



*McKendree Invitational*

**MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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# Sixth

# Legal

1. Territorial Claims
2. Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers
3. Criminal Justice Response to Cyber Crime



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/1

**Subject: Territorial Claims**

**Sponsored By: Cote d'Ivoire**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the many people throughout western Côte d'Ivoire who have  
2 been unable to access their land for more than two years, and

3

4 NOTING WITH APPROVAL the UN's involvement in settling territorial disputes efficiently,  
5 and

6

7 ALARMED by the tens of thousands of settlers moved into the Western Sahara by Morocco  
8 in order to influence the referendum results both parties agreed to after a peace proposal  
9 under the auspices of the United Nations was created, and

10

11 VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the Antarctica Treaty from 1959 that forbids countries  
12 from taking possession of any part of Antarctica, and

13

14 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the present day armed conflict over the South China Sea between  
15 China and one or more Southeast Asian claimants:

16

17 1. SUPPORTS creation of procedure dictating how territorial disputes are settled if both  
18 parties are unable to agree on a course of action;

19

20 2. URGES parties of conflict to resolve issues nonviolently;

21

22 3. REQUESTS mandatory summits for countries undergoing territorial disputes in order  
23 to resolve conflicts more diplomatically;

24

25 4. RECOMMENDS creation of a tribunal similar to The International Tribunal for the  
26 Law of the Sea to settle all land disputes just as fairly as oceanic conflicts are solved.

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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/2

**Subject: Territorial Claims**

**Sponsored By: Nigeria**

**Submitted To: Sixth Committee-Legal**

1 CONCERNED by the awareness that according to the Unicef (United Nations International  
2 Children's Emergency Fund) 2017 10.5 million of Nigeria's children between the ages of 5 and  
3 14 are not in school, 61% of 6-11 years old regularly attend primary school, and 35.6 % of 35-  
4 59 months year olds are given early childhood education, and

5  
6 OBSERVING Northern Nigeria we began to see that the net attendance rate is 53%, it would  
7 seem as though in the Northern parts of Nigeria the amount of out-of-school children is larger  
8 than in any other part of Nigeria, and

9  
10 ALARMED that only more than half of girls in the north-east and north-west are not in school  
11 as economic barriers, and social-cultural norms and practices prohibit children from receiving  
12 a proper education, and

13  
14 NOTING that in three conflict-affected states-Borno, Yobe, Adamawa- at least 802 schools  
15 remain closed, 497 classrooms are listed as destroyed with another 1,392 damaged yet  
16 repairable, and

17  
18 EMPHASIZING that out of the 262 million out-of-school children, 1 in 5 live in the country of  
19 Nigeria meaning that most children who do not receive an education live in Nigeria;

20  
21 1. DEMANDS schools should be built in a safer environment such as a secluded area, or  
22 in governmental buildings were there would be security;

23  
24 2. INVITING the United Nations to look at not just the children of Nigeria but other  
25 countries who are deprived of the knowledge that is essential in improving our  
26 countries;

27  
28 3. DRAWING ATTENTION to children who are least likely to go to school we would be  
29 able to work our way to target all of the other children who are in need of a proper  
30 education;

31  
32 4. SUPPORTS the UNICEF in providing children with an education to better not just  
33 themselves but the world itself in learning about how the world works and in turn  
34 working with the world to improve life is less developed countries.  
35



**Subject: Territorial Claims**

**Sponsored By: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that territorial disputes around the world are becoming  
2 more prevalent in the world today and as they grow more common, they grow more dangerous to  
3 those involved and those in or near the disputed areas, and  
4

5 EMPHASIZING that around the world there are many of these territories, the most  
6 notable/volatile being Kashmir/Jammu between India and Pakistan, the Crimean Peninsula  
7 between Russia and Ukraine, the East China Sea between China and Japan, and the disputed  
8 areas of Israel between Israel and Palestine, and  
9

10 EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the results of these disputes between countries has resulted in  
11 many conflicts and casualties of these conflicts, for instance the bursts of conflict in Kashmir have  
12 had 300 casualties since the start of 2019 and over the years had 47,000 casualties, and  
13

14 CONCERNED at the possibility of large scale conflicts arising, such as the The Indo-Pakistani  
15 War of 1947 over Kashmir or the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and hopes that the United Nations  
16 understands the importance of the volatility of many of these situations, and  
17

18 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the steps already taken by the United Nations to stop these  
19 conflicts from occurring such as Article 2 section 3 of the United Nations Charter which states  
20 that, "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner  
21 that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered," this as well as many other  
22 attempts to stop conflicts (specific or broad) have not been so fruitful as to stop these conflicts  
23 from arising, though their assistance is acknowledged;  
24

- 25 1) REQUEST that the UN offer more negotiators and diplomats in order to help the  
26 conflicting countries come to a peaceful resolution;  
27
- 28 2) CALLS UPON the Security Council to do more to help 'keep the peace' by offering aid  
29 to the 'rightful' side at their discretion to ensure the wellbeing and the peaceful interests of  
30 the United Nations and of the World as a whole;  
31
- 32 3) RECOMMENDS that other countries do not interfere by helping one side (besides at the  
33 discretion of the Security Council) or even simply taking a side as that may further the  
34 conflict between these countries and lead to large-scale conflicts that should hopefully be  
35 avoided;  
36
- 38 4) URGES the United Nations to take more preemptive measures to ensure that one country  
39 does not believe that it has the ownership of another country's land so that these conflicts  
40 never arise in the first place.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/4

Subject: Territorial Claims  
Sponsored By: The Russian Federation  
Submitted To: Sixth Legal

1 RECOGNIZING that a State is defined as a large social system with a set of rules that are  
2 enforced by a permanent administrative body who tries to claim and exercise sovereignty, and  
3

4 EMPHASIZING that any attempt to partially or fully disrupt a nation's unity or territorial  
5 integrity diverges from the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and  
6

7 NOTING FURTHER that in article four of the *Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States*,  
8 it states, "Every State has the duty to refrain from fomenting civil strife in the territory of  
9 another State, and to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to  
10 foment such civil strife", and  
11

12 DEPLORING any states' involvement in territorial disputes, in or away from their region, that  
13 resulted in instability of the region of the territorial dispute, and  
14

15 OBSERVING that historical claims are not valid and do not have power over treaties according  
16 to the International Court of Justice Statute and thus do not apply to territorial disputes, and  
17

