

VolMUN IX General Assembly Docket



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UNODC A-7

Topic: Establishing Guidelines for Combating Maritime Piracy (A)

Sponsors: People's Republic of China, Turkiye, Belarus

Signatories: South Korea, Italy, Russia, Mexico

Understanding the impact of poverty and economic disparities on the perpetuation of piracy and illicit activities in maritime regions, the role of weak governance, political instability, and conflict in creating conditions conducive to piracy, the importance of addressing corruption within governments and law enforcement agencies as a key factor in combating piracy, the significance of social factors such as unemployment, and the need to enhance maritime security infrastructure and capabilities to deter and respond to piracy effectively,

Emphasizing the importance of tailored, region-specific solutions that address the unique historical, cultural, and territorial aspects of each affected area,

Acknowledging that maritime piracy poses a significant and evolving threat to international peace and security, with incidents occurring in diverse regions,

Underscoring the imperative for a standardized international framework,

1. Encourages regional organizations and forums to play an active role in coordination of anti-piracy efforts, sharing best practices, and facilitating dialogue on regional solutions;
2. Supports member-states providing naval support in areas with high risk of maritime piracy, a.
Encouraging member-states to coordinate and collaborate with nations directly affected by maritime piracy fostering regional partnerships to enhance collective capabilities in deterring, responding to, and preventing piracy incidents,
b. Acknowledging the specific regions facing a high risk of maritime piracy and recognizing the need for proactive measures to ensure the safety and security of international waters in those areas;
3. Affirms the sovereign right of member-states to provide naval support in regions with a high risk of maritime piracy, emphasizing their responsibility to protect their citizens, assets, and contribute to global maritime security;
4. Calls upon member-states, regional organizations, and relevant maritime authorities to

collaboratively identify and establish secure maritime corridors in piracy-prone regions, facilitating the safe passage of vessels through coordinated naval patrols;

5. Urges member-states to deploy naval forces to patrol and monitor the identified secure corridors, providing escort services for merchant vessels and promoting a visible and deterrent presence to discourage pirate activities;
6. Request member-states and relevant international organizations to collaboratively develop comprehensive maritime surveillance networks across the seas,
 - a. Encourage the utilization of advanced technologies such as satellite systems, radar, Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), real-time surveillance, and artificial intelligence to enhance the effectiveness of maritime surveillance,
 - b. Member-states should coordinate the development of new surveillance networks with existing regional and international initiatives, ensure interoperability and a seamless flow of information to enhance the overall effectiveness of maritime surveillance efforts;
7. Demands nations with increased surveillance efforts to respect the territories of other nations and use surveillance methods in regions specific and relevant to their nation;
8. Establishes the International Surveillance Hub for Interrupting Piracy (INTERSHIP) to further increase surveillance and patrol efforts surrounding maritime piracy and to increase international cooperation in preventing and combating potential pirate attacks,
 - a. Member-states of this hub are encouraged to send trained patrol units and other unmanned technological advancements designed specifically for surveillance of piracy threats,
 - i. The hub will be used exclusively for international information and has no relation to active efforts to eradicate known pirate threats,
 - b. Intel gathered by patrol units and surveillance of member-states involved in INTERSHIP will be collected and shared with the hub, this of course is where every involved state will have access to information,
 - i. Special authorization will be granted to specific teams established by the involved member-states, as it is crucial in preventing the leak of information and maintaining it is responsible hands,
 - c. Under INTERSHIP, special forces will be assigned with the specific job of tracking potential hacking threats toward the Surveillance Hub,

- i. This will include 24-hour monitoring and any potential hacking activity will immediately be reported, targeted, and ceased;
 - d. To ensure that this information and intel is not used for evil, states will be able to review material and can ensure that the hub is only used to monitor pirates and does not infringe on privacy of citizens
- 9. Calls for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to collaborate with relevant international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to facilitate capacity-building programs and promote international cooperation;
- 10. Requests the UNODC to conduct periodic assessments of the effectiveness of implemented measures and provide recommendations for further action based on evolving piracy threats and regional dynamics and Member States to contribute financial and technical support to initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of piracy and promoting sustainable development in affected regions;
- 11. Requests United Nations agencies, including UNOWA, UNOCA, UNODC, and the IMO, to fully utilize their professional expertise and play an active role in supporting vulnerable coastal countries that are susceptible to attacks by maritime pirates,
 - a. These agencies should contribute to strengthening the establishment of regional anti-piracy mechanisms and enhancing the capacity of maritime security forces, b.
 - These agencies should also coordinate efforts to better equip coastal countries with the weapons and systems necessary to protect these countries from maritime piracy;
- 12. Calls for the ratification by all member-states of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,
 - a. There is a need for a common legal framework to investigate, police, and prosecute maritime piracy which is achieved through this legislation,
 - b. This includes the adoption of all subsequent protocols and amendments to said convention;
- 13. Urge countries to create job opportunities for individuals willing to abandon piracy and transition to legal employment;
 - a. For individuals younger than the age of 18 or older than the age 65 who has no formal training in workforce will not be encouraged to join the workforce due to an age not suitable for work,
 - i. place individuals under the age of 18 in educational programs.

