



1619

ALLEYN'S

MODEL UNITED
NATIONS

2024

Welcoming delegates to Alleyne's School
International Model United Nations Conference

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Day 1	Time	Location
Registration	16:00	EAB Atrium
Lobbying	16:30	Committee rooms
Opening ceremony	17:30	MCT
Drinks and canapes	19:00	EAB Atrium
3-course meal	19:30 – 21:30	Dining Hall

Day 2	Time	Location
Registration	8.45	EAB Atrium
Committees	9.00	Committee rooms
Break	10.30	EAB Atrium
Committees	11.00	Committee rooms
Lunch	12.30	Dining Hall
Committees	13:30	Committee rooms
Afternoon tea	15:30	EAB Atrium
Delegates return to hotels	16:00	Screening of film available in Sixth Form Centre for Alleyn's pupils and externals not returning to hotels
Buffet dinner	19:30	Dining Hall
Disco	20:30 – 22:00	Junior School Hall

Day 3	Time	Location
Registration	8.45	EAB Atrium
Committees	9.00	Committee rooms
Break	10.30	EAB Atrium
Committees	11.00	Committee rooms
Cooked Lunch	12.00	Dining Hall
General Assembly	12:30	MCT
Closing ceremony	14:00 – 14:30	MCT

Dress Code

- All delegates should wear smart, formal clothing suitable for an interview
- All delegates should wear a collared blazer. If this is not possible, then a plain smart jumper on top of a formal shirt will suffice.
- Delegates should not wear denim.
- Delegates should wear formal attire to the dinner on Friday night and the buffet and disco on Saturday.

What is Model United Nations?

Model United Nations is a simulation of the real United Nations, where you represent a country as a delegate in one of the United Nations bodies. The purpose of each committee is to agree on a resolution that will help to solve a given issue.

You will need to strike a balance between representing your own country's national interests and compromising with other delegates so that a resolution may be passed. Sometimes, preserving your relationships with international allies may conflict with your own interests.

The preamble of the UN charter sets out the purpose of the United Nations, which we aim to emulate.

We the Peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Your Country

Researching your country's policies and positions on key issues, especially the ones discussed in your committee, is essential to get the most out of any MUN (Model United Nations) conference. You need to look for policies that your country has implemented on the topic and any statements they have made. It is also important to have good background knowledge of your country, which may be helpful in the General Assembly. Bringing a factsheet with you, with all the key information about your country, to the conference could be quite useful.

Public Speaking

In Model United Nations, it is important to remember that delegates should always refer to themselves and other delegates in the third person.

How well you deliver your speech will have a significant effect on how it is received by the committee. It is a good idea to write down a few bullet points of what you want to talk about beforehand; however, writing too much might make your speech sound rehearsed. You also want to be looking at the delegates and chair you are talking to as you deliver your speech, rather than a piece of paper.

Public speaking is a skill that you improve and develop at Model United Nations so do not feel too nervous the first time you speak to the committee.

Parliamentary Procedure

The method for how the committee proceeds through a debate. It can seem quite daunting if you have not come across it before, but once you understand all the phrases, it begins to make a bit more sense.

Debate on a resolution is split into time for and against. The first speaker is always the submitter of the resolution, who reads out the operative clauses of the resolution and then make a speech in favour of it. The chair may ask for the delegate to quickly finish their speech if they are seen to be taking too long.

Yielding

At the end of a speech, the speaker may choose to yield to the chair or to another delegate. If the speaker yields to the chair, the chair will ask if any other delegates wish to speak for or against the amendment or resolution. Yield chains at AMUN will be limited to 1 – 2 – 3 – chair.

Motions and Points from the floor

During debate, delegates may use several different points and motions. Here is a list of those most used:

Point of personal privilege

This is the **only** time a delegate can interrupt another delegate or the chair. It is typically used if you cannot hear the delegate or chair speaking.

Point of order

If a delegate makes a mistake or says something they should not have (e.g., something slanderous), a point of order can be made. It is especially important not to interrupt a delegate when they are speaking, and instead wait for a natural pause.

Point of Information

If a delegate decides to open themselves up to points of information after a speech, other delegates can ask questions directly to the delegate. The point of information must be about the topic of debate and must be phrased as a question. After making a point of information, the delegate should remain standing until it has been answered by the speaker.

Motion to pass as a friendly amendment.

This can be used if a delegate thinks that everyone agrees with the amendment being debated and that any further debate would be a waste of time. However, any other delegate can object to the motion, in which case debate will carry on as normal.

Motion to move to voting procedure.

This motion is used when a delegate believes that any further debate will be fruitless and will not change the outcome of the committee's vote.

Motion to split the house.

This motion can be used when there are enough abstentions that a different result of a vote could have occurred if they had voted. The vote will be re-done without abstentions.

During most MUN conferences, including AMUN, the UN is assumed to have unlimited funding. This is because discussion on the viability of funding can sometimes dominate a debate.

Resolutions

A resolution is a document containing the solution proposed by a country (or countries) to the issue being debated by the issue. Writing a resolution is the one of the best ways to get involved in the debate, as, if your resolution is chosen, you will have to explain it and potentially defend it from questions by other delegates. However, writing a solution can seem intimidating if you have not done it before. To help with this, here is some advice for writing each part of a resolution:

1. **Heading**

The heading is made up four parts: the committee's name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic.

1. The committee's name will be the one you were assigned by your school, e.g., Human Rights Council
2. The sponsors are the authors of the resolution (in most cases it will just be your country)
3. The signatories are delegates that want your resolution to be debated by the committee. They do not necessarily have to agree with the resolution, however. (There will be time to lobby for signatories on the day)
4. The topic is the one given in the briefing documents.

2. **Pre-ambulatory clauses**

The pre-ambulatory clauses state the issues the committee wants to resolve and mention previous work the United Nations and countries independently have done to resolve the issue. This can be done by referencing previous UN resolutions or even the UN charter. The pre-ambulatory clauses must be separated by commas and begin with an underlined verb. The most used ones are:

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

3. **Operative clauses**

The operative clauses form the main body of the resolution. They state the solutions proposed to resolve the issues debated and how the delegates would implement the solutions. Generally, the more detailed an operative clause is, the easier it is to convince other delegates of why it is the correct solution. However, the more you write, the more there is to criticise by other delegates who may be opposed to your resolution no matter how well written it is. Operative clauses are numbered and underlined. They are also separated by a semi-colon and end in a full stop. Operative clauses tend to begin with:

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

An Example Resolution

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Amendments

An amendment is a statement that adds, deletes, or changes an operative clause in the currently debated draft resolution.

Writing an amendment is simple. You must make an operative clause that adds, deletes, or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. Examples include:

1. Adds an operative clause that reads “14. Encourages all Latin American countries to...”
2. Deletes operative clause 9.
3. Changes operative clause 1 to read “1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines...”

Amendments cannot be written to remove more than half the operative clauses.

Amendments cannot be written to edit the pre-ambulatory clauses in any way.

Any spelling, format or grammatical errors can be corrected by the chair without the need for an amendment.

Amendments may be submitted at any time during the debate. Submitted amendments will be debated during time against the resolution.

Writing resolutions is initially a challenging task for any delegate. However, with time and practice, you will become fluent in writing them and will have memorized your favourite clauses so that you can easily turn any statement into a clause. If you are the delegate writing the resolution, then people will naturally come to you to see what you are working on - it is a wonderful way to make allies and friends in the process. If you would like to get the most out of Model UN, then it is highly advisable that you get involved in resolution writing.

Voting

Delegates may not abstain during voting procedure on amendments. However, delegates may abstain during voting procedure for resolutions. Resolutions and amendments are both passed with a simple majority.

Useful Websites (for general research)

United Nations <http://www.un.org/english>

UN Cyber School Bus <http://cyberschoolbus.un.org>

CIA World Fact Book <https://www.cia.gov>

The Economist <http://www.economist.com>

Embassies Worldwide <http://www.embassyworld.com>

CNN <http://www.cnn.com>

BBC World <http://www.bbcworld.com>

Committee Topics

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

- On the Question of Dual-Use Technologies
- On the Question of Global Security in the cases of Extra-terrestrial Events
- On the Question of the Neglect of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (opened for signing in 1968) and Disarmament to Mitigate International Hostility

Historical Committee (HC)

- On the Question of the Suez Crisis
- On the Question of the Creation of the New World Order
- On the Question of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Human Rights Council (HR)

- On the Question of the Right to Protest as a Pillar of Freedom of Expression
- On the Question of the Deportation of Migrants and Refugees to Third Countries
- On the Question of the Right to Access the Internet

Security Council (SC)

- On the Question of the Crisis in the Sahel.
- On the Question of the Sovereignty of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- On the Question of the Sovereignty of Taiwan.

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

- On the Question of Regulating Artificial Intelligence
- On the Question of Colonial Legacies and Indigenous Rights
- On the Question of Non-Self-Governing Territories and Administering Countries

World Health Organisation (WHO)

- On the Question of the Legality of Psychoactive Drugs
- On the Question of Improving Global Access to Abortion
- On the Question of Improving Refugee Access to Healthcare

There will also be a crisis debated at the General Assembly where your whole delegation will debate against all other delegations. Clauses written to resolve this crisis will be submitted during this session on the day.

Briefing Papers

The following briefing papers are designed as an introduction to the topics that you will debate at the conference in your committee.

