1-1

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the lack of regulations in place on the subject of the Global Illicit Arms Trade, and how easy it was to access and get ahold of illegal arms, through the various processes and ways to obtain or create the illegal arms,

*Fully aware* of the difficulty of stopping the spread of the arms trade and halting the arms trade itself, and how large scale the trade truly is,

*Acknowledging* the attempts at dimming the trade and putting laws in place to help the issue, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, and more,

1. Advises more countries globally to pay more attention to the arms trade and put more effort into their own treaties or becoming a part of those already existing;

2. Appreciates the efforts of the countries that are taking part in the treaties and various ways to interrupt and immobilize the trade, such as raids, and more carefully guarding the current weapons stockpile;

3. Supports the idea of reducing the existing weapons stockpile on the market by possibly reducing production itself of the weapons;

4. Encourages the destruction of existing weapons that have been decommissioned, thrown away, or are simply no longer being used as to reduce to availability of small arms to be filtered onto the market;

5. Welcomes the proposition that the production of small arms is slowed and more heavily guarded to reduce the existing stockpile in general of arms in existence;

6. Further invites the ideal that the civilian stockpile of arms could be regulated and reduced as well, as to keep those seeking the weapons for illegal purposes, from stealing small weapons from the civilians themselves.

1-2

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with concern* the effects of private military companies on the ever-changing global warfare scene,

*Aware* that banning these organizations will prove ineffective,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to regulate these companies and organizations while taking full advantage of all they have to offer,

1. Urges countries to consider the loss of military support and efficiency if private military companies are banned;

2. Calls upon nations to recognize the usefulness of PMCs and their potential to shorten armed conflicts and reduce casualties;

3. Suggests nations slow their persecution of PMC leaders;

4. Recommends nations outline regulations for PMCs and acquire confirmation from the United Nations;

5. Congratulates nations that have established legal standards for PMCs;

6. Draws attention to the differences between mercenaries and private military and security companies;

7. Further suggests the United Nations create a worldwide standard for private military companies.

1-3

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that cyber problems are getting worse around the world,

*Emphasizing* how important it is to keep peace and security in the world by protecting against cyber threats,

*Acknowledging* that cyberattacks can happen to any country, no matter where they are,

*Noting* that it's crucial for countries to work together to solve cyber issues,

*Recalling* a past decision by the United Nations to make sure countries act responsibly online,

1. Asks countries to make better plans to keep their internet and computers safe, work with businesses, and teach people about staying safe online;

2. Urges countries to make and enforce laws to stop cybercrime and help each other catch cyber criminals;

3. Encourages countries to agree on rules for behaving well online, like respecting each other's rights and not causing problems;

4. Suggests finding better ways for countries to share information and work together when there's a big online problem;

5. Recommends giving support to countries that need help with online safety, like training, and technology;

6. Supports teaching people everywhere about staying safe online, starting with schools and local groups;

7. Calls for making a plan with all countries to work together when there's a big online problem;

8. Asks countries to work together to catch and punish cybercriminals, even if they're in another country;

9. Encourages countries to agree on how to behave online, be honest, take responsibility, and not make the issue worse;

10. Invites countries to help make important things like power, money, and health services safer from the online attacks.

1-4

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that private military companies are a rampant problem in the modern world,

*Realizing* that war crimes are committed by PMCs frequently,

*Bearing in mind* that multiple world powers disagree on the reasonable use of PMCs and therefore there is no way to get a consensus solution on this issue,

*Fully aware* that private militias work for profit, not patriotism, so they’re willing to work for anyone,

1. Accepts the lack of concord on this topic, and therefore;

2. Suggests that each nation be permitted to decide whether or not to allow PMCs to operate within their state;

3. Further suggests that the previously mentioned private militia laws of a country will be upheld on the condition that they do not interfere with said laws of another country;

4. Demands the implementation of a law requiring countries to be held accountable for the actions of a PMC they choose to hire;

5. Requests that PMCs uphold a code that bans them from revealing any classified information of a previous employer;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-5

Committee: Model United Nations Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations which seeks to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources,

*Recognizing* the legitimate political, security, economic and commercial interests of States in the international trade in conventional arms,

*Acknowledging* that peace and security, development and human rights are pillars of the United Nations system and foundations for collective security and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Recognizing* the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

*Bearing in mind* that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence,

*Recognizing* also the challenges faced by victims of armed conflict and their need for adequate care, rehabilitation and social and economic inclusion,

*Emphasizing* that nothing in this resolution prevents States from maintaining and adopting additional effective measures to further the object and purpose of this resolution,

*Mindfu*l of the legitimate trade and lawful ownership, and use of certain conventional arms for recreational, cultural, historical, and sporting activities, where such trade, ownership and use are permitted or protected by law,

*Mindful* also of the role regional organizations can play in assisting States Parties, upon request, in implementing this Treaty,

*Recognizing* the voluntary and active role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and industry, can play in raising awareness of the object and purpose of this resolution,

*Acknowledging* that regulation of the international trade in conventional arms and preventing their diversion should not hamper international cooperation and legitimate trade in material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes,

1. Affirms the sovereign right of every State to regulate the use and trade of conventional arms exclusively within its territory, pursuant to its own legal or constitutional system to the extent that it requires;

2. Calls for an increased regulation:

a. of the transport, manufacture and sale of arms,

b. a higher standard of security maintained on sites that facilitate the aforementioned tasks relating to arms,

c. increased national funding for efforts towards curbing illicit trafficking of arms,

d. as well as support for and compliance with nations making said efforts;

3. Emphasizes the need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in arms and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or for unauthorized end use and end users, including in the commission of terrorist acts, for the sake of national as well as international security;

4. Reiterates the commitment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands towards helping promote a safer world for us all by increasing regulation on trade, export and manufacture of all arms.

1-6

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the lack of cooperation between the sudden influx of nations the new space race has introduced, which may make space a much more dangerous location to traverse,

*Noting with deep concern* that many of these problems can be linked to unfriendly relationships between countries, especially world powers,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the founding nations of the Artemis Accords that have increased cooperation among nations in space, and also their commitment to the release of scientific data, debris management, space registration, and the exchange of information,

1. Condemns Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, which has undermined the peace among major nations in the space race, including Russia;

2. Urges that the leaders in the space race, most notably Russia, China, and the US set their differences aside to lower the chance of conflict;

3. Requests that less developed countries invest resources into responsible debris mitigation, as so to reduce the risk of a Kesser-Effect that could make space extremely hard to traverse;

4. Calls upon nations to make sure that the resources of space and itself are communal property not dominated by one single nation;

5. Commends the nations that voted to pass Resolution A/75/35 and Resolution A/69/32, which support the prevention of an arms race in outer space and a no first placement of weapons in outer space policy.

1-7

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* The importance of international cooperation and collaboration in the peaceful use of space for exploration,

*Agreeing* with the United States resolution calling for countries to not conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests,

*Recognizing* the importance of space for the potential benefits of the advancements in technology, scientific knowledge, and fostering global partnerships,

*Affirming* the principles of the Outer Space Treaty and other relevant international agreements ex The Artemis Accords- which establishes the framework for the responsible use of space and celestial bodies as well as the prevention of the arms race in space,

1. Urges all States, when implementing and executing space activities that could threaten the capacity of all States, to remain dedicated to the freedom of exploration of space;

2. Calling for a step-by-step solution to improve the governance in space to maintain international peace and security, and to improve international cooperation between States when exploring and using outer space;

3. Urges all States to continue abiding by the Outer Space Treaty and maintain international cooperation for the peaceful uses of space as well as heeding to COPUS;

4. Urges all States to contribute to the development of international norms and agreements related to space exploration; emphasizing transparency, unity, and the peaceful use of outer space

5. Encourages all States to actively participate in international agencies and organizations dedicated to space governance;;

6. Calls for regulatory framework of outer space; emphasizing collaboration, and international compliance; facilitating private-sector corporations, and providing equal opportunities for all States;

a. Establish clear guidelines for space exploration decided on by international agencies and organizations dedicated to space governance;

7. Reaffirms the right for all States to explore space, and gives equal opportunity for all to explore;

8. Encourages the evaluation of the progress of the peace in space from all States, and makes changes accordingly.

1-8

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the proliferation of Private Military Companies (PMCs) and their involvement in activities that contravene established human rights laws,

*Acknowledging* the dual role PMCs play in bolstering economies and perpetuating conflicts,

*Recalling* the surge in PMC use during the Cold War era, fueled by advancements in military technology and increased access to resources

*Noting* the prevalent use of PMCs particularly in regions like the Democratic Republic of Congo, where they’re employed by governments and rebel factions alike,

*Understanding* the apprehension of certain governments, such as China, regarding the potential for PMC-led insurrections; Emphasizing Slovakia's use of PMCs in the Russian-Ukraine military conflict,

*Recognizing* the lack of accountability for PMCs and their clients, resulting in a proliferation of humanitarian violations without adequate repercussions,

*Realizing* Slovakia's commitment to the principles outlined in the Montreux Document, prioritizing humanitarian concerns over PMC activities,

1. Suggests the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)to draft a new legally-binding document aimed at imposing stricter regulations on PMCs to enhance accountability and minimize human rights violations;

2. Recommends particularly engaging countries most affected by PMC activities, such as China, Guinea, and Slovakia, for endorsement;

3. Calls upon participating nations to share their expertise in PMC regulation;

4. Authorizes the deployment of UN officials to oversee PMC operations and compliance;

5. Condemns any actions by PMCs or their clients that violate established human rights;

6. Confirming the need for punishment of perpetrators;

7. Encourages legitimate PMC use for self-defense within legal and rights frameworks;

8. Emphasizes transparent regulation to ease government overthrow fears, especially in China;

9. Affirms countries’ rights to engage with PMCs for economic benefits, provided they’re conducted in a manner consistent with humanitarian and legal considerations;