ii. Individuals younger than 18 and over the age of 65, these individuals would be incorporated into civilian jobs.

b. For individuals eligible for military service, they will be strongly recommend to join anti-piracy efforts in order to use their piracy knowledge for the the increasing of international peace;

14. Emphasizes the need for further legal framework on maritime crime and piracy in order to better tackle and stem the issue of maritime crime and piracy, specifically through the implementation of international treaties and frameworks which allow the United Nations and national governments to better police international waters.

UNODC A-9

Topic: Establishing Guidelines for Combating Maritime Piracy

Sponsors: Canada, United States, Brazil, Ukraine, India, France

Signatories: Mexico, Portugal, United Kingdom, China, South Korea, Germany

Recognizing the commendable endeavors of the global community in countering piracy through initiatives like naval patrols, collaborative agreements, and regional task forces,

Acknowledging the ongoing risk of maritime piracy, posing a continuous threat to the safety of seafarers' rights and commercial vessels,

Highlighting the crucial role of ensuring a secure and safe maritime route for the sustenance of global trade and economic stability,

Promoting progress in technology and the exchange of intelligence as catalysts for enhancing the efficacy of maritime security operations,

Acknowledging there has been a rise in piracy due to the economic downturn in fishing and maritime sectors caused by COVID-19,

Highlighting the fact that vast majority of piracy attacks occur during the night when it is dark outside,

1. Urges disciplinary action upon navel pirates, especially in the Black Sea, piracy against our people;
 - a. Recommends firmer prosecution of captured pirates through specialized courts and tribunals dedicated to handling piracy cases in affected countries, to be developed over the next five years,
 - i. Invites the United Nations, specifically the Counter-Piracy Trust Fund, to fund those affected for protection from piracy through strategies such as radar and sonar technology and training programs for crew members to detect suspicious activity,
 - ii. A plan to arm security personnel aboard vessels, after receiving appropriate training and registration
 1. including background checks, physicals, substance testing, and mental disorder evaluations,
 - iii. Employing coast guard and naval patrols. Employment of coast guards, new technology, weapons, and training programs would quickly become

- expensive for our country to manage alone,
- iv. Stresses that piracy incidents can have lasting psychological and emotional effects on seafarers,
- v. Providing psychological support and post-incident care is essential to help crew members recover from traumatic experiences,
- vi. Counseling services, debriefing sessions, and access to support/group therapy networks could contribute to the overall well-being of seafarers and their ability to cope with the aftermath of piracy incidents,
- vii. This money would pay for new detection technology, psychological support, and specialized courts and tribunals. Once again, we urge the UN to consider this proposal

2. Encourages countries to invest in the building of new infrastructure to reduce the threat of nighttime piracy,

- a. As the vast majority of all piracy crimes and illegal activities occur during the nighttime,
 - i. Implementing lighthouses on shores to help shed light on coastal waters, ii. Sending out new, piracy-specific surveillance vessels to monitor off-shore waters that are further from the coast,
 - iii. Adding more light sources to countries' ships with the intention of supporting visual aid in times of crisis,
 - iv. Providing routine helicopter surveillance flights to get a more broad view of the seas,

3. Calls for preventative measures to be integrated through education systems and financial aid,

- a. Implement education programs in schools to teach the effects of piracy to children in their country as their minds are still developing and prone to persuasion to piracy,
 - i. Implement in education(schools)and programs for not only young, but also those who previously did not receive such education
- b. Support aid and jobs for the people who turn to piracy as a result of poverty, i. People in impoverished communities are prone to turn to piracy as a way to search for money and resources,
- c. Establishing economic and personal support for people in the fishing and maritime sectors affected by the economic downturn post-COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Urges countries to establish appropriate punishment under the jurisdiction of the country or region where the pirates are found and prosecuted.

- a. Recommends nations to review and strengthen their legal framework to prosecute individuals in piracy-related activities,

- b. Asks that countries take a larger stance against the piracy issue as they will be able to implement the punishment upon pirates prosecuted by their naval and armed forces,
- c. Make future generations aware of the consequences of participating in this crime and provide alternative and legal options.
 - i. Once pirates are captured, whichever country was affected will deem the necessary punishment.

