

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalised World Sub-Commission 1
QUESTION OF: The Rise of Regionalism and Nationalism as a Reaction to Globalisation
SUBMITTED BY: Serbia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Pakistan, Cote d'Ivoire, ECLAC, Congo, Costa Rica, Uganda, Spain, Finland, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Algeria, Romania, Angola, Poland, World Bank, Thailand, Georgia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Botswana, Malta, Slovakia, OCHA, Panama

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Bearing in mind that patriotism, civic nationalism and ethnic nationalism cannot be mistaken as the same ideals,

Defining civic nationalism to be a non-xenophobic form of nationalism compatible with universal values such as freedom and equality,

Further defining ethnic nationalism as a form of nationalism which has its core at common ethnic ancestry, language, faith and other shared heritage,

Fully aware that attitudes towards globalisation are affected by views towards trade, immigrants, and political influences, among others,

Recalling the calamitous results of extreme ethnic nationalism in the 20th century, which brought about war and destruction,

Alarmed by the rise of national leaders who are moving towards regionalism and ethnic nationalism,

Deeply concerned that potential leaders who advocate for regionalism and ethnic nationalism are gaining significant popularity and are projected to move into power,

Noting with regret the misconceptions about global cooperation that have arisen as a result of political propaganda,

Keeping in mind that the United Nations was founded to foster international cooperation and non-aggression,

1. Calls for member states to incorporate relevant education as a compulsory part of the school syllabus, with a framework of such provided by the UN, which will include information on:
 - a) the economic and social benefits of globalisation, such as but not limited to:
 - i. comparative advantage – the idea that the ability of different economies to produce different goods at low opportunity costs gives rise to benefits of trade
 - ii. global economic efficiency
 - iii. promotion of cultural diversity
 - b) the possible socio-economic drawbacks of globalisation
 - c) the historical tragedies stemming from extreme ethnic nationalism;
2. Encourages local governments and educational institutions to organise activities to provide participants with a global perspective on current affairs, such as but not

limited to:

- a) informative talks on matters such as the importance of international dialogue and collaboration
 - b) student-led presentations and poster-making on matters similar to those in Clause 2 sub-clause a
 - c) Model United Nations (MUN) conferences;
3. Recommends that the UN Commission for Social Development
- a) produce a document that differentiates between advocating for patriotism and ethnic nationalism
 - b) define the principles necessary to harness the potential of globalisation and promote a comprehensive dialogue on the issue
 - c) based on information supplied by national representatives in the UN, provides country-specific policy suggestions to governments on pertinent issues, such as the diversification of culture or the integration of minorities
 - d) publishes annual or biannual reports on the performances of national leaders regarding the code of conduct, with particular focus on their regionalist and nationalist tendencies
 - e) quantifies the expected value that refugees can bring to each individual country, and the expected ability of countries to accept refugees, based on a basket of factors such as population density, economic status, and availability of resources;
4. Urges international organisations to place professional, native-speaking spokespersons in each member state, who will speak on the issue of globalisation and other pertinent matters from a politically neutral standpoint;
5. Further urges international organisations to establish funds which provides seed money to local firms and institutions that support these organisations;
6. Strongly requests that international organisations undertake measures to ensure that Member States are satisfied that their sovereignty has not been violated;
7. Invites the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to monitor more closely the trade policies of its member countries to ensure their fairness;
8. Encourages member states who are not already part of the WTO to apply for membership, so as to protect themselves against possible unfair trade policies of more influential countries;
9. Suggests a temporary asylum scheme for refugees which will work as follows:
- a) member states accept a given quota of refugees at the beginning of a fixed time period that is proportionate to the ability of countries to do so, as quantified by the panel of experts mentioned in Clause 3 subclause e,
 - b) at the end of the period, member states can decide among the following options:
 - i. extend the plan and accept more refugees
 - ii. terminate the plan but allow these refugees to stay in their country
 - iii. help refugees return to their home country, if and only if the situation in their home country has experienced substantial improvement, such as the cessation of war.

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalised World Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to better protect international maritime trade routes

SUBMITTED BY: Peru

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Belgium, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Denmark, Gambia, Jordan, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Taiwan, Timor Leste, Tunisia, UNIDO, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Declaring the high seas as ocean or sea waters that are open to all nations to exercise freedom of navigation, to lay pipelines and build artificial islands in accordance with international law, and to exercise scientific research,

Establishing a maritime trade route as a corridor through a sea or ocean that acts as a highway with no sovereignty, and that people on ships travelling within one are operating under the jurisdiction of the ship's flag state,

