Sixth Legal

1. Extradition/Deportation
2. Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes
3. Intellectual Property Rights
4. Revision of the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War (POWs)
Emphasizing in order to keep jails in many nations from getting flooded, exportation\deportation is a must.

Stressing in order for the statement above to work international cooperation is required.

Acknowledging that some countries may not cooperate,

Emphasizing further especially is 3rd world nations this would help to keep jails from crowding,

1) Stresses information exchange with be an important part of the success of this document,

2) Promotes improvement of communication between nations especially in secluded areas of the world,

3) Implores the cooperation of the most prestige nations especially the United States, China, and the UK,

4) Encourages Strongly that underdeveloped nations and prestige nations communicate,

5) Suggests that the United Nations take action in this solution to help overcrowded jails in 3rd world and in large nations for exportation\deportation of international fugitives.
AWARE that extradition is the surrender of an alleged criminal usually by treaty from one
authority to another to try a charge, and

APPROVES of the nations that have already signed treaties with each other and are already try
to deal with the problem themselves, and

DESIRING a solution to both problems as it is an issue all over the world and it is something
that the United Nations can handle, and

CONCERNED that some nations would allow possibly dangerous criminals into their country
where they could harm the citizens there and the criminal could cause even more harm there, and
refuse these criminals to have a fair trial where they could be punished for the crimes that they
have committed, and

CONSCIOUS of the fact that there are also some natives who are being reluctantly removed
from land they have lived on for generations by their own nation, and

SEEKING an answer to both of these problems as quickly as possible to improve the rights of
people all over the world, but should keep in mind that both of these issues could take years to
solve;

1) WELCOMES any idea that other nations may produce to fix the extradition problem
and will consider those ideas if they are well organized and thought over;

2) URGES the United Nations to hold a summit where ideas to fix the problems with
extradition and deportation can be brought forward and have them be openly
discussed;

3) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that all nations should deal with the issue of deportation
in a efficient manner which have the issue solved quickly;

4) STRESSES that this is a matter that needs to be dealt with as quickly as possible and
all nations should agree to sign one treaty instead of having to sign multiple treaties
with other nations.
CONSCIOUS that deportation is the removal of persons who inhabit a nation illegally, 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 sponsored method, of extraditing alleged
criminals from the nation they reside in, back to the original nation of the alleged crime, and
RECOGNIZING the fact that if a fugitive is proven guilty of a crime in a foreign nation he/she
can be detained, this prevents nations from harboring fugitives unknowingly, and
CONCERNED about the current methods, such as when a nation illegally enters another to
retrieve a suspect, used internationally to remove illegal aliens from the nation they are currently
residing in, 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
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 who are illegally residing 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.
RECOGNIZING that the extradition requests apply to acts which are considered crimes under the laws of two different countries (bilateral and multilateral), and which carry a penalty of no less than one year in jail, and

RECALLING either country will, upon the request of the other, extradite individuals who are wanted by officials in the other country for having committed crimes, and

AWARE if the extradited individual returns to the other country before the legal proceedings end, or before he or she serves the sentence, the person can be extradited again upon the request of the country he or she has fled;

1) STRESSES that an extradition request will not be accepted in certain cases, such as
   a) At the time when the crime was committed, the individual asked to be extradited was a national of the country which has been asked to extradite him or her, if the crime was political or military,
   b) The crime is within the jurisdiction of the country asked to extradite the offender,
   c) Or if the crime for which the extradition request has been put forward is not punishable by law;

2) URGES that either member state accepts the extradition request, it will
   a) Inform the other one of the time and place the individual is to be handed over
   b) Let them know how long the person in question had been in detention before extradition.
Recognizing that many illegal immigrants come to different countries for a better life, and
Concerned about the rising amount of illegal immigrants in different countries, and
Emphasizing the need to stop illegal immigrants for entering different countries, and
Stressing the need for something to be done;

1) Acknowledges the lifestyle illegal immigrants are running from;
2) Recommends tighter boarder control on countries that illegal immigration is a major problem;
3) Calls upon each country to deal with illegal immigration on their own;
4) Reaffirms the belief in deporting illegal immigrants to original country;
5) Stresses that deportation is best for all countries.
GRIEVED over the raise in both nationally and internationally committed crimes and the affect it has on international relations and,

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

MINDFUL of the fact that the establishment of national laws and treaties will greatly benefit the ability for nations to create treaties with other nations and,

STRESSES that the establishment of both 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,