18 ALARMED that UN legislature regarding territories is severely outdated seeing as the only  
19 documents written on the subject can be found in the *UN Charter*, *Law of the Sea*, and  
20 *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, *Declaration*  
21 *on Rights and Duties of States*;  
22

23 1) SUPPORTS the drafting of a new convention to be made for solely focusing on  
24 territorial claims;  
25

26 2) URGES that section II of the *Declaration on Rights and Duties of States* be amended to  
27 add and article on what to do in the case of a referendum and must include the  
28 following provisions;

29 A) If the clear majority hold a referendum to leave a state and join another state and  
30 a clear majority of the region votes in favor of this movement the original host  
31 state must abide by this referendum;

32 B) If there is any suspicion of interference in this referendum, a new one must be  
33 held and a full investigation into the previous referendum must be held before  
34 the new one;  
35

36 3) SUGGESTS that any current UN legislature on territorial claims be updated to have  
37 stricter and less broad provisions;  
38

39 4) REQUESTS that member states honor the sovereignty of other states as well as the  
40 provisions of UN legislature regarding the issue of territorial claims.



1/5

Subject: Territorial Claims

Sponsored By: Syria

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ALARMED by the growing number of serious border disputes in the world, now more than  
2 150 disputes involving territory conflicts such as these must be dealt with in a way that all  
3 parties are content, and  
4

5 EMPHASIZING the possibility that not all members will be pleased with the United Nations  
6 decisions on borders no matter what the decision is should also be taken into account, and that  
7 some disputes may have to be re-evaluated later, and  
8

9 AFFIRMING that all border disputes be investigated thoroughly, no matter how minuscule  
10 such as the small disputes as seen with Mont Blanc in Europe to the argument of the legitimacy  
11 of the Western Sahara, and researching topics like these before having to redraw any maps that  
12 might be argued upon later, and  
13

14 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION how borders were drawn in the 20th century,  
15 predominantly in the Middle East and Africa, and the mistakes that were made during those  
16 agreements especially overlapping of historical borders, the separating ethnicities from their  
17 homeland, and  
18

19 BEARING IN MIND that after Russia's invasion of Crimea in 2014, the question of what  
20 makes a country own a piece of territory was brought up, there are compelling arguments for  
21 both sides of the debate, such as Ukraine having a direct land connection to Crimea and  
22 providing the peninsula with power, and Russia bringing up that there is a large majority of  
23 Russian citizens living in Crimea (60.4%) and Ukrainians only make up 24.0% of the  
24 population, and  
25

26 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT even more complex border disputes such as Kashmir, where  
27 there are more than two nations disputing over territory, the United Nations needs a way of  
28 dealing with these border disputes in a fair and just way;  
29

30 1) EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN over historical borders, treaties, demographics,  
31 religion, and other factors that should be introduced and studied when determining these  
32 disputed borders;  
33

34 2) STRESSES that the arguments for each claim must be viewed and analyzed without  
35 bias with all the facts and statistics thoroughly looked over by experts and researchers  
36 on the matter and a conclusion being brought forth;  
37

38 3) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the cooperation of each party involved to come to an  
39 agreement in a calm and peaceful manner that both can agree upon.



Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Territorial Claims  
Submitted By: Cuba

1 **ALARMED** that certain western nations have been forcefully imposing their presence on other  
2 sovereign nations in the UN, and  
3

4 **CONCERNED** that the UN has no presence in any of the territories being overrun by powerful  
5 nations looking to take sovereign nations territory, and  
6

7 **EMPHASIZING** the fact that many nations are claiming new territory every year to grow in  
8 strength over less wealthy countries, and  
9

10 **CONFIDENT** that the UNCLOS has not stopped certain western nations from claiming territory  
11 which is not under their ownership, and  
12

13 **STRESSING** that there have been many powerful and wealthy countries claiming territory  
14 which they took from weaker and poorer nations, which helps them achieve a strength over all  
15 other sovereign nations;  
16

17 1. **CALLS UPON** stronger nations in the UN to come together and keep the western  
18 nations from intruding on territory, which is not theirs;  
19

20 2. **DEMANDS** that the UN needs to put more thought into the territories which are being  
21 claimed by nations that are more powerful, and keep the stronger nations from  
22 overrunning smaller nations;  
23

24 3. **CONFIRMS** that the UN needs to equalize the growth of each economy, so no one  
25 nation can gain in power and take sovereignty from others;  
26

27 4. **STRESS** that the UNCLOS needs to add more strict guidelines to the clause, such as if a  
28 nation intrudes on other nations territory, they will have to pay a fine to compensate for  
29 the damage to the government;  
30

31 5. **URGES** the UN to create a system in which they can help the poorer nations from failing  
32 to keep claimed territories, by keeping a close watch on stronger nations who infringe on  
33 the national sovereignty of nations.  
34  
35  
36



**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: Saudi Arabia**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **ALARMED BY** the sixty-eight point five million displaced persons as of 2018 and the  
2 sixty-seven percent of those refugees who come from five countries according to the United  
3 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and  
4

5 **NOTING FURTHER** that the definition of a refugee is someone who has been forced to flee  
6 his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence and that a refugee has a  
7 well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or  
8 membership in a particular social group most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to  
9 do so because war, ethnics, and religious violence are the main causes of fleeing refugees  
10 according to the 1951 Refugee Convention, and  
11

12 **EMPHASIZING** that five countries produce sixty-seven percent of refugees; Syria,  
13 Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia, with ongoing conflicts in these areas  
14 refugees need safety outside of immediate places;  
15

16 1). **CALLS UPON** European and Asian countries farther away from these conflicts to  
17 accept more refugees and to financially support those who have;  
18

19 2). **ENCOURAGES** others to follow the example of countries that have given aid to  
20 refugees and organizations, like The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who has donated five  
21 point five billion USD to humanitarian, developmental and charitable causes;  
22

23 3). **SUPPORTS** the creation of a comprehensible refugee database, based on  
24 international standards to register refugees living in countries outside of their origin.  
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**Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal**

**Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Submitted By: Uruguay**

1 NOTING that refugees are defined as populations living outside of their countries of origin in camps,  
2 urban areas, or those who have been repatriated or resettled in a third country, and  
3

4 RECONIZING that rights to food, water, medicine, and shelter are protected under national law, and  
5

6 BELIEVING that people, regardless of citizenship status, are deserving of protection against  
7 arbitrary arrest and detention and equality before the courts, and  
8