SocHum A-7

Topic: A Comprehensive Battle Against Global Human Trafficking

Sponsors: People's Republic of China, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Signatories: Italy, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Samoa, India, Portugal, Ukraine, Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Mexico, United States of America, Argentina, South Korea, South Africa

Acknowledging the urgent need to address the global scourge of human trafficking, which constitutes a grave violation of human rights and dignity, undermines global stability, and perpetuates exploitation and suffering,

Recognizing the significant efforts made by the international community to combat human trafficking, including the adoption of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Reaffirming the importance of addressing the root causes of human trafficking, including poverty, inequality, lack of education, gender discrimination, armed conflict, and weak governance, in order to effectively prevent and combat this heinous crime,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in combating human trafficking,

1. Emphasizes the United Nations' definition of human trafficking as "the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat of use of force or other forms of coercion...for the purpose of exploitation;"
2. Encourages member states to strengthen partnerships with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and INTERPOL to facilitate joint initiatives;
3. Creates the Compassionate Care Program (CCP) for the rehabilitation of human trafficking victims,
 - a. Member countries will have access to funds to establish centers that provide emotional and psychiatric support as well as multiple job opportunities to reintegrate back into society;
4. Encourages member states to prioritize the protection and empowerment of vulnerable populations, including women, children, migrants, refugees, and persons in situations of conflict or humanitarian crisis, as a key component of efforts to address the root causes of human trafficking;

5. Strongly recommends that member states, in accordance with their national legal frameworks and judicial systems, consider imposing severe penalties for traffickers, including but not limited to capital punishment, particularly in cases involving organized crime and exploitation of vulnerable individuals;
6. Emphasizes victims' access to free legal aid in collaboration with international agencies and ensuring defense attorneys receive training on trafficking and a trauma-informed approach,
 - a. Requests funding from United Nations' General Assembly to ensure free legal aid to human trafficking victims whom cannot comfortably afford to do so,
 - b. Wishes to collaborate with United Nations' Legal Committee to optimize effective legal aid to victims;
7. Urges vulnerable states to cooperate with other member states with adequate resources to receive aid and support with border and human trafficking surveillance,
 - a. Vulnerable states include member states with:
 - i. Weak border control,
 - ii. High rates of human trafficking,
 - iii. Crises distracting from trafficking issues,
 - b. Surveillance will not be performed without consent of border nations and full assurance of non-interference with states' sovereignty,
 - c. These surveillance networks should specifically monitor:
 - i. Border trade (including maritime and port trade),
 - ii. Commerce,
 - iii. Domestic trade,
 - iv. Transfer of Resources,
 - d. State police and investigative agencies should oversee and investigate any suspicious transfers within a country,
8. Recommends member states conduct rigorous public awareness campaigns on human trafficking,
 - a. This may include but is not limited to:
 - i. Education about the dangers of human trafficking,
 - ii. How to spot a potential trafficking scheme,
 - iii. Ways to alert authorities about a potential situation;
9. Takes into consideration the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other fellow states when implementing anti-human trafficking legislation.

SocHum A-8

Topic: A Comprehensive Battle Against Global Human Trafficking

Sponsors: Samoa, India, Portugal, Ukraine

Signatories: China, United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Argentina, Republic of Korea, South Africa

Understanding that human trafficking is an expansive social issue that requires international cooperation to effectively address,

Emphasizing the need to protect the most vulnerable targets of human trafficking such as women, children, and refugees from trafficking,

Noting with concern that the root causes of human trafficking include economic and political instability and the need to address them to effectively combat trafficking,

Suggesting a focus on supporting the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking,

Calling for diplomatic efforts focusing on prosecuting and convicting human traffickers and dismantling human trafficking networks through collaboration internationally,

1. Enhances efforts to combat human trafficking globally by strengthening international cooperation through various means,
 - a. Such means include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Joint investigations involving multiple countries,
 - ii. Coordinated law enforcement efforts,
 1. Such as:
 - a. Sharing intelligence and resources,
 - iii. Mutual legal assistance agreements between countries to facilitate the exchange of evidence, extradition of suspects, and cooperation in legal proceedings related to human trafficking cases,
 - b. By working together through these mechanisms, countries can create a united front against human trafficking, disrupt criminal networks, and provide justice for victims on a global scale;
2. Encourages member states to enact clear legislation criminalizing human trafficking,
 - a. Legislation should consider the United Nations' definition of human trafficking: “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by

means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, for the purpose of exploitation,”

