocated to a Member State taking into consideration the best interest of the child, especially in cases of family reunification, or adoption of the child
 - b) Article 2, in which a fairness mechanism is created, which would be triggered only in such cases where a Member State is receiving asylum applications above 100% of its reference share, and thus any applicants applying after the mechanism is triggered will be relocated to other Member states with a lower application receipt of their reference share, thus allowing Member States to protect the homogeneity of their society
 - c) Article 3, where Member States that refuse to accept asylum applications from countries under pressure, should pay a "Solidarity Contribution" of €50,000 per asylum application, while:
 - i. Member States accepting asylum application are under de jure responsibility to readmit the refugees to their territory as soon as practically possible, and be permitted a maximum time allowance for readmission of 5 months
 - ii. Member States cannot reject an asylum application if not sufficient identification documents are supplied, seeing as it conflicts with Article 31 of the Refugee Convention and Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Asks for the creation of the International Agency for Refugee Control (IARC) funded and controlled by the UN, which will aim to, inter alia:
 - a) Limit the possible unofficial points of entry through using strategic look-out point such as but not limited to renting satellites from member states or private firms
 - b) Allocate increased police patrol trained by the UN and positioning them at arrival check points mainly aiming to:
 - i. Conduct body searches both physical and technological to eliminate the entry of weapons or drugs into the country
 - ii. Combat human trafficking of maritime refugees
 - iii. Reduce the number of criminals trying to cross international borders
 - iv. Carry out medical searches to limit the entry of contagious diseases into the Member state
 - c) Collaborate with surveillance systems, such as but not limited to Interpol, to:
 - i. Have face and finger recognition mechanisms
 - ii. Have the criminal record, if there is any, of the specific maritime refugee;
3. Supports the creation of a global electronic registration system with offices in the IARC, over which each member state can have control, to replace lost identification documents

of refugees bearing in mind the biometrics of individuals and personal information such as but not limited to name, age, place of birth;

4. Suggests the increased UN funding for the UNHCR to enable better control of seas where refugee fleeing is most evident, notably the Mediterranean, and mitigate the problems caused by the traversing of refugees through actions such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Provision of maritime vessels which would travel to areas of conflict to:
 - b) Provide immediate supplies such as food and water
 - c) Transport refugees from areas of conflict to the nearest safe coastline to be given asylum through the legal system created in clause 1
 - d) Increased employment of UN officials located in coastlines from which refugees usually flee, notably the Northern African and Western Asian coastline, to:
 - i. Offer aid to fleeing refugees, and locate them to the closest maritime vessels,
 - ii. Provide equipment to fleeing refugees such as life jackets;
5. Strongly recommends the creation of the International Asylum Organisation (IAO), funded and monitored by the UN, which would be responsible for the creation and maintenance of refugee camps, to remove the burden of doing so from Member states, and thus protect refugees until they find a permanent asylum by, but not limited to:
 - a) Providing a temporary asylum which will be subject to regular inspections by UN health inspectors to safeguard the:
 - i. Decent quality of housing/shelter
 - ii. Habitability and cleanliness of the camps
 - iii. Safety of the camp itself
 - b) Providing necessities such as but not limited to water, food and healthcare;
6. Calls for the creation of a new branch of the IAO created in the subsequent clause aiming to speed up of refugee camp processes to ensure the introduction of refugees early in the society by methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) Allocating specialists to help refugees with completing asylum applications
 - b) Speeding up the approval of application forms by limiting bureaucratic practices by, but not limited to:
 - i. Employ more people in charge of the specific practice
 - ii. Increase in wages funded by the UN to increase efficiency and incentive
 - c) Partnering with lawyers to ensure that all refugees are aware of their rights, especially the right to work;
7. Encourages the global implementation of ETC's which will help to reintroduce maritime refugees in the society they are allocated to via the reference key mentioned in clause 1 by but not limited to:
 - a) The provision of free psychological aid which will:
 - i. Help maritime refugees mend from the traumatic experiences of both the reason why they left their country and their trip at sea

- ii. Increase optimistic ideologies and hopes for the future
 - b) Have UN officials which are trained to aid unattended minors to reunite them with their parents or set them for adoption
 - c) Providing fundamental education to both children and adults especially with reference but not limited to:
 - i. Elementary education for children through trained staff provided by the UNHCR
 - ii. A general historical and cultural education to adults and children on the country they are seeking asylum from
 - iii. Basic education on the language of the country they are seeking asylum from
 - iv. A thorough education on the refugees' human rights and what they may or may not be held accountable for, especially with accordance to the country's legal system
 - d) UN Officials which will help refugees find and/or get a job within 12 months by but not limited to:
 - i. Searching for jobs that suit their existing skills and help them adapt such skills to jobs within that country
 - ii. Setting up workshops and/or training sessions that will introduce refugees to domestically needed jobs;
8. Suggests that separate educational programs be created by the governments of Member States, for juvenile refugees after reaching their country of allocation, to ensure that they adjust to the country's curriculum so that the educational level of the country remains constant;
9. Urges the creation of biannual lectures and/or workshops in schools aiming for the education of children from a young age to:
- a) Welcome refugees and reduce any discrimination against them
 - b) Make them aware of both their own human rights and the rights of other individuals,
 - c) Educate them regarding the trauma maritime refugees experience;
10. Supports monthly meetings with the security council of the UN and biannual meetings with all UN member states to discuss the topic in hand and share progress.