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

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

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

2) DRAW 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 as 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;
POINTING OUT that extradition and deportation by all countries needs to be more tolerant of the people trying to seek refuge in one’s country, and

ALARMEED that 400,000 people are deported from the U.S. alone every year and this number is growing at a staggering rate, and

STRESSING that many of the immigrants are turned away due to difficult processes required to gain citizenship, and the discrimination and bias among the parties making decisions of who can stay, and

RECALLING the UN’s recommendation to Mozambique to stop deporting Somali and Ethiopian asylum seekers, however they were sent back into a hostile environment where individuals are met with a grim fate, and

RECOGNIZING that people trying to seek refuge are deported back into the hostile and unproductive environments that they came from, and that this is common occurrence and happens across the world to people that are in need of help, and

EMPHASIZING that many immigrants are simply trying to better their lives by moving to a new country and are productive members of society, and abide by all rules and regulations of the state they are in when many are forced from the country in an unjust manner, and

NOTING WITH REGRET the unproductive resolutions made in the past regarding deportation issues in Israel however broader resolutions must be passed on deportations, and

SUPPORTING countries that promote foreign peoples living in and helping to promote their new home, and

BELIEVING that catastrophe can affect any country and one would want to be treated fairly if they made the decision to leave;

1.) SUGGESTS that an international committee be created to develop global deportation laws;

2.) REQUESTS that a new protocol be written to guide this new committee with the declaration of Human Rights as its basis;

3.) DIRECTS that education and enforcement branches be created, education to teach to increased equality and tolerance, and enforcement in order to check upon countries and administer fees or other punishments to countries in violation of new protocol.
BEARING IN MIND that the act of extradition, being carried out across Lebanese borders and particularly in the city of Amman are both brutal and humiliating is in blatant defilement of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, where, and

REAFFIRMING International Law states that “No Jordanian should be exiled from the territory of this kingdom.” and

STRESSING that the Constitution of Jordan specifically prohibits deportation of any citizen from his country or his forcible transfer from one location to another, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Government of Jordan takes a serious view of this Israeli act of aggression and lawlessness, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that United Nations have failed to vote against any violation of International Law, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the countries of the United Nations have not yet put enough effort forward to stop these cruel and unjust actions taken against the citizens of Jordan by Israel, and that the Israeli Leadership remains to resist numerous UN resolutions pertaining to its policies and military maneuvers, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that Israel’s blatant disregard for human rights and international law is disconcerting, and

1) DECLARES that Israel be in compliance with International Laws;
2) RECOMMENDS the UN reprimand Israel or any other nation for lack of consideration towards the 4th Geneva Convention;
3) PROMOTING the prosperity of Jordan and Its citizens, without the fear of deportation or extradition.
STRESSING that extradition is the return of a wanted criminal from a country where he or she is located to the country where he or she is accused of, or has been convicted of a criminal offense; extradition is not deportation, which is the simple removal of a person from a country; extradition creates major problems between countries;

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the effort that has been put forth by countries to make treaties that attempt to resolve some of the problems that extradition creates;

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the countries that still have no treaties with Qatar and other countries;

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that finding the solution of the problem of extradition will help put away convicted criminals and keep potentially harmful criminals away from innocent people they may come in contact with;

STRESSES the importance of making treaties with countries to help solve the problems that extradition creates for people in many different countries;

ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the cooperation of countries to make treaties regarding extradition

SUGGESTS that the United Nations would permit a group that would focus exclusively on how we could eliminate the problem of extradition between countries.
EXPRESSIONING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the global crime rate has grown, and alleged offenders are fleeing
the countries where they allegedly committed the crime to other countries for refuge, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that to stop this and to bring about justice we must realize 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 above 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 draft and sign the Universal Extradition Treaty (UET) in
which the following items are to be included;

   A. All states signing must agree on an international set of laws (i.e. all signing states agree
      crimes such as murder, rape, assault, theft, and many other crimes are illegal), and

   B. All states signing must agree to allow immediate transfer of the alleged offender(s) to the state
      making the request, and

   C. All states signing will only transfer alleged offenders to other signing members of the UET,
      and

   D. All states signing must agree on a standard treatment of the accused, and

   E. All states signing may not deny extradition because of the punishment the offender may
      receive in the country where he/she has allegedly committed the crime, and

   F. All states signing must agree if the alleged offender commits a crime in the country he
      is seeking refuge he/she will stand trial and punishment before being extradited to the original
      country he/she committed the first crime in;