However, we strongly advise that you spend time doing independent research into the topic and your country's stance on it. Knowing facts that support your argument may give you the edge over other delegates and help sway the committee.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

On the Question of the Legality of Psychoactive Drugs

Psychoactive drugs, as defined by the WHO, are chemical substances affecting mental processes including perception, consciousness, cognition, mood, and emotions. The term ‘psychoactive drug’ encompasses a wide range of substances, including but not limited to: CNS stimulants (including caffeine, nicotine, cocaine), CNS depressants (including alcohol), cannabis, opioids, and hallucinogens. An estimated 296 million individuals (5.8% of the global population aged 15-64) had used drugs (excluding caffeine, alcohol, and nicotine) in 2021.

Globally, the legal status of psychoactive substances varies significantly between countries, from strict prohibition to regulated availability. Based on risks to public health or therapeutic use, psychoactive drugs have varying degrees of restriction, with the production, distribution, sale, or recreational use of many substances controlled or prohibited by sumptuary legislation or religious law.

Psychoactive drugs may be prohibited for many reasons. Islamic countries (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, UAE, Pakistan) may prohibit the use of alcohol for all or for Muslims based on the teachings of the Qur’an. Historic alcohol prohibitions in the West, contemporary sin taxes on alcohol sales, or bans on outdoor drinking, cite societal problems such as alcoholism and alcohol-induced aggression as justification.

Bans, sin taxes, or regulations on smoking or tobacco (for example New Zealand’s total smoking ban for those born after 2008) help to reduce preventable disease, disability, and death. Laws related to indoor smoking may also be applied to reduce the impacts of second-hand smoke, especially for those most vulnerable.

In most countries, certain drugs may be banned with a ‘blanket prohibition’ against all possession and use. This may be to minimise drug use disorders (harmful drug use patterns or drug use dependency) which affect an estimated 35 million, with an estimated 500,000 related deaths annually. Individually, drug use can escalate morbidity and mortality risks, and lead to domestic, occupational, or social issues. On a wider societal scale, drug use can contribute to large social costs due to lessened productivity, premature mortality, crime, and increased healthcare expenditure.

However, in some countries (e.g., Canada, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Australia), the recreational use, production, and sale of drugs like cannabis or cocaine may be decriminalised or legal. These drug policies are part of a wider concept of drug liberalisation, the process of decriminalising or legalising the sale or use of prohibited drugs. An important distinction is to be made between decriminalisation and legalisation: decriminalisation denotes that the possession of psychoactive drugs remains illegal but does not evoke criminal charges, rather civil penalties.

Proponents of drug liberalisation advocate the therapeutic benefits of psychoactive drugs and argue that the prohibition of recreational drugs has been ineffective and counterproductive. Libertarian proponents may argue that drug use has largely private or individual consequences and thus prohibition is an infringement on personal freedoms. Most schemes of drug liberalisation call for an alternative plan of harm reduction, production regulation, quality control, and increased availability of addiction treatment. Liberalisation could help to reduce the current figure of drug-related deaths, redirect law enforcement resources to preventing serious and violent crime, redirect criminal justice costs to health systems, and arguably reduce social issues and increase economic productivity.

Economically, some experts argue that prohibition increases the prices of drugs, political corruption, and criminal activity, as well as producing more dangerous drugs. Government intervention in preventing drug trade (for example the United States’ War on Drugs) has been criticised for being economically inefficient and ineffective. The creation of a global regulated formal drug economy could be in the interests of numerous UN member states (for example Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, DPRK, Pakistan), being a feasible way for states to source income from exports or imports. This new global market could help to augment the global economy and create income streams for less developed states, helping to close the global development gap. It could also remove the dangers associated with the current illicit markets: uncertainty in quality and sanitation, control of the market by violent criminals, and drug price inflation causing drug users to finance use via street crime. A

legal market would alternatively allow regulation of the sale and manufacture of drugs, education surrounding safe consumption practice, reduced crime due to lower prices, and reduced violence due to legal theatres for solving business and contractual disputes.

Countries like Portugal, who in 2001 decriminalised low-level possession and consumption of all illicit drugs, have not experienced any significant increases in drug use and drug-related harm or crime. Instead, Portugal has seen reductions in problematic and adolescent drug use, fewer drug-related arrests or incarcerations, reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS and drug related deaths, and a significant increase in people receiving treatment. Other countries like the Netherlands and the Czech Republic have seen similar positive results.

Currently, the most influential document regarding the legality of psychoactive drugs is the 1961 UN Act, The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, establishing an international agreement to fight drug addiction by combatting the sale, trafficking, and use of specific narcotic drugs. However, in 2014, the WHO called for the decriminalisation of drugs in its Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care for Key Populations and in 2018 the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB), representing the whole UN, endorsed the decriminalisation of recreational use.

Member states at the conference table must decide where on the spectrum the WHA stands. Should all illicit psychoactive drugs be legalised, decriminalised, or banned entirely? Which, if not all, should be regulated? Should they be allowed for only personal use, or should a formal global market be created, allowing for the production, distribution, and sale of psychoactive drugs? Does freedom and the therapeutic use of these substances outweigh the public health and societal risks? It is the role of the UN and the WHA to decide in order to create a sustainable, safe, and healthy society for all.

Useful Links:

https://www.who.int/health-topics/drugs-psychoactive#tab=tab_1

<https://www.economist.com/newsbook/2014/07/17/the-who-calls-for-decriminalisation>

[https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/2021-](https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/2018%20Nov%20-%20UN%20system%20common%20position%20on%20drug%20policy.pdf)

[01/2018%20Nov%20-%20UN%20system%20common%20position%20on%20drug%20policy.pdf](https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/2018%20Nov%20-%20UN%20system%20common%20position%20on%20drug%20policy.pdf)

<https://transformdrugs.org/assets/files/PDFs/un-ceb-report-briefing-2019.pdf>

https://www.unodc.org/documents/ungass2016/Contributions/Civil/DrugPolicyAlliance/DPA_Fact_Sheet_Approaches_to_Decriminalization_Feb2015_1.pdf

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/43199135>

On the Question of Improving Global Access to Abortion

Abortion is the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy and can be done for several reasons. For example, giving birth could endanger the mother or baby's life, the mother may not be able to afford having a child, the mother may not feel she is ready for a child and many more reasons. However, the legality and access to abortion differs from country to country with the most typical pattern being the more developed a country, the greater access to abortion. This is due to a general better access to healthcare and greater legislation supporting the right to abortion. Although it is important to note that this is not the case for every country and the legality of abortion can even decrease.

The WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. At present, the WHO states that a lack of access to safe, timely, affordable, and respectful abortion care goes against the WHO definition of health. This can be seen how it is extremely common in many countries that dangerous and life-threatening abortion procedures take place due to the lack of these services. This is because 6 out of 10 of all unintended pregnancies end in an induced abortion and around 45% of all abortions are unsafe, of which 97% take place in developing countries. Unsafe abortion is a leading – but preventable – cause of maternal deaths and morbidities. It can lead to physical and mental health complications and social and financial burdens for women, communities, and health systems. Therefore, a lack of access to safe, timely, affordable, and respectful abortion care is a critical public health issue.

This issue ranges greatly globally due to many factors, such as cultural influences, corruption, and differing levels in human rights. In 2023 it was recorded that abortion was authorised on request in 75 countries (e.g., France, Mexico, South Africa, and Germany) and in 13 countries for broad socio-economic reasons (e.g., UK, Ethiopia, and India). However, these figures must be considered with caution: in some federal states, such as the United States and Mexico, legislation varies from one administrative region to another. Also, it is important to note the length of the pregnancy can impact the possibility of termination and this can range between countries. Furthermore, abortion is permitted in 49 countries for health reasons (e.g., Pakistan and Saudi Arabia), in 41 countries to save the mother's life (e.g. Iran, Brazil and Venezuela), and is strictly prohibited in 24 countries (e.g. Egypt and Philippines). These results show the global inequality to the access of this healthcare service and how much could be done to help the lives of women across the world.

Useful links:

https://www.who.int/health-topics/abortion#tab=tab_1

<https://focus2030.org/Where-do-abortion-rights-stand-in-the-world-in-2023>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/c207p54m45dt>

On the Question of Improving Refugee Access to Healthcare

A refugee is defined as a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. Improving refugee access to healthcare is a critical issue with global significance, as it intersects human rights, public health, and humanitarian concerns. Furthermore, it is a vital discussion as refugees and migrants remain among the most vulnerable members of society faced often with xenophobia; discrimination; poor living, housing, and working conditions; and inadequate access to health services, despite frequently occurring physical and mental health problems. Today there are around 117.2 million people who are forcibly displaced or stateless, according to UNHCR's estimations which shows how many people have been displaced and put at these risks. Many actions have been taken to improve the health and medical resources for these people, although there is still much more that can be done.