9 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that crowded conditions, shortages of food and water, and poor  
10 sanitation can lead to a deterioration of health, and  
11

12 AWARE that refugees may face legal difficulties with attaining public benefits, discrimination in  
13 schools and places of employment, and language and cultural barriers, among other challenges, and  
14

15 HAVING CONSIDERED the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the  
16 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which raise a separate  
17 set of obligations for Member States and a separate set of rights for individuals, and  
18

19 HAVING REVIEWED the ICESCR which includes the right to work, including the right to freely  
20 choose or accept work and the right to work under safe and fair conditions, families' entitlement to  
21 protection and assistance, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and  
22 mental health, the right to an education, including the right of parents to choose schools for their  
23 children in accordance with their beliefs and convictions, the right to benefit from scientific and  
24 cultural development, including the right to retain ownership over one's own intellectual property;  
25

- 26 1. REQUESTS that member states allow Non-Governmental Originations (NGO) to educate  
27 residents of refugee camps on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV);  
28
- 29 2. INVITES member states to contribute large amounts of money and supplies for humanitarian  
30 assistance;  
31
- 32 3. URGES member states to allow the free movement of refugees and asylum seekers in  
33 accordance with international law;  
34
- 35 4. STRESSES the need for all states to accept their fair share of refugees and asylum seekers  
36 while according them the rights established by international laws, treaties, and conventions;  
37
- 38 5. RECOMMENDS that the UNHCR provide emergency assistance at the start of refugee  
39 crises, which includes access to basic resources such as clean drinking water, blankets,  
40 emergency health care, and household items.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Sponsored By: Equatorial Guinea

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

EMPHASIZING the fact that the refugees and asylum seekers in Equatorial Guinea has increased then decreased from 1994-2016. Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum Seekers are people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers--are excluded.

STRESSING the fact that movement of people, most often through migration, is a significant part of global integration. Migrants contribute to the economies of both their host country and their country of origin. Yet reliable statistics on migration are difficult to collect and are often incomplete, making international comparisons a challenge.

FULLING ACKNOWLEDGING the effort of the number of refugees at end 2010 was 10.55 million, including 597,300 people considered by UNHCR to be in a refugee-like situation; developing countries hosted 8.5 million refugees, or 80 percent of the global refugee population. Global migration patterns have become increasingly complex in modern times, involving not just refugees, but also millions of economic migrants.

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN, however, there are difficulties in collecting accurate statistics on refugees. Many refugees may not be aware of the need to register or may choose not to do so, and administrative records tend to overestimate the number of refugees because it is easier to register than to de-register. In addition, most industrialized countries lack a refugee register and are thus not in a position to provide accurate information on the number of refugees residing in their country.

EMPHASIZING FURTHER the fact that the refugees and asylum seekers of this country, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) collects and maintains data on refugees in their Statistical Online Population Database. The refugee data does not include Palestinian refugees residing in areas under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

- 1) SRESSES the importance of refugees are an important part of migrant stock. The refugee data refer to people who have crossed an international border to find sanctuary and have been granted refugee or refugee-like status or temporary protection. There are three main providers of refugee data: governmental agencies, UNHCR field offices and NGOs. Registrations, together with other sources - including estimates and surveys - are the main sources of refugee data.
- 2) PROMOTES the improvement of the ensure of refugee population.
- 3) IMPLORES the corporation is descriptive of the nature of the refugees.
- 4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY of The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- 5) SUGGESTS that the refugee data does not include Palestinian refugees residing in areas under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). However, the Palestinian refugees living outside the UNRWA areas of operation do fall under the responsibility of UNHCR and are thus included in the Statistical Online Population Database.



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**Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> legal**

**Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Submitted By: Egypt**

1 **AWARE** that many refugees and asylum seekers undergo significant shortages of food, water,  
2 medicine, and shelter, and  
3

4 **RECOGNIZING THAT** refugee camps are exacerbated by the prevalence of sexual violence  
5 and many women report having been raped, and  
6

7 **CONCERNED** that refugees having difficulty in obtaining public benefits and face  
8 discrimination in schools and places of employment, and  
9

10 **REALIZING** that many of the refugees, whom have already endured human rights abuses, may  
11 suffer again while living in refugee camps, and  
12

13 **STRESSING** that there is little access to adequate health care for the refugees, and  
14

15 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that refugees are unable to return to their countries of origin for  
16 many years or in some cases decades;  
17

- 18 1. **DECLARING** that the refugees would need to go to the camps that would give them  
19 food, water medicine, and also shelter;  
20
- 21 2. **EXPRESSES THE BELIEVES** that the camps are proceedings the sexual violence with  
22 many women instead of trying to separate the men from women in the camps;  
23
- 24 3. **ACKNOWLEDGES** that the refugees are having difficult time obtaining public benefits  
25 and are facing discrimination in place of school and work;  
26
- 27 4. **AFFIRMS THE BELIEF** THAT the refugees in the be afforded all rights entitled to  
28 them under international treaties.  
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Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> legal  
Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers  
Submitted By: China

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2  
3 **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** that nearly 65.6 million people have been forcibly displaced  
4 from their homes due to the outbreak of The Syrian Civil War according to the United Nations  
5 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and 189,300 have found sanctuary in neighboring  
6 countries, and

7  
8 **AWARE** of the events that inflicted Civil War, causing these refugees to flee, such as the unjust  
9 rulings of Bashar-Al-Assad, and

10  
11 **DRAWING ATTENTION** to the 200+ refugees that Uruguay took in, and the negative effect  
12 they had on Uruguay's already unstable economy, and

13  
14 **GRIEVED** of the fact that 470,000 people have lost their lives due to this civil war, 50,000 of  
15 them being children, and

16  
17 **NOTING** that the use of these Chemical Weapons being investigated by the Fact-Finding of the  
18 OPCW, and

- 19  
20 1.) **DIRECTS** countries to obey their ratification of the CWC;  
21  
22 2.) **FURTHER DIRECTS** a committee that involves all parties involved geographically  
23 or through conflict to discuss the welfare of refugees;  
24  
25 3.) **CALLS UPON** nations who are involved whether through geographical involvement  
26 or have involved themselves through deploying troops;  
27  
28 4.) **DRAWS ATTENTION** to the need for countries hosting refugees to supply them  
29 with livable resources and provide the youth with education.  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Submitted By: The Republic of Guatemala