2. RECOGNIZES that nations will have different means to charge and treat the accused, but they must
   abide the rules set at the UET or face fines and penalties;

3. SUGGESTS that the Global Extradition Task Force be created to monitor all extraditions across the
   globe and enforce the rules and agreements of the UET;

4. STRONGLY BELIEVES that matters concerning deportation be left to the states discretion on
   whether to deport the illegal immigrant(s).
REALIZING the opportunity of misuse for sovereign immunity by diplomatic officials, for example 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 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

Conscious of the fact that many of the said countries do not believe in punishing their high officials because it will cause too much turmoil, 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 formerly mentioned 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. Draws attention to those previously mentioned countries that do not wish to punish their high-up officials in their own governments in their country or in any other country;

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

4. Emphasizes the need for a treaty to be established that all countries can agree on and ratify so all countries have strict guidelines to follow when concerning 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.
KEEPING IN MIND that Iraq has not given any nation the privilege of diplomatic immunity in our country, and

BELIEVING that all acts of Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes are unfair to all nations and to the citizens who live under them, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the power which people hold to be diplomatically immune to any crime committed no matter how inhumane or violent it is, and

REMINDS the United Nations (UN) that any high ranking official can request the right to have Sovereign Immunity in a nation, and

STRESSING that these acts are a danger to all nations and people who live in those countries, because of the risk of endangerment of innocent parties, and

DESIRING a change to all Sovereign Immunity policies;

1. DECLARES that when a crime is committed the right of prosecution should be based on the crime accused;

2. RECOMMENDS the UN to create an international law, that if any official accused with evidence, that their immunity will be temporarily suspended in the time of trial;

   a. In the case of conviction to a minor crime, the punishment will be ignored;

   b. In the case of conviction to a second minor crime, anything but the maximum punishment can be enforced;

   c. In the case of conviction to treason, any count of murder, sexual related offenses, smuggling drugs, weapons, and people, war crimes, or any capital offenses, the punishment can be followed through, no matter the punishment.
ALARMD that many people believe other country’s troubles should be taken into consideration
for the countries which have no problems with this is outlandish,
MINDFUL that the countries without problems should offer help but should respect their own
privacy and stay out of certain production of other countries,
EMPHASIZING for countries with the problem of leaders who commit international crimes
should be condemned,
HAVING REVIEWED the offenses of many officials which is at a disturbing rate is
unbelievable,
TAKING NOTE the smaller countries should not be underestimated for their leaders and the
wrong and right they are performing,

1) NOTES WITH APPROVAL that the Confessional Democracy (Republic) of certain
nations will be affected greatly since all leaders must be of religious decent they will
have taken oaths for righteousness abroad,

2) INSTRUCTS for those of unrighteous nations to seek help from those with the
improved governments of other countries,

3) REQUESTS the legal aspect is found uncorrupt with the disapproval of the
government’s wrongfulness,

4) SUPPORTS the idea to create the governmental leaders to be condemned with the
other criminals within the state already.
REALIZING that many countries around the world have laws regarding sovereign immunity for international crimes, and

NOTING that member nations cannot infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent nations, and

AFFIRMING the belief that some government officials are being wrongly charged for crimes in foreign countries where they are stationed, and

AWARE that government officials may and have abused their rights in a country, and be wrongly immuned to the punishments for the crime, and

ALARMED that officials have been given the authority over member nations and provided with the prospect to escape the penalties for crimes against humanity, and

FULLY AWARE that the ICJ is often the means by which member nations to resolve international disputes and assist in the trials of international crimes;

1) REITERATES the importance of the need for government officials to act in accordance with the laws of the hosting country;

2) REQUESTS that governments respect the rights of foreign dignitaries to enable them to carry out their official duties;

3) STRESSES the fact that every government official has the right to their own trial;

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that member nations will increase levels of security when handling foreign dignitaries who are at high risk for being wrongly punished;

5) CALLS UPON all member nations to join the ICC or the ICJ to help further prevent crimes against the hosting country and humanity.
Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes
Submitted By: Germany

MINDFUL of the fact that immunity for international crimes is intended to be used in a proper manner, and immunity should only be granted when necessary to carry out state duties, and

REALIZING that it is necessary for some government officials to have immunity to successfully and efficiently carry out their duties, and

ALARMED that some government officials have abused the rights and privileges associated with these immunities when carry out the government duties, and

GREIVED that heads of state and former heads of state have abused this immunity when avoiding prosecution for crimes against humanity, and

BEARING IN MIND that immunities granted to government officials do not cover actions committed in one’s own country;

1) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the fact states are prevented from creating rules that would violate the reciprocity principle of international diplomatic law;

2) **EXPresses THE HOPE** that member nations realize the importance of these immunities for many government officials, and try to better accommodate the needs of these officials;

3) **SUGGESTS** member nations establish treaties outlining specific duties for which immunity would not be granted and a general idea of which duties would be covered by immunity;

4) **RECOMMENDS** that member nations do their best to cooperate with other nations when dealing with immunity for international crimes;

5) **INSTRUCTS** member nations to go to the ICC when faced with disagreement involving crimes against humanity, war crimes, or other crimes of gravity;

6) **REQUESTS** that all member nations provide general criminal background information on diplomats entry into other member nations.
STRESSING. Sovereign immunity for international crimes is when you cannot commit wrong and are immune from civil suit or criminal prosecution, sovereign immunity poses problems for many different countries,

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts put forth by some countries to make acts on sovereign immunity to help resolves the problems it creates between countries,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that sovereign immunity create tension between countries because it takes guilty criminals and excuses them for the crimes they should be punished for and also leaves potentially dangerous criminals among innocent people,

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that finding a compromise to sovereign immunity for international crimes between countries would resolve many problems that arose from it, and would people out of harms way,

1. STRESSES the importance of the problem Sovereign Immunity creates between countries and how it could have negative consequences for unlucky people,

2. ENCOURAGE STRONGLY that countries make acts regarding sovereign immunity for international crimes and how to resolve the problems it creates,

3. SUGGESTS that United Nations should create a group that focuses exclusively on how to resolve the problems that sovereign immunity for international crimes creates.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Sovereign Immunity for International Crimes
Sponsored By: Russian Federation
Submitted to: 6th Legal
Date: 4/11/2012

Emphasizing the current day reinforcement of Law Enforcement, there are still
Nations in the world that Shelter criminals form law enforcement of other nations.
As a result many criminal elements have escaped into countries like Afghanistan,
Pakistan, Nepal's, and other areas of high crime Elements and little law enforcement.

Fully acknowledging that most nations state in there respected foreign policy that
they will cease and assist Foreign law enforcement obtain criminals that crossed
there national borders. Although if the crime isn't at a certain severity the
criminal may not be extradited and may be offered legal protection.

Noting with concern that crimes which result in loses of privileges like
operating a motor vehicle or owning and using firearms are now being
imposed internationally to where If you were to change your citizenship to
another country for example if a respected citizen from China were to switch
and move to Russia and that certain citizen had there privileged of operating a
motor vehicle revoked, the Russian government according to International law
would have to also revoke the same privilege.

Note for the future we need to combat international crimes but also restore legal
Sovereignty for all respected nations by:

Stressing International effort to capture Criminals fleeing justice by
Crossing borders.

Renew national Sovereignty concerning citizens past criminal history and
Changing citizenship.

Suggest that the next session that the legal division discuss international
Firearms law concerning Import and export sanctions.
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.
AWARE that intellectual property rights, IPR, is defined as creations of the mind, while examples of intellectual property rights are literacy works, artistic works, names, symbols, images, and designs, and

REFERRING to the fact that, the intellectual property rights enforcement program targets countries that pirate and counterfeit goods, also to stop individuals from hacking blocked websites in many countries, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN, however, the fact that many countries have agreements that help eliminate pirating and counterfeit goods, and by the signing of this agreement it would create a new governing body, and the countries that signed this agreement consist of Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and many European Union States, and

CONSIDERING that if countries can stop their individuals from pirating and counterfeiting goods it could benefit many countries throughout the entire world, because it would improve national economies, and help improve economic issues in various nations;

1) EMPHASIZES that most countries need to understand the importance of developing a connection between intellectual property and the development, and how to make the relationship work between each one;

2) STRESSES that countries can gather and examine agreements that have implications of regional and bilateral trade, and identify the ways to use flexibility in international intellectual property rights;

3) TAKES NOTE that countries can agree upon a solution to fix, the problem of piracy, and society could benefit in the long run because it could cause more people to think of new creations;

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations agrees upon a solution to fix Intellectual Property Rights and it may also reduce the deficit in many countries that pirate and counterfeit goods by making an agreement, which would state how to fix the problem of nations pirating and counterfeiting goods.
OBSERVING that, in many cases intellectual property is more valuable than physical property and over $360 billion in trade revenue is lost annually due to individuals with counterfeit or pirated products, and

