Special Political

1. Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
2. International Espionage
3. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
4. Political Corruption and Bribery
RECOGNIZING the Nuclear Proliferations Treaty (NPT) has been effective in slowing and in some cases reversing the amount of production and testing of nuclear weapons in the world, and

NOTING FURTHER the current ability of many nonnuclear nations to begin testing and producing, or acquiring nuclear weapons, and

APPROVING OF the progress the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaties have made with limiting and reducing Multiple Independently-targeted Reentry Vehicles (MIRV) and stopping Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) defense systems from being constructed, and

1. **URGES** the ballistic missile weapons and technology be brought under active monitoring by the NPT as to not start a nuclear war which would cause much devastation in the world;

2. **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** the building of ABM systems be restrained and limited as to not make any sovereign nations feel targeted if one group or sovereign nations is in control;

3. **DEMANDS** ballistic missiles not be deployed as to not disrupt the currently existing nuclear forces.
Expressing deep concern about the number of countries that have still not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty of 1970, and
Realizing that many of these states that have either withdrawn or were never a part of the NPT have histories of being hostile to other nations, and
Bearing in mind the success of the NPT in getting nations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons they have in their stockpile,

1) Urges these 5 non-signatories to sign the NPT to begin the process of eliminating these potentially apocalyptic weapons of mass destruction;

2) Welcomes these nations to realize the error of their ways;

3) Expresses the hope that these countries realize the potential destructive power of these weapons before it is too late.
CONCERNED by the 17,300 nuclear weapons in existence today, with about 300 of which held by non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty signatories, that pose as a threat to any nation they may be deployed on, and

FULLY AWARE of the destruction they cause and their ability to obliterate an entire nation if used to their full capacity, and

RECOGNIZING the organizations, such as ICAN, INSAG, and IAEA that have already begun attempting to control the amount of nuclear weapons in the world, and

OBSERVING THAT more countries have ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement ever established, and

STRESSING that a prime directive of this treaty is to decrease the growing tension of 15 nuclear threats and to increase the bond and trust between nations with the hope of a peaceful world, and

IMPLYING that any non-signatories of this document to please sign, but

REALIZING that the nations who have not signed the treaty must have a reason for their course of action;

1) INVITES those who have not signed the treaty to come forward and give an explanation of their decision so that an amendment could possibly be made;

2) EXPRESSSES THANKS to the nations that have already signed the treaty with full cooperation;

3) SUGGESTS the possible creation of a third unbiased party made up of a group of elected nuclear experts from every nation that has signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty to ensure and enforce the statements of the document;

4) CONSIDERS the building of at least one nuclear-free zone per established region where anyone in search of a safe place could travel to in a time of need;

5) EXPRESSSES THE HOPE that agreements be made so that we can one day live in a world of complete peace and security regarding the ownership and usage of nuclear weapons.
RECOGNIZING by definition, nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear knowledge, and nuclear materials since the development of nuclear weapons technology in 1945; as consequential to the increasing number of countries developing technology for the intended use of nuclear weapons, a Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was issued on July 1, 1968, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the enforcement of the NPT on March 5, 1970, divided countries into two groups, the first being the five countries who already had nuclear capability, and the second being the countries who had not already developed nuclear technology, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that some nations outside of the NPT have caused many causalities through their nuclear testing and nuclear weapon development, and

RECALLING the United Nations has been long concerned with the abuse of nuclear weapons and has acted accordingly through resolutions and the creation of Resolution 1887 concerning non-proliferation and seeks to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in accordance with the goals of the NPT, and

1) SUPPORTS confronting of nuclear proliferation, one could retreat back to the original treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Although times were different at the creation of this treaty, the treaty could be fulfilled in disarmament of nuclear weapons in reference to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);

2) ENCOURAGES member states to take the initiative to ratify the treaty, confirming they will not engage in a test explosion, or encourage other test explosions and they will join the one hundred and fifty seven countries who have ratified the treaty;

3) DIRECTS the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to perform the consistent inspection of nuclear facilities, and perform inventory inspections to ensure no multiplication of nuclear weapons or technology;

4) ENCOURAGES the United Nations to enforce political and economic pressure with the use of sanctions if a country is found guilty of harboring nuclear weapons despite any treaties signed;

5) SUPPORTS the increase in dialogue between nations for an increase in transparency and corporation;

6) CALLS UPON member states to have an annual Summit.
AWARE that there are countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty that is currently in place, that states signatories should reduce the use of nuclear energy and stop the production of nuclear missiles, as well as other nuclear weapons, and

COGNIZANT of the threat nuclear weapons pose against global peace due to hostility, of the destruction that would follow the use of a nuclear weapon, wiping out entire civilizations, and knowing that nuclear war would not only affect enemies but also the firing country, as the environment and climate of the entire planet would change permanently, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that many countries cannot defend themselves against nuclear weapons due to their developmental status, and that everywhere is indefensible from nuclear attack upon detonation, and

BELIEVING that the consequences of nuclear war could lead to a nuclear winter, the loss of fertility within soil, and the mass extinction of humans and animals;

1) **URGES** that all countries sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty in order to better ensure global peace and reassure safety within countries under nuclear threat;

2) **ADVOCATES** that all countries without nuclear defense get protection from threatening countries under the UN, to get countries to dispose of nuclear weapons without worries of potential threats;

3) **ENCOURAGES** regulations for countries who do not sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to ensure that they do not impose threats to any country and remain peaceful in their nuclear endeavors;

4) **PROMOTES** that countries who do not conform to the Treaty and furthermore dispose of dangerous nuclear weapons are subjected to a fee, that is to be put into a fund that helps relieve nuclear threats worldwide;

5) **REQUIRES** the formation of a committee to overview all nuclear actions within the world and to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and the development of nuclear warfare;

6) **STRESSES** that global usage of nuclear energy is in moderation and that the use of nuclear energy remains peaceful throughout the world.
AWARE that 9 countries, consisting of the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel, currently possess nuclear weapons, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that India, Pakistan, and North Korea are non-NPT nuclear powers, and

BELIEVING that there are approximately 16,300 nuclear weapons in the world, and

ALARMED by the fact that North Korea, a major threat to many countries, has possession of around 10 nuclear weapons, and

MINDFUL that the DPRK has performed 3 nuclear tests in the last 9 years, which represents a clear threat to sovereign nations, and

RECOGNIZING that the DPRK’s entire nuclear weapon program was developed illegally under the guise of developing energy for peaceful purposes;

1.) CALLS UPON all nations in possession of nuclear arms to sign and ratify the NPT;

2.) URGES those 9 nations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons they possess in a non-harmful way;

3.) RECOMMENDS that the Security Council begins checking on all countries’ nuclear weapons programs and making sure that they are in no way violating the NPT;

4.) CALLS UPON member states to allow full compliance by IAEA inspectors in accordance with the provisions of the NPT;

5.) REQUESTS that member states secure their nuclear weapons in order to keep them from falling into terrorist hands;