10. Invites a balanced approach that considers both economic incentives and humanitarian imperatives in the regulation and utilization of PMCs;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-9

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing problem in outer space throughout the world,

*Acknowledging* the fact that there are many uncertainties in terms of what is fair and unfair in space,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations attempting to develop ways to establish a universal set of rules in outer space,

1. Encourages nations to negotiate and ratify international treaties specifically focused on outer space;

2. Urges nations to adopt and adhere to best practices established by international organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);

3. Requests that countries establish bilateral or regional agreements to address specific aspects of space law, such as joint missions, resource utilization, or sharing of space infrastructure;

4. Urges nations to establish mechanisms for resolving disputes related to space activities including arbitration, meditation, or adjudication;

5. Encourages nations to have greater collaboration and cooperation among nations involved in space exploration.

1-10

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Recognizes the damage the illicit arms trade does to developing states in the hands of terrorist and criminals;

2. Encourages Member States with arms-producing capabilities to regulate the sale and distribution of such arms;

3. Encourages Member States with arms-producing capabilities to coordinate with other States during international sales of arms;

4. Approves the formation of a regulatory body: the Illicit Arms Force (IAF) to ensure that illicit arms are tracked and controlled;

5. Recommends the body of the Illicit Arms Force to be composed of a selection by each member of the Security Council;

6. Requests regional land, air and maritime cooperation to ensure standing embargoes are fulfilled;

7. Encourages Member States to cooperate fully with IAF, allowing them to conduct inspections or be provided with samples of seized illicit arms;

8. Calls upon Member States with the capacity to train and build skills in the prevention of illicit arms trading to do so with States that currently lack such capabilities;

9. Implores Member States with to share knowledge of weapons disposal and safe storage;

10. Calls upon Member States to properly dispose of illicit arms when found, either by destruction or submitting to the IAF.

1-11

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: The UAE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Nothing* an increasing number of nations in space has been changing the dynamics of space exploration,

*Recognizing* the increasing number of rocket launches in multiple countries and private companies such as Space X who doubled the amount of rockets they launched from 2021 to 2022,

*Concerned* that these increasing launches lead to higher emissions and pollutants in the atmosphere,

*Emphasizing* the previous resolutions passed in the GA created by the Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space,

*Addressing* further territory problems between countries who have high developed space agencies,

CONCERNED BY the unfair advantages that most developed countries with space programs have over lesser developed countries with inferior space programs,

1. Suggests that Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space establish rules on claiming land in outer space and/or retrieving objects of interest while other underdeveloped nations cannot have that privilege;

2. Imposes Economic sanctions on countries with excessive levels of pollution left over from rocket launches/production;

3. Encourages countries with highly developed space programs to assist developing countries to create space programs, which will provide jobs and income to unemployed/underprivileged citizens of said country;

4. Defines assist as financial aid, and intelligence about different rocket systems that are not violating the national security of the country providing the aid;

5. Calls upon the countries with an extensive history of space such as the U.S. and Russia to provide research (if needed) with the creation of underdeveloped nations’ programs.

1-12

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the damage that has resulted from the proliferation of illicit firearms being trafficked internationally, including destabilization of developing nations and perpetuated violence,

*Acknowledging* that the problem of illicit arms trafficking is perpetuated by irresponsible border regulations of firearms shipments,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations in implementing instruments to report or intervene in illicit arms trafficking,

1. Urges nations to invest resources into tracking large arms transfers, so as to be better equipped to reduce the extent of illicit trafficking;

2. Condemns irresponsible large arms exporters, which allow firearms to be taken under illicit control;

3. Encourages nations to harmonize its arms legislation with neighboring countries, so as to decrease inconsistencies between border regulation;

4. Calls upon nations lacking resources to oversee such arms to destroy excess ammunition and firearms;

5. Recommends investigations into significant arms trafficking corridors;

6. Commends the nations that have adopted the International Tracing Instrument and the Arms Trade Treaty, for their efforts towards reducing illicit arms trafficking;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-13

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Republic of India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the dangers in militarizing the space industry this early on in its development, Recognizing the difficulty in maintaining peace as more than just technology and resources are at stake,

*Conscious* that resolutions, policies, and laws made to address this issue will need to be flexible as advancement continues,

*Inspired* by all current and previous laws, treaties, or policies resolved by the United Nations,

1. Implores the countries of the United Nations to put the good of the planet and its people first;

2. Condemns the use of space infrastructure for offensive attacks on Earth;

3. Congratulates the success of all current treaties, laws, and policies in maintaining peace across the planet and in space;

4. Encourages the continued cooperation of all member States regardless of surrounding international context — war;

5. Cautions against forming presumptions about:

a. space, space infrastructure and technology,

b. the nations that create them,

c. any actions taken by nations in regard to the usage of space infrastructure and technology;

6. Prompts the countries of the United Nations to firmly define offensive aggression in an outer space context and hold offenders accountable by that definition;

7. Asks that nations take responsibility for the private space companies within their borders:

a. Contracts that hold these companies liable for any negatively-affecting decision made (financially or otherwise) as they represent the country they reside in;

8. Supports the establishment of a permanent peacekeeping base in outer space run by the United Nations:

a. This base would be kept in operation solely for the purpose of upholding laws and policies previously agreed upon by all member States,

b. It will never be used for offensive war,

c. Its weaponry will never be directed at Earth;

9. Directs that a new committee will be formed with delegates from relevant parties as overseers;

10. Reaffirms the need to maintain peace and security both on Earth and in space as infrastructure and technology continues to advance.

1-14

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the rapid global involvement in the new space race with government agencies as well as private entities exploring outer space,

*Recognizing* the potential risks and possible benefits that may come with space exploration and technological advancements,

*Emphasizing* the importance of International collaboration and cooperation in providing the most peaceful and sustainable use of outer space to benefit all humankind present and future,

1. Urges all countries to commit to the principles and objectives of an outer space treaty, including the peaceful use of outer space, and the promotion of cooperation and transparency in all space exploration/activities;

2. Calling upon all nations to promote transparency and honesty in their space race endeavors, including sharing new discoveries as well as an attempt to mitigate all potential issues;

3. Encourages all countries to promote peaceful resolution of disputes related to outer space activities through dialogue, negotiations, and diplomatic channels, following international law and relevant treaties;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its next session on the implementation of this resolution, including progress made and challenges encountered in promoting international cooperation and addressing the challenges and opportunities of the New Space Race.

1-15

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the United nation has reduced arm piles and done the international tracing instrument to help identify small arms and light weapons,

*Aware* that the biggest firearm producers in the world are the US, Russia, France, Germany, and China,

*Recognizing* that guns in the world have caused 600 people to die every day and are the main cause of violence globally,

1. Urges the global community to work together to find a solution to all the gang violence and the government being taken over in Haiti;

2. Calls upon the United Nations to help support countries in need like Haiti and other LEDCs that have gun violence;

3. Condemns Oman's transporting Iranian weapons to Yemen and the Houthi rebels during the war in Yemen;

4. Recommends a United Nations presence on the border shared between Yemen and Oman to slow and weaken the flow of guns;

5. Insists on taking gun licenses away from people who committed a crime with a firearm or are seen unfit to have a firearm;

6. Urges member states to adopt laws that allow for any and all illegal firearms to be confiscated;

7. Emphasizes the need for tighter borders to stop guns going into the biggest importers like Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, Australia and Algeria;

8. Insists on world treaties to stop gun violence and to keep peace and safety globally like the treaty of 2014 for the arms trade;

9. Encourages the United States to help a second time with the Haiti gangs;

10. Commits to providing a United Nations presence in the country to regain control.

1-16

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Morocco

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages that nations are transparent about any vulnerabilities they find in global software or threats to global security;

2. Creates the international platform CTRAP, Cyber Terrorism Responses and Prevention, to help share information about vulnerabilities in software and rapidly respond to any data leaks:

a. CTRAP will consist of various communication channels between government agencies, victims of the attack, cybersecurity experts, and law enforcement to help end any cyber attacks quickly and prevent breaches of information;

3. Starts a global fund in which each participating member donate a miniscule fraction of their GDP annually to help fund the CTRAP and allocate towards strengthening the databases of all governmental and healthcare systems:

a. members participating in CTRAP will consensually agree upon punishments for anyone who abuses funds and uses them towards activities not supporting what global cybersecurity;

4. Pushes nations to regularly update and strengthen cyber security measures around crucial databases to protect against cyber security attacks and breaches.

1-17

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the devastating impact of opioid addiction on individuals, families, and communities worldwide,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for coordinated global action to address the opioid crisis comprehensively,

*Emphasizing* the importance of prevention, treatment, and support services in combating opioid addiction,

*Affirming* the fundamental human right to access effective healthcare services, including those for addiction treatment,

1. Calls for the adoption of comprehensive national strategies to address the opioid crisis, integrating public health, law enforcement, and social support measures;

2. Emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in sharing best practices, expertise, and resources to address the global opioid epidemic effectively;

3. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory measures to prevent the diversion of prescription opioids for non-medical use, including improved monitoring and control of opioid distribution;

4. Calls upon the international community, including United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, to provide support and assistance to countries in need to strengthen their capacity to address opioid addiction;

5. Calls for the prompt and effective implementation of this resolution by all Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to safeguard the health and well-being of present and future generations from the dangers of opioid addiction.

1-19

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the increasing threat posed by cyber terrorism to international peace and security,

*Recognizing* the potential catastrophic consequences of cyber attacks on critical infrastructure, governmental institutions, and civilian populations,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of states,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in combating cyber terrorism,

1. Urges all Member States to:

a. Strengthen national cybersecurity measures,

b. Enhance legal frameworks against cyber terrorism,

c. Invest in capacity-building for cyber resilience,

d. Promote public awareness on cybersecurity;

2. Encourages Member States to:

a. Prevent the spread of terrorist propaganda online,

b. Counter violent extremism through education and engagement,

c. Strengthen international cooperation in investigations;

3. Calls for enhanced international cooperation by:

a. Sharing timely information on cyber threats,

b. Cooperating with UNODC and ITU on joint initiatives,

c. Supporting norms and confidence-building in cyberspace;

4. Encourages Member States to promote responsible behavior in cyberspace and to refrain from using cyber capabilities to attack critical infrastructure or interfere with the functioning of other states' systems.