Actions to try and help this problem have been done by many countries, such as the UK's NHS Low Income Scheme, which is open to all patients, regardless of immigration status and provides financial help with medical costs, such as transportation to appointments and prescriptions. Also, Sweden offers free healthcare services to asylum seekers and refugees who have been granted residency permits, ensuring they have access to essential medical care. This includes services such as medical examinations, vaccinations, and treatment for various health conditions. Furthermore, in Canada, the government established the Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP), which provides temporary healthcare coverage to refugees and asylum seekers until they become eligible for provincial or territorial health insurance. Germany has implemented a program called "Global Health" that focuses on providing healthcare services to refugees and migrants. Turkey also hosts a significant number of Syrian refugees and provides access to healthcare through its public healthcare system. There have been actions done by many organisations, such as the UN, to help improve refugee access to healthcare. For example, in 2020 WHO established the Health and Migration Programme (PHM) to provide global leadership in health and migration issues in the context of WHO's own Global action plan: promoting the health of refugees and migrants 2019–23. Also, through UNHCR's advocacy, funding and support, refugees benefit from increased access to healthcare in many areas. Another example is The WHO Health and Migration Programme (PHM) works with countries to promote the human right to health and access to quality and culturally appropriate health services, with adequate social and financial protection. Furthermore, international law guarantees universal access in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) (6). Although, despite these efforts, this is still a major global problem for hundreds of millions of people, as not only does it affect the refugees, but also other citizens of countries as it often puts their healthcare under strain and pressure.

Useful links:

[https://www.who.int/health-topics/refugee-and-migrant-health#tab=tab_1%20\(https://www.who.int/health-topics/refugee-and-migrant-health#tab=tab_1\)](https://www.who.int/health-topics/refugee-and-migrant-health#tab=tab_1%20(https://www.who.int/health-topics/refugee-and-migrant-health#tab=tab_1))

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/refugee-and-migrant-health>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-northern-ireland-61837776>

<https://www.unhcr.org/uk/what-we-do/safeguard-human-rights/public-health/access-healthcare>

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

On the Question of Dual Use Technologies

In the light of the many conflicts going on, it is mandatory that the circulation of potential weapons be kept at an all-time low.

Dual-use items are goods, software and technology that can be used for both civilian and military applications. These goods could be Chemicals, Toxins, GPS technologies, Microorganisms, Telecommunications, Lasers, and sensors. Many technologies associated with a nuclear power programme have dual use capabilities.

Some consider it important to limit the access to these technologies to limit their violent use. Member states of the European Union and others such as Canada have expressed the need to separate peaceful use of these items and export control efforts. These control efforts would support non-proliferation and would prevent the export of sensitive materials to « users of concern ». Indeed, these states share the concern that in the wrong hands these materials could cause a lot of harm. These regular controls could be seen as excessive and could slow down the process of export of these items which are extremely useful to some countries.

Others think that the restriction of these technologies is unfair to developing countries. In fact, some of these materials are needed regarding mitigating climate change and reaching sustainable development goals. This « absorption of technology » by emerging countries should not be limited by such restrictions.

Countries like Pakistan, China or the Russian Federation have been pushing for less restrictions around these items. These countries state that no unjust restrictions should be placed on these technologies.

For example, some countries that wish to explore for energy or mineral resources are unable to use the latest survey exploration techniques due to the restrictions on the technologies used (ie. Some GPS technologies, gravity gradiometry, etc.). Historically gravity and GPS technologies have been used for ballistic missiles and providing these technologies and data types to countries without a stable political setting, or good diplomatic relationships with their neighbours, could be considered irresponsible. On the other hand, having reliable energy sources and good economics, will allow a country to develop towards a more stable state. Relationships with neighboring countries would result in trade (i.e., Energy or critical minerals), rather than conflict.

Another example is the development of modern pharmaceutical industries in countries which only import the medications, at much higher prices than what they can afford or what they could ultimately produce. Allowing the development of laboratories and factories for the development of local medications would provide work and include training for the local population. The drugs produced (i.e., Antibiotics, malarial medication) would likely be less expensive for the local population and allow a better standard of living for the country. However, it could be argued that some of the technology and material involved could be dual use.

In summary, many developing countries would greatly benefit from having access to many dual use technologies to improve the living standard and establish a more stable political environment based on economic development and trade, rather than conflict and illegal business. Do the way these dual use technologies get used within the country need to be monitored and regulated, rather than outright banned?

Useful links:

<https://press.un.org/en/2022/gadis3704.doc.htm>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/controls-on-dual-use-goods>

On the Question of Global security in cases of Extra-terrestrial events

Overview:

Extra-terrestrial events have been in the background of our attention for a long time, with the first seriously reported UFO sightings happening in July 1952. However, these extra-terrestrial sightings have been happening since c.1450 BC, with them often being described as a 'spark from a falling star.' The prophet Ezekiel in c.570BC even described seeing multiple metallic wheels in the starry nights of Babylon. We have seen countless reports from Astronomers, Pilots, Journalists, and masses of people who have all witnessed these extraordinary things. As of this year, Nasa has declared its definitive belief that there is life outside of our Planet Earth.

We as a planet have faced many challenges, like World Wars, mass environmental crises, and more, but this is a completely different challenge. We have no true knowledge of what we may have to deal with

As a body we must acknowledge our closed mindedness towards these things that we considered to be so incredibly out of the ordinary, has caused us to become negligent of these potential threats. We must look forward towards the unknown to ensure the security of our world from henceforth.

To remind you all, the fourth declared aim of the United Nations is "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." By ignoring this further as we have, are we truly putting the progression of our society in the forefront of our minds?

What has been done so far:

The United States has created a body within the US Department of Defence, to investigate these sightings of Unidentified and Anomalous objects in space. Many Individuals within the United States especially have come forward expressing their own experiences with UFO and other extra-terrestrial sightings. With their being 6889 UFO sightings in 2019 alone, we must start to stray from the idea that these are purely just conspiracy led.

The USA is currently leading the discussion making the view very unilateral. Having one country solely lead such an important discussion, does not truly represent the universality of this discussion.

Is the privatisation of Space Exploration based companies, like SpaceX a way for them to hide the truth of other-worldly existences? Is it truly fair to let individuals who have no loyalty to anybody but themselves, co-opt space for their own self-interest and greed? Freedom of Education and therefore Knowledge are foundational human rights and why should individuals that have no good will to the people of this earth be able to harbour knowledge for themselves.

Useful Links:

[US conducted 'multi-decade' secret UFO program, ex-intelligence official says | House of Representatives | The Guardian](#)

[Pentagon's outgoing UFO chief says he believes extraterrestrial life DOES exist - but that you'd have to go to Mars or beyond to find it | Daily Mail Online](#)

[The 4 pillars of the United Nations | United Nations](#)

On the Question of the Neglect of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (opened for signing in 1968) and Disarmament to Mitigate International Hostility

Overview:

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (also known as NPT), was an International treaty signed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and its technology and to promote the use in the future of nuclear energy in a peaceful manner. By signing this treaty, the member states agreed to never acquire nuclear weapons and to share knowledge about the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As of today, three member states have never signed this treaty, with this being Israel, India, and Pakistan – all states that have/ are presumed to have nuclear weapons. The DPRK (North Korea) originally agreed to the treaty back in 1985 however withdrew in 2003, due to the countries feeling it infringed on their duty to protect its citizens. South Sudan has also not signed the treaty since its creation in 2011.

The Treaty openly talks about nuclear-weapon states (this being defined as states that had built and tested any form of nuclear weapons before the 1st of January 1967) and their duty to be the drivers of this change. These states are the US, Russia, the UK, France, and China. Despite all of the states signing the treaty, proving their commitment to this cause, we have seen action in the past few years that's not reflective of this. It is important to note that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons is not legally binding.

As Member States of the United Nations, you have promised to uphold the 4 pillars of the United Nations, with the very first being “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.” As a body, you must decide whether all member states are truly living up to the values that we all have trust and faith in.

What has been done so far:

North Korea has conducted six nuclear tests from 2006 to present day, along with countless missile tests, directly in the paths of Japan and other pacific territories. While the nation has claimed to have conducted these tests in a safe manner, experts worry about the possible escape of radioactive material into the surrounding areas. On the 18th of February 2023, the DPRK tested their first ever ICBM (Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile)

Belarus agreed to host Russian forces and nuclear weapons permanently in early 2022, as a part of the country's constitutional reforms. This is adding to the collection of

Israel has recently been reported to have used chemical warfare, in the form of White Phosphorus (a potent corrosive chemical that is highly hazardous), in the ongoing conflict in the Gaza strip.

As a council, countries should ask themselves how important disarmament in the name of global peace truly is to them.

Useful Links:

[North Korea missile tests: Photos from space released - BBC News](#)

[Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons - Wikipedia](#)

[Belarus approves hosting nuclear weapons, Russian forces permanently \(france24.com\)](#)

Special Political and Decolonisation Committee (SPECPOL)

On the Question of Regulating Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Global views on artificial intelligence (AI) are diverse and constantly evolving. All these views reflect the spectrum of perspectives that encompass enthusiasm and caution along with a varied mix of economic and social considerations, reflecting the economic and social status of each country. Many countries view AI as a transformative force with the potential to drive innovation, boost economic growth, and improve various aspects of society, ranging from medicine and healthcare to transportation and communication. At the same time many governments have concerns about AI's impact on jobs, privacy, security, and the ethical challenges it poses, such as algorithmic bias and accountability. Achieving a united international consensus on AI's development and regulation remains a complicated matter, as nations balance the benefits and risks while recognizing AI's increasingly powerful role in shaping the future of global politics, technology, and the economy.