6.) SUGGESTS that a standing committee be formed to suggest ways to improve compliance with the NPT.
AWARE that there are 16,500 nuclear weapons in the world, and
NOTING that there are 8 states that have nuclear weapons, and
EXpressing with deep concern that terrorist organizations such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda are
attempting to acquire nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology, and
Grieved that if that terrorist organizations were to acquire nuclear weapons, they have
threatened to use nuclear weapons against Israel, and
Alarmed that Iran is currently in the processes of conducting atomic research for the purpose
of developing a nuclear weapon, and
Recalling that Iran is a signatory of the MPT but is not following the procedural rights and
safeguards over seen by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and
Confident in the belief that Iran is likely to transfer nuclear weapons technology to other
countries and terrorist organizations based upon statements made by former President
Ahmadinejad;
1. CALLS UPON member states to enact sanctions against Iran for violations of the
Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;
2. CONFIRMS the belief that if Iran were to acquire Nuclear Weapons it will create an
arms race of Arab states seeking to acquire their own nuclear weapons in an effort to
deter the Iranians;
3. EXPRESS THE BELIEF that Iran is a known sponsor of terrorist organizations
including Hamas and Hezbollah which have targeted Americans and Israelis;
4. REITERATES that terrorist organizations seek to use nuclear weapons against
civilian targets.
EMPHASIZING that nuclear weaponry has caused major conflicts between nations, and

STRESSING that nuclear weapons are used only for destruction of other nations which leads to
wars and other serious conflicts that can only be solved through further fighting, and

MINDFUL that the only way to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war would be to eliminate
nuclear weapons all together, and

HAVING DECIDED that the construction of nuclear weapons would not help in establishing
peace with other nations, and

RECOGNIZING that some nations have agreed in nuclear non-proliferation;

1) SUGGESTS that other nations agree in nuclear non-proliferation like South Africa
has;

2) URGES the United Nations to develop a new treaty of nuclear non-proliferation
similar to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NNPT);

3) CALLS UPON nations to end the production of nuclear weapons and spread of
nuclear weapons, and to only use nuclear power as sources of nuclear energy rather
than for destruction;

4) APPRECIATES nations who also support non-proliferation on nuclear weapons to
prevent further conflicts between nations which would be detrimental.
Expresses the belief that the only path to a peaceful, nuclear friendly world is the unarming of all nuclear weapons and the implementation of nuclear energy as a peaceful and resourceful use, but

Appalled by the fact that about twenty additional states have the technology to produce plutonium and make warheads, these virtual states are considered capable of producing a weapon within months if one chose to do so and all of these countries are linked in a highly complex geopolitical interaction so any nuclear action could be mistaken for an act of nuclear war, but

Notes with approval the fact that, nuclear energy can be used for peaceful intents to better a society and provide a much cleaner and more efficient energy source, and

Applauds nations and organizations that have dedicated themselves to pre-existing treaties such as the comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban (CTBT), and

Inspired by organizations such as the IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency, to regulate the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to globally promote the unarming of all nuclear weapons, and

1.) Invites nations to take the steps to join and abide by the IAEA, becoming one of the many countries looking to further the global cause of nuclear weapon disbarment and the safe use of nuclear energy as a power source;

2.) Urges countries to make financial aid to other countries developing peaceful nuclear energy in order to spur on the development and implementation of regional and safe nuclear energy;

3.) Calls upon all nations to conclude any progress towards a nuclear weapons program and or the creation of any more nuclear weapons and instead divert the attention and financial focus of creating a nuclear weapon to uses of nuclear energy as a clean resource for their country and perhaps neighboring countries;

4.) Suggests that all nations around the globe take the necessary means and precautions to promote the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the disarming of all nuclear weapons.
GRIEVED by the fact that there are an estimated at 16,300 nuclear weapons possessed by nine sovereign
nations, and

CONCERNED that four nuclear weapons states (NWS) have not signed or ratified the Nuclear Non-
Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that member states and terrorist organizations seek to develop or
acquire nuclear weapons and fissile material through any means possible, and

RECOGNIZING the right of member states to encourage of the creation of treaties that create nuclear
weapons free zones such as treaties of Rarotonga and Pelindaba, and

CONSCIOUS of the fact that disarmament of nuclear weapons states is a key goal of the NPT and Article VI
directs that member states undertake negotiations “in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of
the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,” and

BELIEVING that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) serves a very important role by
establishing international safeguards and compliance measures rather than allowing each individual nation to
establish their own safeguards for verifying compliance with the NPT, and

MINDFUL that Article IV of the NPT reaffirms the right of member nations to use nuclear energy for
peaceful purposes in addition to the right of signatories to develop nuclear energy for civilian purposes,
including economic and social development;

1.) REQUESTS that member states adopt IAEA standards and protocols to prevent nuclear a
nuclear disaster and to ensure the nuclear weapons technologies and fissile materials do not fall
into the hands of terrorist organizations;

2.) CALLS UPON all member states to:

   a. Sign, ratify, and comply with the provisions of the NPT in order to combat the spread of
      fissile materials;
   b. Initiate security protocols and measures to account for all fissile materials used in the
      production of nuclear weapons, including all weapons grade highly enriched uranium and
      plutonium;
   c. Create nuclear weapons free zones in order to promote regional stability and promote
      collective security;
   d. Ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and eliminate all nuclear stockpiles;
   e. Implement the IAEA Verification system while allowing full access to IAEA inspections
      to ensure full compliance;
   f. Implement a universal legally binding treaty banning all nuclear weapons;

3.) URGES the Security Council to create performance based mechanisms for failure to comply with
the provisions of the provisions of the treaty;

4.) REITERATES the right of member states to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while
continuing to implement safeguards.
HAVING REVIEWED nuclear energy's effect on the world which include many benefits, as well as, growing fears of disasters similar to Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and the recent incident in Fukushima, spreading radiation that will last tens of thousands of years rendering human habitation impossible, but

REITERING the benefits of nuclear energy includes reducing carbon emissions by 3,904 million tons every year and produces an equal amount of electricity to infrastructure when compared to fossil fuels, and

MINDFUL nuclear energy benefits countries with energy needs especially Belgium, France, Hungary, and Slovakia who mainly rely on nuclear power plants as a contributing power source with 26 other countries using nuclear energy for a secondary fuel source apart from typical fuel, also according to statistics 12.3% of the world's power in 2012 came from nuclear power plants, and

APALLED citizens of many countries would prefer to go backwards, when they protest nuclear energy use due to nuclear power plant accidents which led to innovative change in nuclear safety such as the Three Mile Island nuclear incident that prompted the U.S. government to establish better safety procedures such as the weekly checks recommended by the Kennedy Commission, and

WISHING initial costs for nuclear power plants decline in part of innovations by engineers or any other professionals taking to the nuclear field to insure low costs for developing countries approved for nuclear energy use, and

1) REGRETS agreeing the international community needs to support nuclear energy instead of fearing its setbacks;

2) URGES U.N. to assign nuclear professionals to countries with little knowledge of nuclear energy to avoid hazardous situations due to ignorance;

3) NOTES WITH APPROVAL nuclear countries' protocols of reusing nuclear waste gradually degrading the radiation of uranium making it safer to be released from power plants;

4) DIRECTS U.N. to research innovative ways to apply nuclear energy to countries safely promoting the use of nuclear energy in developing nations capable to wield the energy without causing instability, regionally and internationally;

5) NOTES WITH APPRECIATION organizations particularly the IAEA whose job is evaluating countries' nuclear energy programs searching for potential danger.
Defining nuclear proliferation as a term used to describe the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear capable material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information, to nations not recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States" by the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and