1-20

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the threat of the Illicit Arms Trade, wanting countries and the United Nations to bring more awareness and action to create international peace,

*Understanding* that the movement of weapons has become more advanced and security issues are more prevalent, the stop of this trade is more than just the movement of weapons through regions but to do with underlying issues of corrupted economies,

*Emphasizes* the importance of consistency within control and upholding security,

1. Asks all member states to strengthen law enforcements, regulate frameworks, and eradicate the trade;

2. Looks for help in surrounding nations to enforce the tracing of manufacturing, transfer, and circulation of firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials;

3. Urges nations to create international cooperation, partnerships, technology advancements, joint operations to disrupt the flow and trafficking from region to region;

4. Encourages nations to improve border security, the capacity of law enforcement infrastructure, customs control, corruption within governments, and military companies;

5. Calls for international addressing of the root causes of armed conflict, violence, and insecurity that contributes to the need of illicit arms.

1-21

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully believing* that using resources from space can be used to achieve sustainable development,

*Believing* that space exploration can be used to expand all mankind’s scientific knowledge,

*Expressing its appreciation* towards the nations that have already made progress in furthering these goals,

1. Encourages nations to invest in a space program if they haven't already;

2. Calls for the creation of a new UN committee made up of nations capable of performing launches to:

a. Settle any disputes over space resources and territory that may arise,

b. Organize large-scale collaborations between nations to expand space technology,

c. Establish standards and regulations for space agencies and private companies;

3. Recommends that nations that have space agencies increase funding when possible;

4. Further recommends the establishment of regional space agencies similar to the ESA in areas where nations may not have the capability to create their own independent space agency;

5. Discourages countries from placing nuclear weapons in space and violating the 1966 outer space treaty.

1-22

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully aware* of the destabilizing effects of SALW poses to regional security in less developed areas,

*Recognizing* that illicit arms trade should be the main focus point of international efforts,

*Alarmed* that financial value of the illicit arms trade in 2020 was $112 billion,

1. Urges all members of the UN to sign the Arms Trade Treaty;

2. Calls upon member states to further increase the transparency of arms exports;

3. Further calls upon member states to ratify and fully implement the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small and light weapons;

4. Encourages member states to increase spending on federal programs meant for preventing the illicit arms trade;

5. Urges member states to increase the legislation that criminalizes the illicit manufacture, trade, stockpiling and trade of SALW;

6. Recommends all member states to create stricter legislation on exports and imports to reduce the illicit trading of SALW;

7. Requests all member states to make the legislation surrounding acquiring a gun stricter, to reduce straw purchasing;

8. Encourages developed member states to funneling resources into developing countries to increase their political stability;

9. Urges member states to increase the tracking of SAWL;

10. Calls for enhanced communication between member states to reduce the trading of illicit arms.

1-23

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Perspective of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the growing prevalence and influence of Private Military Companies (PMCs) in global affairs, particularly in regions such as Africa,

*Acknowledging* the potential risks posed by PMCs to international peace and security, human rights, and sovereignty of states, including Ghana,

*Emphasizing* the need for comprehensive regulation and oversight to ensure accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights in the activities of PMCs, especially within the context of Ghana's national security interests,

1. Commends Member States for their efforts in addressing the challenges posed by PMCs and emphasizes the importance of collective action to effectively regulate and oversee their activities;

2. Calls upon all Member States, including Ghana, to enact and enforce comprehensive legislation regulating the activities of Private Military Companies operating within their jurisdiction, in line with Ghana's commitment to upholding international law and human rights standards;

3. Encourages regional cooperation among African states, including Ghana, to establish and enforce common standards for the operations of PMCs, with a focus on protecting human rights, promoting stability, and preventing conflicts on the continent;

4. Urges Ghana to ensure that contracts with PMCs include clauses that prioritize adherence to international law, respect for human rights, and compliance with Ghanaian laws and regulations, and to establish robust mechanisms for monitoring and accountability in case of violations;

5. Calls upon the United Nations to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Ghana in regulating and overseeing PMCs, including the establishment of effective monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of national legal frameworks;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include Ghana's perspective in the discussions and consultations on the regulation and oversight of PMCs, ensuring that the concerns and interests of Ghana and other African states are adequately represented;

7. Urges Ghana to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations in the investigation and prosecution of PMCs and their personnel accused of violations of international law and human rights abuses, while also respecting the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Ghanaian authorities;

8. Encourages Ghana to engage in regional initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation and coordination among African states in addressing the challenges posed by PMCs and strengthening the continent's capacity to regulate and oversee their activities;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and invites Ghana to provide regular updates on its efforts to regulate and oversee PMCs within its jurisdiction, including any challenges encountered and lessons learned;

10. Affirms Ghana's commitment to upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law in its efforts to regulate and oversee the activities of Private Military Companies within its jurisdiction;

11. Resolves to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-24

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the widespread harm that cyber terrorism causes to critical infrastructure and the global community, as well as the increase of attacks within the global community,

*Understanding* the need for LEDC and MEDC member states to partake in actions that will potentially prevent and stop cyber terrorism from causing permanent harm to the global community,

*Aware* of developing countries lack of financial resources available for cyber security measures,

*Encourages* member states within the UN to volunteer their much needed resources to improve and train officials within LEDC nations on the subject of cyber security,

1. Calls upon allies of Oman: Saudi Arabia, the United States, the UAE and Britain, to collaborate with their government and use their training and success in cyber security, to influence and improve other nations abilities to protect themselves and stabilize cyber security;

2. Insists that LEDC countries put legislation in place that prohibit cyber terrorism and have severe criminal penalties for individuals or organizations that commit these acts of terrorism;

3. Condemns cyber terrorism within LEDC countries as well as MEDC countries due to the global consequences financially and the destabilization of critical infrastructure;

4. Emphasizes that the use of cyber terrorism for military or governmental power in particular should be explicitly forbidden in member state policies, specifically concerning the use of AI;

5. Asks the high/middle-income states within the UN to help fund low-income states in order to improve cyber security measures, as well as support legislations that penalize individuals who partake in these terror attacks;

6. Requests that MEDC member states provide funds to public or private cyber research companies within LEDC member states in order to improve the quality of information and the effectiveness of these particular companies;

7. Recommends funding and resources towards public or private training programs that will generate more individuals with the ability to detect and stop cyber terrorists and potential attacks;

8. Requests that extremely advanced technology with the capacity to create large scale and dangerous cyber attacks be confiscated from non authorized figures;

9. Establishes a program that investigates manufacturers of advanced technology and specifically targets the act of selling this tech to non authorized companies;

10. Condemns the use of extremely advanced technology for individuals within small scale and large scale companies unless authorized by law abiding governmental figures;

11. Notes that AI may play a large role in the capabilities of cyber terrorism and action should be taken in order to prevent AI from being misused;

12. Asks MEDC member states to place a substantial tax on AI materials that have advanced capability;

13. Calls upon all member states to put in place legislation that will actively penalize individuals and companies that take part in the misuse of AI.

1-25

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The People’s Republic of Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the widespread usage of unregulated arms,

*Acknowledging* the dangers that some pose when having obtained said arms,

*Recognizing* that certain countries need more arms for protection,

*Noting with deep concern* that some residents of said countries are unable to protect themselves effectively due to a lack of access to arms,

*Fully believing* that countries want to protect civilian lives,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to begin the development of new regulations for the arms trade;

2. Asks that more countries provide support to other countries in need such as Palestine by sending arms to civilians through legal means;

3. Calls for developed nations to limit the waste of resources by limiting arms sales domestically;

4. Urges all members of the United nations to sell and send arms to only nations in need rather than private collectors.

1-26

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the increasing presence of Private Military Companies (PMCs) around the world,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of accountability for these PMCs that have been accused of committing war crimes,

*Noting* the Center for Disease Control death study which found 14-34 U.S. students annually are victims of homicide on school grounds or on their way to and from school,

1. Calls upon all member states to uphold their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and relevant conventions and treaties, in their interactions with PMCs operating within their territories or under their jurisdiction;

2. Urges member states to establish robust regulatory frameworks and licensing mechanisms for the oversight of PMCs, including requirements for transparency, accountability, and adherence to international standards of conduct;

3. Encourages member states to enhance cooperation and information-sharing mechanisms at the regional and international levels to effectively monitor and regulate the activities of PMCs, including through the exchange of best practices, data, and relevant information;

4. Stresses the importance of PMCs adopting and implementing internal codes of conduct and standards that are consistent with international norms and principles, including respect for human rights, non-discrimination, and the protection of civilians, and urges Member States to support such efforts;

5. Calls upon member states to investigate and prosecute, where appropriate, allegations of misconduct, abuse, or violations of international law committed by PMCs, and to ensure that victims have access to effective remedies and redress, including compensation and rehabilitation;

6. Encourages member states to consider the development of mechanisms for the registration and certification of PMCs, as well as the establishment of independent oversight bodies or mechanisms to monitor their activities and ensure compliance with relevant regulations and standards;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments related to the activities of PMCs, including through the collection of relevant data and information, and to report periodically to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

1-27

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing desire of nations to control the usage of outer space,

*Recognizing* the growing tensions amongst nations proving the technological intelligence and superiority through outer space dominance,

*Observing* the probability of war from outer space dominance,

*Taking into account* past malpractice of space technology to spy on opposing military forces and put nations at a disadvantage,

*Considering* the possibility of improper exploitation of natural resources found in outer space,

1. Recommends the continuation of following the Outer Space Treaty, in effect as of January 1967;

2. Urges the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to form updated regulations and guidelines of space exploration rules between countries;

3. Encourages the collaboration between countries regarding the control over space resourcing;

4. Condemns the improper use of satellites as spying technology against opposing countries military forces;

5. Supports the appropriate consumption of materials and resources found in space;

6. Affirms ethical use and resourcing of reserves of silicon, titanium and aluminum found on the moon;

7. Urges regulated use and resourcing of helium-3 found in outer space;

8. Deplores the misuse in utilization and exploitation of substances found in outer space;

9. Further recommends that nations involved in space exploration and resourcing to continue their peaceful and lawful practices;

10. Suggests new sections of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in regards to updated space technology and maintaining ethical use of said technology;

11. Further suggests to implement consequences for illegal use of space technology to negatively impact an opposing nation.