REALIZING that refugees are attempting to enter developed countries because of existential issues that affect the wellness of the inhabitants of the source countries, countries must loosen restrictions on the limitations of refugee status and safe passage, and

NOTING that underdeveloped nations have high poverty and crime populations that are costing the government large amounts of money because of government aid, court buildings and staff, and prison buildings and staff, thus hampering many efforts to advance the nation, and

EMPHASIZING that underdeveloped nations worldwide have large percentages of the population who are undocumented and not paying taxes or contributing to the betterment of society, which can be helped by developed nations taking in refugees so that government money is not used on people who do not contribute to the nation, and

1) IMPLORES all nations, developed and underdeveloped, to loosen regulations on refugees to further advance all nations of the world;

2) STRESSES the importance of helping underdeveloped nations because, without aid by helping refugees from underdeveloped countries, the underdeveloped countries must continue to spend large amounts of money on aiding the impoverished, taking money away from technological advances and funding ways to stable the government and economy;

3) CONDEMNS policies that strictly regulate refugees' admission to the nation, which cause further problems because the refugees try to illegally enter the nation through neighboring nations, but they may not be able to get in, so they wait in the neighboring nations, needlessly putting strain on the neighboring nations' economies and law enforcement forces;

4) SUGGESTS that all developed nations of the United Nations cooperate to accept refugees and relocate them to other accepting nations if one nation does not feel that they have room for more refugees so that underdeveloped nations are able to catch up economically, politically, and socially to developed nations.

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notary declaration avowing that said body is obligated to at the minimum bare stated basic  
freedom; to all seekers of Refuge or Asylum into said country.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees

Submitted By: New Zealand

1 Emphasizes the necessity to retain a peaceful control over refugees and their entry as to prevent  
2 mass misplacement, as well as organizing refugees in a manner of which the burden can be shared  
3 by a multitude of the developed and capable nations within the United Nations, and

4

5 Stresses the need to find a complete and agreeable solution within the next decade as to achieve  
6 maximum effect and the quickest relocation of refugees and relief efforts, and

7

8 Fully Acknowledges the efforts already being made by a multitude of nations and groups such as  
9 Karam and IRC, and

10

11 Encourages UNHCR led efforts and solutions to be agreed upon, and put into action to  
12 achieve a peaceful and equivalent organization between nations, and

13

14

15 Restates the necessity of the global community working together to solve the issue of the 70  
16 million refugees and dislocated persons throughout the world and how it not only benefits these  
17 refugees, but the nations as well with population and cultural growth, and

18

19 1) Encourages the cooperation of able-bodied nations to take part in the  
20 relief efforts as to resolve the issue as quickly and cleanly as possible, and

21

22 2) Cautiously Advises against the immediate and unorganized placement or refusal of  
23 refugees to prevent a multitude of effects such as an unnecessary amount of potential death  
24 and chaos, and

25

26 3) Suggests the United Nations sanction a summit of which the purpose is to discuss  
27 the relocation, intake, and organization of refugees and relief supplies among a multitude  
28 of able-bodied nations and groups, and

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30 4) Hopefully Recognizes the potential future achievements capable of a United Nations  
40 combined efforts led by the UNHCR to place and organize regarding the 70 million  
41 misplaced refugees throughout the world by international agreement and cooperation.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers  
Submitted By: Greece Hellenic Republic

- 1 HAVING CONSIDERED that the European Union has adopted border restrictions that prevent  
2 refugees and asylum seekers to search for shelter, puts the most vulnerable people at risk by  
3 settling in Greece or Italy's "temporary" safety because European Union's policies has put the  
4 burden of housing refugees and asylum seekers on these two countries that make it those two  
5 countries' responsibilities for the lives that the refugees and asylum seekers who are forced to  
6 live in overcrowded, filthy, and dangerous conditions, and  
7
- 8 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT how the current government has managed their economy given it's already  
9 limited available resources allotted for refugees and asylum seekers, it is no surprise how  
10 it has affected its citizens in such an adverse way which begs the question "what is the best way  
11 to resolve this problematic epidemic," and what can each of us do to start working towards  
12 building a better country and future for its citizens and  
13
- 14 RECOGNIZING the cycle of poverty and how to break it would be the first step in creating a  
15 new mindset and lifestyle for all those afflicted and addressing how seventy percent of funds  
16 allocated to the refugees and asylum seekers is being used by the government in ways that do not best  
17 benefit those who are the most desperate and lacking basic human necessities such as a safe  
18 shelter, nourishing food, clean water, basic medical care and those who are also being turned away due to  
19 a lack of space and resources which raises the ethical dilemma of who is more deserving among the sea of  
20 refugees and asylum seekers to include vulnerable women, children, the ill, the elderly and  
21
- 22 BEARING IN MIND that Turkey houses the most amount of refugees and asylum seekers  
23 worldwide and has achieved success by implementing laws such as the Temporary Protection  
24 Regulation Program thereby proving that they have taken steps towards safeguarding the rights  
25 of those in need and being able to provide short term aid without detracting from the quality of life from  
26 its native citizens and
- 27 EMPHASIZING that it is entirely possible through proper legislation and humanitarian efforts to  
28 achieve better living conditions and actively put into effect working solutions towards seemingly  
29 insurmountable obstacles;  
30
- 31 1) CALLS UPON our leaders to not only recognize that there is a problem, but also to  
32 act with viable solutions;  
33
- 34 2) REPEATS the need for progressive laws and a tremendous reduction in  
35 misappropriating government funds through greed and corruption.