Aware of the possible destruction and devastation from the use of nuclear weapons seen in tests and use during WWII, and

Believing that complete disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction remains as the top solution ensuring that no terrorist group will be able to acquire such terrifying devices, and

Stressing the need for the international community and all Member States to put efforts toward disarmament of nuclear weapons to promote the maintenance of international peace and security, and

Deploring the need to take steps toward achieving the reduction the role nuclear weapons has in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used without the acknowledgement of the world community, and

1. Urges all States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to do so in the immediate future;

2. Emphasizes the chief role of the United Nations in promoting and operating effective implementation of limiting nuclear arms, as well as strengthening of international peace and security;

3. Recommends that UN Member States consider diplomatic action as the foremost method for resolving differences over nuclear issues;

4. Further requests the consideration of any actions that may be needed to be taken towards nations that fail to comply with NPT;

5. Emphasizes that Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones are one of the most effective means for preventing the proliferation and the threats occurring from of nuclear weapons.
Realizing each nation has a way to protect their citizens the protection may come from international espionage and,

Bearing in Mind that international espionage is infringing against a nation's sovereignty, sovereignty is a nation's rights, the right to suppress information from other nations is the nation's right and,

Stressing that international espionage is not always the doing of the government of certain countries but of terrorist activity, this could lead to the threat of a nation's security and,

Noting With Concern that not every nation trusts one another and this causes the use of international espionage to increase between non-trusting nations, this causes non-public information to be leaked, and

1. Suggest that member nations come together to discuss possible ways to keep international espionage out of their countries;

2. Urges countries victimized by international espionage through terrorist to take organized action;

3. Recommends that wealthy countries teach other countries how to detect international espionage.
DEEPLY DISTURBED by the daily occurrences of espionage occurring in both the corporate
and government sectors throughout the world,

BEARING IN MIND the current need for international espionage to allow countries to monitor
foreign nations and their compliance to international law even though it is seen as a violation of
national sovereignty,

FULLY AWARE of the link between cyber security, cyber crime, and international espionage
and the effects they have on each other,

EMPHASIZING the lack of substantial international legislation regarding all forms of
international espionage including but not limited to corporate vs. corporate, government vs.
corporate, and government vs. government,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the economic impacts of cyber crime and international
espionage and the effects those losses have on global economies, national economies, and
corporate income,

DEEPLY DISTURBED by the lack of cooperation when it comes to discussing and preventing
all forms of espionage in recent talks;

1) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for future cooperation between nations when discussing
the current issues of international espionage;

2) EMPHASIZES the need for a better system than espionage to serve as a means to
check the compliance of foreign nations to international legislation;

3) ENCOURAGES the formation of an international body to prevent corporate
espionage and the economic losses caused by it, as well as to punish nations that
choose to conduct acts of espionage against foreign corporations;

4) FURTHER REQUESTS that stronger international legislation regarding
international economic espionage is passed to provide a solid basis for the
aforementioned body to make its decisions.
Bearing in Mind that espionage is the practice of sending spies out to find important information to another business or country, the information may be useful to the country and used to turn the tables in a quarrel, and

Recognizing that Political and economic espionage influences public workers and politicians, and targets export control bodies, political parties, the financial sector, and ministries and agencies, and tries to acquire information regarding international negotiations, and

Alarmed By the fact that Military espionage attempts to collect security knowledge, and targets professional organizations about military personnel, defense facilities, security policy conferences, and companies with military or civilian products, and

Fully Believing Industrial and technical/scientific espionage targets patents, investment and market strategies, production increasing methods, customer and supplier lists, and development departments, and aims to acquire knowledge about a foreign state that is taken into their own country’s industries, and

Bearing In Mind that nations have laws regarding against espionage, and espionage is a violation to United States Code, but nations still require information for military strategies and diplomacy, and they advocate spies into other countries to gain intelligence and gain the upper hand.

1) Invites countries to know that Indications of espionage include suspicious employee applications for small salaries, disappearing documents, contact at seminars or conferences from people without relevant ideas about the subject, photocopying disproportionately, and skeptical behavior during visits, and

2) Recommends that countries take the precautions of defending their lands by any means possible, and

3) Suggests that more laws should be passed to protect the inhabitants of foreign countries from espionage.
1. **Reaffirms** the rights on Civil and Political Rights, it is considered an unlawful. It interferes with the Privacy of others. Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and

2. **Recognizes** the freedom of the Internet is making espionage easier for those who commit these actions, and

3. **Affirms** that the rights of people offline must be equal to those online. The rights that we hold outside of the cyber world must be applied to the lives that we possess in the computer;

4. **Calls upon** Nations:
   a. To take measures to put an end to violations of these rights and to create the conditions to prevent such violations by enforcing the laws, and
   b. To review their procedures and practices regarding the surveillance of private communications and interception of personal data of citizens in foreign areas with a view towards upholding the right to privacy and ensuring the full and effective use of the international human rights law, and
   c. To establish independent oversight mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of surveillance of communications;

5. **Requests** the enactment to create a report on the human rights and indiscriminate surveillance, including on surveillance, to the General Assembly.
CONCERNED: The United States is spying on our country, and

AWARE: that former spies sought asylum, and

CONSIDERING: the United States has obtained unauthorized intelligence, and

1) URGES: The United States to end unauthorized intelligence gathering;

2) INVITES: all nations to be aware of US activity;

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE: that all espionage end;

4) EXPRESSES ITS THANKS: to the people who care about ending international espionage.
CONCERNED that in recent years numerous international relationships have been stressed or dissolved completely due to a nation or nations' involvement in acts of espionage on other nations,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT recent violations of privacy and human rights, outlined in Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in various nations around the world due to acts of international espionage which often pertain to technology

TAKING NOTE that in its 51st and 52nd meetings the Third Committee approved a draft resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age that established that human rights should prevail both on and offline,

STRESSING that when dealing with incidents such as international espionage human rights should still remain a top concern no matter the situation;

1. CALLS UPON nations to share vital information that could lead to the preservation of lives across the globe as well aid in protecting human rights in circumstances where international espionage is involved;

2. RECOMMENDS the formation of a group or multi nation committee that would meet to discuss acts of international espionage that violate or endanger the human rights of involved individuals or groups;

3. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that this committee would meet to discuss how to further preserve these fundamental human rights and set regulations in situations where espionage is involved without bias towards involved nations or groups;

4. ACKNOWLEDGES that nations involved in this committee would need to accept these regulations before they could be put into action;

5. REITERATES that any regulations that are created and accepted would be for the betterment of the entire world and all of its people;

6. SUGGESTS that this committee meet only after its initial meeting in the case that a crisis arises involving espionage with the potential to violate human rights;

7. WELCOMES any and all nations that wish to join this committee in order to help protect human rights in regards to espionage.
ALARMED at the widespread occurrence of international espionage and its potential threat to every nation’s sovereignty, economy, and security, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the estimated economic losses from corporate espionage, one of the most widespread forms of international espionage, totaled over $100 billion for 2013, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN towards the practices of some nations to misuse diplomatic immunity, and the trust associated with it, for the purpose of protecting agents engaged in espionage from criminal charges, and