1-28

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Republic of Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the significance of information security in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, exacerbated by cyber-attacks and misinformation campaigns aimed at destabilizing the country and undermining its sovereignty,

*Recognizing* the vital role of the United Nations in addressing the challenges posed by cyber-terrorism and ensuring the protection of critical infrastructure, including government services, healthcare systems, and transportation networks, from cyber-attacks,

*Expressing concern* over the increasing sophistication and frequency of cyber-attacks targeting Ukraine, including but not limited to Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks and malware infections, which have disrupted essential services and caused significant economic damage,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) in initiating discussions on enhancing international cooperation to prevent and counter the misuse of technology for terrorist activities, and the need for all Member States to actively participate in these discussions,

*Affirming* the commitment of Ukraine to strengthening its cybersecurity capabilities and cooperating with other Member States, international organizations, and the private sector to address cyber threats effectively and ensure a safe and secure cyberspace for all,

1. Calls upon all Member States to condemn cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure in Ukraine and elsewhere, and to take concrete measures to prevent and counter such attacks, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Urges the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Ukraine to enhance its cybersecurity capabilities, including the establishment of a national cybersecurity strategy and the development of cyber defense mechanisms;

3. Encourages Member States to share information and expertise with Ukraine on cybersecurity best practices and to cooperate in investigating and prosecuting cyber-criminals involved in terrorist activities, in accordance with international law and respect for human rights;

4. Requests the United Nations to provide support to Ukraine in developing and implementing capacity-building programs for cybersecurity professionals, including training, education, and the exchange of best practices;

5. Calls for the establishment of a mechanism within the United Nations to facilitate the coordination of international efforts to prevent and counter cyber-terrorism, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, and the private sector;

6.Urges Member States to enhance their cooperation with Ukraine in combating cyber-terrorism, including through the exchange of information, intelligence sharing, and joint cybersecurity exercises;

7. Encourages the private sector to collaborate with Ukraine in developing and implementing cybersecurity solutions, including the adoption of best practices and the promotion of cyber-hygiene among users;

8. Calls upon the United Nations to assist Ukraine in protecting its critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks, including through the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, and the sharing of expertise and resources;

9. Invests in training programs and education to build a skilled information security workforce;

10. Encourages countries to cooperate and share information on cyber-threats and best practices in cybersecurity.

1-30

Committee: Global Security-

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Knowing* that cyberterrorism is an ever growing global problem that impacts countries, corporations, businesses, and even individual people, and needs to be addressed,

*Further knowing* cybercrime and cyberterrorism causes economic and geopolitical consequences, compromising several government agencies and sometimes shutting down critical infrastructure,

*Acknowledging*  that The United Nations has established six GGEs to regulate cyberspace and has suggested a cyber treaty in the past,

1. Urges countries to finalize a cyber treaty that would secure all of cyberspace through an international treaty:

a. should focus on apprehending cybercriminals and spending more on bolstering cyber security for essential services, critical infrastructure, and government agencies;

2. Suggests countries make a proper definition for “cybercrime” and “cyberterrorism” to address the backlash against countries seeking to use this to persecute individuals and limit free speech;

3. Suggests cyber attacks to be treated as real attacks and addressed as so;

4. Condemns the use of cyber attacks by other countries for non-defensive purposes:

a. Includes cyber attacks performed by countries to gain information from citizens of the country and government agencies,

b. Includes cyber attacks committed to destabilize critical infrastructure;

5. Condemns countries ignoring or supporting cyber attacks committed by groups:

a. Countries should not indirectly support cyber attacks against other countries by intentionally:

i. failing to apprehend the criminals behind such attacks,

ii. financially supporting said attacks, or conspiring with cyber criminals to commit such attacks.

1-31

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Calls upon member states to recognize the real and overbearing effect that western and modernized states have on global illicit trade;

2. Condemns the focus of all of the UNs resources on less consequential countries because of size and power;

3. Recognizes the role that the dark web plays in illicit trafficking, including that of firearms;

4. Emphasizes the importance of focusing the UNs limited resources on where the problem is most concentrated;

5. Requests a multifaceted and context specific approach to solving this problem, put in pressure on the countries doing the most harm instead of pressuring smaller less developed states.

1-32

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed By: The Republic of Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the proliferation of Anti-Satellite Weaponry and the disruptions it could cause,

*Recognizing* the effects of the testing of Anti-Satellite Weaponry including the creation of space debris,

*Aware* of the consequences of space debris including the loss of usable orbits, the possibility of mass satellite disruption, and the disruption of existing orbits,

1. Calls for the creation of an intergovernmental regulatory body to monitor and maintain satellite orbits;

2. Urges nations to refrain from engaging in any activities potentially creating space debris that may interfere with any current or future satellites;

3. Condemns the testing of anti-satellite weapons that create unnecessary debris;

4. Requests the removal of all currently operating anti-satellite weapons systems, including direct assent missiles, parallel orbit missiles, and satellite-to-satellite weapons;

5. Commends nations with prior international commitments to prevent the proliferation of anti-satellite weapons;

6. Encourages the development of new systems to ensure proper and safe conduct when removing retired satellites.

1-33

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Yemen, etc.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Conscious* of the rapidly spreading issue of cyberterrorism internationally,

*Recognizing* the importance for establishing key principles that the OEWG is in the process of making,

*Noting with deep concern* that members of the UN have been unable to reach an agreement for the basis of rules,

*Understanding* that the violation of civilians’ access to vital infrastructure is a humanity issue,

*Believing* that countries engaging in cyberattacks on other countries unprovoked should be held accountable,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to make rules that are more exacting on cyber terrorism;

2. Urges that nations who break the established laws face consequences by the United Nations and complying nations;

3. Requests that nations that bind themselves to the agreements made act to enforce the rules and act accordingly against nations that break them;

4. Encourages nations to invest resources and hours into first-responder teams to act against hackers;

5. Emphasizes that countries should take their own measures to prevent cyberattacks on their critical infrastructure with nation-wide programs encouraging development of cybersecurity.

1-34

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed By: The Swiss Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the adverse impacts on intra and international peace and security by increased cyber terrorism,

1. Urges an international multi-stakeholder approach in reducing and resolving that threat in a manner that is equitable to all;

2. Requests the creation of an international standard protocol to protect necessary infrastructure in such a manner that all member countries can maintain unique and secure systems while ensuring security to essential infrastructure;

3. Encourages transnational cooperation to find and eliminate the root causes of cyber attacks and continued threat to intra and international peace and security that cyber terrorism poses by;

4. strengthening the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities at the international level to counter the exploitation of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;

5. Reaffirms that in all its activities, this resolution and its actions supports Member States in ensuring full respect of human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism measures.

1-35

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the severity of the global illicit firearms trade and its detrimental impact on international peace and security,

*Alarmed by* the increasing numbers of illicit firearms and their association with organized crime, terrorism, and armed violence,

*Acknowledging* the right of states to regulate and control the possession, manufacture, and transfer of firearms within their border,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and coordination in addressing the illicit firearms trade and its root causes,

*Taking into consideration* the specific concerns related to illicit firearms trade in Saudi Arabia,

1. Urges all members of the UN to strengthen national regulations and controls on the transfer of firearms, including implementing effective measures to prevent their diversion into the illicit market;

2. Encourages member states to enhance international cooperation and information-sharing mechanisms, including intelligence sharing, to combat cross-border illicit firearms trafficking, with a particular focus on routes impacting or passing through Saudi Arabia;

3. Calls upon member states to support capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance, and training programs aimed at enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and border control authorities in Saudi Arabia to effectively detect, prevent, and combat illicit firearms trafficking;

4. Invites member states to promote awareness to discourage the demand for illicit firearms, with a focus on youth engagement and community involvement;

5. Emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation, and encourages states in the Middle East region to collaborate in efforts to address the illicit firearms trade collectively,

6. Calls upon member states to implement international conventions, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, and to actively engage in regional and international initiatives aimed at addressing the illicit firearms trade;

7. Urges member states to explore the development and promotion of advanced technologies, including but not limited to tracing mechanisms and ballistic forensics, to enhance the tracking and identification of illicit firearms;

8. Decides to establish a working group within the United Nations to monitor and assess the progress made by member states in implementing the measures designed to end the trafficking of illicit firearms, such as x-rays in applicable major ports;

9. Calls upon member states, relevant international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to initiatives aimed at combating the illicit firearms trade, including those specifically targeting the challenges faced by Saudi Arabia.

