Sixth Legal

1. Extradition/Deportation
2. Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes
3. Intellectual Property Rights
Alarmed that illegal immigration is a problem in many countries especially in the United States, as of January 1, 2004 there was around twenty million present and in 2010 there was around 11.2 million illegal immigrants in the Unites States, and

Aware that citizens from other countries are illegally immigrating to other countries hoping to find jobs, freedom, better healthcare, a place to raise their families or to be with other family members who have already immigrates to another country, and other new opportunities, and

Pointing out that employers are paying illegal immigrants to work at jobs such as at food processing plants and other factories for low- income wages since legal citizens will not work at a low income job, and

Taking note that after they have earned money working they send money back to their families in their home country and has raised the amount of money that comes from the United States to around twelve billion dollars as of 2003, and

1) Encourages countries do more to increase border patrol to help the numbers of illegal immigrants from entering countries, and

2) Requests that more funding goes back the poorer countries to help bring back their economies to help make the citizens want to stay in their home countries.
ALARMED at the fact that, according to the International Organization for Migration’s (IMO) study in 2010, 10-15 percent of the 214 million immigrants from around the world are irregular immigrants and,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that trafficking for prostitution or slave trading have, although scarcely, been heightened due to the influx of immigrants and,

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for people whose deaths were caused by attempting to cross borders into other countries due to the affairs of their lives or the conflicts in the home countries and,

STRESSING that conflicts have been caused between countries due to the illegal immigration or extradition of people and,

EMPHASIZING that the deportation of illegal immigrants;

1) SUPPORTS the enforcement of borders and, by giving less chances to get through a border, decreases the amount of people dying while attempting to cross:

2) CONFIRMS that only legal migrants and citizens would have jobs and increase the amount of money that legal people get;

3) URGES the decrease in violence or gang activity that goes along with smuggling and trafficking;

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that countries in conflict over the illegal migration of people may soon find some peace in the subject.
Subject: Extradition/Deportation
Sponsored by: Romania
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Date: September 23, 2011

ACKNOWLEDGES the attempts of various countries to find diplomatic solutions to the dilemma of extradition and deportation, and

APPLAUDS the countries that have made attempts to solve the issues regarding extradition and deportation with treaties regarding thereof, and

BELIEVES no criminal should have the ability to evade prosecution or capture by taking advantage of extradition laws, and

RECOGNIZES that certain countries have specific beliefs and laws that prohibits deportation in cases involving political criminals, capital punishment, and failure to fulfill duel criminality, but

WORRIES that crimes unrelated to the previously specified conditions may go unpunished, and

POINTS OUT that these criminals, if not extradited or deported, will take refuge in said county, giving said criminal the freedom to commit crimes with the intention of traveling to another country where extradition is outlawed, and

STRESSES that laws and treaties be passed on a national level to put rest to the problem of extradition and deportation;

1) URGES that an international treaty be created for the interest of every country, and encourages all nations participating in UN delegations to sign, entitling said countries to the following rights:

A. When a country has the will to extradite a specific criminal, said country must contact the country in which the criminal currently resides with permission to extradite said criminal.

B. When contacted by a separate country for permission to extradite a criminal, the country has the right to deny the plea in cases of:

I) Political crimes regardless of country or racial groups committed for/against

II) Capital punishment where the criminal is facing the possibility of the death penalty

III) Failure to fulfill duel criminality in which the penalty which does not constitute a crime punishable by some minimum penalty by both parties;

2) CONSIDERS the racial and religious beliefs some participating parties may hold that restricts the situations in which extradition and deportation may be seen as incorrect, but

3) STRIVES that all nations can come to find terms in which the issue of extradition and deportation can be achieved in diplomatic manors to further the safety and relations of the many countries of the world.
CONCIOUS of countries having political and cultural differences it is easy to understand why a universal law of Extradition and Deportation is not an easy compromise to make, and

REALIZING that there are over a hundred Extradition treaties between countries all over the world already, which only shows that countries aren’t against it entirely; and

MINDFUL that deportation is not an easy thing to work with in the modern world because if one country doesn’t want a person, odds are another country won’t either; and

ALARMED at the lengths countries will go through to harbor refugees from countries looking for them, and

Recognizing that most fugitives on the run are not the model citizen but rather a possible threat to the harboring country, and

Considering how every government has a different idea of what crimes deserve punishment, the proposal of;

1.) ADOPTING a universal code of laws regarding Extradition/Deportation that will not infringe on any government;

2.) DECIDING what counts as an immediate threat to both the country the refugee is escaping and to the country harboring the fugitive;

3.) SUGGESTS not only taking legal action but vocalizing the problem and the ideological solution to other committees as well to get opinions on what makes universal law;

4.) STRESSES that deportation will not be a minor in the proposal because while difficult to find a universal reason to deport and a place to deport to, deportation is still a major half of the issue;

5.) CALLS UPON all nations to stand up and work together to create something agreeable to all nations.
STRESSING the fact that in order for any nation to obtain order, there must be a sense of
conformity among citizens of unorganized nations to acquire a balance of fair citizenship, and

PRIORITIZING the fact that legal citizenship is essential for the course of a smoothly-operated
nation to thrive, the more systematic countries involved in the United Nations shall put forth an
effort to alleviate less-ordered countries, and

REALIZING there has been an attempt to construct a better system to humanely deport illegal
immigrants put forth by other nations, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN, however, a still large number of nations struggle with the high
number of illegal immigrants attempting to unlawfully reside, therefore affecting any further
successful development of said nations, despite plans made to expel illegal immigrants, and