NOTING WITH REGRET the lack of a major multinational convention regarding international espionage since the Hague Convention of 1907, and

MINDFUL of the importance of espionage in order to prevent transnational terrorism, as well as eliminate multinational terrorist organizations, and

RECOGNIZING the necessity of new international law regarding transnational espionage, due to the advent of new technology and espionage methods;

1) RECOMMENDS the establishment of a convention to address the issues of modern international espionage and to review and amend the Hague Conventions and Geneva Conventions as fit;

2) CALLS UPON the International Court of Justice to review possible uses of diplomatic immunity for the illegal and unethical purpose of protecting international espionage participants from persecution;

3) URGES all nations to cooperate in order to eliminate international corporate espionage and the negative effects that it has on the global economy;

4) SUGGESTS nations decrease their international espionage programs and increase their counter-terrorism intelligence operations;

5) CONSIDERS the establishment of a committee for the sharing of counter-terrorism intelligence, in order to increase global security while maintaining transparency in the international community.
RECOGNIZING the mistrust caused by espionage and the need for transparency to ensure lasting relationships, and

NOTICING the fact that access to required materials and the ability to spy does not make a country more likely to commit espionage, and

APPLAUDING past action to increase communications between not only conflicting but all nations, and

NOTING that true sovereignty can only be achieved when a nation feels equally represented, and

AWARE of the increased need for communication in a technologically advanced world adept at espionage;

1) URGING nation participation in communication and efforts of transparency to ensure more trustworthy international relations;

2) HOPING that nations at fault will admit their faults in order to increase favorable relations between nations;

3) RECOMMENDS an analysis of new and upcoming espionage technologies to better able to prevent and be aware of spying activities;

4) SUGGESTS the formation of a committee dedicated to the protection of nations’ sovereignty and independence through the investigation into suspected acts of espionage.
ALARMED that widened use of the internet has led to certain states intentionally monitoring
the activities of private citizens and companies all over the world, and

BELIEVING that this is an invasion of a basic right to privacy and in the importance of privacy
to the free will of all people, and

AWARE such actions have been taken even amongst allies, and

STRESSES that no trust can occur between nations as long as espionage continues to occur, and

REALIZING espionage can be useful for watching for certain people who are suspect of
behaviors that can harm people all over the world;

1) Urges all nations currently utilizing tools of International Espionage to step
   forward and make their use known to the rest of the world;

2) Requests the creation of an international body to attempt to track down countries
   that are violating international law by partaking in espionage activity;

3) Recommends the implementation a program to inform the public on how to
   protect themselves from online espionage, called Protecting Against Spying
   Technology, or PAST.
N OTING that espionage is an expanding issue due to the fact that confidential information is
extremely sought after by nations in the international community as well as international private
corporations, and

A LARMED by the extent of which espionage harms the world’s economy, resulting in losses of
over $400 Billion to the economy in the average year, and

B EARING IN MIND that not only are a nation’s closely guarded economic and military secrets
are exposed by acts of espionage and security breaches, but 62% of these incidents go unnoticed
for at least a period of months, and

T AKING NOTE that although 9% of espionage acts are discovered within hours, the
repercussions for nations taking part in espionage are minimal, and

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED in nations that take part in acts of electronic espionage on
officials, operations, and communications of the United Nations itself and suffer no
repercussions;

1) R ECOMMENDS that the United Nations put into effect a strong international law that
states the consequences of being found guilty of international espionage, including but
not limited to: the use of travel bans, import and export sanctions, and freezing of assets
in the case of nations which violate this law against espionage;

2) E NDORES the creation of an international database including the identities of private
corporations and nations not only found to have violated the sovereignty of nations
wishing to keep confidential private but also those who are suspected of such actions;

3) A PPROVES of the education of citizens, nations, and corporations of the
consequences of violating the law in order to deter possible future uses of international
espionage (electronic or otherwise).
CONCERNED by the reports of mass surveillance programs being conducted by several nations on the
citizens of dozens of countries all over the world, and

AWARE that espionage is defined as “the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments
to obtain political and military information, [which is] existing, occurring, or carried on between two or
more nations”, and

COGNIZANT that corporate espionage itself costs an estimated $445 billion in losses worldwide (1% of
global business income) and costs Germans alone an average of 30,000-70,000 jobs annually, and could
therefore be used as a form of economic and/or information warfare against a nation as a whole instead of
a company or industry, conducted by foreign agents and instrumentalities rather than individuals, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that cyber espionage, which caused $1 trillion in damages in 2012
alone, has been addressed by the Convention on Cybercrime, but the treaty remains unenforced, and

ENCOURAGED by Argentina’s announcement in February of 2015 that they planned to close their
corrupt Secretaría de Inteligencia (SI), and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the need for strong and immediate international action against both
corporate/economic and state-sponsored espionage, as well as the need to collaborate on counter-terrorist
intelligence and counter-terror espionage;

1) RECOMMENDS more international conferences such as the Black Hat summits in Asia, Europe,
and the United States, the Espionage Research Institute International summits in the United
States, or the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime meetings in Europe, in order to:

1. Analyze and discuss current espionage threats such as cyber espionage,

2. Facilitate international talks on ceasing spying operations on other nations and
developing better counter-espionage programs to find and eliminate threats from hackers,
terrorists, and spies,

3. Discuss ways to amend, update, and enforce current treaties concerning espionage and
cyber espionage, such as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185),

4. Develop multinational intelligence communities that gather intelligence from member
nations, analyze the collected data, monitor and assist in eliminating suspected threats to
global security such as hackers, terrorist groups, or drug cartels, and if necessary provide
this information to the United Nations;

2) INSTRUCTS the creation of an international intelligence sharing system to facilitate international
trust and cultivate data on global threats, which the international community as a whole could
then assess and respond to;

3) SUGGESTS that governments work together to identify and combat corporate espionage.
Recognizing that espionage is a very controversial issue among member nations, the United Nations should strive to bridge the ideological gap in this area as soon as possible, and

Believing that espionage is necessary in order to protect countries from both internal and external threats such as terrorist organizations including ISIS or potentially dangerous citizens, and

Stressing that terrorist groups are one of the largest threats in the world and that it effects, not just the Middle East, but all member nations and their citizens' security, and

Noting with grave concern that in recent years there was a 69% increase in terrorism attacks and a 89% rise in deaths all over the world and have the potential to rise even more in the upcoming years, and

Deploring member nations to see the importance of espionage to gather intelligence leading to the capture or prevention of terrorist threats and inevitably saving the lives of innocence citizens across the globe, and

Encouraged that some nations are using their espionage resources to track potential threats within their own borders and in several other countries, protecting their own internal secrets and valuable citizens, and

1.) Expresses with hope that member nations will be more accepting of foreign intelligence agents when they cross international boundaries to gain information on terrorist organizations;

2.) Encourages nations to continue developing more advanced technology that can be used to protect their assets and also penetrate terrorists' infrastructure from a technological standpoint;

3.) Requests countries to keep their citizens' best interests in mind and to use the gathered intelligence in the most ethical way possible;

4.) Suggests holding a biennial summit for member nations that would discuss and set limitations on international espionage.
Expressing the fact that outer space is very important for commercial uses, exploration, along with many other peaceful uses, and

Alarmed by the fact that outer space has to potential to house and/or aide various weapons, and