1-36

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Aims to enhance capacities of member states and private organizations;

2. Seeks to mitigate the impact of cyber attacks;

3. Attempts to promote cooperation between member states;

4. Recognizes that all member states do not have the same resources;

5. Calls for universal rules regarding cyber space;

6. Insists that member states consider cyber attacks from hacktivist groups and terrorist organizations are not a reflection on the country they originate from;

7. Suggests a reform on security measures regarding cyber security and state governments for all member states.

1-37

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges member nations to strengthen regulations and oversight at both national and international levels to monitor private military companies to prevent human rights abuses and ensure transparency and accountability in PMC operations;

2. Requests member nations to implement mandatory transparency and reporting requirements for PMCs, including disclosure of contracts, activities, and personnel involved in operations;

3. Recommends nations to work collaboratively, particularly with the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, to address the challenges and conflicts posed by PMCs;

1-38

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges the international community to enhance collaboration in combating the illicit arms trade, including sharing intelligence, best practices, and resources to disrupt arms networks and prevent the flow of illegal weapons across borders;

2. Requests member nations to address root causes of instability, including economic development and social inclusivity to prevent the proliferation of the illicit arms trades;

3. Recommends the promotion, ratification, and implementation of legal frameworks and treaties, such as the Arms Trades Treaty (ATT) to promote transparency and accountability in arms transfers;

4. Encourages regional collaboration in addressing the arms trade, as regional dynamics often play an important role in the facilitation of arms trafficking;

5. Suggests member nations to provide training for law enforcement agencies, enhancing border controls, and facilitating the exchange of information among nations to improve the detection of illegal arms trafficking.

1-39

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges the peaceful use and development of space technology and responsible space behavior;

2. Requests member nations to adhere to international treaties, such as the Outer Space Treaty of 1967;

3. Recommends the development and implementation of regulatory frameworks for space activities, which should address concerns such as the militarization of space, prevention of an arms race, and responsible behavior in space exploration and utilization;

4. Encourages international cooperation in space exploration, including sharing scientific knowledge, resources, and technology for the mutual benefit of all nations;

5. Advocates for transparency and trust-building measures among nations encouraged din space communication, encouraging open communication and cooperation to mitigate conflicts and ensure the peaceful cohabitation of nations.

1-40

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: the Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges member nations to enhance national cybersecurity; including investing in advanced technology, increasing training for cybersecurity professionals, and promoting awareness on cybersecurity best practices;

2. Requests nations to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to cybersecurity, with both government and civilian leadership in shaping cybersecurity policies and strategies;

3. Recommends international cybersecurity collaboration, participating in international groups such as the OEWG on Information and Communication Technologies to further develop global cybersecurity norms and standards;

4. Encourages internet freedom;

5. Suggests the ratification of international conventions in all nations, such as the Budapest and Malabo Conventions.

1-41

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the growth of Secret Military Companies, and the amount of negative out comes it can bring to all nations,

*Aware* of how dangerous Secret Military Companies, can be to all the people in surrounding nations and area’s of just one company,

*Recognizing* that some Countries are utilizing these companies to positively affect their nation where as some countries are being negatively affected by the companies,

*Confident* that nations will learn and start to build a good relationship with the *Companies* like how the United States did with Black Water,

1. Also calls for that governments start to take a stand and not allow the Companies to persuade any diplomatic stands;

2. Declaring that members of the nations do not join these companies will help slow down if not cut back on the amount of Secret Companies;

3. Deeply concerned with how some countries are not taking stands against these companies causing for negative impacts on the Nation;

4. Expresses its hope that counties and nations can start to really enforce illegalizing Secret Companies or start to really use them for good and helping the country stay strong.

1-42

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Illicit Arms Trade

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the misuse and purchase of the Illicit Arms Trade,

*Concerned* that the illicit arms trade could heavily destabilize Colombia and surrounding nations,

*Recognizing* that forbidden firearms are illegally traded across borders, and promote chaos in the nation,

*Further Recognizing* the aim of regulations set from governments are to discover illicit resources (firearms, weaponry etc.) and that the spread is largely in control of the governments,

*Urges* the increase of protection, scanning, and regulation of foreign goods, and the ultimate decrease of illicit weaponry,

*Stresses* the collegiality of nations to aid in the increase of security to prevent the spread of unlawful possessions,

*Emphasizing* the increase of security in desolate areas of the nation to regulate the spread of weapons in ‘easy-to-access’ areas,

1. Urges the increase of governmental involvement in the monitoring of the illicit arms trade;

2. Suggests the United States aid in the protection of Colombia in order to halt the growth of illicit weaponry.

1-43

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the misuse and purchase of the Illicit Arms Trade,

*Concerned* that the illicit arms trade could heavily destabilize the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, surrounding nations, and the African Union entirely,

*Recognizing* that forbidden firearms are illegally traded across borders, and promote chaos in the nation

*Further Recognizing* the aim of regulations set from governments are to discover illicit resources (firearms, weaponry etc.) and that the spread is largely in control of the governments,

1. Urges the increase of protection, scanning, and regulation of foreign goods, and the ultimate decrease of illicit weaponry;

2. Stresses the collegiality of nations to aid in the increase of security to prevent the spread of unlawful possessions;

3. Emphasizing the increase of security in desolate areas of the nation to regulate the spread of weapons in ‘easy-to-access’ areas;

4. Urges the increase of governmental involvement in the monitoring of the illicit arms trade.

1-44

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Russia Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the critical importance of protecting the marine environment,

*Aware* that PMCs hold a major role in multiple sectors of a nations, security, resource protection,

*Having investigated*, the influences of PMCs in different countries,

*Recognizing* that there are different uses for PMCs depending on situations,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to further their investigation over the very private functionality of PMCs before making rash regulations;

2. Encourage that other countries create their own legislation for PMCs where their own ethical concerns are being addressed;

3. Urges other countries to consider their usage with PMCs and how too many rules would impact their own country’s well being;

4. Requests that the UN take into account that they even use PMCs in humanitarian aid for countries in need.

1-45

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Proposes that the UN arbitrate negotiations between feuding factions in countries going through civil war, countries fighting other countries, and countries facing border disputes;

2. Recommends that it obtains this goal by setting a schedule, spanning 6 years, for each case to be discussed in the General Assembly;

3. Proposes that if an agreement is not reached within the deadline, that the UN General Assembly create a working group to monitor the situation with a comprehensive report to the General Assembly every 6 months, with the General Assembly giving recommendations to the working group after hearing the report;

4. Recommends that the UN set aside 5% of its budget to fund the negotiation working groups;

5. Proposes that the United Nations (UN) offer to send peacekeeping forces to nations facing terrorist threat as a last resort if negotiations fail;

6. Suggests that the United nations change its guidelines on peacekeeping use so the peacekeeping forces can be deployed in the above mentioned scenario;

7. calls upon countries that are currently using mercenaries to force mercenaries to provide a report on their activities in the nation in question every six months :

8. Recommends that the UN make treaties with countries with space agencies to provide the countries in question with imagery from their satellites;

9. Calls upon the countries in question to relay reports to the UN;

10. Requires that all countries that approve this resolution follow all the clauses in said resolution.

1-46

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing violence around the world,

*Acknowledging* that this leads to civilian deaths,

*Concerned that* it will affect every nation in the world,

1. Recommends that increase spending on stopping the global illicit arms trade;

2. Condemns nations not partaking in effort to regulate and stop the trade of arms;

3. Urges the United Nations to put more measures in place to prevent illicit trading;

4. Calls upon other member states of the United Nations to help their neighboring countries as much as possible;

5. Requests the United Nations hold a quarterly meeting to discuss progress being made;

6. Encourages nations to educate themselves on the problems caused by illicit arms trading and set goals to stop the arms trade;

7. Recommends that a tariff be put on any and all arms leaving and entering a nation to provide funding for new measures;

8. Deplores nations failing to achieve goals set to stop arms trading;

9. Trusts that the growing violence around the world will decrease with the help of all member states of the United Nations working together;

10. Urges the United Nations to provide support to nations struggling to control the illicit trade of arms including small arms and light weapons (SALW).

1-47

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully aware* that terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda and ISIS use the internet for the, purpose of causing harm, spreading misinformation, gaining money, and for political power,

*Alarmed* that cyber terrorism is most often used against critical infrastructure such as security systems and health institutions to cause the most damage,

*Keeping in mind* that most large governments have the means to invest in their own cyber security and that the real damage is done against private citizens,

*Acknowledging* that the UN has trained over 3,300 people in more than 150 countries to mitigate,

*Realizing* the UN has done little to prevent cyber attacks and has instead provided resources to mitigate its effects,

*Deeply concerned* that the use of cyber terrorism has been used by countries like China and Russia have used cyber attacks for the use of gaining political power, for example, the Phishing attacks against Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea in November of2023,

*Realizing* that cyber terrorism provides anonymity for countries and exempts them from accountability and consequences,

1. Calls for a neutral committee to set global internet standards of use;

2. Requires that all countries use the internet for domestic purposes unrelated to international affairs

3. Holds accountable all countries that use cyber attacks to a punishment determined by the aforementioned neutral committee;

4. Continues supporting The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to reduce cyber terrorism at the civilian level;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-48

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the trade of illicit arms and the threat they pose on civilians, their health and whole countries,

*Aware* of the difficulty of ending the trade since it is very secretive and dangerous,

*Emphasizing* the risk that these weapons cause when in close contact to civilians,

*Recognizing* that the UN is trying to regulate the trade of these weapons with treaties and agreements like the Arms Trade Treaty, United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the International Tracing Instrument, and the Firearms Protocol,

*Confident* that the trade of illicit arms could be avoided if countries came together and set a global framework that ends the issue before it can happen,

*Bearing in Mind* that the dangers of ending the rampage of illicit arms could be greater than the weapons that the weapons themselves cause,

*Deeply Concerned* about other proposals to solve this issue like using AI,

1. Requests that countries focus their efforts to controlling who their major manufacturers are supplying to avoid weapons getting into the wrong hands;

2. Calls for nations to enforce and implement the frameworks put forward by the United Nations;

3. Urges countries to come together and avoid the whole issue by curbing the trade and inspecting weapons in their territorial waters;

4. Firmly Convinced that with the combined efforts of all UN member states this proposal could turn into a reality;

5. Recognizes with satisfaction that the UK has stopped granting licenses to export weapons for the war in Yemen;

6. Condemns Saudi Arabia for being a repeat offender in this trade, by illicitly sourcing their weapons to fight the war in Yemen.

