



5th SCMUN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY SESSION



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Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)

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Co-Chair: Dimitris Flerianos

Co-Chair: Philip Voultos

Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)

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Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee (GA3)

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Co-Chair: Joanna Marossi

Special Political and Decolonisation Committee (GA4)

Chair: Filippos Moysidis

Co-Chair: Vassilis Fragkos

Co-Chair: Angelos Komoundouros

Legal Committee (GA6)

Chair: Marialena Sarimvei

Co-Chair: Stathis Giannis

Co-Chair: Tsampika Koutounidi



FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)

QUESTION OF: Measures to maintain stability in the Northern triangle

SUBMITTED BY: South Africa

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, France, Germany, Lebanon, Mexico, Rwanda, United Kingdom

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Recalling that in December 2015, the Security Council of the United Nations approved Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, acknowledging that involvement of young people in conflicts, violence and criminal dynamics is linked to structural conditions of inequality and exclusion, as well as political, economic, cultural and identity factors of a contextual nature,

Acknowledging intense migration out of the northern triangle, more than two million people have left Central America's so-called Northern Triangle comprising El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras since 2019, many of them fleeing chronic violence and insecurity, extreme poverty, environmental disasters, and other hardships,

Keeping in mind that the region has been facing major security problems, such as excessive crime rates, poverty issues, unstable governments or oppression against the lower-class people. With the continuously growing influence of Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and gangs and their ruthless behavior towards the population of Central America,

1. Encourages the immediate establishment of designated stabilization zones within Northern Triangle countries, as well as the preparation of similar zones in nearby supportive states, so as to:
 - a. mitigate the spread of gang-related violence and criminal influence into vulnerable communities, particularly those already facing institutional weakness or limited state protection,



- b. create clearly mapped micro-districts where gang activity is most concentrated, allowing authorities to isolate hotspots and prevent spillover into vulnerable neighborhoods,
 - c. make it easier for security forces, humanitarian actors, and social-service providers to assist affected populations, concentrating operations in clearly defined areas and assigning specialized personnel to ensure that broader national services continue functioning effectively;
- 2. Calls upon all UN Member States to address the implications of climate change by strengthening climate and disaster resilience in vulnerable regions such as the Northern Triangle through:
 - a. attempting to reduce disaster risks through:
 - i. the development of new advanced Early Warning Systems (EWSs) for climate related hazards that will alert residents to get prepared for evacuation if any extreme weather conditions appear,
 - ii. protecting important infrastructure for critical climate risks by ensuring the structural stability of buildings,
 - b. drawing attention to the agricultural sector and its practices in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. educating and training farmers on the cultivation of drought-resistance crops as well as on how to diminish the risks of crop failure through the development of sustainable farming practices,
 - ii. creating and encouraging the use of greenhouses enabling the cultivation of non-resistant crops regardless of weather conditions;
- 3. Supports the creation of economic opportunities and violence reduction initiatives in order to manage the volatility of violence and economic anguish by:
 - a. providing Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC's), such as those within Northern Triangle, with financial motives by:



- i. providing economic investment opportunities for programs that employ young people, enabling them to have a legal job that will ensure their non-dependence on drug,
 - ii. providing vulnerable communities with different job opportunities, so as they feel included in the modern society and are not pushed towards criminal activity,
 - b. trying to stabilize and prevent community-based violence programs by:
 - i. exempting youths from illegal jobs and child labor,
 - ii. creating new educational systems in the Northern Triangle, which are Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC's), to encourage and ensure young children, so they do not resort to criminalisation;
- 4. Further encourages all UN Member States to acknowledge the gang-driven theft and extortion problems the Northern Triangle is facing, and adopt solutions to the issues such as:
 - a. enhancing the reinforcement of the Northern Triangle to avoid illicit activities in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. stationing UN personnel specialized in anti-extortion as task forces,
 - ii. creating hotlines for anonymous reporting as to enable faster prosecutions through dedicated courts,
 - iii. having the UN personnel specifically target egregious crimes such as murder and kidnapping,
 - iv. imposing measures that will be enforced in prisons to avoid illicit activities there through ways such as blocking cell phones,
 - b. establishing an educational programme adjusted to inmate behavior with the aim of being readapted to society;