CONCERNED that websites dedicated to trading illegal and stolen items generate as many as $53 billion annually and that, due to this large momentary loss between 750,000 and 2.5 million jobs were lost in some economies, and

REALIZING that, for international trade to remain equal and safe for all involved nations, it would greatly benefit all nations to put in place and enforce laws regarding intellectual property and its respective owners in order to ensure that the said nation and world economy stay as safe as possible, and

GRIEVED that the robbery of intellectual property affects a nation’s health, education, nutrition, biodiversity, industrial, and cultural policies, and

BELIEVING that, if the world decreased electronic software piracy by just 10%, it would create $142 billion for the global economy, create as many as 500,000 new jobs, and generate as much as $32 billion in taxes in just 4 years;

1) **EXPRESSIONS DEEP APPRECIATION** to the individual nations that already have programs and/or laws in place that reduce and further prevent this global safety and financial hazard that infringes upon intellectually property, as well as the work of organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);

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 injustice, while however, leaving room for nations to tailor it slightly for their individual needs;

3) **EXPRESSIONS THE BELIEF** that, until this issue is suitably solved, an International Summit should be held, sponsored by the United Nations, with a focus on the current and developing problems with global Intellectual Property Rights held however often deemed necessary by the aforementioned committee, as so that nations can resume friendly trading among themselves;

4) **RECOMMENDS** that all nations, whether they be developed or underdeveloped, work together and communicate so as all nations are fully aware of the issue at hand and that they may obtain vital information relative to the issues currently facing intellectual property and how to better the situation;

5) **INVITES** any and all nations to contribute their input on this prevalent issue that we are currently facing world-wide.
AFFIRMING that intellectual property rights are recognized as human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948), and in other international and regional human rights treaties where the relationship between human rights and intellectual rights calls for a full understanding of the nature and purpose of the intellectual property rights system, and

BEARING IN MIND that conflicts may exist between the respect for and implementation of current intellectual property systems and other human rights, such as the rights to satisfactory health care, to education, to share in the benefits of scientific progress, and to participation in cultural life, and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL that in 2007, the member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization adopted the decision that formally established the Development Agenda of WIPO that was an important milestone for the organization, and

FULLY AWARE that there is no single approach to intellectual property rights due to the diversity of cultures and other countries may prefer to focus on maintaining an economic free competitive environment, and

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that developed countries may concentrate on addressing the problem of the high costs of health care and would seek mechanisms that reduce the impact of intellectual property on those costs and a number of members have also expressed the view that intellectual property should serve the promotion of tourism or the preservation of cultural heritage;

1) ENCOURAGES countries that have concerns with the view of the Development Agenda to develop a vast array of flexibilities that WIPO members of developing countries that have not elected other priorities may resort to which will remain confidential and neutral to the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the World Trade Organization;

2) PROMOTES the cooperation of Member States to respect other nations’ intellectual rights in order to significantly improve cooperation of under developed countries and the overall improvement of the global economy, health care, cultural heritage, education and scientific advancement;

3) SUGGESTS the construction of a treaty pertaining to the protection of cultural heritage, and intellectual rights that may also stand as human rights, which will protect all the intellectual rights of the citizens of each nation that signs the treaty.
AWARE that intellectual property is not just written down on paper but includes all
things perceived by the human mind, and

ALARMED that many nations, including Turkey, remain on the intellectual property
rights watch list, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that due to advances in technology, an increase in new forms of
intellectual expression has occurred, and

RECALLING the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
helped annually between the years of 1886 and 1979, and

SUPPORTING the working treaty created by said convention and all nations that sponsor
it, and

REALIZING that WIPO, the sponsor, financer, and supporter of above mentioned
convention and treaty, is not affiliated with the United Nations (UN), and

RECOGNIZING that many nations that signed the treaty are member states of the UN,
and

NOTING the United Nations partnership with NGOs since 1940, resulting in cooperation
between the two separate organizations;

1) SUGGESTS similar partnership between the UN and WIPO to help with the
amending process on articles within the Berne Treaty;

2) ENCOURAGES the establishment of a data base to retain and record patents
and new intellectual works in order to:
   a) give member states documentation of patents and copy rights
      to further prevent intellectual fraud;
   b) allow member states to use the data base to cross reference any
      one patent or new invention with ones already in the data base
      to ensure that fraud is not going on;

3) CALLS UPON The United Nations to ensure that this database is not a
   requirement for notion but an option;

4) ASKS the sixth legal committee to create an international law that binds all
countries instead of bilateral and multilateral treaties that only exist within
those nations;
   a) The law should not infringe upon any nation's sovereignty;
   b) It should include articles that pertain to the protection of
      intellectual property and how punishment for fraud should be
      handled.
Submitted To: Sixth Legal Council

Topic: Intellectual Property Rights Concerning Technology

Submitted By: Brazil

RECOGNIZING that the introduction of the internet and its parts present new challenges to all nations and enter currently unregulated waters concerning property rights of an intellectual nature, and that the international aspect of cyberspace creates new cause for global conflicts relating to the property rights of ideas, etc.