1-49

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the how society is becoming more and more reliant on technology and the misuse of it can lead to terrorism attacks through them,

*Acknowledging* the system and strategies to combat this issue, and how seeing the disagreements between nations,

1. Urges member states to strengthen national cybersecurity laws and regulations, enhance cooperation among governmental agencies and private sector entities, invest in advanced technologies for cyber-defense, and promote cybersecurity education and awareness;

2. Calls for increased international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral channels, sharing best practices and threat intelligence, supporting capacity-building in developing countries, and engaging the private sector in combating cyber-terrorism;

3. Encourages measures to prevent the use of territories for cyber-terrorism, including:

a. strengthening border controls and law enforcement,

b. disrupting cyber-terrorism networks,

c. implementing targeted sanctions,

d. supporting international efforts to promote responsible behavior in cyberspace;

4. Requests support for UNODC (The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and other relevant organizations in assisting member states in countering cyber-terrorism, including: technical assistance and capacity-building support, enhanced international cooperation in investigations and prosecutions, and facilitating dialogue among member states;

5. Calls for a comprehensive report on the implementation of this resolution within one year;

6. Decides to remain actively engaged on this matter.

1-50

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Concerned with the rising reliance on technology by many Nations and the lack of innovations in cyber security. Along with the recent rise in cyber attacks,

Aware that Cyber terrorism is not only being used by people to profit but also by nations to attack other nations

Recognizing that this is an issue that not only affects a nation's security but that also affects its populace,

1. Urges for the UN to reprimand nations that use cyber attacks against any other body. With this the ability to expedient cyber terrorist should be allowed between all nations;

2. Condemns the usage of cyber attacks in order to fulfill a nation's agenda, attack a warring nation, or retaliate against a cyber attack;

3. Requests that efforts be made in updating nations data systems and especially in the case with one that is holding sensitive information of that nation's populace;

4. Urges that more support be given to developing nations who have very little ability to respond to this kind of attack or recuperate from it;

5. Calls upon effective counter cyberterrorist systems already in place such as Japan's to aid CT TECH to help combat cyberterrorism as a group and not just a single entity;

6. Recommends nations pour their funding to combat cyberterrorism even if attacks have yet to affect them, they are still able to be exploited or attacked.

1-51

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges for countries to restrict their borders in order to significantly reduce the ability for people to cross borders and trade guns in channels;

2. Recommends that countries benefit their economic state, eliminating the need for citizens to rely on illegal gun trade for money and livelihood;

3. Encourages governments to make laws about who can buy and sell guns, as this will make buying and selling a harder process, further decreasing the guns sold over time;

4. Expresses in appreciation that the government has been making efforts to stop the trade of guns in their country and supports the laws they have already established.

1-52

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing that the illicit arms market is the third largest criminal market in the World,

Deeply concerned about the lack of regulation in the arms market,

Fully aware of the large-scale illicit arms trade in the middle-east,

Taking into account the immense difficulty of detecting and preventing the distribution of illicit arms,

1. Recommends, that UNODA more effectively implement and enforce the submission of PoA and ITT reports, especially in the Middle East;

2. Encourages, member states that don’t take action against the illegal distribution of arms to implement policies that align with the UNODA standards;

3. Urges, member states to mandate manufacturers on keeping records as well as marking firearms;

4. Recommends, that UNODA implement incentives to reduce the production of firearms as well as the current stockpile;

5. Requests, member states to better protect these stockpiles;

6. Endorses the education about firearms and the benefits and drawbacks of them, in order to reduce the overall demand of firearms and thus the illicit trade of them.

1-53

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing threat posed by cyber terrorism to global security and stability,

*Acknowledging* the necessity for international cooperation and collaboration to effectively combat cyber terrorism,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding international law, including the principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and respect for human rights, in addressing cyber threats,

*Bearing in mind* the potential economic, social, and political ramifications of cyber attacks on both developed and developing nations,

*Reaffirming* Ireland’s commitment to promoting cybersecurity measures at the national and international levels to safeguard critical infrastructure and protect citizens from cyber threats,

1. Asks upon member states to enhance information sharing and cooperation mechanisms, including through bilateral and multilateral agreements, to facilitate the exchange of intelligence and best practices in combating cyber terrorism;

2. Urges member states to strengthen their national cybersecurity frameworks by investing in robust cybersecurity infrastructure, capacity building, and public awareness campaigns to prevent and mitigate cyber attacks;

3. Encourages the establishment of international norms and standards for responsible state behavior in cyberspace, including:

a. the protection of civilian infrastructure from cyber threats,

b. the prevention of cyber attacks against critical services such as healthcare, transportation, and energy sectors;

4. Recommends the creation of a specialized task force or working group within the United Nations, composed of experts from member states and relevant international organizations, to develop comprehensive strategies and guidelines for countering cyber terrorism;

5. Calls for the promotion of international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cyber criminals, including the extradition of suspects and the mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, in accordance with domestic laws and international legal frameworks;

6. Presses member states to support capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance programs, particularly for developing countries, to enhance their cybersecurity capabilities and resilience against cyber threats;

7. Invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant entities to provide technical assistance and expertise to member states in developing comprehensive national cybersecurity strategies and policies.

1-54

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages that the members of the United Nations make efforts to more strongly regulate the exporting and importing of weapons in order to reduce the scale of the illicit arms trade;

2. Insists that locations of import should be limited to only a handful of locations in each nation, those locations being under the control of the recognizedgovernment:

a. These locations should be determined to be in places away from known locations of illegal arms trading;

3. Suggests the close accounting and reporting of all imports from each nation, the report containing information of where the armaments were shipped from and the contents of the shipment;

4. Proposes the establishment of annual import quotas for each nation, the amount each nation is limited to being determined by factors such as size, population, military presence, etc.:

a. These quotas are subject to change as nations enter states of conflict or a changing need for weaponry,

b. Establish production quotas alongside import quotas to prevent an excess of unused weaponry in circulation that could fall into the illicit arms trade and be used for violent means,

c. Continue limiting imports under the established Arms Trade Treaty, which allows for the restriction of weaponry imports, to places where the weapons are likely to be used to fuel crime and conflict;

5. Authorizes the complete cutoff of foreign imports of weapons to certain nations that are using those weapons to commit acts of violence and aggression;

6 Emphasizes the importance of limiting the illicit arms trade as it contributes to the power of terrorist organizations and fuels conflict;

7. Locate known places where illegal arms trading takes place and take action to restrict the flow of weapons through those places;

8. Establish security and surveillance near those locations to prevent as much flow of weapons as possible, as well as confiscating any illegal weapons as possible so they don’t travel any further.

1-55

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing presence and role of private military companies (PMCs) in conflict zones and areas of instability,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding international law, the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Geneva Conventions, and the Hague Conventions, in all aspects of military operations,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of states to regulate and oversee the activities of PMCs to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law, human rights law, and relevant national legislation,

*Noting* instances where PMCs have been involved in violations of human rights, breaches of international law, and where use has expanded conflicts, about the potential negative impact of unregulated PMCs on international peace and security,

1. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen national regulatory frameworks governing the activities of PMCs, including but not limited to:

a. Implementing comprehensive legislation to ensure transparency, accountability, and oversight of PMC operations, including licensing and registration requirements,

b. Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on PMC activities, including their compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights standards,

c. Ensuring effective enforcement measures and penalties for PMCs found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations;

2. Encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation and coordination in the regulation of PMCs, including through:

a. Exchanging information and intelligence on PMC activities, including their involvement in conflict zones and areas of instability;

b. Supporting efforts to develop international standards and guidelines for the responsible conduct of PMCs;

3. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to refrain from employing PMCs in a manner inconsistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to hold accountable those responsible for violations thereof.

1-56

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of cyber terrorism and its impacts on both a country wide and civilian wide scale and all the things it can lead to,

*Aware* that Cyber crimes and computing technology are constantly improving and changing making it a hard problem to tackle,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations may not be enough and we have to make sure to grow with the times and be able to update our policies when needed,

1. Urges countries to start funding anti-cyber crime legislation and task forces based on the resources available to them by implementing a United Nations committee to oversee the changes and decide on the funding;

2. Condemns cyber terrorism and other cyber crimes and calls for each nation to lessen/get rid of these crimes at its own discretion but under the supervision of the United Nations;

3. Requests that members look to help each other and to keep the good of all people over just the self and their economy and to make efforts towards implementing systems in order to decrease cyber crimes and make sure everyone succeeds;

4. Urges more developed countries to work towards improving their anti-cyber crime efforts as well as investing in developing nations in order to provide funding for less developed countries;

5. Calls upon nations to develop and improve systems of cyber defense as well as educating the public about cyber crimes, how to protect themselves and how it is affecting the world;

6. Encourages nations to donate and contribute what they can as to help nations that are more harshly affected by these issues and to go along with what the committee believes is best;

7. Recommends that larger countries take the leftover in their defense budget or whatever else budget they can take from as to create a better world for everyone;

8. Commends the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) for launching several initiatives in the field of cybersecurity and new technologies.