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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Rights of Refugees  
and Asylum Seekers  
Submitted By: Republic of Italy

1 **ACKNOWLEDGING** Although many active bodies of the United Nations are open to the  
acceptance and accommodations that come so with the casing of foreign inhabitants,

2  
3 **EMPHASIZING** there is no ground median set between the bodies of the United Nations on how  
the rights and processing of said people should be handled and distributed in a just manner applied  
to every Refugee and or Asylum Seeker at the base of whomever's country,

4  
5 **FURTHER EMPHASIZING** That the lack of collectivity among some of the nations are  
causing high tension to nations domestic grounds between parties native and foreign to these  
lands,

6  
7 **NOTING WITH CONSIDERATION** It is of immense importance to direct a sense of total  
sovereignty and honorable allegiance to one's "indigenous" people,

8  
9 **RECOGNIZES** it is also of great moral compass to indulge in the action to house and allow  
opportunistic infiltration of outside human bodies seeking such purposes rendering for one reason  
or another;

10  
**IN REFERENCE OF:** the Human Rights Declaration of 1948 recognized as resolution 217  
which states all people have the right to asylum and are at the minimum entitled to acceptance  
into place of refugee without unreasonable disscression and are subject to freedoms such as  
speech, religion, and equal protection

11  
**PROPOSING** with said freedoms being merely a virtue of moral utility to mostly all bodies  
involved in United Nations,

12  
**FURTHER PROPOSING** all these nations involved originating from the Western, Asian,  
European, and any other continental bodies should be bound in a state of prosecutable  
compliance to hold themselves in collective morality in establishing a just and fundamental  
frame through the creation of committee mandatory of each present body of the U.N and a



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/10

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: Republic of Korea**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **Aware of the fact** that immigration in South Korea is low due to them having strict laws on  
2 immigration.

3  
4 **Considering** that by the end of 2014 the acceptance rate was 7.3%.

5  
6 **Fully recalling** that in 2018 five-hundred Yemeni entered South Korea from Jeju island due  
7 to a four year civil war came visa free.

8  
9 **Concerned** for their citizens and their society the Republic of Korea debates on what to do  
10 with all the refugees.

11  
12  
13 1. **Recommends** that there should be a part in their government specialized in asylum  
14 seekers and rights of refugees so they can fit into society easier.

15  
16 2. **Encourages** that since they are still human beings that they deserve the natural rights  
17 anyone deserves no matter where they are.

18  
19 3. **Desires** that if the refugees homeland becomes a good place again they will go back  
20 and live there and leave the place they were in.

21  
22 4. **Urges** that citizens should help refugees become more normal with the new country  
23 so they don't slow down your economy or society.



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



2/11

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seeker**

**Sponsored By: France**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 Concerned about the number of asylum seekers looking for a home from war torn countries,  
2 and the cost to support each refugee, and  
3  
4

5 Alarmed by the amount of refugees living in poverty and not getting the attention they need  
6 from the government and its people, and  
7  
8  
9

10 Stressing the amount of refugees and asylum seekers who die from the journey to France and  
11 other countries across the world, and  
12  
13

14 Aware of Frances attempts to help refugees find homes in France and learn the language and  
15 culture of the country;  
16  
17  
18

19 1. Encourages other European countries to donate resources and housing for  
20 impoverished and homeless refugees;  
21  
22

23 2. Requests that the military of France and other countries help bring refugees from  
24 war torn countries to lower refugee deaths on the trip from those countries;  
25  
26  
27

28 3. Recommends countries to donate money to find homes and safe places for  
29 refugees to stay until the conflict overseas has been resolved.  
30  
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*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



2/12

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **NOTING** people who have been forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or  
2 natural disaster known as refugees, along with people who left their home country as a political  
3 refugee in search of shelter known as asylum seekers, and  
4

5 **DEEPLY AWARE** that refugees are killed by intolerant citizens within countries as are  
6 refugees not being to find refuge and shelter within the countries that had taken them into their  
7 arms, along with refugees who denying , and  
8

9 **APPLAUDS** Germany and France for sheltering significant amounts of refugees, along with  
10 providing them with support, and  
11

12 **ACKNOWLEDGING** newly birthed and developing countries accepting and integrating  
13 about 80% of the refugee population, and  
14

15 **RECOGNIZING** the UN's Global Compact for Migration, which intends to reduce risks and  
16 vulnerabilities migrants face and seeks to address legitimate concerns of states and  
17 communities concerning refugees;  
18

19 1.) **SUGGESTS** all nations consider humane treatment and the thoughts of refugees;  
20

21 2.)  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



413

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: The Republic of Austria**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that in 2017, about 150 thousand refugees entered Europe, less  
2 than half of 2016, and less than 10% of the total people displaced in 2017, and

3  
4 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that approximately 22.3 million undocumented immigrants  
5 were living in Europe as of 2017, and

6  
7 ALARMED that approximately 3 thousand people die every year trying to illegally enter European  
8 countries alone, most due to boats sinking, lack of supplies, and unsafe living conditions, and

9  
10 APPALLED that as of 19 June 2019, approximately 70.8 million people around the world are now  
11 officially displaced from their homes by conflict, violence and persecution – the highest figure  
12 recorded by the United Nations since World War 2, and

13  
14 REALIZING that as of 2017, about 12.6 million people from Africa alone have been displaced  
15 from various conflicts, natural disasters, and desertification, as well as another roughly 13 million  
16 from the Syrian civil war, and

17  
18 BEARING IN MIND that approximately 15 thousand people are forced to leave their homes in  
19 Africa daily, and globally, 44 thousand people are forced to leave their homes daily due to war  
20 among other conflicts, and

21  
22 CONSIDERING that most people, once forced to leave their homes, end up living in dangerous  
23 areas that are riddled with diseases and crime, as well as facing uncertainty whether or not they  
24 will have basic necessities such as food and water tomorrow;

25  
26 1) PROPOSES that all countries involved in the Syrian civil war work to end it as soon as  
27 possible by all means possible, to help stop the creation of many refugees;

28  
29 2) SUPPORTS the idea of building mass housing at the border for refugees while they go  
30 through the documentation process, to help improve living conditions of refugees;

31  
32 3) SUGGESTS that all member states increase border security, especially around ports as that is  
33 where a majority of immigrants enter illegally, to help put an end to illegal immigration;

34  
35 4) INVITES all countries that are able to, start monthly or yearly quotas to take in as many  
36 refugees and/or asylum seekers as possible;

37  
38 5) CALLS UPON countries to require refugees to adopt the values, laws, and languages of the  
39 country they are seeking refuge in, so there is no potential of a culture clash leading to internal  
40 conflicts.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/114

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Submitted By: Peru

Fall 2019

1 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** the number of Venezuelan refugees and asylum seekers has increased due to  
2 Venezuela's economical collapse under their current President, causing a historically large migratory  
3 crisis, and  
4

5 **REALIZING** that under new legislation, migrants must have passports and visas before coming to Peru  
6 thus making it much harder for Venezuela's citizens to afford migrating to Peru, and  
7

8 **RECALLING** Peru passed Refugee Law NO. 27891 adopted in December 2002 which generally  
9 complies with international refugee law standards, and  
10

