

FORUM: Commission on Science and Technology

QUESTION OF: Acting upon the threat surveillance technology and misuse of personal data pose to human rights

SPONSOR: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of Chad, Republic of Kenya, United Arab Emirates, People's Republic of China, Ukraine, United States of America, State of Israel, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany

THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ,

Noting the United Nations' growing concern that surveillance technology and misuse of personal data pose a potential threat to the General Declaration of Human Rights (1948), as especially seen in:

- Article 17,2,
- Article 12,

Confident of the fact that the General Declaration of Human Rights does not specifically state that personal data or any of the information gained through modern surveillance technology or data collection systems on the internet does belong to the individual and thus is not necessarily protected by the document,

Keeping in mind that most data collection systems on the internet state what types of data they are exactly collecting and asking the permission via HTTP cookies,

Further bearing in mind that terrorist attacks have been successfully prevented due the use of surveillance technology, such as, but not limited to:

- CCTV,
- Facial recognition software,
- Social media analytics software,

1. Calls upon all member states to implement surveillance technology in order to:
 - a) maintain public peace,
 - b) prevent the circulation of false information;
2. Emphasizes that surveillance technology is extremely helpful with regards to:
 - a) investigating and solving crimes, such as mentioned above,
 - b) providing the general well-being and safety of all,
 - c) monitoring the traffic to prevent vehicular accidents,
 - d) researching on pandemics such as SARS-COVID-19 (or other);

3. Calls upon more understanding of the sociological necessity of surveillance be it through cameras, other means of offline surveillance or the internet for a functional society;
4. Requests every member state to introduce a national ministry to overlook and regulate the procedures in order to:
 - a) prevent citizens from being robbed of their personal freedom,
 - b) exploit the benefits of surveillance technology;
5. Draws attention to the fact that production of surveillance technology is an economic factor resulting in more profits;
6. Affirms the need for national supervision of the protection and trading of surveillance technology with international aid in order to:
 - a) prevent illegal enforcement of surveillance technology which imposes a threat to people,
 - b) protect global citizens;
7. Calls upon all Member States to ensure the digital safety of their surveillance systems by conducting regular reviews in an interval of six months to be submitted to the UN so that data security is ensured.

FORUM: ESCAP

QUESTION OF: Countering the financing of terrorism in South Asia

SPONSOR: United States of America

CO-SPONSORS: Islamic Republic of Iran, Commonwealth of Australia,
People's Republic of China

THE ESCAP,

Keeping in mind that UN SDG 16 aims to significantly reduce illicit financing and arms flows, and strengthen the police forces to combat all forms of organized terrorism by 2030,

Alarmed by the implications of the estimated 640 million weapons currently circulating globally regarding global safety,

Noting that the technological innovations and developments in global interconnection have also made weapons and potential traffickers more difficult to track,

Bearing in mind that terrorism has led to an increase in missing and unrecoverable arms in regions involved,

Concerned by the recent developments in Afghanistan with regard to the Taliban seizing the state and the threat this poses to the region,

Reaffirming that terrorism across the globe constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security,

1. Urges all nations involved in South Asia, including nations involved in the arms trade, to further enforce the tracking and safekeeping of firearms in the region;
2. Calls for the creation of an interconnected counter-terrorism unit in South Asia:
 - a) Investigating the recent increase in arms trade and the means by which these have occurred,
 - b) Preventing illicit transactions which have been enabled by recent innovations in technology;
3. Requests additional international laws including:
 - a) Freezing terrorists' assets,
 - b) Intercepting suspicious transactions,
 - c) Criminalizing any type of monetary support resulting in terrorism;
4. Recommends financial institutions to take responsibility for transactions

made through their services expecting them to:

- a) Report fraudulent activity to local governments,
- b) Detect patterns of suspicious transactions,
- c) communicate with other financial institutions in order to monitor payments;

5. Draws attention to the situation in Afghanistan and hopes for the UN to build a stronger united front against the Taliban:

- a) supporting the Afghan government to gain back control over it's country on a long term by:
 - i. supporting the tracking of supporters of terrorism especially in Pakistan,
 - ii. supporting the resistance in Afghanistan;

6. Recommends to establish a law that organizations who call themselves charity organizations should be registered in the government database to make sure those organizations are not financing terrorist groups, which would be established by the end of 2025;

7. Recommends the formation of an of an agreement between the member states with the anticipation of:

- a) rapid humanitarian aid after terrorist attacks provided by:
 - i. all the neighboring UN member states,
 - ii. all other UN members able and willing to help,
- b) immediate international investigation into the terrorist attack and it's cause.