1-57

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed By: South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages all member countries of the United Nations to actively participate in collaborative efforts to get rid of the growing threat of cyber terrorism, recognizing the need for a global consensus on rules and regulations for the defense against cyber attacks;

2. Asks nations to prioritize the development and implementation of cybersecurity measures, acknowledging the challenges faced by countries with low resources, such as South Africa, and requesting the sharing of knowledge and technology to address these vulnerabilities;

3. Recognizes the shared nature of the internet and the possible global consequences of cyber threats, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in strengthening digital defenses and stopping cyber attacks;

4. Endorses the establishment of a global coalition, a digital alliance, between nations to foster a united approach to safeguarding the online world, with a focus on collaboration, information sharing, and joint efforts in cybersecurity;

5. Requests member nations to support and contribute to the formation of strategies and programs aimed at ensuring online safety, through the various committees and organizations established by the United Nations for addressing cybersecurity and cyber terrorism;

6. Condemns the creation of digital weapons or surveillance tools by any nation that may inadvertently contribute to cyber threats, emphasizing the need for responsible behavior in cyberspace and the consideration of unintended consequences for the global community;

7. Calls for the United Nations to facilitate the sharing of best practices, training, and tools among member nations to enhance their cybersecurity defenses and capabilities, recognizing that a collective approach is essential for effectively countering cyber terrorism;

8. Acknowledges the importance of swift and correct responses to cyber terrorism and encourages member nations to collaborate in dealing with cyber threats effectively and efficiently;

9. Encourages the member nations to contribute to the global efforts in addressing cybersecurity and challenges by sharing experience, expertise, and best ways to deal with cyber security, with a focus on contributing to assisting countries, like South Africa, and learning more of the knowledge and resources to reenforce their cyber defenses.

1-58

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the imperative for concerted international efforts to address the pressing challenges faced by the region, this resolution seeks to confront the multifaceted challenges arising from the Illicit Arms Trade in Palestine,

*Acknowledging t*he dire consequences of such activities on the lives of civilians and the stability of the region, member states express deep concern about the perpetuation of armed conflicts and the widespread availability of weapons contravention of established disarmament norms,

*Recognizing t*he inherent cross-border nature of the illicit Arms Trade, this resolution underscores the need for cooperative strategies to effectively combat and prevent the proliferation of weapons in the region,

1. Compels Member States to act collectively to mitigate the negative impacts on peace and security in Palestine;

2. Calls for the creation of a collaborative regional task force, involving member states and neighboring countries, dedicated to coordinating efforts in combating and preventing the illicit arms trade in Palestine;

3. Urges member states to enhance and enforce their national legislation and regulatory frameworks, with a focus on improving border controls, export controls, and mechanisms for tracking illicit arms;

4. Encourage member states to actively engage with international organizations, such as INTERPOL and UNODC, in sharing information and intelligence to identify and apprehend individuals involved in the illicit arms trade;

5. Calls for implementation of a comprehensive awareness campaign, led by member states, to educate the public, particularly the youth, about the consequences of the illicit arms trade and the pivotal role of disarmament in fostering peace;

6. Recommends member states to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Palestinian authorities, empowering them to control and regulate arms within their territory effectively;

7. Calls upon the international community to provide humanitarian aid and assistance to those affected by armed conflicts in Palestine, with a specific focus on rehabilitation and reintegration of affected communities.

1-59

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: People's Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of crimes against humanity; including but not limited to murder, torture, imprisonment, and rape, should they continue due to countries overlooking the issue,

*Stressing* the over usage of arms and unregulated arms which link to the illicit arms trade that has not been responded to with action,

1. Calls for a limitation of the military budget dedicated to private military companies;

2. Encourages countries to eliminate the approved action of force outside its borders;

3. Urges countries to incorporate their private military companies into their own military;

4. Demands countries to take accountability regarding all crimes committed by the employed company;

5. Necessitates the discontinuation of trade between countries that do not take complete accountability for the effects of the private military companies they appoint.

1-60

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages countries to establish relationships with other countries bordering one another;

2. Establishes 7 country regions among the UN to have more secure boundaries:

a. These regions will consist of countries that border each other, and will be established in countries agreement,

b. Countries such as Jamaica and other countries in the Caribbean will be in relation with countries adjacent to each other, or in close proximity;

3. Asks nations to work together and still follow the outlined laws by the Arms Trade Agreement, and further establish boundaries within the 7-group agreement mentioned above.

1-61

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of immense rate of illicit arms trade happening within nations,

Noting with regret the lives lost and ruined as a result of the influx of illegal arms, as well as other notable humanitarian risks,

*Seeking* to eradicate it by having diplomatic input and conversation, as well as highly regulating arm ownership,

*Alarmed by* the substantial amount of illicit arms being smuggled out of the country to neighboring countries,

*Keeping in mind* the political altercation between Israel and Palestine,

Aware of humanitarian, political, and economic risk such business brings about Turkey,

*Confident* that PoA will be actively placed in collaboration with the UN,

*Continuing* all efforts made to prevent illicit arms trade,

1. Reaffirms that Turkey is an active member of the Conference of Disarmament and will continue to be as long as this is an issue;

2. Welcomes any and all resources provided for civilians who have been victimized at the hands of illicit arms;

3. Emphasizes the PoA be as strict with their policy as possible and continue to place it in parts of Turkey that suffer from gun violence the most.

1-62

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* the inherent right of all sovereign states to self-defense and the importance of international cooperation in promoting and maintaining global peace and security,

*Recognizing* the serious threat posed by the global illicit arms trade to the security and stability of nations, as well as its impact on human rights, humanitarian law, and sustainable development,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of existing international instruments, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

*Affirming* the need for strengthened cooperation and coordination at the regional and international levels to effectively address and curb the illicit arms trade,

*Emphasizing* the importance of full and effective implementation of existing arms control and disarmament agreements,

1. Urges all Member States to actively participate in and fully support international efforts to combat the illicit arms trade, including:

a. information sharing,

b. intelligence cooperation,

c. and capacity-building initiatives;

2. Encourages Member States to ratify, accede to, or where applicable, implement the Arms Trade Treaty, and calls upon those who have not done so to consider becoming party to this Treaty as a matter of priority;

3. Emphasizes the importance of regional and international cooperation, including through the United Nations, regional organizations, and other relevant bodies, to share best practices, intelligence, and information related to the illicit arms trade;

4. Calls upon Member States to take measures to prevent the diversion of arms to unauthorized end-users, including through the use of marking and tracing technologies, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector to promote responsible arms trade practices;

5. Requests the international community, including donor countries and international organizations, to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries in order to enhance their capacity to combat the illicit arms trade.

1-63

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* that the global illicit arms trade will grow without major repercussions, affecting not only Zambia but all nations,

*Recognizing* the efforts from groups such as the African Union pushing for movements such as “Silencing the Guns”

*Aware* of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) International Tracing Instrument (ITI) , and Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA),

1. Acknowledges that implementing things such as ATT, ITI and PoA can greatly benefit the suppression of the global illicit arms trade;

2. Encourages as many other nations to introduce, implement enforce or strengthen ATT, ITI, and PoA, especially nations in and near conflict as well as nations that are global leaders in weapon manufacturing and distribution, such as U.S, Russia, France, Germany, and Italy;

3. Supports a military/police branch designed specifically for enforcing regulations regarding the global illicit arms trade such as the examples listed before;

4. Calls for financial help regarding the implementation of the above to be provided to nations in need;

5. Appreciates any ideas being introduced/efforts being made towards the prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade;

6. Reminds the people and nations that the prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade is not only an individual and national problem but a global problem;

7. Expresses its hope for the future prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade;

8. Also calls for a worldwide collaborative effort.

1-64

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the potential and continued effects of private militarization,

*Aware* that private militaries can assist many countries in helping stabilize governments and should be regulated but not completely shut down,

*Recognizes* that a major source of private militarization is the United Kingdom as well as the United states,

*Considers* that to completely shut down the use of private militarization could jeopardize countries safety,

1. Urges that we take actions against private military contracts to shut illegal ones down to minimize the damage they may cause;

2. Condemns any illegal use of private military contractors;

3. Suggests that be work to create limitations and regulations on private military contractors.

1-65

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the terrorist actions of Wagner in countries across Africa,

*Recognizing* many acts committed by Wagner as unjust and criminal,

*Acknowledging* the complaints of many Malians who regret giving Wagner access to their land,

*Noting* that Mali is not financially stable enough to fund a retaliation against Wagner by itself whilst still supporting their own country, especially without military aid from Wagner,

1. Encourages countries that have not yet applied sanctions on Wagner or other relevant PMCs to do so;

2. Calls upon the United Nations to deploy peacekeepers to provide security to affected civilians;

3. Urges more developed countries to provide financial support to Mali and other Wagner-affected countries;

4. Commends countries with existing sanctions on Wagner or other relevant PMCs and those who have strengthened those sanctions; there should be no room for impunity;

5. Emphasizes the need for providing financial aid to in-need African countries regularly in the near future so they have enough tools to fight their own wars without the assistance of foreign mercenaries.

1-66

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages all countries to have enforced security at harbors, docks, and borders;

2. Allows for countries to have the authority to search vehicles entering the country;

3. Recommends that countries set up their own arms trade task force to combat illicit arms trade;

4. Emphasizes that action should be taken against this.

1-67

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned a*bout the increased levels of harm and violence that transnational organized criminal groups generate in some regions of the world as a result of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to MEDCs not signing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) such as America, China,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations signing on to the ATT and following the laws of the ATT,

1. Urges States parties to promote the exchange of good practices and experiences of practitioners who are involved in combating illicit trafficking in firearms and to consider the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, to enhance criminal investigations into illicit trafficking in firearms, under their capabilities;

2. Requests to share existing processes, guidance, and related materials, as well as lessons learned and effective measures relating to UNGP implementation by States and industry;

3. Condemns States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms; the parties that have not signed on to the ATT;

4. Calls upon The nations to agree and sign the ATT to improve less violence and to lessen the effects it has on LEDCs and MEDCs; to convict the people that are suspected to be carrying out such operations;

5. Encourages the development of a list as a living document of reference material about responsible business conduct concerning international trade in conventional arms and articulates concrete steps and options for the industry to develop and adapt their respective HRDD processes and oversight to contribute to supporting ATT implementation;

6. Recommends that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition is one of the major components of the efforts to reduce the violence that accompanies the activities of transnational organized criminal groups;

7. Commends the assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to States, upon request, through its Global Programme on Firearms; The creation of the ATT and the States have signed onto the ATT:

a. Having the rules in place to make a safer place in a state party will help the development of this state party.