On the 2nd of November 2023 the technology secretary of the UK stated that losing control of AI is the biggest concern around the computer science at the AI Safety Summit, 1-2 November 2023. Regulating AI involves the development and implementation of legal and ethical frameworks to govern the creation, deployment, and use of AI technologies all over the world. Countries often have conflicting views on the subject but AI is a global field so countries must work together to find solutions. The United States (US) is actively participating in discussions with allies, like the United Kingdom (UK) and Canada, to establish shared principles for the ethical development and use of AI. While some countries, like the EU, prioritize comprehensive and ethical regulations, others, like China, place a strong emphasis on state control and security. The collaborative efforts between countries, such as the discussions between the U.S (United States), Canada, and the EU, demonstrate the global nature of AI regulation and the need for international cooperation in this field. Canada is known for its leadership in AI research and has been developing AI regulations focusing on data privacy and responsible AI development. Russia has expressed an interest in AI regulation, particularly in the context of national security and defence. They are currently developing policies to address AI's role in military applications and are also engaging in discussions on AI regulation within international organizations, to ensure global regulations are put in place.

During Q2 of 2023 there was an 8% increase in cyber-attacks. Research found that this increase was due to the combining of AI and traditional USBs in order to cause disruptive cyber-attacks. However, AI has also emerged as a powerful tool for defending against sophisticated and constantly changing cyberattacks. Nations are especially concerned by such risks in domains such as cybersecurity and biotechnology. Countries need to work together to find solutions that will consider both the global nature of AI's growth and activity and also the differing opinions of nations as they find their own paths to managing AI's growth and development.

Useful links:

<https://news.un.org/en/tags/artificial-intelligence#:~:text=The%20UN%20Educational%2C%20Scientific%20and,incl%20age%20li%20mits%20for%20users>.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0740624X22000843>

<https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/towards-ethics-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=The%20world%20must%20ensure%20that,that%20frame%20our%20democratic%20horizon>.

<https://london.theaisummit.com/the-ai-summit-london-2023>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/oct/16/ai-chatbots-could-help-plan-bioweapon-attacks-report-finds>

On the Question of Colonial Legacies and Indigenous Rights

Many factors must be considered when deciding how best to compensate nations and indigenous communities that have been left crippled by colonial powers. Economic exploitation was the most common reason for colonisation. Many ex-colonial nations are still experiencing significant economic hardships due to being drained of economic resources by colonial powers. Countries must now decide how best to compensate for these imbalances within the global economy. Many indigenous cultures and societies were severely disrupted by colonialism. Many indigenous communities feel that both colonial powers and their own governments should be making an active effort to restore these lost cultures.

Countries often have very different views on this topic, mostly based on if they were an ex-colony or a colonial power. In December 2022 President Joe Biden pledged to give Native Americans a stronger voice in federal affairs and other nations are also considering increasing indigenous participation in political affairs. The 2023 Australian Indigenous Voice referendum was an unsuccessful constitutional referendum during October. Australian voters were asked to approve an alteration to the Australian Constitution that would have recognised Indigenous Australians in the document by creating a body called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice that would have been able to influence Parliament in regard to matters affecting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Whilst this referendum turned out with a negative result, it shows the potential progress of a nation that has historically treated its indigenous population as second-class citizens.

Many indigenous communities will be disproportionately affected by climate change and climate change laws. World Indigenous leaders meeting in April 2023 at an annual UN summit have warned that the west's climate strategy risks the exploitation of Indigenous territories, resources, and people. Nations must ensure that indigenous communities are not left behind and are able to voice their opinions in the decision-making process of creating new climate change regulations. Gunn-Britt Retter of the Saami Council, an organization representing the Sami peoples of Finland, Russia, Norway, and Sweden, said she had been raising awareness about what she calls the 'green colonialism' driving harmful sustainability projects on Sami and Indigenous lands. The Fosen offshore windfarm that was built despite the supreme court ruling in Norway in defence of Sami reindeer herding grounds. Governments must ensure that their rulings, such as this Norwegian one, seek to protect all their residents, including indigenous populations. Mejía Montalvo, of the Zenú people of San Andrés Sotavento in Colombia, said global climate talks have failed to properly include Indigenous peoples.

A policy paper written after collaborations between Corporación Alianza Iniciativa de Mujeres Colombianas por la Paz – IMP and the research project Addressing Postcolonial Legacies in Transitional Justice aimed to address post-colonial issues in transitional justice. They concluded that it is important to highlight that indigenous, Afro-descendant, and black women have suffered disproportionately from the impact of violence, both within and beyond the context of the armed conflict.

Useful links:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/09/acting-high-commissioner-addressing-legacies-colonialism-can-contribute#:~:text=of%20the%20State.-,The%20negative%20impact%20of%20colonialism%20had%20resulted%20in%20systemic%20racism,the%20negative%20legacies%20of%20colonialism>
<https://minorityrights.org/programmes/library/50-report/colonial-legacies/>

On the Question of Non-Self-Governing Territories and Administrating Countries

The United Nations defines non-self-governing territories as “territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.” Throughout history, numerous territories have endured full or partial economic and political control from other countries. After the Second World War colonial powers began to retreat from their former colonies and thus a wave of decolonisation was born. In 1946, eight member states of the United Nations created a chart, listing 72 territories under guidance and administration from other countries. At present time only 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories throughout the world continue to be on this list. Furthermore, in 1946, the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in 1960, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries, state that the nations that undertake the responsibility of administrating and Non-Self-Governing Territories, must recognise the importance of guiding these territories to a state of full self-governing for the better interest of its people.

The Declaration prompts the international community to bring colonialism to a rapid end. Moreover, it proclaims the right of all people to self-determination in order to guarantee economic, political, and economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories administering countries, who must regularly report progress to the UN.

While progress has been made regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, the process of decolonisation remains incomplete. The United Nations urges the international community to address and move forward on the question of Non-Self-Governing Territories for the interest and benefit of the inhabitants of these territories, and to leave behind any trace of colonialism.

The term neo-colonialism is classified as “the use of economic, political, cultural, or other pressures to control or influence other countries/territories especially when it comes to former dependencies”. The United Nations acknowledges the importance of persisting with the process of decolonisation in the 21st century, for the sake of preserving the progress made previously, and with the purpose of amplifying the voices of the inhabitants of concerned territories/countries.

As socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental challenges arise, the re-examination of the status of Non-Self-Governing Territories is crucial. Currently, the 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories face struggles regarding scarce drinkable water resources, limited access to health care, the difficulty of diversifying the economy, the absence of sustainable ways to combat the results of climate change, and the lack of resources to establish efficient strategies to better recover from the economic damage of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The UN prompts administering countries to consider the political, economic, and social aspirations of the inhabitants of the 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to further assist them in the peaceful and democratic creation of independent political institutions, as to preserve and honour the progress that has been accomplished and to set new ambitious objectives while respecting the culture of the populations concerned and assuring their protection.

Since the creation of the 1946 chart over 50 former colonies and their 700 million inhabitants have gained independence, through numerous resolutions and under the united and peaceful initiative of the global community. Some of the latest updates include: The General Assembly adopted 21 resolutions and one decision on 12 December 2022. The Fourth Committee adopted a total of 21 resolutions and one decision on decolonisation during the General Assembly’s 77th session. The C-24 concluded its 2022 session and adopted 22 draft resolutions without a vote. The 2022 Pacific Regional Seminar was held in Saint Lucia from 11-13 May 2022. The Special Committee on Decolonisation (C-24) held its 2022 opening session on 18 February 2022. The Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2021-2030) was declared by the General Assembly.

Useful links:

<https://www.un.org/en/observances/non-self-governing-week>

<https://ww1.odu.edu/content/dam/odu/offices/mun/docs/non-self-governing-territories.pdf>

Security Council (SC)

On the Question of the Conflict in the Sahel

The Sahel is a region of west and central Africa, which extends from Senegal to Sudan. In addition to those countries, it encompasses Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Chad, and parts of Nigeria. The Sahel faces long-standing challenges stemming from a combination of weak governance, economic deprivation, climate stress and conflict. The Sahel has a complex history with the international community, including the UN. The region remains heavily dependent on humanitarian and development assistance and has hosted a number of UN peacekeeping missions, notably in Mali and Sudan.

The causes of the conflict in the Sahel are diverse. Colonial rule frequently ignored ethnic, cultural, and tribal divisions, creating artificial boundaries and internal divisions that remain today. After independence, in the 1960's, Sahelian countries struggled to establish strong political systems, leading to weak governance and corruption. This has provided fertile ground for domestic and foreign extremist groups including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, and other jihadist factions, who exploited tensions to gain support and influence.

The recognised Sahel Crisis began in 2011 as the Libyan regime fell and combatants returned to Mali and Niger. This prompted separatists and armed groups to take over Northern Mali, and mutinous soldiers then staged a coup d'état, ousting the President over his management of the crisis. The French government led efforts by an international coalition to retake the Northern region from Islamists deploying French counterinsurgency troops in coordination with regional military efforts. This deployment, Operation Barkane, was intended to support the broader peacekeeping efforts of the UN peacekeeping mission, MINUSMA. The Sahel remains a significant recipient of bilateral and multilateral development and humanitarian assistance.

Despite these coordinated international efforts, and a number of fledgling peace agreements, the conflict between the government and Northern rebels has continued. Notably with coups in 2020 and 2021 by the Malian military. In 2022, France started withdrawing its troops in protest at the latest coup and as a result of a breakdown in relations with the new Malian authorities. Mali has since strengthened links with Moscow, welcoming mercenaries from the Wagner group. In parallel, Islamic State has made major gains in Southeast Mali.