5. Calls upon Member States to establish clear national legislation regulating the registration, oversight and accountability of Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) operating within their jurisdictions through:
 - a. the creation of mandatory licensing systems which will:
 - i. requiring background checks and vetting procedures for personnel,
 - ii. establishing strict criteria for operational approval and renewal of licences,
 - b. the creation of transparent reporting mechanisms which will:
 - i. require PMSCs to disclose contracts, funding sources and operational mandates,
 - ii. ensure public access to oversight findings where appropriate,
 - c. the establishment of national monitoring bodies which will:
 - i. be tasked with investigating allegations of misconduct or human rights violations,
 - ii. empowered to impose penalties, including suspension or revocation of licences;

6. Also calls for the enhancement in cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations to monitor and address the activities of PMSCs in conflict-affected areas by:
 - a. supporting collaboration with regional organisations such as the African Union, with the aim of:
 - i. establishing joint monitoring missions in high-risk regions,
 - ii. sharing best practices on regulatory frameworks and enforcement;
 - b. developing regional reporting databases, with the aim of:
 - i. tracking the deployment and activities of PMSCs across borders,
 - ii. identifying patterns of misconduct or regulatory gaps,
 - c. promoting technical assistance programmes, with the aim of:
 - i. providing support to LEDCs in drafting regulatory legislation,
 - ii. offering training for judicial and oversight institutions;



7. Urges the development of an international framework to ensure that Private Military and Security Companies comply with international humanitarian law and are held accountable for any violations committed through measures such as, but not limited to:
- a. supporting the negotiation of internationally recognised standards for PMSC conduct by:
 - i. defining clear rules of engagement consistent with international humanitarian law,
 - ii. establishing minimum operational and ethical requirements,
 - b. encouraging the creation of an international registry of PMSCs by:
 - i. listing authorised companies and their operational mandates,
 - ii. publicly identifying companies sanctioned for violations,
 - c. calling for accountability mechanisms at the international level by:
 - i. enabling investigation of serious violations through appropriate legal channels,
 - ii. facilitating cooperation between national courts and international judicial bodies,
 - d. emphasising the importance of victim protection and redress by:
 - i. ensuring access to legal remedies for affected populations,
 - ii. supporting compensation mechanisms where violations are confirmed.



FORUM: Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)

QUESTION OF: Investigating the challenges posed by Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and Cryptocurrencies

SUBMITTED BY: South Africa

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Belgium, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, France, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,

Taking note of the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) pioneering work through "Project Khokha," which successfully utilised Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) for wholesale interbank settlement,

Recognising that while cryptocurrencies are decentralised and borderless, they also facilitate Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and cybercrime due to their pseudonymous nature,

Emphasising that Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) must be designed to enhance financial inclusion, rather than creating new barriers to entry,

Acknowledges the potential of digital financial innovations to promote financial inclusion and improve cross-border payment efficiency,

Considering that the expansion of digital financial technologies has created new opportunities for efficiency and innovation,

Emphasising the need for international cooperation to ensure secure and responsible development of digital financial systems,

Affirming its satisfaction about the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) publication of the CBDC Virtual Handbook (2023), offering design and policy guidance for central banks,



1. Supports the European Central Bank (ECB) to coordinate and regulate economic activities of the European Union (EU), through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. urging European Economic Area and European Free Trade Association (EEA/EFTA) countries to encourage sustainable economic growth and limiting debt,
 - b. the implementation of the digital euro to allow for more financial inclusivity for citizens of the EU,
 - c. encouraging sustainable economic development through analysis of different countries' fiscal policies:
 - i. economically unsustainable countries may be given a fine if they don't adapt their fiscal policies,
 - ii. it doesn't allow countries to manipulate their statistics which increases safety and predictability to ensure healthy economic growth;