REAFFIRMING the fact that development of an organized system to consistently take care of
illegal immigration and allow more communication between nations will be a wise investment of
time, the United Nations should take action to do stabilize unlawful citizenship;

1) PROMOTES the importance of sharing with other nations struggling to find or expel
illegal immigrants from their countries in an organized manner so to help benefit the rest
of the world;

2) DEMANDS the improvement of a stricter policy among countries to prevent illegal
immigration in these nations so they may receive security as a whole and fair rights legal
citizens;

3) INSTRUCTS the unorganized nations to propose a policy to export such deportees in a
humane fashion, to ease the chaos of transition, and to orderly address the situation;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the cooperation between border countries with issues of
illegal immigration;

5) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations sanction an International Summit, which will
cover the lack of communication, needed to have a unified deportation system.
HAVING REVIEWED that extradition is the official process of surrendering a person in one country to another where that said person has committed a crime and deportation involves illegal persons or criminal immigrants being transported back to their home country, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT of the treaties in the UN relating to these subjects, for example the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic that was signed at Washington January 21, 1972, and

RECALLING from Article 8 of the Extradition Treaty states that a request for extradition shall be made in writing and submitted through the diplomatic channel, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN all the cases that have failed due to evidence that do not strongly support the prosecution’s side leaving many holes in confessions unfilled, and

REFERRING to a case where a petitioner failed to get statements from two witnesses that resulted in ruining a perfect conviction and a case where important information was withheld;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the different legal systems and procedures in the countries of the world and the procedures of many treaties;

2) REQUESTS that more evidence be shown before such extreme actions are permitted in the court of law;

3) REITERATES the importance of solid evidence needed for a conviction and that the paper work is properly completed and submitted to the right people.
Recognizing that criminals committing crimes in other countries are wanted back into their home country because they want to resist persecution in the country, and

Concerned that for extradition to be granted that it has to be requested through the state, and

Taking note that it can be inferred that persecution of race, religion or nationality is involved and could be prejudiced for them, and

Appreciating the fact that they can't be prosecuted unless a complaint has been made in a legitimate interest, and

Recalling the Syrian government has been clamping down on dissidents and members of the media as through the country, which is in throes of a violent civil uprising, and

Wishing other countries would take into account the religion and nationality of others from other countries;

1) Invites others to go through trial before being brought to their country;

2) Considers some countries already have taken into account the belief of others;

3) Notes with interest that we need to keep the criminals under control by keeping them in the country they committed the crime in until their punishment is complete.
EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that extradition is vital to maintaining criminal justice all over the world, and

BEARING IN MIND that extradition involves two states reaching a bilateral or mutual agreement on how to return alleged offenders to the state they committed the crime in, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that laws of states will differ, and

HAVING REGARDED the stated information we must conclude that extradition must become a uniformed process by coming to an international agreement;

1) CALLS UPON the nations of the world to come to an International Summit in which the following resolutions are to be met;

A) All states present must agree on an international set of laws;

B) All states must sign the Extradition Treaty which will allow immediate transfer of the alleged offender(s) to the state making the request;

C) All states must agree on a standard treatment of the accused;

2) RECOGNIZES that nations will have different means to charge the accused, but they must abide the rules set at the International Summit or face fines and charges;

3) SUGGESTS that the International Summit meet annually to discuss any changes in our world.
EMPHASIZING the importance of extradition and deportation treaties
for improved international security and efficiency in transporting
suspected criminals, and

RECALLING cases in which the extradition of a criminal has resulted
in hostility or confusion, and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL that many nations have already agreed
upon treaties, and

BEARING IN MIND that extradition, and extradition treaties are crucial to
international security;

1.) ENCOURAGES all nations to make provisions regarding extradition
and deportation;

2.) URGES countries to discuss with one another their
expectations and procedures;

3) CONGRATULATES nations that have already begun working
towards ameliorated international security;

3.) TRUSTS that other countries will work together to
streamline and simplify the processes of extradition and
deportation.
TAKING NOTE OF flaws about drug crimes within the extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Czech Republic, and

RECALLING an incident in which a member of a royal Qatar family (Hamad bin Abdallah bin Thani Al Thani) was not persecuted for sexually abusing young girls after being extradited back to his home country even though his representatives promised he would be, and

APPALLED at the fact that the Czech Government granted political asylum to a former Ukrainian Economy minister (Bohdan Danylyshyn) after he committed theft, fraud, and misusing his country’s money and fleeing to the Czech Republic, and

BELIEVING the Czech government should care more about the extradition laws of this country;

1. REQUESTS the amendment of the treaty between the United States of America and the Czech Republic;

2. DEMANDS Qatar to be fined for not persecuting the royal family member for his heinous crime after his extradition;

3. INSISTS on the extradition and persecution of the former Ukrainian Economy minister;

4. SUGGESTS the Czech Republic take extradition more seriously.
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN over the increase in both national and international crime and its affect on international relations and,

COGNIZANT of the fact that extradition is an important part of international cooperation between States and in the course of obtaining justice and,

AFFIRMING that the establishment of multilateral and bilateral extradition treaties will greatly improve international cooperation in relation to the control of crime both nationally and internationally and,

ENCOURAGES all member states able, to enact extradition legislation internationally and that all states with existing treaties look over and if necessary update the legal framework that they are based upon and,

AWARE that some states refuse extradition in order to further malicious ideals that could only lead to increased aggression between states and,

MINDFUL that the issue of terrorism causes many problems with the process of extradition and,