Since 2013, there has been a wider pattern of growing instability and a rejection of international support and democracy. Burkina Faso had a failed coup in 2015, saw a rise in jihadist groups from 2016, and suffered through 2 successful coups in 2022. In 2023, following the Malian model, Burkina Faso cut military relations with France and sought to increase military links with Russia. Niger has experienced attempted coups in 2015 and 2021, and a successful coup in 2023 that overthrew the civilian government and deposed the president. In the Lake Chad basin, Boko Haram's resurgence in 2011 demonstrated a more aggressive and expansive approach by carrying out suicide attacks on police and the UN headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria. With the complex situation in Ukraine, and its impact on Russia and Wagner, the implications for the Sahel are far from clear.

These ongoing regional conflicts have resulted in mass migration, mass death, and economic stagnation. In the Sahel, more than 4.2 million people have been displaced. In Burkina Faso, approximately 1 million people have fled violence. Frequent conflict kills thousands of civilians each year, while food and water insecurity kill even more. Non-State armed groups (NSAGs) have deliberately sabotaged crops and food storage facilities to worsen food insecurity in susceptible communities. Within this environment of instability and conflict, economic progress is impossible, for example in Burkina Faso over 40% of the population

lives below the poverty line. The crisis continues to escalate, with 30% more security incidents in 2022 than in 2021, and fatalities almost doubling to more than 10,000.

This long-term conflict is reaching a crisis point. In January 2023, the head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel warned that armed conflicts have worsened human suffering and forced millions to flee. The removal of French military assistance has left a security vacuum that violent extremists are exploiting. The war in Ukraine has further exacerbated food insecurity. Civilian casualties have risen disproportionately since Wagner mercenaries entered Mali, and Russian influence is only growing. It is the role of the UN and in particular the Security Council to endeavour to combat these problems in order to uphold our values and pave the way for a more equal, sustainable, and peaceful future for all.

Useful Links:

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violent-extremism-sahel>

<https://carnegieendowment.org/2023/02/28/russia-s-growing-footprint-in-africa-s-sahel-region-pub-89135>

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/global-mali/what-future-un-peacekeeping-africa-after-mali-shutters-its-mission>

<https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/sahel-crisis/#:~:text=Communities%20across%20the%20Sahel%20rely,at%20risk%20of%20food%20insecurity.>

<https://unis-sahel.org/>

On the Question of the Sovereignty of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The sovereignty of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is a complex and contentious issue that lies at the heart of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The historical origins of this conflict can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the rise of Zionism and the subsequent establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.

The roots of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can be traced back to the late 19th century when the Zionist movement advocated for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This idea gained momentum amidst increasing Jewish immigration to the region, which led to tensions with the Arab population, who saw this as a threat to their own claims to the land.

Following World War I, with the League of Nations giving Britain mandate to govern Palestine, Jewish immigration increased further. In 1947, the United Nations proposed the partition plan, which recommended the division of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with the area of religious significance surrounding Jerusalem would remain under international control administered by the United Nations. While the Jewish leadership accepted the plan, the Arab leadership rejected it, leading to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

The armistice lines drawn at the end of the war, known as the Green Line, delineated the borders of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, with the West Bank and Gaza Strip respectively under Jordanian and Egyptian control. The Six-Day War of 1967 marked a significant turning point in the conflict. Israel's pre-emptive strike against neighbouring Arab states resulted in the capture of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights. The occupation of these territories fundamentally altered the geopolitical landscape of the region.

The Oslo Accords, signed in the early 1990s, represented a major attempt to find a resolution to the conflict. These agreements established the Palestinian Authority to govern parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, aiming for a two-state solution.

The dispute has been ongoing since despite international efforts to mediate peace.

Hamas has its roots in the Palestinian territories, particularly the Gaza Strip. It is considered a terrorist organization by several countries, including the United States, Israel, and the European Union, due to its history of armed conflict, attacks against civilians, and its refusal to recognize the State of Israel. Its political arm governs the Gaza Strip, while the military wing, known as the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades, is responsible for military operations. Hamas's charter, established in 1988, includes a commitment to the liberation of Palestine from Israeli control and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This has meant that over the years, it has been involved in conflicts with Israel, including wars and periods of intense violence.

At the time of writing this briefing, the war between Israel and Hamas which began on October 7, 2023 is ongoing. This has resulted in deaths, kidnappings, and a refugee crisis. As of writing (19/11/2023), it is estimated that 1200 Israelis have been killed, along with over 13000 Palestinians killed. As of time of writing, it is estimated that 1.5 million Palestinians along with 500,000 Israelis have been permanently displaced.

Useful links:

<https://www.un.org/en/situation-in-occupied-palestine-and-israel>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/9/whats-the-israel-palestine-conflict-about-a-simple-guide>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/newsbeat-44124396>

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

<https://www.un.org/unispal/history/>

On the Question of the Sovereignty of Taiwan.

Overview:

Ever since the end of the Chinese Civil War and the declaring of the People's Republic in China in 1949, there has been an unclear situation with regards to the problem of sovereignty in Taiwan. Since 1949, with the government of the Republic of China fleeing from the mainland to the island, they have controlled the island and governed it. Initially, only the USSR and its allies recognized the PRC over the ROC, with most of the rest of the world recognizing the ROC as the rightful and true China. However, in 1971, following several failed resolutions, the UN formally adopted United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758, which replaced the seat of the Republic of China with the seat of the People's Republic of China and formally recognizing the People's Republic of China as the one China and inferring from the resolution that the Republic of China as a province of the People's Republic of China. The Republic of China currently does not do any work with the UN aside from one instance in 2009 where the World Health Organization invited the Department of Health of the Republic of Taiwan to participate as an observer under the name "Chinese Taipei" to attend the 62nd World Health assembly.

What has been done so far?

The People's Republic of China continues to insist (as recognized by the UN) that Taiwan is a province, despite not having any control over the region. Although the two governments may be at odds, there has been a degree of cooperation in the region, with the Republic of China setting up the Straits Exchange Foundation and the People's Republic of China setting up the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits the same year. There have been several meetings, including one between their two respective heads of state in Singapore in 2015, with both sides recognizing the "1992 consensus", which came about after a semi-official meeting between representatives from the two governments. This consensus held the interpretation of "One China, different interpretations", and was seen as acceptable to both sides until the election of the DPP and Tsai Ing-wen in 2016, who rejected the 1992 consensus. Although the PRC has offered talks under the condition that the ROC accept the 1992 consensus, but since then KMT and DPP (the two parties in the ROC) have both rejected the 1992 consensus, leading to a reduction in relations and increased military exercises by the PRC around the island of Taiwan. Although there are currently few official relations between the two governments, there is frequent dialogue through the KMT-CCP Forum and through the Shanghai-Taipei City Forum, which both help maintain dialogue. There is also currently \$328 USD in cross border trade, along with 890 round trip flights over the strait per week.

Useful Links:

[Taiwan, facing Chinese pressure, to stress importance of peace at APEC summit \(msn.com\)](#)

[Political status of Taiwan - Wikipedia](#)

Historical Committee

On the Question of the Cuban Missile Crisis

As of the day of writing this, on the morning of the 23rd of October 1962, the world is in crisis: on the brink of intense nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the USA.

After the May U2 1960 U2 crisis and failure of the Paris Conference, the world has looked on as animosity between the USA and USSR has grown, and as Fidel Castro's Cuba, aligned with the Soviet Union, has become a focal point of these tensions. The defeat of the US-supported Batista by the nationalist Fidel Castro eroded US control of Cuba. Castro's move towards the USSR and communism further threatened the USA, and they broke off diplomatic relations entirely. An attempt to overthrow Castro in April 1961 aided by the USA is now called the Bay of Pigs fiasco as the entire invasion force was killed in days. This had more significant impacts on relations, with the USSR seeing the USA as weak and untrustworthy.

After the Bay of Pigs Fiasco, Khrushchev publicly announced the arming of Cuba by the USSR in September 1961, beginning with missiles, jet bombers, and fighter aircraft. Analysts suggest this is an attempt by the USSR to balance the threat of US missiles in Italy and Turkey and gain the upper hand in this ongoing cold war by arming Cuba, strategically close to the USA.

However, just one week ago the USA was alerted by U2 photos that the USSR had begun building nuclear missile sites on Cuba. They also heard that 20 USSR ships were crossing the Atlantic towards Cuba. This will go back in history seen as the start of the current crisis. John F Kennedy has set up ExCom in the USA, created a naval blockade, put bombers on permanent air patrol and army on full alert.

As of this morning, the UN body has heard from Khrushchev. The leader of the USSR has stated that Soviet ships will not observe the US naval blockade and will proceed to Cuba.

The world holds its breath as the two superpowers engage in a diplomatic and military standoff. Both sides are heavily armed, with the ability to take the whole world with them. The fear of nuclear war looms large, and the international community anxiously awaits the resolution of this critical moment in Cold War history. We, the UN body, must work to resolve this imminent disaster and set precedent for the future to ensure we are never left in this sorry state again.