2. Proposes the creation of a Global Digital Currency Protocol (GDCCP) to ensure interoperability between different national CBDCs, with the aim of:
 - a. reducing the cost and time of cross-border remittances within regional economic blocs,
 - b. preventing the emergence of "digital islands" where currencies cannot be exchanged outside their home country,
 - c. establishing security standards to prevent:
 - i. double-spending attacks on national ledgers through robust consensus mechanisms,
 - ii. state-sponsored cyber-espionage targeting the financial data of private citizens,
 - iii. the unauthorised outflow of capital from emerging economies via unregulated digital gateways;



3. Draws attention to the risk of mass digital bank runs which may destabilise online banking systems and threaten the trust that underpins economic growth and development, as crypto is not supported by physical assets, and, hence, urges:
 - a. the implementation of enhanced security and emergency systems to protect consumers by:
 - i. monitoring suspicious transactions between people, without violating people's privacy and rights, like the right to be forgotten,
 - ii. using Privacy-Enhancing Technologies (PETs), which will be used to reduce data usage and maximise security,
 - b. the safeguarding of organisations and governments against financial ruin;

4. Calls upon Member States to establish enhanced cybersecurity frameworks to protect CBDC and cryptocurrency platforms from cyberattacks, fraud and various other digital risks through:
 - a. mandatory performance and security testing of CBDC platforms before public implementation, including but not limited to:
 - i. load testing, simulating peak transaction volumes to ensure the system can handle high usage without crashing,
 - ii. stress testing, pushing the system beyond expected limits to test its stability under extreme conditions,
 - b. implementing real-time monitoring systems to track suspicious transactions or cyber threats in CBDC and cryptocurrency platforms,
 - c. establishing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) between governments, financial institutions, and tech companies to share threat intelligence and best practices for securing digital financial infrastructure,
 - d. creating Artificial Intelligence (AI) threat tools to predict and prevent cyberattacks in real times including but not limited to:
 - i. predictive threat modelling, where AI will be trained from past cyberattacks to predict how a new attack can occur,



- ii. behavioural biometrics analysis, where AI will monitor user behaviour such as their device activity and login patterns to prevent on-time fraudulent account access;

5. Calls for the creation of a UN Digital Currency Risk Observatory (UN-DCRO) tasked with:

- a. monitoring global CBDC development through means, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. compiling a centralised database of all existing and planned CBDC initiatives by Member States,
 - ii. tracking technological, and regulatory trends in digital currencies worldwide,
- b. identifying systemic risks associated with digital currencies, such as risks of illicit financial flows while also respecting the people's privacy by:
 - i. assessing potential financial, cybersecurity, and monetary-policy vulnerabilities arising from CBDC deployment and digital payment systems,
 - ii. conducting scenario analyses and stress tests to anticipate cross-border impacts of CBDC-related disruptions,
 - iii. effects on developing economies with limited regulatory capacity,
- c. publishing annual reports on digital-asset vulnerabilities which will:
 - i. provide recommendations for risk mitigation and regulatory practices,
 - ii. ensure transparency by making reports publicly accessible to governments, financial institutions, and the general public,
- d. providing technical assistance to Member States designing CBDC frameworks by:
 - i. offering guidance on legal, technological, and operational considerations for secure CBDC deployment,
 - ii. facilitating knowledge-sharing workshops and expert consultations to strengthen national digital-currency infrastructures;



6. Encourages the utilisation of security means that will safeguard that security and privacy, such as:
 - a. legislation for the security of digital currencies that will:
 - i. include user security measures such as sequential verifications for identity and multiple approvals before their consummation for users to transact,
 - ii. impose strict penalties as much for companies, wallet providers and entities as also for individuals, like fines, bans or even prison time,
 - iii. define abatements on transactions, for instance, limits that will reduce the transaction amount when it exceeds a defined amount,
 - b. the national and international authorities that have the capability to set rules and guidelines with which they can restore order by means such as:
 - i. tracking transactions for unusual and suspicious activities, such as large transfers in connection with personal data that the authorities have access to,
 - ii. ameliorating systemic risk by controlling transactions with a predefined limit or exposure in the financial system,
 - iii. raising awareness of the issue by organising information sessions, via social media, also by local organisations;