1) URGES states not only to increase cooperation by implementing multilateral extradition treaties but also to offer mutual legal assistance when able,

2) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the fact that states must act in agreement with international law which says that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition;

3) INVITES states that have established extradition treaties and legislation as well effective international legal doctrine to offer assistance in helping other states to develop their own effective legislation;

4) RECOMMENDS that in the event of terrorism related crimes that states approach the topic of extradition willingly and without prejudice;
CONCERNED by the Deportation policies in many countries, as they can be somewhat unfair at times to students, workers, and others who have established a life for themselves in these countries, as some immigrants flee from countries where they are being persecuted or simply want a better life and

DRAW ATTIMENT TO the fact that illegal immigrants are living in many of the countries facing deportation issues, causing many local and national problems, while they are simply trying to establish this better life, creating problems for all involved and

RECOGNIZES that these countries have been trying to improve upon their Deportation policies, and that the United Nations has taken a stand for foreigners trying to access a life in another country and consider arbitrary deportation to be inhumane per Article 18 of Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind and

STRESSING that more must be done for those illegal immigrants who are being deported and

1) REQUESTS that these countries facing major issues with Deportation create a special division in their police forces or government to work out this issue, and if a special force is already in existence, to strengthen it;

2) TAKES NOTE that these issues are very hard to enforce and improve upon, and some of these countries facing these issues are tackling the problem to the best of their abilities;

3) RECOMMENDS new policies in some countries to make citizenship more accessible so Deportation will be necessary in fewer situations,

4) INSTRUCTS countries with such problems to make border patrol a military issue, by having the military patrol troubled areas to avoid further problems
NOTING WITH CONCERN the problems that illegal immigrants and the crimes and conflicts that deporting them causes for a country, and

CONSIDERING the increase of immigration in Chile and many other countries, and troubles that it brings to these countries that may not have the financial means to eradicate this dilemma, and

NOTING the 66.5 percent increase of female immigration in the Chilean area due to the augmentation of labor demand in Latin America and the surrounding areas, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the decrease of refugees in South America, a result of increased successful efforts of Latin American governments and governments all around the world, and

APPROVING of the steps global governments have been taking in order to diminish the amount of South American refugees, and

KEEPING IN MIND the Chilean-American Diplomacy Treaty on Extradition mutually agreed upon in 1900 which calls for extradition when crimes have been committed such as murder, rape, piracy and others, and

WELCOMING other members of the United Nations to draft similar treaties similar to the Extradition Treaty signed April 17, 1900, and

REALIZING the fact that fugitives seeking refuge in other countries for crimes committed must be ceased, and

1) CONFIDENT with the correct measures such as country treaties and increased limits on extradition and deportation, this global crisis can be controlled, and

2) BELIEVING after efficient guidelines have been put in place, this dilemma can be resolved and peace can be reestablished.

3) SEEKING the assistance of members of the United Nations to come together and form an agreement on the issue of extradition and deportation.
NOTING THE IMPORTANCE of increased international cooperation related to the
extradition and deportation among all member nations, and

AWARE of the many road blocks that exist to expedite the extradition and deportation of
convicted international criminals, and

BEARING IN MIND the rights of member nations to carry out the laws passed by the host
nation, and

ENCOURAGED by the efforts made by member nations and the international committee to
hasten the extradition process, and

COGNIZANT of the many challenges faced by member nations when seeking extradition for
persons accused of committing wrong doings;

1) CALL UPON all member nations to increase cooperation when extraditing and
deroping persons convicted of crimes;

2) STRESSES the importance of for member nations to respect the sovereignty and
territorial integrity of host nations;

3) APPLAUDS THE EFFORTS made by member nations to increase the number of
treaties that expedite the exportation process;

4) NOTES WITH APPROVAL the times when extradition treaties have been
successful and keeping alliances between nations;

5) APPROVES any practical suggestions to enhance the progression of extradition and
deportation.
BEARING IN MIND that extradition is a domestic procedure that fundamentally seeks to present positive outcomes to a bilateral or multilateral treaty, and

EMPHASIZING the difficulties in apprehending, extraditing, and prosecuting persons who have participated in proliferation associated performance relevant to counter-terrorism, and

REALIZING cases where extra-territorial authority and intercontinental collaboration has worked, where it has been unsuccessful, and the circumstances under which these outcomes were achieved, and

AWARE of the need to acknowledge the fundamental rights of member nations to ensure the observance of fundamental rights of accused in particular of his rights of defense, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the challenges faced by many countries and states when seeking to detain those accused of acts of terrorism, within the treaty of the jurisdiction of the asking country or state, and

MINDFUL that the establishment of international extradition agreements among member nations has assisted in the prevention of crime;

1.) APPRECIATES situations in which extradition has been successful and positive outcomes were received;

2.) CALLS UPON all member nations to improve cooperation in extradition for criminal offenses;

3.) REQUESTS that member nations and states that extradite and prosecute terrorists participating with proliferation associated with counter-terrorism, follow establish treaties and protocols;

4.) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that countries and states acknowledge the fundamental rights of the accused person;

5.) URGES member nations to develop treaty arrangements using existing U.N. frameworks.
KEEPING IN MIND that many countries all over the world do not share political views on the methods of government, and

TAking INTO CONSIDERATION that within countries there are many diverse political organizations whose members may not agree with the current government, and

RECOGNIZING those people have freedom of speech and therefore a right to disagree under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

GRAVELY CONCERNED that people are being persecuted in their countries for their beliefs, and