Useful Links:

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/NL6/200/01/PDF/NL620001.pdf?OpenElement>

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis#:~:text=The%20Cuban%20Missile%20Crisis%20of,came%20closest%20to%20nuclear%20conflict.>

<https://www.archives.gov/news/topics/cuban-missile-crisis>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8k9q6f/articles/zrvvf82>

On the Question of the Creation of the New World Order

The United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO), 25th April 1945

It is the 25th of April 1945. Soviet and Allied troops are closing in on Berlin, Germany is days away from surrender, the end of The Second World War is in sight. Six years of war. Six unending years of bloodshed, torment, and agony. Of gunfire, tragedy, and death. This should never have happened. The world remembers a war before: The Great War, 'The War to End All Wars.' Now it has become all but the former of two. The League of Nations failed. Its aims of peace, disarmament, and diplomacy died cold deaths on the battlefields of Abyssinia, Manchuria, and Warsaw.

The Allied nations, recognising the need for a new effective and strengthened international organisation, are determined to not let history repeat itself, to learn from the League's shortcomings. A new world order must be created, one that can foster cooperation, peace, and harmony; one that can prevent the recurrence of catastrophic global war.

Today, 850 delegates representing 50 nations sit at the conference table on the first day of The United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO) in San Francisco, California. Invited by the sponsors the United Kingdom, United States, USSR, and China, they will create the charter of a new intergovernmental organisation. Today they will change the world forever.

In its charter, the nations of the world must decide on many aspects of the new intergovernmental organisation:

1. The name of the organisation

As of today, the consensus is that the organisation will be named the United Nations, as coined by Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Declaration by United Nations, January 1942. However, it is not too late for new name to be decided which reflects the mission and objectives of the organisation.

2. The aims of the organisation

The organisation's aims should endeavour to prevent the recurrence of global conflict through the fostering of cooperation, the addressing of root causes of conflict, and the promotion of peace. The aims should help to envision a world of concord where nations can come together to resolve dispute through dialogue, not conflict. They should also contribute to equality and the benefit of all, from the larger state to the smaller one, as well as the individual person, considering self-determination, human rights, and inalienable freedoms.

The question of collective security must also be discussed. On numerous occasions, the League of Nations' principle of collective security had failed, being abandoned in the sake of indifference, self-interest, and appeasement. Should the new body maintain the League's principle of collective security and ensure that it is followed, or will the organisation forgo an improbable commitment?

3. The structure of the organisation

It is difficult to envision the structure of the organisation and may be apt to replicate the League of Nations' structure, creating the principal organs of a general assembly, a senior security council, an international court of justice, and a secretariat, along with subsidiary specialised agencies and bodies to address specific global challenges. This scheme of organisation has already been suggested in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of August 1944 between the US, UK, USSR, and China.

If a Security Council is to be created, delegates must consider who are to be the permanent members (or if there are to be permanent members at all), on what basis temporary members are chosen, and any requirements for the choosing of temporary members (e.g., region quotas). Delegates must also discuss the Security Council veto, an idea put forwards by the sponsors of the Conference. In the failed League of Nations, all Council decisions required unanimity, with the Council tending towards compromise or delay over clear-cut decisions. The League Council's veto also caused issues related to abuse of power or stalemate in conflict resolution (for example, the Polish-Lithuanian War). Foreseeable issues with a Security Council veto relate to the disproportionate influence of permanent members, impaired decision making or resolution stalemates, and the potential for abuse.

4. *The membership of the organisation*

Many questions surrounding membership should be considered at the conference table. An agreed set of conditions should be met before a state is allowed into the organisation (for example whether a nation is peace-loving). By extension, through codifying who can join the new intergovernmental organisation, we are deciding the definition of a country. Thus, the conditions for membership must be carefully considered: are sovereignty and territory enough or too much? What about stateless peoples? There is also the question over when (if at all) the defeated nations of WW2 should be allowed in.

5. *The powers and activities of the organisation*

The powers of the new intergovernmental body must be decided. With an aim of maintaining peace, the organisation could commit to schemes of preventative diplomacy and humanitarian assistance. The organisation could also foster international cooperation in further areas than maintaining peace, in areas such as science, culture, education, and health. The funding of the organisation is a question to be considered. Who pays for the organisation's activities? In what proportion?

Peacekeeping operations may be a core activity of the organisation, with the deployment of forces to areas of conflict for the maintaining of peace and security. Here, the question of the military force must be considered. Should the organisation have its own standing military force for peacekeeping, or should the military be raised from member states (if so, by which)? A standing military could be more effective, efficient, and impartial but may come with logistical, economic, and political concerns.

6. *The question of self-determination*

A key concern of many leaders and nations, (as well as the League of Nations) is the principle of self-determination. If self-determination is to be a major aim of the new organisation, efforts should be made in the undoing of imperialism (decolonisation), in the management of the League's remaining mandates (trust territories), and in giving self-determination to successor states in federal states. Consideration should be given to the administration and oversight of trust territories, with the goal of the transfer of sovereignty. Empires should also be encouraged to be dismantled through peaceful means. Mechanisms for decolonisation and the administration of trust territories could include economic and political support, responsible governance, and guidelines to avoid the exploitation of such territories, and could be put under the administration of a dedicated organ for self-determination.

Today, the architects of the new world order gathered in San Francisco must be responsible to the conscience of the world. Discussions will not be without challenges. However, countries must forgo their divergent self-interests for the well-being of the world, recognising that what will be created at the conference table transcends the present moment and will shape the future. Today, the course of wars, lives, and nations will forever be changed. As the guns fall silent on the battlefields of Europe, the scars of war will serve as a reminder of the cost of division and the imperative for unity. The organisation that will be created at this conference will be an organisation that in the face of unprecedented challenges, aspires to be a beacon of hope for a world weary of war.

Please Note: We will not be amending the Dumbarton Oaks Agreement, as was done at the real conference, rather for interest and convenience, delegates will write their own charters in the form of resolutions to be amended. Delegates are welcome to create logos for their new intergovernmental organisation if they wish.

Useful Links:

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un/san-francisco-conference>

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter>

<https://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1944/441007a.html>

https://www.un.org/en/ga/62/plenary/election_sc/bkg.shtml#:~:text=Under%20rule%2083%20of%20the,are%20listed%20in%20annex%20IV

<https://www.historyonthenet.com/why-did-the-league-of-nations-fail>

<https://www.thecollector.com/why-did-the-league-of-nations-fail/>

On the Question of the Suez Crisis

The unfolding Suez Crisis is a matter of grave concern that requires our collective attention and decisive action. As of November 1, 1956, the situation remains delicate, and the international community stands at a crossroads with the potential for far-reaching implications.

The Suez Canal was constructed with the agreement from the Egyptian leader Khedive Ismail, with works completed in 1869. The canal dramatically shortened the maritime route between Europe and Asia, significantly impacting global trade and transportation. It was particularly key for the power of the British Empire due to its connection to India, with three quarters of tonnage passing through the canal by 1874 being British. The canal also played a pivotal role through both world wars. It is also a huge source of potential revenue due to the tolls for ships travelling through it.

The Suez Crisis erupted on July 26, 1956, when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, previously controlled by the Suez Canal Company which had been jointly owned by Britain and France. This move was in response to the withdrawal of American and British funding for the construction of the Aswan High Dam, which was a key component of Nasser's economic development plans as it was designed to control the Nile's floodwaters and symbolise Egyptian modernisation. Without this support, Nasser needed revenue from ship tolls collected in the Suez Canal to subsidise the cost.

Britain and France had a strong reaction to this development. They, along with Israel, devised a plan to regain control of the Suez Canal. The Israeli forces struck on the 29th of October, and there have already been many Egyptians killed, injured, or captured. The Tripartite Agreement of 1950 was issued in response to the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli War of 1948-1949 and aimed at maintaining the arms embargo in the region. The declaration expressed the commitment of these three powers to prevent the supply of arms to any party in the conflict and sought to stabilize the situation in the Middle East. Britain and France have invoked this agreement to call on Israel and Egypt to end fighting, and for both sides to withdraw troops to 10 miles from the Suez Canal, allowing occupation of the zone by Anglo-French forces. The Egyptian government has refused this ultimatum, and the British and French forces landed at Port Said and Port Fuad and took control of the area around the Suez Canal just yesterday, on October 31st.

This UN body is convening on the 1st of November 1956, just post the invasion by the British and French forces. This crisis demands our immediate attention, collaboration and commitment to our principles as enshrined in the United Nations Charter. We must stand united in pursuit of peace, diplomacy, sovereignty, and the preservation of our fundamental values to find a just and lasting resolution to the Suez Crisis.

Useful Links:

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unef1backgr2.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Suez-Crisis>

https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/modern/suez_01.shtml

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/historyofthebbc/research/editorial-independence/suez-crisis>

<https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/suez-crisis>

Le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme - Human Rights Council (HR)

La Question de la Déportation des Migrants et Réfugiés vers les Pays du Tiers Monde.

L'expression tiers monde, lancée en 1952, se rapporte à l'ensemble des pays africains, asiatiques, océaniques ou du continent américain en carence de développement. Ce terme est considéré comme obsolète par certains au profit de celui de pays les moins avancés (PMA). Les termes premier monde, second monde et tiers monde ont été employés pour regrouper les nations de la Terre en trois grandes catégories. Ces trois termes ne sont pas apparus simultanément. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'OTAN et le Pacte de Varsovie ont été considérés comme les deux grands blocs.