1-68

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the laws on ownership of land on the moon and other celestial bodies created by the UNOOSA in 1967,

*Recognizing* the fact that these laws may be flawed or outdated because of the time they were made,

1. Asks the General Assembly to debate if these laws should be changed or not;

2. Encourages member states to create a fund for LEDCs space programs because most LEDCs need a space program that could help their economy because of the massive growth of the space economy value;

3. Insists that the laws about allowing nations to claim land on the moon and other celestial bodies be debated to decide whether member states feel this law should stand;

4. Recommends that bigger space programs such as NASA, CNSA, ISRO, ESA, JAXA, Space X, and ASI come together to research a way of living on other planets and contribute their research so nations can advance their space programs faster and help each other in the race to get to Mars;

5. Urges member states to discuss if nations, space programs, and private companies should be able to mine asteroids for the preservation of outer space;

6. Requests that member states and private companies should not be allowed to mine asteroids if the ownership of the Moon and other celestial bodies law stands;

7. Asks member states to discuss if the rescuing of astronauts law should stand if nations do not want to do everything in their power to help an astronaut in need;

8. Recommends that the General Assembly discuss whether the law on member states being “responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities” be debated.

1-69

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: the Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that PMCs do commit war crimes but are also a helpful resources to countries struggling with national security,

*Recognizing* that many countries use PMCs and the loss of them could cause major gaps in security resulting in higher international and global crime rates,

*Noting* that if PMCs are unregulated they can cause serious problems for all involved,

1. Requests that create laws that hold the PMCs accountable for their actions so that they can be prosecuted in the instance that they do committee illegal actions;

2. Emphasizes that PMCs have helped many countries with national security and urges the not to ban them entirely;

3. Calls upon any member states that use PMCs to help regulate them so that they do not cause any more serious harm or damage;

4. Urges member states to promote laws that hold PMCs accountable for their actions

5. Condemns the use of PMCs to get around legal loopholes in the rules of engagement in any conflict;

6. Recommends any member states that operate with PMCs put them under military supervision while operating in the field to stop them from committing illegal activities and or so they have witnesses to testify against them if they are brought to court;

7. Calls upon member states to educate PMCs on the seriousness of their actions and the consequences that will follow if they are to commit illegal actions.

1-70

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that the illicit arms trading business is worth 1 billion dollars. It contains mostly AK-47,

*Acknowledging* that the AK-47 kills 250000 people a year and has killed around one million people since its making 60 years ago,

*Understanding* that fire arm deaths occur in almost every country,

1. Encourages: that the UN makes AK-47 is illegal in every state and country to cut down the illicit arms business;

2. Request that member states take any means necessary to get rid AK-47: a. By doing this, member states will eliminate about 10 percent of the arms business and 50 percent of all semi-automatic;

3. Comments that any member state that allows any AK -47s to be sold and sell to other countries, gangs, PMCs, and non-state actors;

4. Urges The United Nations to create a task force or organization to help get rid of all the AK-47s in the public world;

5. Insist: that the AK-47 becomes illegal to use and sell to anyone and only the military of MEDCs;

6. Calls upon the MEDCs that do have access to AK-47s not to sell them to gang members and LEDCs.

1-71

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed By: Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that tensions are rising in the new space race and there are now over 70 countries establishing new space programs, the war for resources and control may arise,

*Noting* the threat of certain countries taking advantage of launching particular weapons into space to gain military advantage,

*Acknowledgin*g that the United Nations has put in place the first Open-ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats in December of 2021,

1. Urges LEDCs to grow bigger space programs so they can help stabilize the high tension in space;

2. Requests that there is a new branch of the United Nations put in place to deal with space tension, if a country would like to make a space act it must be approved by the space branch;

3. Condemns certain countries trying to take advantage of launching weapons into space to gain military advantage;

4. Calls upon other counties to support the goal of having a new space branch for space safety;

5. Encourages the United Nations to take into account the space tension;

6. Recommends looking into the new development of anti satellite weapons that are being tested, and are leaving thousands of pieces of debris in space;

7. Commends putting in place a space branch in the United Nations.

1-72

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed By: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that the illicit arms trade has caused an increase in gun violence, and gang violence globally,

*Acknowledging* that the UN has put systems into place before, such as the International Tracking Instrument,

*Noting* that the United States has illegally transported more guns than any other country,

*Encourage*s the UN to update the systems put in place before, and improve on the systems put in place, like updating the digital tracking instruments, and restating the laws,

1. Urges the United States to put new policies in place for transportation of firearms;

2. Calls upon developed countries to assist developing countries with resources for combating the illicit arms trade;

3. Requests that countries review their policies and statements on the illicit arms trade;

4. Emphasizes the problems caused by the illicit arms trade, such as gang violence, governmental collapse, and crashing economies;

5. Asks nations to educate the youth on the danger of being a part of a gang, and the consequences of buying or selling illegal firearms;

6. Suggests that developing countries that have issues with the illicit arms trade should slow down the rate at which all firearms are produced until the problem is resolved;

7. Urges the UN to have a larger presence in countries that the guns pass through, like the Dominican Republic or Sultanate of Oman;

8. Asks MEDCs to contribute firepower to the LEDCs so they can block off borders more efficiently.

1-73

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of Illicit arms trade, including dangers to citizens and destruction of countries, harm to the economy, and loss of population, countries with violence and private armies and militias,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to the minimal effort and put into keeping out illicit arms and trade in that region of the economy,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to develop methods of restricting the flow of illegal arms into countries and regions in the world,

1. Urges countries to pursue different ways to find illicit arms and where they might be going, by using funding and it could be overseen by a committee from the model united nations;

2. Condemns the spread, trade, and distribution of illegal arms trade, to any city, region, or country. Particular countries and regions like Haiti, Mexico, Russia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America;

3. Requests that members look to countries similar to Sweden, who handle their gun control very well, with a gun violence rate of under .0004% and also follow other countries similar to Sweden and follow in their path;

4. Urges more developed countries to work towards helping and encouraging their cities and regions to implement ways to stop illicit arms trade and trafficking;

5. Calls upon nations to develop and improve securities and ways to stop the trade and trafficking of illegal arms trade, and to reduce the footprint of weapons moving through the country and focusing on stopping the trade;

6. Encourages nations to place a tax on gun producers, to stop the amount of guns coming into a country and to reduce the violence and the illegal economy of the trade;

7. Recommends that a tariff is implemented on any gun, not very much is necessary but just enough to encourage to not produce too many and restrict the illegal arms trade;

8. Commends the European Union for their efforts towards stopping the illegal spread of arms, via the adoption of the international arms tracing instrument implemented in 2005.

1-74

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the potential issues of space exploration and exploitation,

*Acknowledging t*hat the disagreements revolving around space exploration could lead to more drastic problems,

*Remembering* that the Outer Space Treaty states that “the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind,”

*Noting* the previous efforts of the United Nations to resolve issues dealing with the Space Race,

*Declaring* that a globally agreed upon set of guidelines/rules is necessary to protect the safety and security of all nations,

1. Requests the unity of nations to ensure safety of all peoples in the future, as well as allow equal availability of resources;

2. Encourages the building of a new set of security standards and rules to protect the rights of all nations as well as the health of the space environment;

3. Further invites nations to respectfully utilize the possibilities of the Moon and other celestial bodies for the well-being of nations and for research opportunities;

4. Expresses its hope in the possibility of a new world of exploration and advances in technology, science, medicine, et cetera;

5. Congratulates the efforts of the past,

6. Urges nations of the world to reform previous policies to better fit the future.

1-75

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increased weapons research into Satellite-capable destructive weapons,

*Observing* increased tests of Destructive Satellite weapons by The People’s Republic of China,

*Fully Aware* the strategic importance of Satellites in military conflicts,

*Referring* to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty which represents peaceful space coexistence,

*Understanding* the lack of specificity as the limitations of the treaty,

*Emphasizing* the important role of satellites in daily needs,

*Emphasizing* the importance of peaceful space needed for daily life,

*Desiring* that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty be rewritten,

*Congratulates* further successful peaceful space cooperation through the signing of the Artemis accords,

1. Urges further cooperation through more signatories of the Artemis accords;

2. Calls for the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to revise the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to include a ban on all military operations in space;

3. Directs United Nations members for Economic Sanctions on The People’s Republic of China until they cease satellite weapon testing;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1-76

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Knowing* that in the wake of increasing global concerns regarding the role and impact of Private Military Companies in conflicts, the following resolution is designed to address the regulation and oversight of PMCs to ensure accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights,

*Recognizing* the growing presence of PMCs in conflict zones and their potential implications on international security and human rights,

*Acknowledging* the need for clear guidelines and regulations to govern the activities of PMCs,

*Emphasizing* the importance of holding PMCs accountable to international humanitarian law and human rights standards,

1. Urges member states to stay informed about the risks involved with PMCs;

2. Calls upon member states to establish comprehensive regulatory frameworks for PMCs operating within their territories, ensuring adherence to international law and human rights standards;

3. Urges states to conduct regular monitoring and oversight of PMC activities to prevent violations of human rights and ensure accountability;

4*.* Calls for the establishment of mechanisms to hold PMCs accountable for any violations of international law or human rights abuses, including legal prosecution and financial penalties;

5*.* Stresses the importance of prioritizing the protection of civilians in conflict zones where PMCs are present, ensuring their safety and well-being;

6*.* Recommendsthat member states implement training programs for PMC personnel on international humanitarian law, human rights, and conflict resolution;

7. Suggests that developing countries consult the UN before hiring PMCs.