EMPHASIZING that there is ample reason for regulation by the United Nations, reveals a system of handling internet that lacks, and pointing these out,

MINDFUL that as the internet is new, so will future inventions and communication devices require similar treatment,

1.) RECOGNIZES that individual countries are responsible for the internet actions of their citizens, including defense and punishment in general cases, but

2.) CALLS UPON the United Nations to enact an organized system of guidelines, and

3.) RECOMMENDS that in the case that highly sensitive government information has been leaked resulting in a great setback for a said country, the nation who claims the perpetrator is responsible for offering monetary compensation for this loss, and

4.) PROMOTES the creation of a document which defines intellectual property rights within cyberspace;

5.) ENCOURAGES strongly following a precise format in order to have internationally legal patents on what are considered patentable ideas, and finally,

6.) STRESSES that a decision must be made within the United Nations what can and cannot be patented;

7.) REGRETS that thoughts on the internet are easily copied and pasted to devices around the world, making theft eminent,

8.) TAKES NOTE that international transactions via the internet cannot adequately be protected without establishing global boundaries, and

9.) DEPLORES that no globally and officially approved system exists for the proper processing of discrepancies as well as basic patenting of intellectual ideas, therefore

10.) URGES that an annual summit of officials and experts gather to review guidelines.
Aware of the ongoing violation of international intellectual property rights by criminals and criminal organizations, and

Alarmed at the recent actions of United Nations member states in regards to intellectual property rights, and

Mindful of the fact that intellectual property laws can be troublesome to police for some United Nations member states, and

Appreciating past efforts made towards combating intellectual property rights violations, and

Believing that the United Nations can resolve the issue of international property rights through the use of international treaties and organizations;

1) Calls upon all United Nations member nations to ratify the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention, and the WIPO Copyright Treaty if they are able and have not already done so;

2) Invites all United Nations member nations to join the World Trade Organization if they are able and have not already done so;

3) Commends the ongoing efforts of the United Nations and its member states to combat intellectual property rights violations;

4) Urges the United Nations and its member states to continue their efforts to combat intellectual property rights violations
CONCIOUS that many people’s intellectual property is not being fully protected and is being stolen, and

MINDFUL that the taking of intellectual property is exactly like stealing any other property and should be protected as such, and

SHOCKED at the amount of money and ideas that are being stolen from people in other countries because there is no uniform system, and

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

ACKNOWLEDGING those countries and organizations of the world that attempt to protect others’ intellectual property, and

REALIZING that there is no uniform policy regarding intellectual property rights in all countries of the United Nations

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

1. ENCOURAGES countries to take a stand and work on finding a uniform policy to protect intellectual property rights that can be applied in all countries;

2. RECOGNIZES those organizations that are already attempting to protect intellectual property rights in their country and others;

3. SUGGESTS that the United Nations holds a summit to discuss and create a uniform policy and database that shows the rules of intellectual property rights and shows what ideas are patented and copyrighted;

4. ASKS that everyone cooperates and works hard to enforce the rules of intellectual property right laws.
Recognizing intellectual property are intangible assets, such as musical, literary, artistic works, discoveries, inventions, words, phrases, symbols, and designs, and

Bearing in mind that intellectual property also includes copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secret, and

Deeply concerned that many copyrights and patents are not international, and

Noting further that due to this devastating fact, many ideas are being stolen and used in other countries, and

Desiring that a committee meet to further discuss and observe this issue;

1) Encourages the establishment of an international patent and copyright system;

2) Calls for the cooperation of every delegate in the United Nations;