7. Establishes the cooperation of international frameworks regarding cryptocurrencies and CBDCs to prevent regulatory arbitrage and ensure financial stability, including:
 - a. the creation of an intergovernmental working committee monitored by organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to:
 - i. share the best practices on the implementation of CBDCs,
 - ii. develop common definitions and classifications of digital assets,
 - b. the coordination of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) standards for cryptocurrency trading platforms through:



- i. mandatory Know Your Customer (KYC) verification procedures,
 - ii. implementing consumer protection standards that provide accurate and clear information in accessible, non-technical language and prohibit unfair contract terms,
 - iii. regulatory frameworks for international CBDC exchanges that fail to comply with regulations that will restrict trading in involved countries and create pipelines for prosecution for detected violations,
 - c. the creation of a global digital currency task force monitored by the UN to:
 - i. track the adoption of CBDCs across various countries,
 - ii. develop recommendations for a secure, gradual implementation of CBDCs,
 - iii. establish international research on risks and best practices;
- 8. Further supports the idea of CBDC and crypto education programs, which will:
 - a. educate people on how to use cryptos safely and be aware of dangers from scammers, hackers, etc.,
 - i. sharing information on major crypto players and systemic risks,
 - ii. emphasising the distinction between decentralised cryptocurrencies and regulated stablecoins,
 - b. promote campaigns through national NGOs such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB) which will:
 - i. mandate clear disclosure of investment risks, creating a "Digital Recovery Fund" to compensate victims of systemic exchange failures or fraud,
 - ii. support responsible innovation and judicious experimentation by creating "regulatory sandboxes" where startups can test new products under supervision.



FORUM: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee (GA3)

QUESTION OF: Addressing measures to uphold humanitarian standards in refugee camps and temporary detention centres

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Côte D'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden

THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE,

Expressing concern over the abuses of human rights against the refugees,

Acknowledging the importance of adequate living conditions in refugee camps and temporary detention centres,

Urging all states to allow full humanitarian access for international humanitarian agencies and medical personnel to refugee camps and detention centres,

Emphasizing the need for protection of vulnerable groups such as, children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons,

Calling for access to formal and non-formal education for young people,

1. Urges Member States to adopt compliance to human rights standards, with the aim of preventing abuse, neglect and exploitation in refugee camps and temporary detention centres, through:
 - a. the mandatory implementation of safeguarding policies across all humanitarian contributors, including:
 - i. clear codes of conduct and mandatory safeguarding and protection training for humanitarian workers and security personnel with yearly refresher training to ensure reflection of the changing protection standard,



- ii. clear, well-publicised procedures for reporting safeguarding incidents in multiple languages and in formats accessible to children, people with disabilities and those with limited literacy,
 - b. the establishment of response mechanisms which prioritize survivors, including:
 - i. correctly-timed access to ensured medical care, legal assistance and long-term psychological help, with referral pathways to specialist service providers in instances where local ability to provide help is limited,
 - ii. practical referral pathways to protection agencies, helping to avoid conflicts of interest in investigations and making sure that survivors have a say in decisions affecting their care and protection,
 - c. supporting the deployment of monitoring and inspection with experience in humanitarian standards, including:
 - i. regular and, where appropriate, inspections of living conditions, detention practices, healthcare provision, food distribution and security arrangements,
 - ii. reporting mechanisms available to the public with the promise of financial donor security and scrutiny and evidence-based policy reform, while simultaneously making sure that sensitive information is handled in a way that does not endanger affected populations;
- 2. Recommends that financial donors prioritise structural, multi-year financing for humanitarian responses, supporting commitment to sustainable development, through developing funding tools that allow humanitarian partners to invest in strong, durable infrastructure, including:
 - a. climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene systems that are capable of providing assistance both to displaced populations and surrounding communities,
 - i. renewable energy sources that improve camp safety, allow for lighting in communal areas and sanitation areas and reduce