- i. Specific sub-definitions may be added by individual member states so as to respect national sovereignty and acknowledge individual state needs,
 1. Specifiers may include:
 - a. Sex trafficking,
 - b. Child trafficking,
 - c. Labor trafficking,
 - d. Etc.,
 - b. Laws should clearly outline punishments for those convicted of organizing or aiding in the trafficking of human beings,
 - i. Punishments may include but are not limited to:
 1. Prison sentences,
 2. Expulsion from positions of power,
 3. Etc.,
 - ii. Specific punishments should be decided upon by individual member states so as to respect national sovereignty,
 - c. Legislature should be strengthened internationally with the help of the United Nations Legal Committee,
 1. States can review and revise their individual laws surrounding human trafficking to be comprehensive,
 - a. This can involve defining and criminalizing various aspects of trafficking, including recruitment, transportation, harboring, and exploitation of individuals;
3. Addresses the root causes of human trafficking through the development of the IHTPC, International Human Trafficking Prevention Committee,
- a. The IHTPC could be tasked with:
 - i. Economic Development Initiatives,
 1. Poverty is a known root cause of human trafficking,
 2. The committee will work on creating sustainable economic opportunities in vulnerable communities to reduce the likelihood of individuals falling prey to traffickers due to economic desperation,
 3. This could involve:
 - a. Supporting small businesses through government subsidies,
 - i. This will increase financial support for families and individuals who own small businesses and resort to the trafficking of humans in order to support them,
 - b. Vocational training programs,
 - c. Job creation initiatives,
 - ii. Education initiatives

1. Lack of education is a known root cause of human trafficking,
 2. Promoting education in areas with high rates of human trafficking will better equip citizens to attain stable, safe jobs rather than falling into the trappings of labor or sex trafficking for food,
 - iii. Fostering community spaces for children and teens in high-risk areas,
 1. Fostering safe community environments for children will lessen the risk of them being kidnapped and sold into human trafficking
 2. Establishing stable support systems for children will have them feel comfortable reporting possible instances of human trafficking to trusted adults in the community,
 - b. The committee will meet monthly to identify global hubs for human trafficking, identify more root causes, and evaluate new prevention tactics,
 - i. Research information will come from member states,
 - ii. Gathering information on the prevalence of human trafficking in different areas will better equip the UN and member states to provide aid in solving the problem,
 - iii. Identifying demographic trends in areas with high rates of human trafficking will help identify possible root causes of human trafficking,
 - c. The IHTPC would act as a subcommittee under SocHum but would be open to collaboration from other UN committees.
4. Advises member states with available resources to conduct research into the scope of human trafficking rates within their borders and provide this information to the IHTPC,
5. Urges wealthy member states to help less-developed member states conduct research within their borders,
 - a. Human trafficking occurs most in LDCs which lack the resources to conduct this kind of research,
 - b. Human trafficking is an international problem, and all states, especially those bordering LDCs will benefit from increased research in LDCs,
6. Encourages member states to include information about spotting and avoiding human trafficking in school curriculum,
 - a. Children are often targeted by human trafficking rings, educating children about the signs of human trafficking will help reduce their vulnerability
 - b. Member states may decide on the specifics of said curriculum so as to respect state sovereignty and cultural sensibilities,
 - c. Teachers should be well informed and equipped to answer student questions and concerns on human trafficking,

7. Encourages member states to provide the public with information about human trafficking through community workshops and events, social media campaigns, and media awareness efforts,
 - a. Increasing public awareness among parents and other members of the community will equip the general population to better protect themselves and others from falling victim to human trafficking,
 - i. Social media is one of the quickest and easiest ways to disseminate information, especially among a younger demographic,
 - b. Collaboration with NGOs may help better spread information,
8. Recommends that member states create official systems for civilians to report possible instances of human trafficking,
 - a. This can be done through:
 - i. National hotlines,
 - ii. Websites,
9. Urges member states to train frontline responders in recognizing and combating instances of human trafficking,
 - a. These responders may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Police officers,
 - ii. Social workers,
 - iii. Immigration officials,
 - iv. Airport security officials,
 - v. Teachers,
10. Urges member states to enforce clear parameters and protections for children and teens using websites to protect these vulnerable groups,
 - a. These protections could include:
 - i. Age limits for social media sites,
 1. Age verification should be required,
 - ii. Requiring the accounts of minors to be monitored by a parental guardian,
 - iii. Restricting minors from communicating with adults through these sites,
11. Initiates a joint subcommittee with the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD),