11 **FURTHER RECALLING** that both the 1951 Convention refugee definition and the regional refugee  
12 definition from the Cartagena Declaration are reflected in Refugee Law NO. 27891, and  
13

14 **BELIEVING** the asylum locales are prompting panic throughout the government and the country as they  
15 struggle to keep pace with the national system that provides registration for migrants, and  
16

17 **ALARMED BY** Venezuela's continuing economic crisis further jeopardizes advanced options for  
18 mediation in or solution for the migrant crisis, and  
19

20 **HAVING EXAMINED** that the United Nation estimated 4 million Venezuelans Refugees have fled  
21 Venezuela, with 800,000 fleeing to Peru alone, and  
22

23 **RECOGNIZING** that Venezuelan citizens have three choices when arriving at Peru as new immigrants

- 24 1) Apply for asylum and possibly become a permanent resident;
- 25 2) Apply for a tourist visa;
- 26 3) Remain undocumented;
- 27

28 **REAFFIRMING** Peru applies a narrow definition of refugee, resulting in 99% of Venezuelan requests  
29 for asylum being denied;  
30

- 31 1) **RECOMMENDS** that asylum countries establish legislation that grants refugees the same,  
32 basic rights as the citizens living in that country:

- 33 a. Protection of physical safety;
- 34 b. Freedom of thought;
- 35 c. Freedom of movement;
- 36 d. Freedom from torture, neglect or oppression;
- 37

- 38 2) **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** that as the economic and social rights are also important,  
39 while the asylum enables access to medical care, schooling and employment;

- 40 3) **DRAWS ATTENTION** that Peru is trying to establish a new registration system to increase  
41 capacity and strengthen procedural and protection of safeguards;

- 42 4) **ENCOURAGES** other countries to follow in Peru's example and begin working to modify or  
43 update immigration systems, to enable the safe acceptance of increased refugees.  
44  
45

2/15



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**  
**Sponsored By: Democratic People's Republic of Korea**  
**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **RECOGNIZES** the growing number of citizens that are leaving above-average conditions in  
2 their home countries out of a greedy desire for excessive wealth, and  
3

4 **STRESSES** the fact that by illegally emigrating from their home countries, the behavior that  
5 these refugees are engaging in qualifies as terroristic and unlawful, and places strain on the  
6 countries they seek asylum in, and  
7

8 **COGNISANT** of the fact that countries such as the United Kingdom are turning away a third  
9 of refugees seeking asylum in their country, and  
10

11 **NOTING FURTHER** that since 1993, between 100,000 and 300,000 have attempted to leave  
12 North Korea alone, resulting in economic imbalance in multiple countries that emigrants are  
13 seeking asylum in, and  
14

15 **CONFIDENT THAT** with the support of other countries, the refugee crisis could be averted  
16 through legislative action and support from the UN to enforce outlawed emigration from  
17 countries on a large scale;

- 18 1.) **SUPPORTS** any countries that are actively working to end the refugee crisis through  
19 punishing those who attempt to leave their home countries;
- 20 2.) **URGES** the UN to promote laws against emigration from home countries;
- 21 3.) **REQUESTS** that other countries take individual legislative action against refugees  
22 seeking asylum;
- 23 4.) **RECOMMENDS** that these terroristic offenses are punished by the death penalty at  
24 the time of border crossing, and that the criminals committing them are treated with no  
25 remorse;
- 26 5.) **EXPRESSES ITS HOPE** that by eliminating the refugee crisis, we are able to establish  
27 economic stability in countries and stop the greedy desires of those hoping to emigrate  
28 to obtain excessive wealth.  
29  
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2/16

Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Sponsored By: Belgium

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 CONSCIOUS of the unprecedented 70.8 million refugees, asylum seekers, and internally  
2 displaced persons escaping the violence of warfare and persecution that devastate their  
3 countries of origin, and

4 AWARE of the variety of nations that lack the means of sustaining the inundation of refugees  
5 for economic or spatial reasoning with its own citizens in mind, and  
6

7 UNDERSTANDING of the growing number of humanitarian and philanthropic organizations,  
8 specifically the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as independent and  
9 non- governmental organizations, such as Amnesty International, Oxfam, and the International  
10 Rescue Committee;  
11

12 REMINDING ALL of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which in Article 6  
13 expresses that all citizens of the world possess the right to seek and enjoy another country's  
14 asylum when facing persecution and in Article 5, emphasizes the right to unalienable right to  
15 life separate from torture and cruel, inhumane punishment;  
16

17 COGNIZANT of the vitality of more supportive and productive principles relating to refugee  
18 rights in order to provide global aid in the conundrum of supporting asylum seekers  
19

- 20 1. REQUESTS that European Union members strictly adhere to the Dublin  
21 Regulation, which emphasizes that refugees seeking asylum in Europe must  
22 apply within the first nation in which they arrive;  
23
- 24 2. REAFFIRMS that UN conventions, specifically those that reinstate and  
25 reevaluate the principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention are a necessity in  
26 providing aid to refugees and the nations supporting them.  
27
- 28 3. SUGGESTS that member states support the United Nations in an effort to assist  
29 asylum seekers by abiding by United Nations legislation, while assisting  
30 refugees with available spatial or monetary means;  
31
- 32 4. EMPHASIZES that a nation should never be forced into accepting refugees,  
33 especially if lacking the spatial and economic means.  
34  
35  
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38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/17

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers  
Submitted By: Poland

1 ACKNOWLEDGING that a recognized refugee has many rights, among others, the rights of temporary residence in  
2 Poland, rights to work, to social welfare, education, and

3  
4 NOTING that such a person may apply for a permit to bring his/her family to Poland to participate in an integration  
5 program for refugees, where the refugee receives a travel document, substituting a passport, and

6  
7 AFFIRMING the definition of refugee status as well as his/her rights as the refugees are settled in the Geneva  
8 Convention of 1951, with more detailed steps in The Act of 25 June 1997, while

9  
10 AWARE that the core principle is non-refoulement, which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country  
11 where they face serious threats to their life or freedom, yet

12  
13 HAVING CONSIDERED that Poland has refused to take in any refugees under a 2015 deal that was supposed to  
14 allocate 160,000 people among EU member countries in order to take the load off Greece and Italy, and

15  
16 CONCERNED that Muslim migrants could be a problem for Poland's homogenous society, and