- dependency on environmentally damaging sources of fuel
- developing transparency in funding and evaluation, including monitoring frameworks based on evaluation results to detect possible improvements in humanitarian assistance, including health, education access and protection,
- ii. independent audits to ensure accountability both to affected populations and for donors, with said findings being used to inform programming and decisions regarding funding processes;
3. Encourages the establishment of formal education programs and NGOs in refugee camps in order to:
 - a. increase job opportunities and employment rates,
 - b. restore stability and dignity for refugees affected by displacement,
 - c. culturally appropriate and nutritionally balanced food including special diets for refugees with skills necessary for self- reliance in the future;
 4. Recognises that refugees may experience emotional distress and may need urgent medical and mental care, focusing on children who may have lost family members and who must have immediate access to psychological support and trauma support services, including:
 - a. access to trained psychologists, social workers and hospitals,
 - b. trauma-informed care for survivors of conflict and violence,
 - c. child-friendly spaces and counseling services,
 - d. health screenings for children and pregnant women;
 5. Stresses the need to raise awareness for the mistreatment that occurs in refugee camps and detention centres by means, such as but not limited to:
 - a. social media and TV channels,
 - i. unbiased and neutral channels with no particular political alignment,
 - ii. diverse editorial teams, with a wide range of backgrounds and viewpoints,



- iii. collaboration with relevant NGOs and organizations that can raise awareness and attract more attention,
 - b. campaigns and protests, which should:
 - i. remain peaceful and controlled by relevant peacekeeping personnel,
 - ii. regularly update objectives and be transparent about humanitarian goals,
 - iii. encourage communication between protestors, civilians and organisers to prevent violence,
 - c. magazines and newspapers so as to inform the elderly;
 - i. using persuasive headlines to catch attention and therefore bring change,
 - ii. hosting community events and workshops to foster personal connection with readers,
 - iii. focusing on personal narratives and raw, human stories rather than relying solely on data and statistics;
- 6. Calls upon stakeholders to ensure relevant applicant policies, in compliance with human right standards, that support the people in refugee camps and detention centres by:
 - a. providing a framework that deals with human rights violation through means, such as but not limited to:
 - i. conducting periodic human rights impact assessments,
 - ii. encouraging the establishment of independent oversight bodies, for the evaluation of human rights,
 - iii. excluding arbitrary and discriminatory application,
 - b. proposing the introduction of services concerning healthcare, counselling or complaining allowing individuals or groups to report and address discriminatory behaviour,
 - c. incorporating appropriate safeguards and remedies against violations.



FORUM: Special, Political and Decolonisation Committee (GA4)

QUESTION OF: Addressing the impacts of Nuclear Testing in Former Colonies and Trust Territories

SUBMITTED BY: Ecuador

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Iran, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Somalia, Turkiye

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONISATION COMMITTEE,

Noting with regret the long-term humanitarian, environmental, and socio-economic consequences of all kinds of nuclear testing conducted in former colonies and trust territories,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1653 (XVI), 2625 (XXV), and 68/7 underlining the prohibition of nuclear weapons use and the responsibility of administering powers towards non-self-governing territories,

Further recalling the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), which seek to prevent nuclear testing and limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Contemplating that many affected communities continue to suffer from radiation-related illnesses, environmental degradation, and insufficient access to care and compensation,

Taking into consideration the previous attempts to solve the issue, such as compensation programs and laws, the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/78/240, Human Rights Council Resolution 51/35, and Trusteeship Council Resolutions,



Aware of the historical responsibility of administering powers for such activities conducted in territories under their jurisdiction during the colonial period,

1. Calls upon all member states to contribute toward the establishment of the International Remediation and Compensation Fund (IRCF), to increase support towards member states, communities, and people affected by nuclear testing, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. collaborating with member states that already have set legislation to support victims affected by nuclear testing, by:
 - i. expanding pre-existing legislation,
 - ii. formulating a financial compensation program for victims to subsidise loss of income due to illnesses caused by radiation,
 - iii. identifying healthcare liabilities induced by radiation exposure and covering other financial burdens caused by nuclear testing,
 - b. establishing a standardised compensation mechanism along with the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) and Member States, to increase compensation efficiency and fair distribution,
 - c. creating health care facilities with a primary focus on treating radiogenic ailments, in regions subjected to nuclear testing, with the aid of measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. creating mobile clinics in remote islands and rural areas, with the support of large-scale medical institutions, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO),
 - ii. collaborating with local mental health specialists to offer mental health support,
 - iii. decontaminating the soil and purifying the water of said territories, adhering to World Health Organisation (WHO) standards, in collaboration with United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UN-Water;