QUESTION OF: Implementing new agriculture as well as water management systems in order to combat desertification and to combat the destruction of ecosystems

SPONSOR: People's Republic of China

CO-SUBMITTERS: Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Ghana, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Environmental Commission

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the resolution of the General Assembly 74/220 of 19 December 2019, as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in areas that are affected by severe drought and desertification,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development five and its principles,

Noting that combating desertification, land degradation and drought through the sustainable management of natural resources such as water management systems, will become a vital contribution to sustainable development for all,

Recalling also the 2030 Agenda, in which the Member States are committed to combating desertification, restoring degraded soil and land, as well as striving the achievement of the neutrality of land degradation by 2030,

Noting with great concern the negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by desertification and destruction of ecosystems as well as the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods,

Highlighting the importance of international cooperation in terms of the development of new agriculture and water management systems to ensure reinstatement of stable and fertile land to increase the number of safe harvests and minimize risk of food crisis and malnutrition,

- 1) *Urges* the need to develop and expand partnerships, including those between governments, the private sector, educational institutions, relevant United Nations entities and programmes such as the United Nations Convention to accelerate the

process of research concerning measures that will prevent the destruction of ecosystems;

- a) United Nations Environment Programme,
- b) UN Forum on Forests,
- c) High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, as well as relevant stakeholders;

2) Draws attention to the fact that environmental agreements, such as but not limited to:

- a) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,
- b) the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which undertake forest-related and agricultural activities and can contribute to the global reforestation and thereby decrease the degradation of land;

3) Encourages Member States to create earth dams as a countermeasure and to manage water supplies in desert environments by the use of appropriate and sustainable technology;

4) Emphasizes the necessity of cooperation with DAMSAT (Dam Monitoring from SATellites) that uses satellite technology to remotely monitor water, tailings dams and other tailings deposit areas to track water management and increase efficiency of response in times of natural hazards such as but not limited to droughts and sandstorms;

5) Calls upon Member States to join the rehabilitation practices which include but are not limited to:

- a) investments in land through practices such as terracing and further counter-erosion measures,
- b) control of invasive species,
- c) chemical and with focus on organic nutrient replenishments
- d) reforestation;

6) Invites Member States to deepen cross-border research and cooperation to support all participants with both knowledge and technology needed for preventive actions such as but not limited to:

- a) Integrating land and water management to protect soils from

erosion, salinization and other forms of degradation,

- a) Giving local communities the capacity to prevent degradation of land and to manage dry-land resources effectively by educational and financial support with contributions raised from the Environment Fund and the Global Environment Facility,
- b) Integrating the use of land for grazing and farming where conditions allow for an efficient cycle of nutrients within the agricultural systems;
- c) Educating the local communities on how to use the proposed practices that they will be granted

i Education about desertification for each generation wherefore all people will be educated, as well as specific workshops for all relevant persons, both being financed by the UN

- 7) Encourages Member States to collaborate with the UN agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organizations, the Convention to Combat Desertification and Development Banks to support deforestation and further establishment of the Green Wall in particular;
- 8) Reminds that all conventions, programmes and projects should be financed through contributions from the Environment Fund, global organizations such as but not limited to:
 - a) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI),
 - b) Earth System Governance Project (ESGP),
 - c) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and nongovernmental organizations
- 9) Calls Member States to prioritize vulnerable areas that are highly affected by drought and severe land degradation such as but limited to LEDCs in South and Central Africa and raise contributions from the Environment Fund in total of 200 million US dollars to:
 - a) implement presented systems and practices such as but not limited to,
 - i) irrigation methods: drip, localized, furrow irrigation

ii) freshwater and waterhole management

- b) combat agricultural and socio-economic damage caused by desertification,
- c) achieve neutrality of soil degradation in affected areas by 2037;