Selon le rapport 2022 sur l'état de la migration dans le monde, environ 281 millions de personnes sont des migrants internationaux vivant dans un pays autre que leur pays de naissance. L'ONU a défini le terme de migrant international comme recouvrant « toute personne se trouvant à l'extérieur de l'État dont elle possède la nationalité ou la citoyenneté ou, dans le cas des apatrides, de son pays de naissance ou de résidence habituelle. Ce terme englobe les personnes qui envisagent de migrer à titre permanent ou temporaire, celles qui migrent de manière régulière ou munies des documents requis, ainsi que les migrants en situation irrégulière ».

Le chef de l'ONU a déclaré que ce nombre considérable de personnes ont quitté leur pays pour rechercher des opportunités, la dignité, la liberté et une vie meilleure. En effet, il existe des types de migrations voulues ou forcées, temporaires ou de long terme, elles peuvent être le fruit de nombreux facteurs individuels et sociétaux. Les persécutions religieuses, ethniques, raciales, politiques et culturelles incitent les individus à quitter leur pays. Certains facteurs déterminants sont la guerre, les risques de conflits ou la persécution par le gouvernement. Ceux qui fuient les conflits armés, les violations des droits de l'homme, ou la persécution sont généralement des réfugiés humanitaires. Ceci aura un impact sur leur choix de destination puisque certains pays ont une approche plus libérale vis-à-vis des droits de l'homme que d'autres. Dans un premier temps, ces individus auront tendance à migrer vers le pays sur le plus proche qui accepte les demandeurs d'asile. Ensuite, une migration basée sur des facteurs démographiques ou économiques est liée à des normes de travail médiocres, un chômage élevé et la santé économique globale d'un pays. On comptera parmi les facteurs d'attraction des salaires plus attractifs, de meilleures perspectives de carrière, un niveau de vie plus élevé et les opportunités éducatives. Si les conditions économiques sont défavorables et qu'il y a un risque de les voir se dégrader davantage, un plus grand nombre de personnes sont susceptibles d'émigrer vers des pays ayant des perspectives économiques plus favorables. Enfin, l'environnement a toujours eu un effet majeur sur la migration, menant des personnes à fuir des catastrophes naturelles, tels que les inondations, les ouragans ou les séismes. Le changement climatique devrait accentuer les événements météorologiques extrêmes, ce qui entraînerait un déplacement accru des populations.

Plusieurs défis sont à prendre en compte concernant cette arrivée massive de personnes.

Premièrement, les contrôles aux frontières ont été renforcés. Cependant, il est impossible pour les autorités des pays receveurs de complètement savoir quels profils entrent sur leur territoire et avec quelles intentions. Ces informations sont pourtant nécessaires avec la menace terroriste actuelle dans le monde. De plus, il a été également rapporté que certains migrants auraient été maltraités par des policiers et des gardes-frontières. Deuxièmement les conditions de vie inadéquates dans les centres d'accueil, même dans plusieurs États membres où le nombre de demandeurs d'asile est en baisse. La violence contre les femmes et le manque de soutien spécialisé pour les personnes vulnérables, comme les enfants et les victimes de traumatismes, demeurent, également, problématiques. Troisièmement, la vulnérabilité persistante des enfants non accompagnés, bien qu'ils soient désormais moins nombreux est un enjeu majeur des craintes liées à l'immigration. Dans la plupart des États membres, la qualité des structures d'accueil des enfants, la nomination de tuteurs, l'accès à la procédure d'asile et les obstacles liés au regroupement familial restent des problèmes majeurs. Beaucoup d'entre eux n'ont suivi que peu ou pas de programmes d'enseignement

D'autant plus que ces dernières années, le nombre de migrations illégales (est l'entrée illégale, illicite, ou discrète sur un territoire national d'étrangers n'ayant pas réalisé les formalités attendues) n'a cessé d'augmenter et cela entraîne des drames quant au bilan humain comme sur les côtes Italienne ou Française etc.... Même si, le droit international n'encourage pas l'immigration illégale, il reconnaît

également le droit de demande d'asile. Les pays ont des obligations envers les réfugiés et doivent respecter les principes humanitaires, tout en gérant les questions liées à l'immigration de manière légale et ordonnée.

Malgré, toutes ses obligations les pays d'accueil (souvent les pays du Nord) refusent d'accueillir des réfugiés illégaux en les installant dans des camps de réfugiés. C'est un espace humanitaire artificiel, fondé sur un système urbain pour une durée limitée à la suite d'une catastrophe naturelle ou d'une crise politique. Telle qu'à Samos en Grèce ou encore à Dunkerque en France. Il y a aussi une nouvelle pratique qui est la déportation de ces migrants illégaux. En effet, les autorités présentes procèdent au renvoi de ces derniers dans leurs pays de départ ou dans d'autre pays pour qu'ils s'occupent d'eux. C'est le cas de l'Angleterre qui déporte leurs réfugiés au Rwanda. Cependant, Les politiques de déportation des migrants varient selon les pays et sont souvent sujettes à des changements. Il n'y a pas de liste spécifique de pays du tiers monde vers lesquels les migrants sont systématiquement déportés, car cela dépend des accords bilatéraux, des politiques nationales et des circonstances spécifiques. Certains pays peuvent avoir des accords de réadmission avec d'autres nations, entraînant le renvoi de migrants dans leur pays d'origine ou dans des pays tiers. Ces pratiques varient considérablement et sont sujettes à débat en raison des implications humanitaires et des droits des migrants.

Liens utiles :

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/fr/headlines/world/20200624STO81906/pourquoi-migrer-les-raisons-derriere-la-migration>

<https://news.un.org/fr/story/2021/12/1111532>

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Migration_humaine

[https://fra.europa.eu/fr/news/2018/5-principaux-problemes-lies-la-migration-qui-necessitent-une-action-](https://fra.europa.eu/fr/news/2018/5-principaux-problemes-lies-la-migration-qui-necessitent-une-action-urgente#:~:text=Ce%20rapport%2C%20qui%20passe%20en%20revue%20la%20situation,probl%C3%A8mes%20relatifs%20au%20placement%20de%20migrants%20en%20r%C3%A9tention)

[urgente#:~:text=Ce%20rapport%2C%20qui%20passe%20en%20revue%20la%20situation,probl%C3%A8mes%20relatifs%20au%20placement%20de%20migrants%20en%20r%C3%A9tention](https://fra.europa.eu/fr/news/2018/5-principaux-problemes-lies-la-migration-qui-necessitent-une-action-urgente#:~:text=Ce%20rapport%2C%20qui%20passe%20en%20revue%20la%20situation,probl%C3%A8mes%20relatifs%20au%20placement%20de%20migrants%20en%20r%C3%A9tention)

La Question du Droit de Manifester en Tant que Pilier de la Liberté d'Expression

Les manifestations permettent aux individus et aux groupes d'exprimer leurs griefs, leurs opinions et leur opposition de manière publique et souvent organisée. Les droits de manifestation sont particulièrement cruciaux pour les groupes marginalisés, et leur absence peut indiquer une répression. Les lois internationales et nationales protègent ce droit pour les environnements en ligne et hors ligne, publics et privés. Les manifestations pacifiques sont essentielles pour une société démocratique car elles offrent des informations clés sur les véritables défis et besoins des personnes.

En participant à une manifestation, on exerce plusieurs de ses droits fondamentaux tels que le droit à la liberté d'expression et le droit de réunion pacifique, qui sont énoncés aux articles 19 et 20 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme. Il est important de préciser que "pacifique" signifie non violent. Même si les besoins légaux nationaux ne sont pas respectés, les rassemblements sont toujours protégés par ce droit. Il est crucial de ne pas attribuer des actes isolés de violence à l'ensemble de la manifestation.

Toute restriction imposée aux manifestations doit être précise, nécessaire et proportionnée. Les motifs admissibles de restrictions comprennent la sécurité nationale, la sécurité publique et la protection des droits et libertés d'autres personnes. Les restrictions doivent être impartiaux et ne doivent pas attaquer l'opposition politique. Les restrictions commencent souvent avant que les manifestations aient lieu. L'Arabie saoudite et la Corée du Nord interdisent toutes les manifestations. Dans certains pays, les chefs de l'opposition et les activistes sont arrêtés pour les empêcher de manifester, comme cela s'est produit dans la région du Tigré en Éthiopie cette année. Plusieurs États occidentaux, tels que l'Australie, le Royaume-Uni et la France, ont également commencé à introduire des règlements plus stricts concernant le droit de manifester.

Dans nombreux pays, il y a eu une augmentation de l'utilisation d'une force disproportionnée contre les manifestants par les polices. Une force excessive a été utilisée dans plus de 57 pays au cours de l'année dernière. Dans au moins 24 pays, des manifestants ont été tués alors qu'ils manifestaient pacifiquement. En 2022, les autorités iraniennes ont réagi à une révolte populaire contre la République islamique en tirant sur les manifestants, tuant des centaines de personnes. Des gaz lacrymogènes et des grenades assourdissantes ont été utilisés pour disperser les manifestants dans des pays tels que la France, la Hongrie et l'Afrique du Sud.