17  
18 ALSO BEARING IN MIND that we would have to completely change our culture and radically lower the level of  
19 safety in our country, and

20  
21 HAVING CONSIDERED FURTHER that Poland "would have to use some repression" to prevent "a wave of  
22 aggression, especially toward women" on the part of asylum seekers, and

23  
24 GRAVELY CONCERNED that this is a straight road to a social catastrophe;

- 25  
26 1) DECLARES that Poland will not accept EU-mandated top-down allocation of refugees;  
27  
28 2) REITERATES that countries have to be in full control over who they accept;  
29  
30 3) REQUESTS all countries to investigate and prosecute trafficking gangs who exploit refugees  
31 and migrants, helping put people's safety above all else;  
32  
33 4) EMPHASIZES that governments also need to stop blaming refugees and migrants for  
34 economic and social problems, instead move to combat all kinds of xenophobia and racial  
35 discrimination, because doing otherwise is deeply unfair, stirs up tensions and fear of  
36 foreigners, and sometimes leads to violence.  
37



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/18

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: Bolivia**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION** that individuals escaping natural disasters and  
2 generalized violence, those who are stateless not outside their country or not facing persecution,  
3 and those who have crossed over international borders are not considered refugees under the  
4 1951 Convention or the 1967 Optional Protocol, and  
5

6 **NOTING** that Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was placed in  
7 1948, states that individuals are guaranteed the right to seek out and benefit from asylum in  
8 other countries, and  
9

10 **AWARE** that by definition from Article 1(A)(2) of the 1951 Convention, a refugee is an  
11 individual outside of their country of nationality or residence who is unable or unwilling to  
12 return out of fear of persecution for their race, religion, nationality, political opinions, or  
13 membership in a social group, and;  
14

- 15 1.) **EMPHASIZES** states as governments develop asylum laws based on varieties  
16 of resources, national security concerns, and histories with obligatory migration  
17 movements;  
18
- 19 2.) **DESIGNATES** that persons fleeing conditions such as generalized violence  
20 and who crossed international borders whilst fleeing are considered refugees by  
21 the UNHCR, and are supported by regional instruments such as Africa's OAU  
22 Convention and the Cartagena Declaration in Latin America;  
23
- 24 3.) **ENCOURAGES** a reexamination of the definitions of what constitutes a  
25 refugee set forth by the 1951 Convention, and to alter this definition to more  
26 closely match or adopt the definitions of the UNHCR.  
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2/19

**Subject: Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

**Sponsored By: The United States of America**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 Recognizing the fact that over 22.5 million refugees and asylum seekers are fleeing their  
2 home countries, a general consensus concerning their rights must be formed while taking into  
3 account the rights of the individual countries housing the incoming refugees, and  
4

5 Emphasizing that the current refugee crisis affects not only the refugees, but also the  
6 countries refugees are escaping to and from, the current strides being made in the safety of  
7 refugees puts the rights of those in the countries of asylum and the citizens of those nations at  
8 a greater risk of being victim to violent crimes, which has shown as much as a 10% increase  
9 in some nations due to the influx of refugees, and  
10

11 Viewing with appreciation the support and funding already being implemented in the current  
12 programs, such as UNICEF and UNHCR, that insure that all people of all ages can receive  
13 the rights they fully deserve when entering through proper channels of government, and  
14

15 Noting with deep concern, the lack of attention concerning the financial strain refugees put on  
16 a host nation's economy, of which that nation may not be able to support, especially in rapid  
17 influxes, and  
18  
19

- 20 1) Endorses the regulation and improvement of equal rights and protections among  
21 refugees entering through the proper channels, such as the right to employment,  
22 education, privacy, and asylum, stated in the UN Declaration of Human Rights by  
23 incentivizing, funding, and rewarding programs that benefit all involved;  
24  
25 2) Encourages the emphasisization of unity and cooperation when searching for a solution  
26 to the world refugee crisis that includes all parties involved to equally share  
27 responsibility, proportional to size;  
28  
29 3) Declares that refugee crisis will never be resolved until the root problem in the nations  
30 of origin come solution, and resolution attempts in the countries the vast majority of  
31 refugees migrate from is of the most importance, by gradually creating peace treaties  
32 to deescalate the situation to a semi-peaceful environment in refugee's home countries  
33 while working alongside their government, so the heavy flow of people incoming can  
34 be slowed steadily in time;  
35  
36



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/1

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Criminal Justice Response to Cyber Crime

Submitted By: Kuwait

1 **REFERENCING** the increasing use of technology especially in cybernetics and data information which  
2 many member nations focus on using today and are integrating into their cultures, and  
3

4 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the parallel growth of the cybercriminal, cyberwarfare, and cyberattack areas  
5 used to undermine the strength of cyber power and usage in order to technologically destroy nations and  
6 harvest their data and economy, and  
7

8 **RECOGNIZING** the dangerous potential harms of all member nations if cybercrime persists, as the  
9 more developed nations will suffer from direct attacks and the less developed ones will suffer after they  
10 no longer receive aid from the more developed nations which are forced, because of the attacks, to focus  
11 on their own nation, and  
12

13 **CONCERNED** that although multiple resolutions; specifically those of December 2000 (55/59 and  
14 55/63), December 2010 and 2011 (66/179 and 66/181), and March 2013 (22/7 and 22/8) focused on the  
15 issue of cybersecurity, many of them fell short in the area of punishment and criminal justice to such  
16 actions and solely focused on prevention and containment of it, and  
17

18 **EMPHASIZING** the importance of deterring cybercrimes as many nations, and member developing  
19 nations, are or are becoming more technologically focused and the dangers of cyberwarfare are increasing  
20 exponentially to include potential government catastrophes if not at threat of severe punishment;  
21

- 22 1) **STRESSES** that member nations should report any and all suspicious or known  
23 potentially harmful cyberactivity directly to the International Criminal Police  
24 Organization (INTERPOL) and/or the International Criminal Court (ICC);  
25
- 26 2) **IMPLORES** more developed member nations to focus on instilling strong cybersecurity  
27 units in parallel with the building of technology as well as assist less developed nations  
28 who possess the means to utilize cyber in constructing a safe cybemetwork;  
29
- 30 3) **REQUESTS** that the ICC redefine cyberwarfare in the same category as a war crime  
31 and not just an act of aggression and should be treated as such to include both possible  
32 means of punishment, death or long-term imprisonment;  
33
- 34 4) **STRONGLY ENCOURAGES** the thorough examination of any nation that is  
35 suspected of direct interference in the diplomatic processes of any other member nation  
36 and any action on these grounds to be deemed a cyberwar crime and be considered by  
37 the ICC as such.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/2