NOTING that the people who have sought refuge in other countries from discrimination in their homelands because of their political beliefs are in risk of deportation back to the land of their persecutors, and

ACCEPTING that the natural distinction of the United Nations is to aid those in danger of persecution or denial of human rights, and

BELIEVING that the United Nations can assist with the dilemma created by the opposing beliefs that threaten deportation of persons who fall prey to the government of their homeland and the rules of their land of occupancy;

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to recognize the fact that people who have sought refuge in other countries to escape political persecution are in danger of being deported back to their homeland where they could be mentally and/or physically harmed;

2) REMINDS all counties that there are undue negative feelings amongst countries who refuse or do not refuse to deport inhabitants;

3) SUPPORTS a verbalization from countries willing to take refugees in order to provide a relocation ability;

4) FURTHER REQUESTS the United Nations to help in the coordination of the relocation of people to friendly countries.
CONSIDERING the fact that there are more than fifty countries in which the Commonwealth of Australia holds extradition treaties with, the United Nations needs to agree on a treaty that includes all nations of the world, and

Fully aware that extradition is the surrender of an alleged criminal usually by treaty from one authority to another having jurisdiction to try the charge, and

Aware of the fact that not all nations have extradition treaties with each other, which the Commonwealth of Australia feels should be changed, and

Mindful that there are natives who are being removed from their native lands which destroys their way of life, and

Alarmed that some nations would keep possibly dangerous criminals on their soil instead of sending them to a proper trial, the accused criminal may also cause damage in that country as well, and

Realizes the fact that even the Commonwealth of Australia has made several mistakes when it come to this issue, and our country is open to changing our policy on it, and

Seeking an encouraging solution to this problem as it is something we can handle ourselves, it is a problem all over the world including countries represented in the United Nations that we hope can be handled smoothly;

1) **Supports** any idea that is brought forward in which any accused criminal that flees to another country will be sent back to their home country and dealt with as that country wishes;

2) **Recommends** that the United Nations create a treaty in which all countries consider agreeing and signing on that allows extradition of criminals to their home country or the country in which the crime occurred;

3) **Urges** all countries who have not already signed a treaty of extradition to sign a new treaty in which the criminals will be removed from their country;

4) **Welcoming** any idea that other countries may produce to fix the extradition problem and will consider those ideas if they are brought forward if they are well organized and thought over.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Extradition and Deportation
Submitted By: Iceland

Cognizant that extradition allows nations to remove alleged criminals from their nation and
have them sent back to the nation which they committed the crime, and

Taking into account that approximately one hundred and five nations in the world have
extradition treaties with each other allowing each nation to easily extradite alleged criminals to
the offended nation, and

Having considered that nations without extradition treaties could cause potential hostile
conflicts in the future because nations without treaties with certain nations could have difficulties
trying to get their criminal back because there is no treaty on the other hand, if they do have a
treaty they could get there criminal back, and

Recognizing that nearly every nation in the world should have extradition treaties with other
nations considering that if they do there would be less conflict in there nation, and

Mindful of the fact that the act of deportation is when an illegal alien is expelled from the
nation that they have illegally or legally entered;

Concerned that if a nation does not deport their illegal aliens it could cause conflict between
both nations, also with the unequal rights and responsibilities between legal citizens and illegal
aliens within one nation;

1) Recognizes that to get deportation laws in their nation, nations should hold an
international government summit to form a deportation law to stop illegal aliens from
entering their nations;

2) Request that the governments of the nations that form deportation treaties, carry
out all the things promised in the treaty;

3) Draws attention to the fact that to have extradition treaties each nation
would have to agree on each part of the treaty which could be difficult because each
nation may not agree on the contents of the treaty but it would have to work to make
the treaty;

4) Encourages nations without extradition treaties or agreements to bring their
governments together and acquire said treaties or agreements between nations and
their citizens.
RECOGNIZING the fact that a fugitive can be detained in a foreign nation if proven guilty of a
crime in another nation, preventing nations from harboring fugitives unknowingly, and

AWARE that a nation does not have any legal obligation to release criminals held in their nation
to other nations, and

ENDORsing an internationally used, United Nations method, of extraditing alleged criminals
from the nation they are in, back to the original nation of the alleged crime, and

CONSCIOUS that deportation is the removal of persons who inhabit a nation illegally, and

WELCOMING the United Nations to form a standardized method to deport all persons who are
illegally residing in foreign nations back to their nation of origin, and

CONCERNED about the current methods used internationally to remove illegal aliens from the
nation they are currently residing in, especially when done in mass, and

REALIZING that reforming the method of deportation around the world, in both the monetary
sense and the diplomatic sense, can save nations money by using less expensive methods of
transportation and can secure international relationships;

1) INVITES all nations to be open with extradition to benefit the world as a whole,
regardless of religious or diplomatic differences;

2) ADOPTS a method to extradite alleged criminals to the nations of the crime based on
the nature of the crime and evidence against the said subject;

3) DEMANDS all nations affiliated to the United Nations to comply with the said
extradition agreement and comply with it in every applicable situation;

4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that all persons illegally residing in a nation can be
removed in a timely, cost effective way, back to their legal country of residence;

5) INSTRUCTS all nations to safely remove persons illegally in their nation to their
legal nation of residence with every aspect of the deportation to be followed by
United Nation regulated guidelines to ensure safety and speed of the deportation.
Recognizing that many countries have laws regarding sovereign immunity, and

bearing in mind that citizens that are victims of crimes deserve aid, and

noting that the United Nations cannot infringe upon the sovereign authority of member
nations as stated in Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter of the United Nations;