Avec l'évolution des technologies, les lois et les accords concernant les droits de protestation doivent être révisés. Des États tels que la Chine et l'Égypte utilisent des méthodes telles que la censure en ligne, les pare-feux et les coupures d'Internet pour perturber les manifestations et les communications des manifestants en ligne. Des logiciels de reconnaissance faciale, des caméras de vidéosurveillance et des technologies de suivi sont également utilisés pour menacer et intimider les manifestants. En prévision des Jeux olympiques de Paris en 2024, le gouvernement français a adopté une loi sur la surveillance par l'IA qui utilisera des outils de surveillance par intelligence artificielle dans les espaces publics, provoquant des inquiétudes que ça va renforcer d'un cycle de brutalité policière en France. En plus, l'administration israélienne est connue pour utiliser des technologies d'espionnage pour la surveillance des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans les territoires palestiniens occupés.

Une autre préoccupation concerne la protection des droits de manifestation en cas d'urgence. Pendant la pandémie de Covid-19, de nombreux États ont mis en place des pouvoirs d'urgence excessivement larges, imposant des restrictions supplémentaires aux manifestations pacifiques en limitant le droit de réunion.

Malgré le fait que le droit de manifester soit particulièrement crucial pour les groupes marginalisés, ces groupes ont tendance à faire face à des restrictions encore plus sévères. En Afghanistan, les femmes sont complètement interdites de participer à des manifestations. La Turquie a interdit les manifestations le Jour international de la femme. Les droits de manifestation des personnes LGBTQ+ sont également régulièrement limités. Par exemple, les autorités russes ont toujours interdit les marches de la fierté sous prétexte qu'elles diffusent une "propagande" en faveur de relations sexuelles "non traditionnelles". En 2020, le gouvernement américain a accusé les manifestants de 'Black Lives Matter' de crimes fédéraux, provoquant des inquiétudes sur la répression du gouvernement fédéral aux mouvements sociaux et politiques des Afro-Américains.

Le conseil des droits de l'homme,

Guidé par la Charte des Nations Unies, la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, les pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, la Déclaration et le Programme d'action de Vienne et les autres accords internationaux pertinents relatifs aux droits de l'homme

Rappelant que la liberté d'expression est protégée par l'article 19 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme

Appelant particulièrement l'attention sur le droit à la liberté d'expression « par quelque moyen d'expression que ce soit », selon l'article 19 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme

Rappelant que toute personne est protégée contre la torture et des peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants par l'article 5 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme

Rappelant que toute personne est protégée contre la détention, l'arrestation ou l'exil arbitraire par l'article 9 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme

Rappelant que toute personne doit pouvoir bénéficier des droits de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme sans aucune discrimination quelconque

Exprimant par conséquent son inquiétude face à la prévalence de la discrimination contre des minorités par certains gouvernements lors de manifestations.

Réaffirmant que les chefs d'états ont la responsabilité de protéger et de promouvoir les droits de l'homme dans leur territoire, conformément à la Charte des Nations Unies et la Déclaration universelle des droits d'homme

Réaffirmant néanmoins l'attachement du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme à la souveraineté de tout pays concerné par cette résolution

Alarmé par l'utilisation de force disproportionnée par certains états contre des manifestations pacifique

Exprimant son inquiétude face au nombre grandissant de lois dans plusieurs pays limitant le droit de certains à manifester

1. Reconnaît le droit de manifester de manière pacifique comme étant un droit de l'homme comme interprétation de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme.
2. Exhorte tous les gouvernements à protéger ce droit et à ne pas enfreindre sur ce droit de leurs citoyens.
3. Déploie vivement l'utilisation de la violence disproportionnée contre les manifestants, notamment en Iran à la suite de la mort en détention de Jina Mahsa Amini le 16 septembre 2022.
4. Exprime son attachement à la manifestation pacifique comme moyen d'expression de la liberté d'expression, conforme à l'article 19 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme.
5. Exhorte tous les gouvernements à ne recourir à la force armée contre des manifestants pacifiques que lorsque toute autre solution s'est prouvée dangereuse ou inadéquate à la protection de certains. Dans les cas où la force armée est requise, cette force doit être proportionnée à la menace de la situation.
6. Demande aux gouvernements de supprimer tout obstacle au droit de leurs citoyens de manifester, notamment les obstacles administratifs ou bureaucratique, et les lois visant à limiter le droit de certains à manifester ou à augmenter le pouvoir de la police à annuler ou à dissoudre des manifestations.
7. Encourage la formation de la police de chaque état aux méthodes de désescalade et de médiation.
8. Incite tout gouvernement de réévaluer l'arsenal policier utilisé par leurs forces de l'ordre, conformément à l'article 5 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme.
9. Exige la libération immédiate de toute personne détenue arbitrairement, ou détenue sans le recours d'une justice indépendante et impartiale, notamment en Russie, en Chine et en Iran.

La Question du Droit d'Accès à Internet

Depuis sa naissance le 1er janvier 1983, l'Internet s'est développé à un rythme exponentiel, les tentatives de contrôle devenant obsolètes presque aussitôt qu'elles ont été mises en œuvre. Définir les droits de l'homme sur l'internet est une science inexacte, étant donné sa nature illimitée et en constante évolution. Il s'agit d'un instrument vital pour le développement, la diffusion de l'information et l'interaction sociale. Cependant, il peut aussi être un outil dangereux, utilisé pour des cyber-attaques, l'organisation de révoltes ou d'activités terroristes et l'espionnage. Les gouvernements doivent constamment s'adapter afin de réduire ces risques d'attentats. Puisque les pirates informatiques et les utilisateurs contournent ces restrictions, des décisions difficiles doivent être prises pour trouver un équilibre entre la sécurité en ligne, les limitations d'accès et le respect de la vie privée.

Les violations des droits de l'homme concernant l'Internet se concentrent d'abord auprès de l'accès. Dans les pays développés, environ 80 % de la population a accès à l'Internet, et cet accès est, pour la plupart, illimité. Toutefois, cet accès diminue, les pays BRICS (le Brésil, la Russie, l'Inde, la Chine et l'Afrique du Sud) ayant un taux d'utilisation moyen de 46,5 %, tandis que dans les pays en développement, environ seulement 35% de citoyens ont accès à l'Internet. Cette différence peut être attribuée en grande partie aux défis posés par la construction d'infrastructures suffisantes ; la corruption du gouvernement et la liberté d'expression sont également liées à l'absence d'Internet dans certains pays.

La deuxième question concernant les droits de l'homme en ligne porte sur la censure, c'est-à-dire l'omission, la manipulation ou la diffusion d'informations sur Internet. La Chine est un exemple clé à cet égard. Le système chinois de censure de l'Internet, avec alias de "Grand Firewall", existe depuis l'année 2000, quand le ministre de la sécurité publique a lancé le projet nommé "Bouclier d'or". Ce projet restreint le contenu, identifie et localise les usagers et permet un accès immédiat aux dossiers personnels. Les sites internationaux les plus populaires sont bloqués et seulement les nouvelles approuvées par le gouvernement, des articles savants et des billets de blog sont données. Les tentatives faites pour contourner ces restrictions mènent les internautes en prison. De nombreux autres pays pratiquent la censure en ligne à des degrés divers. La question des droits à la liberté d'expression sur l'internet est liée à cette problématique. Cette question est devenue de plus en plus pertinente. Par exemple, en Afrique du Nord à partir de la fin 2010 avec le printemps arabe. Des manifestations parfois violentes – pour des réformes politiques, la justice économique et la fin de régimes autoritaires en Tunisie, en Égypte ou en Libye – étaient toutes facilitées et organisées par l'intermédiaire de plateformes de médias sociaux. Au cours de ces manifestations, les gouvernements égyptien, libyen et syrien ont coupés l'Internet, interrompant également les services de téléphonie mobile. Cela constitue-t-il d'une violation du droit de l'homme à la liberté d'expression ? Fondamentalement, les gouvernements se demandent s'ils ont le droit d'utiliser des informations personnelles ou d'interrompre l'utilisation d'internet à des fins de sécurité nationale.

Avec 5,3 milliards d'utilisateurs d'internet, et des chiffres qui augmentent, il est devenu impossible de tout réglementer au niveau national. Dans de cas extrêmes de restriction d'accès à l'internet, comme en Chine ou en Égypte, les droits à la liberté d'expression sur l'internet sont limités. Les gouvernements devraient-ils pouvoir restreindre ces droits ? Par le passé, l'action des Nations Unies a été faible et éparse. Cependant, l'ambiguïté concernant les droits de l'homme sur l'Internet pourrait mener à de l'hostilité.

Liens utiles :

<https://institutfederaldroitshumains.be/fr/publications/le-droit-a-linternet-et-la-neutralite-des-reseaux-internet>

<https://www.equaltimes.org/l-acces-a-internet-un-nouveau?lang=en>

[Travelling to Alleyn's: Recommended Routes](#)

Travel by Rail

The nearest mainline stations are [North Dulwich](#) (from London Bridge), [Herne Hill](#) (from Victoria), [West Dulwich](#) and [East Dulwich](#). North Dulwich Station is a short walk from the school. [Herne Hill](#) station is just a short journey by No. 37 bus. The nearest tube station is [Brixton](#) (Victoria Line) which is a 10-minute journey by No. 37 bus.

Travel by Bus

The School is served by a number of bus routes in the nearby area including those listed here (you can click on the bus route number to visit the TfL page for that service): [12](#), [37](#), [42](#), [176](#), [185](#), [P4](#) and [P13](#)