2. Requests enhanced cooperation with the International Monitoring System (IMS) of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation, in order to expand environmental impact assessments of former nuclear test sites, where:
- a. Member States are asked to grant access to an international database, in which they shall disclose available data associated with the current status of their environment, to conduct more thorough research, which will contain:
 - i. the rate of air pollution and the quality of air through data concerning radioactive gases and pollutants,
 - ii. water and marine life analysis, through physicochemical indicators, bacteria levels and toxic substances,
 - iii. biodiversity and Ecological Evaluation concerning the contamination of food sources, and the rate of diet-related illnesses, not solely regarding citizens but the biosphere in general,
 - iv. soil contamination evaluations, though assessing waste management and concentrating on chemical use,
 - b. appropriate measures regarding the environmental state of each nation should be conducted based on the data Member States have disclosed, to find the environmental sectors which have been mostly affected by nuclear testing and prioritise the measures that could be implemented, which:
 - i. will be conducted using equipment and technical expertise provided by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), such as greenhouse gas analysers, multiparameter sensors, and soil sensors,
 - ii. is to work under the necessary criteria to ensure the safety of the station and researchers, taking into account the complexity of the experiments,
 - c. will provide the UN with feedback on the environmental segments that require more urgent care, to have more realistic expectations and reflective results;



3. Calls for the creation of a new United Nations framework on Nuclear Justice and Remediation (UNF-NJR) concerning the strengthening of legal and institutionalised mechanisms, to ensure accountability and responsibility for the negative impact of nuclear testing in former colonies and trust territories and to establish stronger relations between Member States, which includes:
 - a. the negotiated compensation of former colonies and trust territories where nuclear testing had been conducted by the nations that had carried out these activities, to address the impact of nuclear testing on them and to globally promote the values of international peace, discipline and responsibility, which shall:
 - i. entail financial, humanitarian, logistical aid and partnership in the development of any projects opting for alleviating that kind of impact,
 - ii. happen after improving their relations and their collaboration through special conventions and negotiations where the Member States involved in these activities will participate, to have the same priorities and to decide the exact support that will be offered to avoid conflicts,
 - b. an independent monitoring mechanism under the authority of the UN which shall study the progress that each former colony and trust territory has made concerning our topic, to have a general view on the characteristics of our issue, which will:
 - i. rely on independent national human rights institutions, and will be supported by existing international monitoring bodies, to ensure that there is sufficient support for its operations,
 - ii. lead to concrete follow-up to the UN, to take into account the imperative information to continue operating and finding solutions to this issue, rather than further complicating decision-making procedures or in general national and international policies,
 - c. an official UN Register of Affected Territories that:
 - i. lists nuclear test sites conducted in non-sovereign territories, to have a more comprehensive stand,
 - ii. identifies administering powers at the time of testing,
 - iii. summarises historical administrative decisions that permitted these tests;