1) suggests the establishment of a subcommittee of the United Nations that will
create a set of guidelines regarding cases effected by sovereign immunity in order to
place human rights above the powers of sovereign immunity in international courts;

2) reiterates that national sovereignty must be upheld as stated in the Charter;

3) reaffirms that citizens have rights to their justice in the case of sovereign
immunity;

4) supports any nation which takes action on this issue.
REALIZING the opportunity of misuse for sovereign immunity by diplomatic officials, most recently the Strauss-Kahn case in New York City, and

FULLY ALARMED that the idea of immunity can lead to decisions made without the thought of consequences, and

BELIEVING that a nation’s highest officials must be held accountable for their actions, and

KEEPING IN MIND the contributions the United Nations has made to the world the use of diplomatic immunity, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN the unaccountability of the United Nations bureaucracy due to immunity;

1.) RECOMMENDS the elimination of sovereign immunity for government officials;

2.) SUGGESTS the United Nations reviews its members’ past actions and reprimand any misuse of power with strict consequences

3.) URGES the allowance of charges to be brought against government officials;

4.) ENCOURAGES the creation of a sub-committee to thoroughly review cases involving United Nations members and ensure political honesty.
ALARMED BY the large amount of protesters worldwide against the Sovereign Immunity act, and
STRESSING that the UN recognizes this issue and rights the wrong that have been done, as it is highly unfair to other countries that higher ranking people and government officials were immune from punishment for severe international crimes, and
RECOGNIZING several cases of sovereign immunity being a problem in the U.S. and Africa, protesters had gotten so out of control that five people were shot and killed and several wounded severely, and
EMPHASIZING the importance of dealing with this issue before more innocent people as well as guilty people die or end up with lifelong problems, and
FURTHER REMINDING that the definition of sovereign immunity is basically, any high ranking official can request sovereign immunity in a case of being sued or accused of a crime, they are basically granted sovereign immunity and they are free no matter the crime or how inhumane it may be, and
NOTING this can be a major threat towards all countries and states, this act is highly unnecessary and incredibly unfair, no matter how severe or inhumane an international crime is an official can get away with it;

1) CALLS UPON the UN, world leaders, and governments of all nations involved to abolish the Sovereign Immunity Act for the sake of all nations;
2) IMPLORRES world leaders and governments cooperate to make this a better nation as a whole, it’s imperial that the Sovereign Immunity Act is dismissed forever;
3) WELCOMES all ideas, amendments, comments, and other possible solutions.
4) CONCURS that sovereign immunity be stopped for the sake of all nations; this is a serious issue at hand and the sooner it is stopped, the better.
APPRECIATING that the International Crime Court (ICC) has already started a court
that was made for the reasons so countries couldn’t decide they’re criminals fate, and

STRESSING that more countries add to this treaty governed by the Rome Statue and help
take care of these crimes, and

HAVING REVIEWED that the ICC has not only taken care of crimes against humanity
but also crimes against peace and war crimes, and

TAKING NOTE that the ICC only takes care of the crimes in the gravest of situations,
and

EMPHASIZING that the ICC will not act if the case has been investigated and
prosecuted by one of the national judicial systems unless the national procedures are not
just or right to the prosecuted criminal;

1. APPRECIATES that many countries have already joined and signed
on to this treaty governed by the Rome Statute to take care of the
crimes around the world;

2. INVITES that more countries that have not signed the treaty governed
by the Rome Statue for the ICC sign this important document;

3. STRESSES how important this court is to not only stop unfair and
unjust trials that help the criminals in the wrong way but makes sure
that it is the right sentence for the criminals;

4. SUGGESTS that the ICC be made a part of the United Nations and be
accepted by all countries for the better of humanity.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes
Summed By: The Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNDERSTANDING that the International Crime Court (ICC) has a treaty governed by
the Rome Statute signed that if a crime happens in a different country they have to stay in
that country,

ENCOURAGING more countries to sign the treaty so more crimes can be solved and

BEWARING IN MIND that this is not part of the United Nations (UN) systems but is
part of other organizations, and

TAKING NOTE that the ICC treaty also has addressed war crimes, crimes against
peace, and crimes against humanity committed during the Second World War, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that crimes are committed only within a specific time-
frame and during a specific conflict, and

REALIZING there was general agreement that an independent, permanent criminal
court was needed;

1. SUGGESTS that the countries that have not signed the treaty to do
so;

2. REITERATES that if the crime happened in one country it
should stay there until it is resolved;

3. REPEATS that if we do not support this treaty, many more crimes
will be committed.
ALARMED that individuals given the authority over member nations are provided with
the opportunity to escape publication and punishment of international crimes they
commit, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that leaders who should be held to a higher authority are able to
commit crimes against humanity in other countries and in their own and are able to
escape from international punishment because of sovereign immunity, and

AWARE that an International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice
was established by nations to assist in the prosecution of such crimes, and

NOTING that several nations have yet to agree to the terms of the ICC and aid with
funds, and

REGONIZING that the ICJ is funded and sponsored by the UN and that it’s purpose is to
respect nations policies and make sure each government is held accountable for their
actions, and

FULLY AWARE that the International Criminal Court is not part of the United Nations
but is sponsored by nations who are, and

OBSERVING THAT not only do some nations believe that their governments are
immune from criminal punishment they have made it part of their judicial system;

1. CALLS UPON all nations to join the ICC or the ICJ to further prevent crimes
against humanity;

2. APPEALS to those nations who have yet to join the ICC or create their own plan
of action to insure their government is held to the letter of the law;