- a. The subcommittee will be focused on identifying and dismantling websites that may be operating as a front for the recruitment, grooming, and exploitation of human trafficking victims,
 - b. Social workers and technology experts can work together to identify and track down human trafficking ringleaders and recruiters using technology tracing techniques,
12. Protects victims of human trafficking by implementing comprehensive measures that address their various needs,
- a. Healthcare access is crucial in providing physical and mental health support to victims who may have endured trauma and abuse,
 - b. Rehabilitation programs play a vital role in helping victims recover from their traumatic experiences and reintegrate into society,
 - i. The International Organization of Migration is conducting classes to train psychologists and health workers to be able to rehabilitate victims of trafficking and ensure that they are in a healthy mental state,
 - 1. The IOM in Ukraine has created online materials related to safe migration and counter-trafficking,
 - ii. These programs may include:
 - 1. Vocational training,
 - 2. Education opportunities,
 - 3. Psychological support to empower victims and help them regain their independence,
 - c. By offering this holistic approach, countries can effectively protect and support individuals who have been impacted by human trafficking
 - a. The state in which a victim is found should be responsible for ensuring these protections,
 - b. Victims of human trafficking found outside of their home state should be automatically considered refugees in their current state and granted appropriate legal protections,
13. Cooperates with the United Nations Legal Committee to create international legislation ensuring rights are granted to victims of human trafficking found in foreign countries,
- i. Rights should be granted regardless of criminal status,
 - 1. Many victims of human trafficking are forced to participate in sex work which is considered criminal activity in many states,
 - a. They should not be punished for this,
 - ii. Aid should be provided to victims found in foreign countries with official languages they do not speak,
 - 1. Translators should be provided
14. Calls upon wealthy member states to stop contributing to the human trafficking economy,

- a. Wealthy nations' demand for cheap labor from less-developed countries contributes to the prevalence of unethical labor practices in LDCs,
 - i. The cheap, child labor used to create cheap products for MDCs often comes from laborers victimized by human trafficking,
- b. Governments of wealthy nations can impose fines or other legal punishments on companies with habits of outsourcing to areas with high rates of human trafficking.

SocHum A-11

Topic: A Comprehensive Battle Against Human Trafficking

Sponsors: France, Argentina, South Korea, South Africa

Signatories: Portugal, Ukraine, Samoa, Belarus, China, India

Deeply disturbed by the reach and magnitude of the human trafficking crisis,

Aware of the wide reach of traffickers and trafficking networks, aided by current technology,

Believing that the same forces contributing to the problem, such as AI and social media, could be turned around and harnessed to solve the problem,

Stressing the need for international, cross-committee, and cross-organizational cooperation to put a stop to human trafficking once and for all,

1. Calls for the formation of a subcommittee dedicated to fighting human trafficking with an emphasis on using technological advancements to halt trafficking organizations and provide aid to victims;
 - a. The subcommittee would cull funding as a joint effort from all involved nations, committees, and NGOs;
2. Invites other UN committees such as CSTD, and enlists independent organizations such as ATII's Project HADES and the International Justice Mission, to create an artificial intelligence that detects the use of codes from traffickers or trafficking networks;
 - a. The AI would begin by scanning social media posts, the dark web, and the like for codes,
 - i. This AI would then trace into the sender's private conversations and communications to figure out their trafficking plans;
 1. CSTD and NGO programmers overseen by SocHum would develop this AI;
 - ii. Forces, potentially led by DiSec, would then be utilized to put the trafficking effort to a stop before it sets into motion;
3. Establishes an international database for people to report suspicious digital or in-person activity;
 - b. All reports would be anonymously delivered with complete privacy to encourage all persons, regardless of their nation's political landscape, to report anything suspicious;
 - i. The database would be open to the entire global populace;
 - c. The database would release periodic updates on the global trafficking situation;
 - d. An international, NGO-run and hotline would be attached to the database for victims to reach out and get help;
 - i. Active responders would be at the ready in high-risk zones to prevent traffickers from getting too far and rescue victims;

1. NGOs, DiSec, and/or national law enforcement/militaries could provide responders;
 - e. In addition to the hotline, the database would also function as a database for victims to access support for trauma therapy, reintegration services, and the like;
4. Resolves to run social media campaigns to promote awareness of the database's existence and use conditions.
 5. The subcommittee would organize international courts with representations of all or many countries at a time to ensure fair prosecution with exceptions to immigration laws for victims

CSTD A-1

Topic: Promoting International Collaboration and Sharing of Nuclear Research and Expertise to Ensure Safe and Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Technologies for Energy Production and Medical Applications

Sponsors: Independent State of Samoa, Republic of Türkiye, Italy, France

Signatories: Brazil, France, Germany, India, Belarus, China

Reaffirming the sovereign right of every nation to pursue the development and utilization of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, including energy production and medical applications, in accordance with their respective national laws and international obligations,

Acknowledging the shared responsibility of all Member States to uphold high standards of nuclear safety, security, and non-proliferation, and to prevent the misuse of nuclear materials and technologies for illicit purposes,

Recognizing the importance of fostering a culture of transparency, openness, and information exchange among Member States, international organizations, and relevant stakeholders, to enhance confidence-building measures and promote trust in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Reflecting on the reprehensible history of utilizing small island-nations as nuclear test sites during the 20th century,

1. Encourages the creation of secure online forum in which states' top scientists can securely share their nuclear energy research,
 1. Member-states like Samoa are far away from the technological hubs in the world, and the creation of this forum will encourage nuclear research in these states,
 2. Data and research on this forum should not include research on nuclear weapons to lower the chances of a cyber attack,
 3. An independent board of scientists will review the data to ensure that the information shared is legitimate and not dangerous,
 1. The complete objective of this board explained in clause 2,