Noting with grave concern, the protection of outer space is not a priority for most countries, and

Emphasizing the damage caused by an electromagnetic pulse (EMP), which can be detonated in outer space;

1. Demands from all countries involved within space exploration to agree to collaborate on projects within outer space;

2. Calls upon all countries to enforce and encourage other nations to maintain a state of peace within outer space;

3. Suggests all nations form a plan of retaliation against a country that decides to misuse outer space in a violent or dangerous way;

4. Recommends that each nation will be limited to the amount of private and public portions of outer space used;

5. Asks all countries to assist in the research and exploration of outer space if active in outer space and deemed able.
REALIZING that the expansion of the human race into outer space is a distinct possibility within the coming decades of the 21st century, and

WELCOMING the idea of the colonization of other extraterrestrial bodies by not only nations, but also independent parties, and

ENCOURAGING the collaboration of nations in the pursuit of colonization of other planetary bodies, and

RECOGNIZING that said colonization may lead to disagreement between nations and/or independent parties, and

ASCERTAINING that disagreement between nations over the expansion of territory and the garnering of resources usually leads to violence between states;

1) STRESSES the importance of creating guidelines for the peaceful usage of outer space in the context of human colonization before human colonization becomes commonplace;

2) SUGGESTS the writing of a unified treaty to be ratified concerning the usage of outer space in the context of colonization;

   a) SUGGESTS FURTHER that a committee made up of representatives of member nations interested in the topic be formed in order to draft said treaty;

   b) REQUESTS that said treaty, after completion, be submitted to the General Assembly for review and ratification;

3) PROMOTES that colonies be supported by their founding nations and/or parties until they are self-sufficient;

4) INVITES all nation to then recognize said colonies as self-governing when self-sufficiency is met and said colonies wish to be self-governing;

5) COMMENDS all action taken by member nations for the advancement of democratic rule and anti-imperialism by the proceedings presented within this resolution.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space  
Submitted By: Italy

AFFIRMING that space is the final frontier and that it is a frontier to be explored to benefit all of humanity, and

TAKING NOTE that Sputnik was launched in 1957, the first human in space was accomplished in 1961, and the first human on the moon was accomplished in 1969, and

BELIEVING that these and more are not accomplishments of countries, but the human race, and

AWARE that humans have explored close to 0% of the vastness of our infinite universe, and

APPRECIATING the efforts of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and

MINDFUL that 52 nations have interests currently in space, the $41 billion spent on space programs, and the necessity of insuring that the money is spent in the betterment of humanity;

1) CALLS UPON a team of astrological scientist consisting of accomplished scientist from each member nation willing to contribute;

2) PROHIBITING the placement and use of weapons above earth’s atmosphere not approved by the UN, doing so will make the offending country subject to heavy economic sanctions and possible UN membership revocation;

3) CONTINUES the work and funding of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to further deal with this issue;

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that we will be able to explore the final frontier with a single mission for the benefit of humanity: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, and to boldly go where no one has gone before.
EMPHASIZING the fact that outer space is the only frontier not ravaged by war. It is the only
the only platform in which science, technology, and progress have not been impeded by war,

REALIZING that outer allows for increase espionage, and allows for conflicts to arise,

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that space travel is expensive and that not all nations are able to
create space programs,

AWARE that conflict and war will still occur on Earth,

STRESSING that all countries with space programs band together and advance planetary
exploration. It would be beneficial if nations that have existing space programs allow nations
without them to aid in traversing the universe,

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that if all nations work cohesively and aid exploration, we as
humanity will enter a golden age of knowledge, information, and eventually peace. If we do not
work cohesively, we will destroy the only frontier left that is pure and free from war.

1) RECONSTRUCTING previously shut down space programs,

2) CREATING a joint space exploration program,

3) ENCOURAGING joint cooperation between developed and developing nations in
the areas of space exploration, program creation, and task distribution,

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations continues to meet annually to discuss the
progress of the program, as well as, redistribute tasks based on each country’s current
situation.
FULLY AWARE that space technology is evolving at a faster rate than the regulations being made to manage them so they are safe, and

CONCERNED that an agreement on the military uses of outer space still has not been reached, and

FURTHER NOTING the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among member states of the United Nations, and

REAFFIRMING the importance of international cooperation in the activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human exploration;

1) COMMENDS the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies in 1963;

2) REQUESTS the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

4) ADVISES this committee to:

A) Continue to work on the agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles;

B) Simultaneously begin questioning the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications.
RECALLING the May 1998 incident of which one satellite malfunctioned over North America disrupting global communication and impacted satellite based devices for over an hour, and

ALARMED that the modern world’s technology is based on satellites which leaves the world vulnerable to the destruction of satellites, and

REALIZING that space debris is man made debris resulting from normal satellite and rocket use and also by the purposeful or non-purposeful destruction of satellites and rockets, and

CONCERNED by the growing and large amount of space debris which is made up of satellites and rockets pieces of metal and other debris and in numbers of over 600,000 objects threatening over 1,000 active satellites, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN of the collision incident on February 10, 2009 with the destruction of the active U.S. Iridium 33 satellite by the inactive Russian Comos-2251 satellite resulting with both satellites rendered into pieces of space debris, and

ENCOURAGED by the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee’s (IADC) work, and it’s ability to share valuable information on space debris objects and also by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and it’s work of mitigation of space debris in resolution 62/217;

1.) REQUEST to condemn the unnecessary orbital destruction of active and inactive satellites to help reduce the creation of space debris;

2.) CALLS UPON the UNOOSA and UN member states to take a stronger look of the problem of space debris to come up with solutions to space debris;

3.) RECOMMENDS the creation of a UN sub committee under UNOOSA solely tasked to the problem and future solution to space debris;

4.) BELIEVING that the controlled reentry of inactive or soon to be inactive satellites to reduce the risk of a collision and possibility of creating space debris should be encouraged along with the discharging of fuel tanks and batteries to reduce risk of the possibility of the destruction of satellites.
ACKNOWLEDGES the fact that the many developing nations are transitioning into developed liberal democracies, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that, in the present, the average citizen makes about $2 a day, and therefore cannot afford to create and support an outer space program independently, and

ACKNOWLEDGES FURTHER that—in order to create an outer space program—monetary support would be needed, and

EMPHASIZING that if an outer space program were to be created in smaller developing nations, the technology placed there should not be used to gather information from other member nations, and

2) NOTING WITH DEEPER CONCERN that, in recent years, the quality of education of non-medical related scientific research—including a space exploration—has been steadily decreasing and reforms have done little to change that fact, and

1) INSISTS that the nations work together to promote peaceful use of outer space;

2) ENCOURAGES that developing member nations combine monetary funds in order to create a fully-functional, competitive outer space program;

3) ENCOURAGES FURTHER that, if monetary funds cannot be found within the combination of smaller nation states, that other member nations donate funds in order for these smaller nations to create outer space programs;

4) IMPLORES that by placing more of an emphasis on non-medical scientific programs developing member nations states can but elevated to the international stage of space exploration and could therefore be able to compete with other, more developed nation states;

5) ADVOCATES that by placing more of an emphasis on non-medical scientific programs advances in space exploration could be made;

4) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that member nations come together in a summit in order to create a set of regulations and laws to prevent the use of outer space technology for malicious purposes.
BEARING IN MIND the guidelines set forth by the Outer Space Treaty, in which the
exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit of all countries and shall be
the jurisdiction of all mankind, and

RECOGNIZING many other efforts to keep outer space neutral and free for exploration and use
by all States, such as those put forth in The Liability Convention and The Moon Agreement, and

HAVING CONSIDERED the efforts and proclamations made by these agreements and others to
keep nuclear weaponry off of satellites, such as the Transparency and Confidence Building
Measures established by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there are loopholes to these treaties, allowing
conventional weaponry into outer space, such as Project Thor, a proposed weapon system that
launches kinetic projectiles from Earth's orbit to damage targets on the ground, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that no agreement or treaty has been able to stop this growing
threat of kinetic bombardment and seeks to find a solution to this problem;

1) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the loopholes contained within these documents and
suggests a summit be held at a later date to discuss amendments to be made to the
aforementioned treaties and agreements in order to stop the threat of these advanced
warfare technologies;

2) **SUGGESTS** that all member states be required to denote all of their space craft and
their purpose as a way to ensure outer space stays a neutral, non-weaponized zone;

3) **SUPPORTS** the idea of creating a committee in order to expand the UN's knowledge
of space and its uses as a whole;

4) **RECOGNIZES** multiple space faring countries have not ratified The Moon
Agreement, and further suggests these nations ratify the treaty in order to prevent the
Moon from becoming a weaponized celestial body;

5) **CALLS UPON** all member states to cooperate and make efforts toward further
advancing space technology.
COGNIZANT that the use of space allows for many forms of peaceful, practical, and profitable options for countries, and

NOT WISHING TO implied the growth of space programs in any countries or limit the growth of space programs in countries that currently do not have one, and

RECOGNIZING that countries with already developed space programs may be hesitant to support the growth of space programs in other countries, and

ACCEPTING that not all members of the United Nations are financially capable of supporting or developing space programs;

1) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations create a program in which countries that desire space programs can send their astronaut trainees to train and go into space with countries that already have space programs;

2) REQUESTS the United Nations to develop a group of specialist from member countries to inspect all flights expected to exit the atmosphere;

3) SUGGESTS that the United Nations make a team of astronauts to go into space and monitor all construction in space;

4) STRESSES that a specific set of regulations should be set by the United Nations to restrict the objects that are put into space.
Annulled by the fact that the approximate 400 satellites currently in geostationary orbit are controlled by
only 12% of member states, and

Expressing with Concern that none of the states that control satellites in geostationary orbit are located
along the equator, around which the geostationary orbit is located, and

Mindful of the international space laws as agreed upon by the Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer
Space (COPOUS), those being the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention,
the Registration Convention, and the Moon Agreement, and

Appreciating the efforts of COPOUS and the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for
Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) to grant access to the benefits of outer
space technology to countries, but

Recalling the ability of space technology to improve early warning and prevention mechanisms for the
benefit of countries prone to natural disasters and for water resource management, prevention and
mitigation, environmental monitoring, and the global navigation satellite system, and

Noting the rapid advances in small-satellite activity, including the increased launch rate and the potential
for small-satellite missions to create business opportunities for the private sector, to enhance larger
satellite missions in the future, and to complement future space development and utilization;

1. **Suggests** the future use of small-satellites for gathering and analyzing meteorological data, for
   assisting eventual space missions, and for further scientific investigation;

2. **Urge** the creation of rules and regulations for those operating satellites that fall in line with
   international space law and allow for further scientific research and widespread benefits;

3. **Request** a subcommittee be made for the sole purpose of forming such regulations, and that said
   subcommittee create guidelines only for the benefit of the international community and that allow
   all interested countries to access the information obtained through the use of satellites, regardless
   of economic or political standing;

4. **Recommend** countries interested in obtaining scientific information or countries susceptible to
   natural threats make efforts to support and fund prospective space missions.
Recognizing the common goal of all member nations and furthering the peaceful use of outer space, and

Believing that they use of outer space be only for the betterment of all people and nations, despite their economic or scientific development, and

Acknowledging the steps taken in preventing weapons and outer space by the transparency and confidence building measures (TCBMs) that enhance trust and promote international cooperation between member nations, and

Appreciates all efforts taken that promote the piece will use of outer space through the nuclear test ban treaty NTB in the atmosphere, outer space, and water as an effort to prevent nuclear fallout, and

Fully aware of projects like the international space station that help member nations coincide with each other in outer space;

1) Stresses the importance of sharing information concerning the development of technological resources and an organized manner with other member states so as to strive towards a more peaceful world;

2) Promotes more funding for projects and organizations that bring missions together such as the international space station;

3) Calls upon nations to contribute to The Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS) to help increase the capacity of work they can do in order to continue their mission of promoting a peaceful outer space;

4) Suggests the creation of a committee which member states can help nations without a space program create one into sure new discoveries with other nations.
STRESSING the fact that, political corruption and bribery is quickly becoming one of the
digestests problem in today’s society, and

NOTING that China has been very progressive in trying to erase political corruption and bribery
through programs put forward by the current regime, and

EMPHASIZING that political corruption and bribery have a severe negative effect on the
political system of the country whose government has been tainted by these terrible side effects
to power, and

REITERATING that said countries could be helped greatly if the United Nations were to take
certain measures against political corruption and bribery, and

WELCOMING any and all ideas on how to rid the world’s governments of political corruption
and bribery;

1) IMPLORING that political corruption and bribery have some sort of severe
consequences to be issued on the person(s) involved;

2) SUGGESTS that governments of countries be watched closely so that it can be
almost certain that no sort of foul play was involved in the election, or voting choices,
of the delegates of that government;

3) PROMOTES the cooperation of all the delegates in the United Nations to come
together in order to procure ideas about how to rid the world of the plague that is
political corruption and bribery;

4) ENCOURAGES that a committee be set up, meeting annually, to keep track of
governments and their actions to ensure that corruption and bribery be taken out of
politics across the globe;

5) ASSERTS that a regulatory task force also be put in effect in order to monitor
whether or not a country’s politicians are involved in any sort of corruption or bribery
throughout the year.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Political Bribery and Corruption  
Submitted By: Portugal

NOTING that bribery and corruption is a major problem in government right now and is still growing as more and more government figures are taking part in these illegal activities, and

NOTICING that bribery and corruption is not only in just one part of the government but in most, if not all of it, and

MINDFUL that corruption has been around for a very long time and that bribery is growing because people who have more than enough money start to think that they can do whatever they want, and

EMPHASIZING that Political corruption and bribery are two different things that should be treated as two separate problems with two different solutions to each problem;

1) SUGGESTING that each government create a special unit within each government that specializes in just these two crimes alone, and

2) RECOMMENDING that this unit be divided into two divisions so that we can cover the fact that these two crimes need to be handled as separate crimes, and

3) REQUESTING that the operatives in this unit go through or have past training that allows them to carry out undercover operations, and

4) WELCOMING the idea of allowing the units from each government to work along with other governments to help them whenever they need it.
Bearing in mind that political corruption is defined as the use of powers by government officials for illegitimate private gain and only constitutes as so if the act is directly related to their official duties, and

Noting that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNICAC) is a multilateral convention negotiated by members of the United Nations, and