3. ASKS that the United Nations create a bill that Nations can sign that ensures
governments are no longer immune from criminal punishment or prosecution and
held to the ICJ guidelines.
Alarmed by the amount of government officials committing crimes in foreign countries and
their governments not lifting their immunity so they can be punished accordingly for their
crimes, and

Aware that many of these said countries need to not lift the immunity because the said official is
needed for the proper functioning of their country, and

Stressing that the sovereign immunity laws need to be reviewed so that many of these officials
cannot commit such horrible crimes in other countries and then leave and have nothing done to
them, and

Realizing that many of the countries that the crimes are committed often do not press charges
against the guilty official but become strained against the representatives nation and people of
that nation, and

Wishing that these said countries would speak up to protect themselves and their people from
the horrendous crimes, and

Determined to help prevent these crimes in the future, and

1. Invites the committee to further review these standards set for government officials in
   other countries to see if and revisions can be made;

2. Suggests that a summitt be set up to meet every year to discuss these issues;

3. Recognizes that not all countries will attend the summitt because of their beliefs on
   sovereign immunity;

4. Calls upon the committee to take these countries views into account when making laws
   for sovereign immunity;

5. Expresses the belief that one day all countries will be able to come to an agreement on
   sovereign immunity for international crimes.
BELIEVING in the need to bring about justice, and

CONSIDERING the importance of protecting citizens of every nation while maintaining each nation’s national sovereignty, and

GRIEVED by the fact that this issue must be discussed at all, and

DETERMINED to see each nation capable of punishing criminals from their respective nations in the most effective way, and

CONFIDENT that a solution can be found to allow each country to handle crimes in a way that suits all nations,

1) CALLS UPON all countries to be responsible for the crimes of their citizens, no matter where the crimes take place;

2) URGES every nation to realize the need to maintain national sovereignty and respect each nation’s right to execute justice in a way that best suits all concerned;

3) STRESSES the need for communication between nations concerning international crimes;

4) APPLAUDS the efforts of nations that already cooperate for the benefit of every country.
AWARE that immunity from prosecution is a policy of international law that allows an accused
to avoid prosecution for criminal offences that occurred when carrying state duties, and

BEARING IN MIND that government officials usually require a certain amount of immunity to
be able to successfully do their jobs, and

REALIZING that many countries do not always recognize these immunities resulting in the
indictment of some political leaders, and

MINDFUL of the second type of immunity called ratione materiae also known as “functional
immunity” that protects officials simply for acts considered as state duties, and

RECOGNIZING that Immunity from prosecution does not apply to the head of state concerning
duties he carries out in his own country;

1) SUGGESTS that member nations try to better accommodate the duties and
responsibilities of other world leaders;

2) CALLS UPON member nations to increase cooperation when seeking to prosecute
state officials carrying out crimes against humanity;

3) RECOMMENDS that national leaders be held accountable for their international
crimes;

4) DECLARES that a past head of state is not immune for acts committed prior to or
following his or her time in office or for personal acts committed while in office;

5) RENEWS ITS APPEAL for world leaders to realize that government officials need
a certain amount of immunity to effectively perform their jobs and for government
officials to realize that these immunities are a privilege and should not be abused;

6) EMPHASIZES the role of cooperation when states have different opinions on
whether or not immunity should be waived.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the rise of corruption in the 21st century and specifically in the last several years in Brazil as well as in nations across the globe, the world must abolish this stealthy and extremely potent evil from the world, most importantly the governments, and

AWARE of the millions of innocent lives affected by the malevolent and vicious laws implemented by unfit rulers and dictators resulting in mass poverty, death in high-unimaginable numbers, starvation, civil war, and the deprivation of the certain rights of every human being, and

EXPRESSING ITS CONVICTION that the corrupt rule of any one country greatly affects every other in any way large or small such as warfare, a lack of fair trade, disregard for properly protecting and monitoring borders, and unlawful use of international aid and/or banking,

RECOGNIZES that conferences have been held to set certain standards for the living conditions of human beings throughout the world, and that international aid groups have been organized and utilized to defend these rights and offer food, water, and shelter to those in need of it,

APPRECIATES these actions moving the world into harmony and addressing basic needs, but

DECLARES that these councils and relief teams have not been sufficient, and that the problem of corruption must be smote at the source instead of simply being cleaned up during the aftermath, and

EMPHASIZES FURTHER that a world of just, wise, and able leaders would benefit every area of life in every corner of the world, that the lives of every individual would improve with leaders who can act in a way that

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the basic rights of the citizens of their country as well as every united nation, and their duty to their country first before any self-centered need or desire;

2) INVITES the critiquing, the aid, and the cooperation of every other country in an unbiased, indiscriminative, and humble manner and acts in a way that brings peace to the world;

3) DEMANDS the best of themselves and all those in their administrations, meaning that they abstain from any unlawful acts, smuggling, stealing, cheating, lying, or leading the citizens in an illusioned and puppeteered manner;

4) CALLS UPON the nations of the world to create an annual summit for the prevention of corruption in the government and legal systems by analyzing the recent amendments to the laws of other nations, by hearing the outcries of injustice, by investigating the legitimacy of certain world officials demonstrating a misuse of power, hearing the testimonies of suspected subjects, and—as a world unit—acting in a verdict of guilt to remove and/or suspend the rule of a leader considered unjust and—as a world unit—agree upon an administration to support in its place.
BEARING IN MIND that, while many original works are created by Kuwaiti artists, writers, musicians, etc. every day, there has yet to be a concrete set of laws regarding the protection of these works and the intellectual properties of their owners, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING Kuwait’s considerable work regarding the implementation of both patent and trademark registration systems, and