3) Further invites a council to meet every 5 years to discuss the issues presented by the International Copyright system.
RECOGNIZING that intellectual property rights lack international consistency, and
AWARE of increased accessibility to intellectual property dealing with media through the
Internet, and
TAKING NOTE that different states maintain varied ideological foundations in their legal
systems, and
CONSCIOUS of previous efforts to develop international cohesion of intellectual property
rights through the United Nation’s World Intellectual Protection Organization, and
NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN, however, the organization has failed to prove effective in
its joint attempts with various organizations including a joint attempt with the United Nations
Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in 1982, 2002, and 2003, and
ALARMED by statistics of increased piracy such as 60% of all software pirated worldwide, and
EMPHASIZING the importance of protecting intellectual property rights in order to promote
the human right to intellectual property as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
improvements must be made to the forum in which these problems are discussed and changes
must be made in the way the international community enforces solutions decided within the
forum, and

1) URGES reform of the World Intellectual Protection Organization so that a smaller,
elected body can vote with majority rule with members selected in the a similar
fashion as the rotating members of the U.N. Security Council;

2) RECOMMENDS that the World Trade Organization leave intellectual property right
matters to the World Intellectual Protection Organization so states can fund a single
organization for this cause;

3) RECOGNIZES the need for ideological support and sufficient funding from all
members in the World Intellectual Protection Organization;

4) EXPRESSES IN HOPE that with a common foundation in intellectual property
internationally, a more cohesive and concentrated effort can be applied in global
disputes.
NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that many nations have already made steps in the right direction to protect intellectual property rights for both the owner and creator, and for the patron, and

FULLY AWARE that these rights have often been hastily and prematurely overlooked in what is thought to be in the best interest of the common good, and

BEARING IN MIND that a system can be created where individual liberties of the patron and the owner or creator of the product can not only coexist but must coexist in any free society, and

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION FOR countries that have enacted laws to defend these rights;

1) APPLAUDS nations that have passed legislation that respect both the owner and the patron;

1) ENCOURAGES other nations to pass legislation concerning these intellectual property rights;

2) IMPLORES member states of the United Nations to recognize the need for this legislation in global society.
REALIZING the history of past POW abuse through labor camps, concentration camps and
gulags, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that in some countries, treatment of POW’s might include torture
or malnutrition, and

BELIEVING that a nation’s soldiers should be treated with the utmost respect even by members
of opposing nations, and

KEEPING IN MIND the laws laid down by the United Nations help keeps warfare as humane
and civil as possible;

1.) RECOMMENDS the creation of a committee to update the international laws concerning
POW’s;

2.) URGES the United Nations create an arbitrary investigative group to observe and assess
the treatment of POW’s by both sides in a war;

3.) SUGGESTS the creation of harsh penalties for any country that abuses a POW;

4.) ENCOURAGES the cooperation of all countries in striving for this goal of proper treatment.
REALIZING that the Geneva Convention is comprised of four treaties that establish the standards of international law for the humanitarian treatment of the victims of war, and

TAKING NOTE that the Geneva Convention is comprised of rules that apply in times of armed conflict and seek to protect people who are not or are no longer taking part in these conflicts, and

AWARE that some of these people that the Geneva Convention strives to protect POWs, and

MINDFUL that the Geneva Convention applies during times of war and armed conflict, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that provisions added at later times to the Geneva Convention as considered customary international law, and

RECOGNIZING that the UN enforces the Geneva Convention today through domestic courts and by the International Criminal Court if a country is a party to it, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT there is no way for the UN to monitor every POW in war and that at times the countries who have signed the Geneva Convention are the ones who break its laws, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that at times POWs get abused and mistreated (for example the Massacre of Palawan) and countries ignore the Geneva Convention making it nearly impossible to have all countries abide by this convention today;

1) APPLAUDS how the Geneva Convention attempts to protect POWs and how some countries abide by these laws in order for more humanly treated POWs;

2) EXPRESS THE HOPE that the Geneva Convention is more strongly enforced by the UN and the Geneva Conventions signed countries for more humanly treated POWs;

3) RECOMMENDS that the Geneva Convention be followed by all countries to avoid greater conflict in war;

4) CALLS APON the United Nation to hold an annual committee to allow the Geneva Convention to be revised and so the amendments can be made as needed.
CONCERNED that some nations are not following the set codes for POWs and instead murdering, torturing, and sometimes taking supposed POWs hostage, as this is prohibited by the Geneva Conventions and

RECOGNIZING that a POW is a member of the armed forces, civilians who take up arms, etc. who is taken by the enemy and that in Article 3 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War it says, “Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture” are prohibited along with saying, “The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for” and that there shall be no degrading treatment and

ALARMED that these heinous actions are being carried out, as well as hostages being unfairly traded, as in the case of Gilad Shalit, an Israeli POW who was released in exchange for over 1,000 Palestinian prisoners and