4. Encourages the implementation of confidence-building programs between the citizens or/and the affected peoples of nuclear testing and the UN, to reinstate their trust in this international organisation, due to the possibilities that it has been affected negatively by the nuclear testing's negative results on a societal, environmental and political level, which shall:
 - a. contribute to creating Joint Projects, as a way of compensation, to set clear and realistic priorities for decision-making and for the nations' relations, while also for guaranteeing the constant security of citizens under every circumstance, by acknowledging that this could be achieved through:
 - i. establishing an international remediation fund, which ought to provide them with essential and imperative financial aid for the development of the previously mentioned projects,
 - ii. technology, Research and Development, such as the ones analysed in the past clauses to effectively allocate the funds and for Member States to holistically comprehend the status of former colonies and trust territories, which have experienced nuclear testing by focusing on the implementation of various sciences, such as environmental, political and communication majors,
 - b. the creation of a UN Civic Participation Mechanism which shall give citizens a chance to take part in debates regarding the ways to tackle the matter of addressing the impacts of nuclear testing in former colonies and trust territories, to be aware of their point of views and to ensure that any decisions made adhere to the best interests of citizens, which will state that:
 - i. this should be a means working both online and offline, available to all citizens of Member States, allowing public consultation and transparent opinion exchanges, achieved by its supervision by the UN in coordination with Member States, so as to ensure nations' sovereignty and integrity, to avoid and eschew the possibilities of undiplomatic and disrespectful commentary, and alternating if it is found ineffective,
 - ii. citizens have the opportunity to choose whether or not they wish to be anonymous, in order to avoid censorship, or even biased recognition of undiplomatic commentary,



- iii. it will not interfere with domestic policies but it will be a means of expression of suggestions regarding desired mediums of addressing the impact of nuclear testing, in order not to cause societal instability,
 - iv. the aim is to improve participatory democracy mediums and to boost citizens' trust in the UN, as well as to overcome the concerns regarding decision-making processes, especially those regarding the effective representation of citizens,
 - v. it will follow UN policies, in order not to overlap with already-existing UN bodies, but to enhance their operations,
 - vi. the feedback gathered should be compiled in an annual report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and reviewed by the General Assembly or any other responsible UN body;
5. Urges voluntary and minimal accountability for past nuclear testing activities, in collaboration with and funded by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), by:
- a. encouraging greater transparency and voluntary declassification of archival material related to the use of Nuclear Weapons for testing purposes,
 - b. urging states that have conducted nuclear testing to contribute further and donate to the International Remediation and Compensation Fund,
 - c. pushing for said states to offer support to vulnerable, affected communities and populations,
 - d. establishment of healthcare institutions to assist those affected by radiation and any other medical necessity,
 - e. ecosystem restoration and biodiversity rehabilitation programmes;
6. Proposes the establishment of environmental remediation and land restoration programmes, to assist states that have been used as nuclear testing sites, in ways such as, but not limited to:



- a. establishing environmental clean-up missions in radiation-contaminated areas, to revitalise the local nature, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. closely collaborating with local universities and international institutions to establish efficient cleanup methods,
 - ii. requesting support from NGOs for funding and support of restoration programmes,
 - b. dividing the regions into areas according to the level of contamination to ensure the efficiency of the project, while measuring the required attention,
 - c. creating long-term radiation monitoring stations to ensure the local communities' safety, and assist with radiation cleanup wherever required;
7. Emphasises the need for Indigenous and Local community protection, as coloniser states tested nuclear weapons on said lands, in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. recognising the land rights of indigenous people, by establishing legal frameworks that protect them, and further assist in the restoration of polluted lands,
 - b. prioritising the maintenance and restoration of local cultural heritage sites,
 - c. ensuring that all procedures are in line with the local community's beliefs and wishes, by safeguarding that every local citizen has access to the legislation, and to decision-making, by:
 - d. providing translation of said legislation to local communities,
 - i. offering legal aid to assist in the reclamation of lost lands,
 - ii. ensuring that all decisions taken are first discussed in each local council, which they are to affect.



FORUM: The Legal Committee (GA6)

QUESTION OF: Developing a Comprehensive International Legal Framework to Combat Cybercrime and Promote Cybersecurity

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Turkiye, Ukraine

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE,

Aware of the high possibility of further cyberattacks happening in the near future, threatening the safety of individuals,

Bearing in mind the rapid growth of AI mechanisms, the threat they could possess if used inappropriately, and the usefulness they could possess if used correctly,

Desiring the stricter control of the citizens on the Internet-related sector, to avoid Cyberattacks from citizens,

Recognizing the lack of Cybersecurity protocols and the insufficient Legal framework regarding Cybercrime in LEDCs as well as the jurisdictional gaps and legal inconsistencies on a multilateral scale, existing in the current legal framework related to cybercrime,