CONSIDERING that a substantial number of other countries have yet to recognize the intellectual properties of their citizens and the importance of protecting their works, and

EMPHASIZING that a substantial portion of any country’s income results from the sale of its citizens’ creations, as well as the income and wellbeing of the citizens themselves, and

DRAWING ATTENTION TO the wildly varying views on intellectual property in countries that acknowledge it, as well as the fact that there are only a basic few widely agreed-upon tenets of intellectual property;

1) SUGGESTS that the United Nations sanction an International Summit which would discuss the definition of intellectual property and help countries lacking intellectual property laws to implement them, so as to benefit both the countries and their citizens.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Intellectual Property Rights  
Submitted By: Egypt

MINDFUL that intellectual property rights are categorized into copyrights and patents, and are used to protect the ideas of others from being copied or used at will, and

REALIZING that intellectual property rights have been a key resource in helping to encourage people to write and publish inventions, to take credit for their accomplishments, and

CONSIDERING the differences between the two property rights, a copyright is the ownership of a piece of literature and a patent is the owning of a design/idea of industrial property, and

BEARING IN MIND that all copyrights and patents, must be published for public viewing, however, they only last for a set amount of years, depending on the nation, and then they become open to the public for use, and

AWARE there is already an organization, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), within the United Nations to develop a balanced and organized system of intellectual property rights, and

UNDERSTANDS how unique this type of property right is, making it acceptable for an owner to use it exclusively, and not allowing anyone else to under law, and

TAKING NOTE that the author under economic rights can collect financial reward, or can choose to use it for moral rights and use it to preserve his name with the work he did;

1) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for all the measures already in place;

2) INVITES a percentage (0.02-0.1%) of profits on copyrights/patents to benefit and help uphold the WIPO, within the United Nations;

3) RECOMMENDS a global system be created for individual countries to update and change any information on copyrights/patents that could be needed;

4) HOPING to get to a point to where the WIPO can delegate to each country, the authority to create and manage their own databases of copyrights and patents.
Recognizes the number of copyrights, trademarks and patents that are being taken from poor nations by wealthier nations

Feels that if put into good terms many nations can make good revenue off of patents, trademarks, and copyrights

Worries over the number of inventors that can make money in big companies and governments of wealthy nations versus the number of independent inventors in poorer nations that will not have their inventions recognized because of being bought out by larger organizations in other nations.

Believes that all copyrights, trademarks and patents should be regulated to put a stop to wealthy nations from stealing ideas and making money from poorer nations

Urges that patents should be made available to poorer nations,

Trusts the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and

Stresses that all patents, copyrights and trademarks need to be passed by the WIPO

Encourages all member nations of the UN to sign a charter on behalf of the WIPO in order to:

1) Establish a system in which any country may purchase a patent from another with proper applications set forth by the WIPO,

2) Develop a systematic way to apply for a patent, trademark or copyright

3) Grant the WIPO sole governing over trade marking, patents and copyrights that are bought from one country to another

4) Declare that the WIPO shall have full and unconventional rights over all Intellectual property rights
Taking note that the term Intellectual Property rights refers to the ownership for creations of the mind, and

Mindful that since 2007 Israel has been on a Priority Watch List, set in place by the 1974 Trade Act, because of pressure from the research based pharmaceutical industry. This is due to competition within the pharmaceutical industry, and

Noting with regret that allegations have been made against Israel in the field of copyright, although the Government of Israel maintains its intellectual property regime, which includes the acquisition, maintenance and enforcement of intellectual property rights, and

Aware of these unjust allegations, concerning Israel’s alleged failure to maintain a treaty obligation, and

Expressing deep concern that if these allegations are not proved false. Other countries will not be as willing to trade or share information with Israel. This will have very negative effects on the economy;

1) Acknowledges that being placed on said list is not a negative thing, but means that Israel is of importance in the pharmaceutical industry;

2) Declares that all allegations made concerning failures to maintain a treaty obligation are false;

3) Stresses the importance of obtaining and renewing property rights to citizens;

4) Welcomes trade with other countries.
Acknowledging intellectual property is anything that spans the mind whether it is industrial property or literary and/or artistic work, and

Emphasizing intellectual property rights promotes creative minds in the aspiration of becoming better people through improvements, and

Noting literary and artistic works are kept fully copyright-protected for at least 50 years past the author’s death, and

Stressing copyright infringements can now lead to a maximum of 10 years in prison under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act;

1) Urges the music and movie industries to sue copyright infringers no matter the severity of their crime;

2) Calls the United Nations and other agencies to assist in funding the music and movie industries in their fight to win major court battles against;

3) Affirms necessity to include all presumed but not defined ideas and thoughts copyrighted along with the main defined ideas and thoughts;

4) Recommends thorough examination of already existing similar copyrights before copyrighting an idea claimed to be crafted as one’s own;

5) Endorses government agencies to establish tracking programs to gain insight and prosecute copyright infringement individuals based on the severity and intentions of their copyright crime;

6) Suggests raising the maximum sentencing for copyright infringement higher for the severest of copyright infringement cases;

7) Decides copyright infringement should embrace a no-tolerance policy to stop the rampant spread of copyrighted information for free.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6TH Legal
Topic: Intellectual Property Rights
Submitted By: Mexico

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that intellectual property, in some cases, can be far more valuable
for a company or individual than physical property, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that this valuable property is often times stolen from its rightful
owners because of its intangible nature, and