4. Emphasizing the importance of establishing robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive nuclear energy research shared on the online forum,
5. This forum hopefully encourages small member-states to invest more in nuclear research,
 1. Much of modern nuclear research is dominated by larger states which can lead to the safeguarding of this technology from smaller states;
2. Authorizes the creation of an independent board of nuclear scientists,
 1. This board is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the forum as well as evaluating the safety of older nuclear technology,
 1. Once deemed safe, this nuclear tech should be donated to smaller states like Samoa to promote a more equal playing field,
 2. Should the defunct technology be unsalvageable or still irradiated, it will be disposed of accordingly as based on the IAEA,
 2. Each consenting member-state will send one of their top nuclear scientists to this board,
 1. This will ensure equity and prevent Western domination on the discussion.
3. Proposes the establishment of a scholarship program aimed at supporting students from developing countries, including Samoa, to pursue studies and research in nuclear science, technology, and engineering at reputable institutions worldwide,
 1. Underscoring the importance of ensuring diversity and inclusivity in the selection process, with a focus on supporting women, indigenous peoples, and underrepresented groups in accessing opportunities for education and training in nuclear-related fields,
 2. Recommends the inclusion of practical training components and internships at leading nuclear research facilities, laboratories, and industry partners as part of the scholarship program, providing students with hands-on experience and exposure to cutting-edge technologies and best practices,
 1. The old nuclear technology supplied by nuclear titans will become an integral part of the nuclear education system,
 3. Any students eligible for the scholarship will be required to pass a test, ensuring they meet a certain level of intelligence and interest in the matter;
4. Recommends the creation of regional centers of excellence in nuclear research and education, strategically located in geographically diverse regions, to facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and technology transfer among neighboring countries and communities;
5. Encourages the integration of indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices into nuclear research and applications, recognizing the valuable contributions of local communities, particularly in small island-nations like Samoa, to sustainable development and environmental stewardship,

1. Samoa is lucky to have such a deep and rich history, and this committee needs to take that into account when deciding the future of the world.
6. Suggests the creation of an international task force via the IAEA to help support countries while facing potential challenges with the implementation of nuclear technologies into the energy and medical fields,
 1. This task force would be funded the same way the IAEA is funded as of now, the Regular Budget Fund, the Technical Cooperation Fund and Extrabudgetary Programme Funds,
 2. Countries would be welcome to contribute resources to the task force as they deem fit;
7. Encourages the integration of indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices into nuclear research and applications, recognizing the valuable contributions of local communities, particularly in small island-nations like Samoa, to sustainable development and environmental stewardship,
 1. Samoa is lucky to have such a deep and rich history, and this committee needs to take that into account when deciding the future of the world.
8. Urges all countries to cease further development of nuclear weapons and work to reduce their current stockpiles to strict sufficiency for current political climates;
 - a. This would include a no first use policy preventing states from attacking with nuclear weapons, and relegating their usage to defense against attacks with nuclear weapons;
9. Recommends that the United Nations conduct annual evaluations of the size of nuclear arsenals on a country-by-country basis and determine if they meet the definition of strict sufficiency, taking into account each country's unique defensive requirements.
10. Calls upon contributors to the IAEA to work towards an improved international security legislative framework through advocating and providing resources;

11. Recommends that all UN member nations with well-developed nuclear programs work to share their research and technology with nations with smaller programs in a responsible way;
 - a. The IAEA should work to support these programs with their funding, and both the nations with smaller programs and those with larger programs contribute funds and resources to developments they are involved in;
 - b. Nations with nuclear programs should evaluate the security and intentions of other nations and programs before sharing sensitive or dangerous resources;

12. Further recommends that the UN establish a concrete definition of “responsible usage”, taking into account governmental stability, security measures in place, and peaceful intentions and usages;
 - a. More responsible nations are urged to aid nations with deficits in some of these areas to reach the requirements of responsible usage through recommendations and sharing of ideas.