Recognizing the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in capacity-building and cybercrime prevention, as well as the normative frameworks advanced through the International Telecommunications Union (ITU),

1. Establishes a United Nations Cybercrime Coordination Body (UNCCB), which would work with the assistance of relevant member states, administered by UNODC in coordination with ITU, which shall:
 - a. maintain a global repository of cyber threat indicators and anonymized incident reports,



- b. facilitate the sharing of data deemed to be a threat to cybersecurity on a voluntary basis,
 - c. provide technical assistance to LEDC's, by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. legislative drafting support,
 - ii. provision sufficient training for law enforcement agencies on digital forensics,
 - iii. training for judiciary and law enforcement officials,
 - d. ensure that the prospect of international cooperation does not serve as a justification towards the violation of a state's internal security policies;
2. Emphasizes that the sovereign right of all Member States to regulate and protect their national cyberspace in accordance with international law should be the first factor to take into consideration in order to:
- a. recognize that cyberspace falls within the jurisdiction of sovereign states, prioritising domestic legal systems to:
 - i. retain primary authority over digital governance,
 - ii. establish a non international framework overriding national legislation without explicit consent, Sovereignty remains the guiding principle in all cyber-related agreements, Non-interference and forced inspections emplaced with lack of legal evidence,
 - b. encourage the voluntary exchange of best practices, legal expertise, and technical standards amongst Member States to promote progressive harmonisation of cybercrime legislation, contributing to more efficient and quick adoption of security measures and support of member nations which have less expertise on cybersecurity;
3. Encourages a more active protection of the citizens from hacking, breaches of privacy and cyberattacks in general, by means such as but not limited to:



- a. restriction of the access they have to the internet and the websites they are allowed to use, to protect them from contaminated websites and to reduce the possibility to get a virus, by:
 - i. inspecting the websites getting uploaded on the internet,
 - ii. making sure the videos uploaded on different apps not dangerous and are not linked to illegal websites,
 - b. further restriction on commercially available computer capabilities to less advanced ones, which will not have the ability to create complex code that could be used in cyber criminal activities, in order to:
 - i. stop hackers from having access to personal data of individuals and restrain them from committing further illegal activities,
 - ii. protect the civilians from getting swindled and harassed through the internet,
 - iii. giving to the person controlling the AI device any amount of money which does not belong to the said person, revealing information about patients, customers or any other person receiving a service in this organization;
4. Calls for awareness on the need for economic aid in LEDCs which can be diminished by funds offered by UN organizations with their principal purpose being protection against cybercrimes, which will result in:
- a. transforming their obsolete cyber security systems into such that are appropriate for the cyber-threats in the 21st century,
 - b. greater data sovereignty and government autonomy,
 - c. a safer and more trusting community for the state's citizens;
5. Further encourages each member state to create a national proactive military strategy, such as the Iranian "forward defense", which acts against perceived threats before they reach its frontiers, in order to evade the dangers of a factual attack which could result in:
- a. a major breach and circulation of classified national data,



- b. loss of a substantial amount of government funds,
 - c. interference with hospital digital devices and ultimately the risk of patients in critical states;
6. Recommends the creation of a UN made AI software, produced under the guidance of an AI chip company, in order to:
- a. keep the personal or corporate privacy of each citizen concealed and safe to themselves, without the risk of their personal information being:
 - i. leaked on the Internet, resulting in people who are unknown to them having knowledge on their private data,
 - ii. used against them to harass, harm or coerce them,
 - b. prevent the disruption of Internet functions and Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, from hacking or the spamming of unsolicited messages,
 - c. protect the information of each nation's governments about their policies, military plans and other secret information from hackers and cyber frauds;
7. Encourages the development of a comprehensive international legal framework on cybercrime through the United Nations,
- a. ensuring that such a framework:
 - i. is negotiated through consensus-based decision-making,
 - ii. reflects equitable representation of developing countries,
 - b. promoting:
 - i. voluntary technical cooperation among Member States,
 - ii. information-sharing practices grounded in mutual consent.