REALIZING that intellectual property rights are not exclusively violated within a nation’s
borders because of international trade and the Internet, and

APPROVING of organizations such as the International Intellectual Property Organization (IIPI)
and the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI) which
attempt to develop intellectual property and strengthen its protection, and

OBSERVING the progress of previous international conventions regarding intellectual property
rights which is evident in agreements such as the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
Rights (TRIPS) Agreement;

1) CALLS UPON all nations to meet at an international convention to discuss
intellectual property rights and their protection, specifically in regards to the Internet:
a) This convention would specifically seek to reevaluate the universal minimum
protection standards and update them according to discovered weaknesses,
b) This convention would also set the framework for a universal set of intellectual
property laws so nations would have a basis for a more uniform set of laws;

2) ENCOURAGES all nations to reevaluate their current intellectual property laws in
search of potential loopholes and to restructure their enforcement programs to
ensure that the intellectual property laws are respected;

3) SUPPORTS the creation of an international advertising campaign that clarifies what
constitutes as intellectual property theft in order to prevent the unintentional
execution of crimes and that also includes the punishment for intellectual property
law violations to deter non-criminal offenders who do not realize the significance of
their crimes;

4) RECOMMENDS that all member nations actively participate in the World
Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United
Nations, in an effort to reach solutions that address the issues of all nations.
Taking into account that the sovereign nations have not established universal trademark rights
claws, thus endangering the productivity of the original producer, and

Alarmed at the threat that without an enforced set of rules to manage these rights, any country at
any time could counterfeit patents and copyrights from individuals or businesses, and

Realizing that the lack of rules have been leading toward a higher percentage of individuals
losing jobs and a lower percentage of economies rising, and

Having reviewed United States President Barak Obama’s speech stating that we all rely on the
people’s innovations and creativity to contribute to our prosperity but the fact that those people
who supply their inventions know that their ideas can be stolen and modified through cheaper
labor and supplies inhibits the spread of affluence and wealth, and

Fully acknowledging the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement that has been working toward
establishing an international law for protecting property rights, and

1) Stresses the need for a mandatory institution to create an international framework that
would produce regulations and laws that diminish the chance for another group to
counterfeit the work of another;

2) Promotes agreements and groups such as the ACTA and the World Trade
Organization to be enforcing these regulations to provide security and confidence to
those who will be our future innovators;

3) Suggests for the unification between the rest of the European Union, the United
States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and China to come together and work out an
international law so we can all reframe and protect property rights among all nations.
EMPHASIZES that ideas made by an individual should be protected from infringement, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that without intellectual property laws ideas will be stolen, and

WELCOMING those with ideas to have their ideas protected by the law;

1) STRESSES the importance of protecting ideas so they can bring in more wealth build the economy with fresh ideas, and

2) URGE that those infringing ideas of others should be stopped, and

3) SUGGESTS that the ICTJ implement intellectual property laws to exploit those obtaining ideas not thought by them.
UNDERSTANDING that many people’s intellectual property is not being protected, and

AWARE that the stealing of intellectual property is exactly like stealing any property of another person’s and should be protected as such, and

ALARMED that there are people who are stealing someone else’s thoughts and ideas, and

CONCERNED that there are very few people that care about the theft of another’s knowledge, and

THINKING that there are people all around the world who have had their knowledge and ideas stolen and used by someone else, and

APPRECIATING those countries and organizations of the world that take charge to protect other’s intellectual property, and

THINKING change needs to happen in the policies and protection of intellectual property.

1. ENCOURAGES more countries and organizations to participate in the protection of ideas and thoughts of a person;

2. RECOGNIZES those who are already taking action in the protection of intellectual property;

3. SUGGESTS that the UN holds a summit to help other countries see how important it is to protect intellectual property;

4. ASKS that others follow in the footsteps of those who are already protecting intellectual property;

5. SUPPORTS those who have taken action in the protection of intellectual property such as Euraxess Greece;
EMPHASIZING that there is $360 billion lost in international trade revenue annually due to counterfeit or pirated products, and

ALARMED that websites dedicated to trading illegal goods generate over 53 billion visits annually, and

CONCERNED that on average anywhere between 750,000 – 2.5 million jobs were lost in economies due to piracy, and

FULLY AWARE that to decrease PC software piracy by just 10% could provide $142 billion for the global economy, create 500,000 new jobs, and make $32 billion in taxes in just 4 short years, and

KEEPING IN MIND that for international trade to remain safe and equal it would benefit all nations to have intellectual property right laws in place and to strictly maintain the aforementioned laws so as to keep their nation and economy as safe as possible, and

EXPRESSING DEEP APPRECIATION to the individual nations who have programs and/or laws to prevent or reduce this global safety and financial issue that infringes upon intellectual property rights;

1) URGES more nations to pay closer attention to this activity occurring in their nation and to share important information on stopping and/or preventing future activity with other nations that might benefit from this information;

2) SUGGESTS that all nations create and sign a treaty outlining international laws that may be put in place in order to continue further fighting this, while however, leaving room for nations to tailor it slightly for their individual needs;

3) CALLS UPON developed and underdeveloped nations to cooperate with each other so as to better obtain relevant information, therefore better protecting all nations;

4) FURTHER INVITES any and all nations to contribute their input on this concerning global issue;

5) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that until this issue is suitably solved an annual International Summit should be held, sanctioned by the United Nations, with a focus on the current and developing problems with global Intellectual Property Rights so that nations can resume friendly trading among themselves.