GRIEVED by horrors of mistreatment and violations of the Geneva Conventions toward POWs, such as at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, where there were human rights violations including psychological and sexual abuse along with torture and

DETERMINED to prevent mistreatment and violations of what the Geneva Convention has put forth and

1) RECOMMENDS that all nations stay vigilant in case of mistreatment of POWs and asks nations with this problem to become as aware as possible of the abuses and violations occurring and take action in stopping mistreatment and holding all who committed these actions responsible;

2) URGES all nations to work together to fight violations of the Geneva Conventions, as some nations prisons are not in their own country and could use the aid of others;

3) REQUESTS a summit to further discuss the issue at hand and take care of all issues both great and small concerning POWs;

4) APPLAUDS the work of nations who dealt with mistreatment of POWs in their nations prisons and hopes these nations will continue to prevent and punish those responsible for any Geneva violations that occur.
HAVING REVIEWED the Geneva Convention's Common Article 3, stating that, all person not
taking part in hostilities should be treated humanely, and

CONSIDERING that the majority of nations have complied with these standards since the
conventions creation, and

STRESSING the importance of revising the Geneva Conventions in a new age of asymmetric
warfare, terrorism, revolution, and civil war in places such as the Middle East, North Africa, and
Central Africa, as well as scores of other various third world conflicts, and

MINDFUL of the difficulty of the trial and hearing process to determine the status of a detainee
for such small, insurgent conflicts, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that even large, developed nations, such as the United
States, can breach these Conventions and inhumanely treat prisoners of war, and

WISHING that changes to the antiquated Conventions must be made to protect POWs,
noncombatants and other detainees by;

1) CALLS UPON signatory nations of the Geneva Conventions to protect rights of
all Human Beings, no matter the allegiance, race or creed, until a proper trial and
hearing can be had for the prisoner to determine the status, and

2) DEMANDING the revision of the conventions to include extra protection for
noncombatants and political prisoners so that their treatment is humane and in
accordance with the conventions, and

3) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that more nations comply with the ideals of the
conventions and strive to resolve armed international conflict through diplomatic
means and to put an end to internal conflict by means of reform so that problems
between nations can be fixed peacefully.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Revision of the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War (POWs)
Submitted By: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. **AWARE** That the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War (POWs) is being called into question for possible revision, and
2. **BELIEVING** that the current content of the Convention is sufficient to govern treatment of POWs, and
3. **MINDFUL** of the discrepancies of POWs and “Unlawful Combatants,” and
4. **WISHING** that only small changes be made to the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War;

5. **SUGGESTS** a new article be added to the current Convention allowing “Unlawful Combatants” and POWs to be treated alike;
6. **DEMANDS** a new article be added allowing states to withdraw from the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War;
7. **REQUESTS** that no other changes be made except for the ones stated above.
1. **Aware** that the articles of the Geneva Convention (1949) defined the basic rights of prisoners during war established protections for the wounded and established protections for the civilians in and around a war zone and,

2. **Aware** that the Fourth Geneva Convention states that an unlawful combatant who is not a national of a neutral State, and who is not a national of a co-belligerent State treated with humanity and, in case of trial, shall not be deprived of the rights of fair and regular trial, and

3. **Expresses its beliefs** that violating this article or violating the other articles stated should be considered torture and should be treated as such and,

4. **Urges** the Geneva Convention to be better detail its articles to fit the current standards of prisoners overseas during war and after.
Recalling the previous articles of the Geneva Convention, extensively defined the basic rights of prisoners (civil and military) during war; established protections for the wounded; and established protections for the civilians in and around a war zone and,

Taking into account North Koreans promised to respect the Geneva Convention in the Korean War, they refused to recognize the impartial status of the Red Cross and denied it access to the territory they controlled and,

Point in order The governments of North and South Vietnam, parties to the 1949 Geneva Convention, were charged with violating it in the Vietnam War, the North by not permitting full reporting, correspondence, and neutral inspection, and the South by allegedly torturing captives and placing them in inhumane prisons and,

Emphasizing Prisoners of war fall into the hands of the enemy power and not the actual individuals who captured them. They must be treated humanely and they are protected by the rules of the Third Convention. As for potential sources of information, the prisoners are obliged to give only "surname, first name and rank, date of birth, and army regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information." and,

Expressing the hope that we can take a higher road and figure out some way to make it so that during the wars, we can handle things more properly instead of capturing people and holding them as POW.