CSTD A-2

Topic: Promoting International Collaboration of Nuclear Research to Ensure Safe and Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Technologies

Sponsors: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, Turkey

Signatories: Turkey, Samoa, Italy

Acknowledging the importance of national security,

Alarmed by the behaviors of Western powers to limit national defense systems,

Deeply Concerned with Western powers' agenda in controlling nuclear programs,

Considering jurisdiction of the CSTD, national sovereignty, national security, and national self-preservation,

Emphasizing the benefits of nuclear energy programs on member states' welfare and development,

Cognizant of previous efforts to mitigate this issue,

1. Denounces efforts made by Western powers to create safeguards for nuclear programs,
 1. The DPRK has experienced Western power schemes to intervene in national governments and attempts made by them to usurp control of dense systems, demonstrated by the threats IAEA previously posed in DPRK national security,
 2. Draws attention upon the violation of 2018 Declaration agreements by the United States, including but not limited to:
 1. DPRK-U.S. Joint Statement,
 2. Panmunjom Declaration,
 3. September Pyongyang Joint Declaration
2. Condemns the hypocrisy of Western power sanctions imposed on the DPRK,
 1. Security Council placed economic sanctions on the DPRK for nuclear energy program activity,
 1. Sanctions are a showcase of the influence Western powers exert over the UN, as the sanctions were made against the DPRK on the basis of claims that could apply to the nuclear programs of other member states previously,
 1. Example: the United States has a history of nuclear bombing (Nagasaki & Hiroshima) and nuclear testing (reportedly 1054 tests

were conducted between 1945 and 1992), while still having yet to ratify conventions,

2. The DPRK has in comparison never inflicted nuclear bombs or weapons on any other member state, and tested nuclear weapons on 6 separate occasions,
3. Recognizes the international benefits of capitalism
4. Requests a yearly meeting called the Communist Socialist Association (CSA),[1]
 1. This meeting would allow capitalist free nations to discuss the limitations placed on them due to their difference in opinions,
 1. Capitalist freed countries are often criticized because they don't conform to toxic Western standards,
 1. This can create the notion that differing are "outcasted" due to their differing opinions,
 2. This includes but isn't limit to governments like,
 1. Socialism,
 2. Communism,
 2. Capitalism has created disparity between member states that use exploitative measures and the exploited thus endangering diplomacy and national sovereignty in diplomatic international relations,
 2. Each year, CSA would be hosted in a country of their choosing,
 1. This country would preferably be a non-western nation,
 2. this will be an optional convention,
 3. The CSA would open debate determining distribution of resources sent to developing nations on the basis of certain terms and conditions as follows:
 1. Developing nations are expected to reimburse the CSA within a set amount of time, debated at the convention,
 2. Developing nations must pledge loyalty to the CSA alone,
 1. Communications with Western nations is prohibited regarding nuclear technology,
 3. Failure to abide by terms and conditions will result in the CSA pulling its resources out of constituents.
5. Recommends member states to continue to use nuclear energy, as it is a form of renewable energy,
 1. Disarmament of nuclear technology would significantly cause harm to environments,
 2. States in need of renewable energy are encouraged to turn to nuclear energy,
 1. The CSA would work to find solutions for this,
 3. States that attend CSA conventions will be encouraged to trade information and resources regarding nuclear plants and reactors for nuclear energy,

6. Further reminds the boundaries of national sovereignty,
 1. The Charter of the UN states that:
 1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,
 2. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,
 3. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations,
 2. Intervention and interference is not always necessary, and can have adverse effects that prove to economically and socially harm low-income nations,
 1. In 2018, UN sanctions in the DPRK decreased trade by 48.8%; this demonstrates how UN sanctions can widely impact its constituents and inhibit economic growth.

DiSec A-8

Topic: Addressing the Implications of Biologically Enhanced Soldiers in Warfare

Sponsors: The Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Mexican Federation, Argentina, France

Signatories: Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Mexican Federation, Argentina, The French Republic, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, United States of America

Taking note of the rapidly expanding problems and questions over Biologically Enhanced Soldiers,

Recognizing former regulations over biological weapons,

Acknowledging the increasing advancements in biotechnology and its potential application in enhancing soldier capabilities in warfare

- 1) Endorses a committee for the classification and regulation of Biologically Enhanced Soldiers;
 - a) DISEC first needs to classify whether Biologically Enhanced Soldiers are biological weapons,
 - i) These Biologically Enhanced Soldiers classifications could be overseen by other bodies like the Biological Weapons Committee (BWC),
 - b) The Biologically Enhanced Soldiers could then be regulated by a committee called the Biologically Enhanced Soldiers Regulatory Committee (BESRC) on how they are created and their lasting effects,
 - c) The committee would oversee the types of drugs or genetic modifying technology to ensure the safe, ethical, and appropriate use of biological enhancements
 - i) This committee would have representatives who are experts in their field from any country:

- (1) Medical, legal, and psychological professionals who would advise an ethical committee on how to best regulate, enforce, and advise countries implementing these measures
- 2) Strongly advises strict government oversight and heavy regulation on the permanent genetic modifications of soldiers
 - a. This includes the banning of any type of genetic modification or biological enhancement for soldiers within private corporations.
 - i. These processes would be strictly run by government and military organizations only, and technological advancements in these fields will be heavily tested and limited in use
 - ii. Outsourcing manufacturing and research to private organizations would be permissible with government contracting
- 3) Recognizes the permanent effects that enhancements could have on Biologically Enhanced Soldiers,
 - a) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes that it is best to leave this problem to each nation and its people,
 - i) Being that the people of each respective nation are the ones that these regulations would affect greatest,
- 4) Expresses its appreciation for scientific and technological advancements. Seeing clear motivations and positive outcomes of utilizing biological enhancements in military forces.
 - a. It is seen that humans often undergo genetic modification for protective measures, this can also be expanded for enhancements for competitive advantage.
 - b. Gene editings like CRISPR and Cas9 are to be further tested before being suited for use to avoid medical complications
 - c. Other biomedical technologies that improve the quality of life for a soldier suffering from wounds or battle injuries are of utmost priority in the realm of biological enhancements for soldiers and are to be allowed if tested properly

5) Introduces the Committee On Modified Military Intelligence Engineering or
C.O.M.M.I.E

- a. This committee would use international cooperation initiatives to support states in developing effective strategies for addressing the implications of biologically enhanced soldiers on national security and disarmament.
- b. Would offer a space for member states to voluntarily share information and research on the topic of biological engineering, and its place in warfare.
 - i. This could be used as a communication avenue to address legal or ethical concerns if needed
 - ii. Government oversight would ensure that this is being executed and tested as ethically as possible, only carrying out these processes on consenting and willing soldiers.

MUNIC A-6

Topic: Combating Illegal Organ Harvesting

Sponsors: Turkey, Italy, Japan, Germany

Signatories: Argentina, China, Russia

Recognizing the significant issue of illegal organ trafficking rings,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting national sovereignty and jurisdiction in addressing illegal organ harvesting, while also promoting cooperation among nations,

Deeply concerned by the exploitation of uneducated and vulnerable populations,

Seeking funding to improve research regarding artificial organs and other methods to increase the supply of organs,

1. Calls for countries to ratify the “Opt-Out Policy” to help combat the root cause of illegal organ harvesting,
 - a. Allows those over the age of 15 to declare whether they are donating their organs or not,
 - i. Legal guardians may determine whether minors under the age of 15 opt out of organ donation after death,
 - b. Creates an influx of organs that can legally be transported and delivered to people on waitlists and those in need,
 - c. This is a completely voluntary way to offer your organs after death, by the government assuming the donations of organs,
 - i. Families and relatives can override the assumption,
 - d. Taking brain-dead donors into consideration, immediate family is given the right of consent,
2. Calls upon member states to aid in the funding of education, research and advancements in technology,
 - a. These member states include:
 - i. Japan,
 - ii. Germany,
 - iii. Other economic powers,
 - b. Advancements in technology as well as research may include the development of bioartificial organs and tracking mechanism to find and locate illegal organs,

3. Urges member states to raise public awareness about the dangers of illegal organ exchanges and the importance of ethical organ donation and transplantation,
 - a. This could be implemented in:
 - i. High-Schools,
 - ii. Digital platforms,
 1. Social medias such as TikTok, Instagram, and Snapchat,
 - iii. Governmental actions,
 1. This includes government affiliated propaganda and messages sent out by the government,
 - b. Public awareness would decrease the risk of citizens being taken advantage of and misinformation;
 - c. Medical professionals would be made aware of the actions to illegally harvest organs and demanded to stay clear of these happenings;
 - d. Education may include the proper upkeep of organ health, awareness of the severity of the illegal organ harvesting issue as well as the ethical concern of this issue,
 - i. Medical professional would be engaged in ongoing discussion regarding the ethical concerns surrounding transplantation,
 - ii. School-age individuals would be made aware of this situation, receiving statistics and hearing anecdotes surrounding the issue,
 - e. Partnership with NGO's such as the Blue Heart Campaign, Organs Watch, Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions would gather more attention, support, and researchers towards this urgent cause.
4. Calls upon member states to provide support to the families of organ trafficking victims, focusing on the victims themselves through;
 - a. Medical care,
 - b. Psychosocial support and resources,
 - c. Legal assistance,
 - i. This aide would come from G7 nations and the nations themselves,
5. Encourages member states to increase the punishment for illegal harvesting,
 - a. These punishments would be given out case by case due to the differing severity of the crimes,
 - i. For very severe cases of illegal organ harvesting, where homicide is involved, the time in prison should be increased to life,
 - ii. For moderate cases, the convicted should offer financial support to suffering families of the exploited victims, plus a minimum of 5-10 years in prison,
 1. These recommendations could be changed to every specific nation,

2. Convicted parties would be fined and finances would go through the court systems to aid impacted families,
6. Emphasizes the need to up border control in nations particularly affected by illegal organ donation,
 - a. Military provided by these specified states would provide the means of patrolling,
 - i. Focus on caravans and vehicles suspected of being used in illegal organ rings.