Subject: Cyber Crime

Sponsored By: Ghana

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **ALARMED** that the world lost \$600 billion dollars last year due to cyber crime about 0.8  
2 percent of global GDP, and  
3

4 **RECOGNIZING** that if nothing is done to stop cyber crime across the globe the amount  
5 of money lost will reach \$6 trillion dollars by the year 2021, and  
6

7 **ACKNOWLEDGING** that a multinational organization called Operation reWired, a  
8 coordinated law enforcement effort by the U.S. Department of Justice, made 281 arrests  
9 worldwide in association with Business Email Compromises, and  
10

- 11 1. **ENCOURAGES** the continued support of organizations like reWired,  
12 Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Cybercrime, and Cybercrime  
13 Repository to help reduce the amount of losses due to cyber crime attacks  
14 worldwide;  
15
- 16 2. **URGES** other member states to assist Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway,  
17 UK, and the USA in the funding of the Intergovernmental expert group;  
18
- 19 3. **RECOMMENDS** the member states to utilize the Lessons Learned  
20 Database, provided by the Cybercrime Repository, to frame their laws and  
21 their criminal justice practices;  
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3/3



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Justice Response to Cyber Crime

Sponsored By: Bahamas

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **DECLARING** the threat of cyber crime that has swept the world has taken its toll on our world,  
2 leaving large, negative impacts on millions of businesses, organizations, governments, and  
3 more, making it one of the most important problems that any country can deal with, and  
4

5 **BEARING IN MIND** that cybercrime has many different genres including phishing, identity  
6 theft, hacking, cyber-terrorism, grooming, child pornography, and cyber-blackmail, and  
7

8 **EMPHASIZING** that all the cybercrime protection businesses are estimated to have made two  
9 hundred fifty million dollars by the year of two thousand twenty three, making it one of the  
10 highest paid jobs in the world, and  
11

12 **DESIRING** a worldwide solution to end cybercrime in order to protect the generations to come,  
13 in every country or nation, across the globe;  
14

- 15 1.) **RECOMMENDS** the United Nations create a cybercrime protection unit, in order to  
16 further enhance a professional aspect to fighting cyber crimes everywhere;  
17
- 18 2.) **ENDORSES** the idea of the United Nations and the countries among it to adopt new  
19 employees within their governments who excel in cybercrime protection to reinforce  
20 what the country's laws state against the issue at hand;  
21
- 22 3.) **EXPRESSES ITS HOPE** for the United Nations to further assert themselves in the  
23 threat that cybercrime daily continues to impose on countries around the globe;  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/4

**Subject: Criminal Justice Response to Cyber Crime**

**Sponsored By: Dominican Republic**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 RECALLS that Latin American and Caribbean countries, as of 2013 and current, have the  
2 fastest growth rates regarding Internet connectivity worldwide, and

3  
4 ALARMED with the substantial increase of terrorist-related cyber crimes in recent years in  
5 countries such as the United States, Great Britain, France, and others, and

6  
7 CONCERNED of its repercussions, which include, but are not limited to: the destruction and  
8 spreading of sensitive and classified information, and

9  
10 ENCOURAGES an emphasis towards more cyber-safe practices in domestic businesses and  
11 institutions, and

12  
13 ENDORSES legal reform that targets cyber crime in all its forms;

14  
15 1) REQUESTS that the criminal justice system should actively engage in  
16 the teaching and learning of skills necessary to investigate and combat  
17 cyber crime;

18  
19 2) SUGGESTS the strengthening of current frameworks and procedures  
20 for combating cyber crime by analyzing and improving weak points  
21 within those frameworks and procedures;

22  
23 3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO to broadening and expanding current  
24 legislation in order to allow for the persecution and punishment of  
25 cyber crime in all its forms;

26  
27 4) INSTRUCTS stricter enforcement of online and offline cyber criminal  
28 laws domestically;

29  
30 5) AUTHORIZES the cooperation with institutions such as internet  
31 service providers (ISPs) to search for cyber criminals (while paying  
32 attention to privacy and fundamental human rights);

33  
34 6) CALLS UPON the members of the United Nations in the cooperation  
35 of exchanging information and evidence regarding cyber criminals, as  
36 well as cooperation in constructing a stronger and more humane system  
37 of persecuting cyber crime.  
38



**Subject: Criminal Justice Response to Cyber Crime**

**Sponsored By: Japan**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **Acknowledging** that cyber crime is defined as any criminal activity carried out by means of a  
2 computer or the internet, such as cyber bullying, identity theft, hacking, and piracy, and

3 **Emphasizing** that in 2015, the global cost of all cyber crimes was estimated around 500  
4 billion dollars, but it is predicted in 2019 to reach over 2 trillion dollars mainly because of the  
5 fact that most cyber crimes goes undetected, and  
6

7 **Keeping in mind** that because of 858 breaches, about 29 million records and/or files  
8 worldwide were exposed to the public in sections including government, health care, and  
9 financials, and  
10

11 **Concerned** that in 2016 over 350 organizations internationally were getting hit by cyber  
12 crimes, and that the average cost per breach was around 4 million dollars internationally, and  
13

14 **Full aware** that over 860 billion dollars per year is getting profited from illegal online  
15 markets, another 500 billion dollars per year is getting profited from IP theft and trade secret,  
16 and on top of that another 160 billion dollars per year is getting profited from data trading;  
17

- 18  
19  
20 1) **Expressing** the importance of attempting to correct this issue with the help of the  
21 criminal justice system, such as creating new international laws;  
22  
23 2) **Recommends** placing tighter restraints or sanctions on countries that allow cyber  
24 crimes to occur for reasons such as economic growth or personal benefits;  
25  
26 3) **Endorses** the use of better programs on computers such as anti spyware and anti  
27 viruses software downloaded onto the computers by companies that sell them to have  
28 a greater chance from preventing as many cyber crimes as possible;  
29  
30 4) **Supports** consistently keeping attention on specifically valuable files and  
31 records to try to prevent stolen or hacked files going unnoticed;  
32  
33 5) **Welcomes** keeping extras or backups of very important files and/or records to  
34 ensure that in case of a cyber crimes that all of these files and/or records are secure.  
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