Referring to the UNICAC that it may require States to implement anti-corruption measures which may affect laws, institutions, and practices, and

Applauds of the one hundred and seventy-one member states that have signed and ratified the convention

Expressing its appreciation of the five member states that have signed but not ratified the convention, and

Taking into account that as of January 2015, twenty-two member states have not ratified the convention, and

1) **Strongly urges** those remainder states to sign and ratify the convention;

2) **Condemns** any politician found guilty of corruption to be forcefully evicted from office and barred from ever holding office again;

3) **Suggests** countries limit the number of politicians to reduce the number of instances of political bribery and corruption;

4) **Encourages** member states to create transparency and openness in government spending to further reduce the instances of corruption and bribery.
Recognizing that political corruption, the use of powers for an illegitimate private gain, is an extremely sensitive matter of intelligence, and

Deeply convinced that all forms of corruption, mostly bribery, can jeopardize that safety of everyone living in any part of the world if any officer of the law is under the influence of someone else, and

Alarmed by the chance of one day the government being completely powerless due to the threat of bribery and not being in control of what happens concerning things in our surroundings, and

Emphasizing that every single operation committed by our government could be influenced by a third person that had less than adequate expectations for what the consequences may be, and

Fully Believing that our wellbeing is constantly at risk when it comes to political corruption and bribery, and it is not known to many countries how great the risk is when dealing with the twisted truth, and

1.) Hopes that the knowledge of possible dangers can prevent any further acts of corruptions from taking place in the names of our countries, and

2.) Urges other countries to keep their inhabitants safe in their own homes and continuing to diminish these threats, and

3.) Supports the idea that this dangerous threat can be easily reduced through the actions of our countries working to protect the reliability of our political matters as well as the lives of anyone who lives in these lands.
NOTING that political corruption is defined as the illegal act by a government official for their illegitimate private gain, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that political corruption and bribery in over two-thirds of the world have a Confidence Interval below fifty, which reflects some of the uncertainty associated with a countries CPI score, and

STRESSING that political corruption effects economic development, efficiency, and growth, and

ALARMED that more than 53% of the countries across the world have had political corruption grow in the past two years, and

CONCERNED that political corruption causes most countries poverty rate to continue to rise year after year, and

RECOGNIZING that many elected officials focus on the needs of wealthy persons of their nation rather than the average citizen;

1). URGES citizens of nations that have witnessed and also know of political corruption and bribery to confront those political leaders;

2). ADVISES that non-separated primaries be used for elected officials rather than non-local parties, that may come to power unfairly;

3). RECOMMENDS that political officials, when elected, put their nation’s priorities before their own personal priorities such as money.
DISAPPOINTED that the issue of corruption has evolved from a local issue to an international phenomenon involving every nation in various forms, whether political, economic or social, and

AWARE that corruption can occur in a number ways, such as embezzlement, bribery, extortion, graft, cronyism, and patronage, which can all take places in multiple levels of government, and

APPLAUDING the anti-corruption tactics successfully taking place within Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, and Sweden, ranked by Transparency International’s 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index as the least corrupt nations, and

CONSCIOUS that tactics deemed successful within these nations may not be compatible with every government or countries dealing with more pressing issues, such as war or terrorism, and

TAKING NOTE OF the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and their attempts against corruption taken, such as deeming December 9th International Anti-Corruption Day and creating both the web based Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) and Legal Library on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);

1.) REQUESTS that nations raise accountability mechanisms and provide each newly elected official a written transcript of expected liabilities to diminish confusion of responsibilities;

2.) DEMANDS that those officials, even those not yet sworn in, who are found guilty of corruption are publicly punished, in order to raise anti-corruption awareness and deter future officials from the temptations of corruption;

3.) SUGGESTS that punishments for these convicted officials are to be decided by the UN in order to lessen the possibility of corruption through means of unjust punishment;

4.) ASKS that both punishment and reward systems are put in place into nations, while not relying solely on monetary control methods;

5.) REQUIRES training of all officials on the different types of corruption, the premonitions that corruption will or is taking place, and the sources available to report it to;

6.) IMPLORES this body to create a significant decrease in the corruption found within the members of the UN through a collaborative effort throughout the nations of the world.
1 OBSERVING that the lack of structured government and political corruption has led to
economic ruin and war, and

4 TAKING NOTE that political corruption is the use of high power for illegal, selfish gain that
affects local and national governments, and

7 AFFIRMING that corruption in politics displaces democracy and erodes the power of
structured government, economic development, and the people's safety and well being, and

10 ANXIOUS that if political corruption goes unchecked, every country is at risk of attack, or
at risk of having a civil war;

13 1) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that with the cooperation and attention of all nations political
corruption can start to dissolve;

16 2) FURTHER REMINDS that by working on lifting all from the depths of this corruption
the world will be a safer place and citizens with former corrupt politicians, as well as
all who are threatened by the hateful agendas of these politicians can really live freely;

20 3) SUPPORTS the full force of all to wash away political corruption with providing
education to citizens and discussing most effective solutions for each country.
Note with regret the fact that nations have come together to work against corruption since the
creation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption(UNCAC), but

Emphasizing the fact that out of 175 nations scored by the Transparency International
Organization of the level of corruption, 122 nations scored lower than fifty points, which brings
each nation to being highly corrupted

Believing that nations across the globe can work together to create just and fair nations, and

1. Calls upon the UN to create a committee to promote awareness of this issue;
2. Supports all nations that wish to participate in the committee to promote the
   awareness of corruption and bribery in politics;
3. Urges all states to cooperate with each other while working on the committee;
4. Invites all nations that wish to discuss ways to rid themselves of corruption to begin
   an open dialogue that would be beneficial to the creation of less corruptible politics;
5. Recommends that the proposed convention follow some of the same main points that
   UNCAC proposes like prevention, international cooperation, and information
   exchange that would allow each country to have a larger source of help;
6. Suggests that the United Nation aids nations that are struggling to rid bribery and
   corruption from within them, aid would come in the form of information and support
   from member nations;
7. Stresses that the issue of corruption and bribery can only be fought with the help from
   member nations and with support from within each nation, including support from the
   governments of the nations and support from the citizens in each nation;
8. Calls upon the United Nations to create a new convention or summit that focuses its
   attention on only corruption and bribery to allow for a more focused conversation
   between nations;
9. Expresses the hope that the summit is created swiftly to deal with the problem of
   political corruption and bribery quickly.
AWARE that corruption is the abuse of public position for private, individual or group to whom
one owes allegiance or dishonest conduct by those in power, and

BEARING IN MIND that there are many types of corruption one of which is bribery which are
payments to officials to encourage the party to do a deed for the individual, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that corruption is a rising issue that needs to be handled corruption
can cause distrust and dishonesty within a country which would potentially devastate an
economy, and

BEARING IN MIND that political corruption is corruption that deals with the political aspect in
which a political official granting favors to people, and

MINDFUL that there are many different causes for corruption one of which is a country’s
political and legal development, others may be social history or economic conditions, and

REALIZING that political corruption involves staging with elections that would result in the
person doing this would get their way it could also mean that people can divert resources from
reaching the poor and disabled people, and

STRESSING that this means of corruption is common in countries that democratic institutions
are weak or absent;

1) INSTRUCTS that officials need to be accountable for their actions the officials
have to be trust worthy and need to treat everyone within their country with
respect so they can get the trust of the citizens;

2) SUPPORTS that the trust worthy people need to keep an eye on the things that
the corrupt people may try to mess with and if this were to happen countries
could be much more trusted;

3) URGES that the government should protect the political development by
making it so bribery cannot be done in ways like reinforcing elections.
Realizing that political corruption and bribery are the basis of government all across the globe, not only effecting the financial systems, making organized crime more clear, keeping a country's citizens as isolated as possible, and

Noting with grave concern the standard of living in countries involved in corruption has decreased tremendously, putting hardship and suffering on the citizens who have no say, forced to live in poverty, and

Appalled by the fact that public officials demand bribes in return for basic services, as seen in many countries across the globe, and

Emphasizing that political corruption among first, second, and third world countries are all prevalent, causing great difficulties referring to progressing and improving a country as a whole, and

Recalling the United Nations convention against corruption in 2003, an effort to condemn these actions being done, stressing a need for a solution, and

Welcoming nations to be honest, putting the well-being of the people before their own, ensuring safety and security for all people, being fair and having a clean government, free from corruption and bribery, and

1) Calls upon full disclosure on all political contributions, reporting the sources of money and the root of where it came from, ensuring politicians to be truthful;

2) Suggests that government limit the monetary amount that political figures are able to receive, preventing an abundance of excess funds, which they seemingly use at their own discretion;

3) Invites nations to cooperate with United Nations, stressing the importance of a corrupt-free government, guaranteeing political officials do their duties without outside people influencing their decisions;

4) Supports the idea of an annual audit performed by a certified accountant for accountability;
ACKNOWLEDGING that not all nations agree on what terrorism is because it is a loosely based concept that does not have a universally accepted definition, and

RECOGNIZING that the UN does not have an official definition of terrorism, but reiterates that any act violating the Geneva Convention or protocols must be used as an act of terrorism, and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the United States CIA’s definition of terrorism is “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives,” and

ALARMED BY the exponentially increasing statistics- 6,771 attacks in 2012 resulting in 11,098 deaths, almost a 200% increase in attacks since 2001, and

NOTING that if a better understanding of terrorism is found, more restrictions and policies can be made to counter/obstruct terrorism or terrorist activities;

1) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the definition of terrorism that a universally accepted term must be produced, and agreed upon;

2) **ENCOURAGES** nations to increase the sharing of intelligence, data, and resources;

3) **FURTHER REMINDS** nations to fully cut off any funding to terrorists;

4) **URGES** nations to strengthen ties and alliances and to provide safe havens for displaced persons due to terrorism.
CONCERNED by the spread of terrorism throughout the Middle East and southwestern Asia without regard for international borders, and

APPRECIATING previous efforts to end transnational terrorism such as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the families caught in the crossfire of terrorist disputes, and

ALARMED by the fact that terrorism increased 60% in the last year with over 1,800 fatalities, and

MINDFUL of the stress put on nations' economies and governments when battling terrorism;

1) IMPLORES all nations to assist those countries struggling to contain the terrorist groups that have taken hold of their governments;

2) REQUESTS that all nations take the threat of terrorism and violence seriously by sending money and troops to countries in need;

3) RECOMMENDS all members of the United Nations send a Peace-Keeping Force to the areas affected by transnational terrorism, regardless of international borders, to combat the violence in our world today;

4) SUPPORTS the creation of such force by donating money and arms to better protect the Peace-Keeping Force.
MINDFUL that terrorism remains one of the most enduring challenges to international peace and
security, and

KEEPING IN MIND that acts of terrorism are carried out to achieve fear and to achieve
political, religious, or ideological gains, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN in the current rise of ISIL, the Islamic State in Iraq and
Levant, and the current known occupation within Syria and Iraq, and

NOTING WITH REGRET the ongoing slaughter in Syria and Iraq of minorities, such as
Yazidis, Iraqi Christians, Turkmen, and Shiites, including the murder of children in the cities of
Qaraqosh and Bartilla, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the recent terrorist attack in France on Charlie Hebdo by
the terror cell of Al-Qaeda, and

AWARE of the recent threats made by Boko Haram to establish an Islamic caliphate within
Africa;

1.) STRESSES that it is imperative to find terrorists and prevent their attacks while
following legal authorities and instruments available, however, transnational terrorism
cannot be stopped by a single member state;

2.) APPLAUDS the creation of resolution 2170 condemning the recruitment process of ISIL
and resolution 1373 preventing any persons from sending funds or financial assets to
terrorist groups;

3.) SUGGESTS that further steps be taken in preventing terrorist groups, including;
   a.) Create a list of individuals, groups, and entities providing any form of aid to
       these groups;
   b.) Educational systems be created to prevent individuals from wanting to join
       these extreme Islamic groups.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

1. **AWARE** transnational terrorism is a threat or actual use of violence to attain political
   attention through fear or intimidation, and
   3.
   4. **REALIZING** transnational terrorism is carried out across national borders or by groups
   that are located in more than one nation, and
   6.
   7. **FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING** the effort to confront transnational terrorism through
   national extradition laws, and
   9.
   10. **NOTING** the laws eventually caused greater transnational criminal cooperation
   amongst terrorist, and
   12.
   13. **RECOGNIZING** laws and anti-terrorism activities have been enforced for nearly
   eighteen years, and
   15.
   16. **STRESSING** that even with the laws and anti-terrorism acts, there is still an attack
   or threat of an attack nearly every five hours, and
   18.
   19. **MINDFUL** that in some parts of the world, terrorism will always be a problem;
   20.
   1) **SUGGESTS** breaking the cycle of violence by understanding that attacking
   nations that they assume are planning an attack is not going to end terrorism
   but only make it worse, violence in response to violence only leads to more
   violence;
   25.
   2) **CONSIDERS** denying travel for suspected terrorists and seizing weapon
   supply rather than attacking suspected terrorist;
   27.
   3) **REQUESTS** that all Member States of the United Nations agree to a common
   strategy that forms a basis for a concrete plan of action to address the
   conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism to prevent and combat
   terrorism;
   32.
   33.
   4) **RECOMMENDS** all Member States to strengthen the role of the United
   Nations in combating terrorism by focusing on freezing assets and creating
   a counter terrorism committee;
   36.
   37.
   5) **STRESSES** all nations must ensure the respect of human rights and sovereignty
   of nations while countering terrorism.
EMPHASIZING the fact that in order for citizens of all nations to feel safe in their own country, the threat of transnational terrorism needs to be addressed head-on in an abrupt and severe manner, and

RECOGNIZING that the war on terror is being waged in the Middle East, and hundreds of thousands are dead already, and

GRIEVED by the fact that the number is rising exponentially each day, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the same could happen to the rest of the world if the growth of terrorists in European nations, United States, and the Middle East is not stemmed, and

1) REQUESTS other nations enforce stricter immigration laws;

2) INVITES nations to put a halt to overthrowing leaders in the Middle East by using small native governmental groups to take up arms against them;

3) URGES nations to stop supporting states that support terrorism;

3) INSTRUCTS nations to mobilize more effective terrorist response units, in order to save as many lives as possible in the aftermath of a terrorist attack, if it were to occur.