Defining an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as the band of ocean adjacent to a country two hundred miles out from the shore, which is under the jurisdiction of the given coastal state with regard to exploration and marine resources in accordance with the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting that modern piracy consists of any illegal act of violence or detention committed by those on a private ship directed against another ship or aircraft on the high seas, against other members of the ship's crew, or any place outside the jurisdiction of a state,

Remarking that between 1995 and 2013, there were 6,249 reported instances of piracy and maritime robberies globally,

Classifying substandard ships as those whose hull, machinery, equipment, or operational safety measures are substantially below the standards required by the relevant convention or whose crew is not in conformance with the safety manning document,

Asserting that substandard ships are a danger to not only the crew aboard, but the economic standing of the industry as well as nature in the event of oil spills and other critical failures,

Observing the role of classification societies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the Bureau Veritas or the American Bureau of Shipping, who primarily act as ship surveyors that establish and maintain the technical standards for the construction and operation of marine vessels,

Asserting the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as the United Nations' leading resource on upholding maritime trade law and overseeing routing of cargo ships throughout all international waters,

Recognising the efforts of the UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)

to establish an international regulation on worldwide laws for maritime trade,

1. Transmits to the UN Security Council to enforce the strict responsibilities of NGOs acting as classification societies that the European Commission has previously suggested, with the potential consequences being economic sanctions or the risk of being shut down by the state that the company is based out of if they:
 - a) fail to accurately report the title of being a substandard ship
 - b) do not report the previously mentioned failures by ships in exchange for bribes, or outright fail to report them due to negligence
 - c) do not actively follow up on shipping companies as a whole that fail to meet their regulations consistently;

2. Emphasizes that after continuous breaches of the previously-mentioned standards, the classification society would no longer qualify as a legitimate society until the organisation has gone through a rehabilitation process executed by the IMO, noting that:
 - a) the process would specifically be tailored to the standards that the society has breached
 - b) this would not disallow the company from working entirely, but would strip them of their IMO certification until they have earned it back;

3. Deters companies or independent owners from intentionally neglecting their ships in order to avoid dealing with what could be potentially high maintenance fees by enforcing the following through the IMO's jurisdiction:
 - a) having companies that have been found to be substandard by classification societies to be unable to apply for insurance that would cover damages to their vessels and crew in the case of a disaster, regardless of its cause, until the substandard ship meets the necessary safety standards
 - b) urge companies to pay for all environmental damages that their ships cause in the event of a crash that damages marine life through either an oil spill or dangerous wreckage if proven to have occurred under negligence or disrespect of established UNCLOS and IMO regulations
 - c) urge companies to pay for any of their employees' injuries that occur aboard the vessel due to possibly being caused by the company's negligence;

4. Ensures that shipping companies that consistently meet standards are rewarded with more favorable insurance policies by having classification societies submit their results to the corporate insurance agencies that represent the given companies;

5. Encourages all members states to make efforts to cooperate with developing countries (especially less economically developed countries and small island states), classification societies, and other relevant NGOs and United Nations Organisations in order to:
 - a) help build multilateral agreements in regards to the technological advancement, and their ability to engage in new hydrographic technologies

and services with the help of more advanced countries, in order to:

- i. create and promote environmentally-friendly technologies in order to prevent the occurrence of disasters and limit the ecological damages that shipping can produce, such as but not limited to oil spills, the destruction of coral reefs, or excessive CO2 emissions
 - ii. encourage companies and/or countries to use more reliable methods of shipping, and reduce the amount of substandard shipping in the world by donating money to development of environment friendly shipping in LEDCs
 - b) ensure the peaceful passage of international waters in high seas by encouraging regular meeting with the aforementioned entities in order to implement the international regulations established by UNCLOS;
6. Implements a thorough stratagem of a voyage or passage from the starting point to the final destination to be established by an IMO representative working with a shipping or traveling company prior to departure comprising of and with critical attention to the following:
 - a) researching the entire passage with reference to the exact delineation of the route, dangerous zones that it will pass through, and predetermined regions of protection that the ship will approach
 - b) vital constituents to certify and assure the security of the marine wildlife by:
 - i. applying vigilant navigation at cautious speeds to reduce risks of instability of the ship
 - ii. implementing elements which could possibly affect the motion of the vessel and potentially cause disaster such as strong currents, tides, or waves
 - c) ensuring that all details of the plan should be recorded in as many ways as possible for backup;
7. Institutes more thorough checks of cargo ships by the INTERPOL or other appropriate third party organizations at a given harbor for illicit trafficking of drugs and weapons at harbors when ships are either departing, stopping for fuel, or arriving at their unloading location, with specific attention to:
 - a) canine police units being brought onto the inspection teams in order to enter the containers and determine if there are drugs without having to defile the goods themselves
 - b) a single detailed manifesto being signed off at every port of call by the heads of inspection at each port to ensure continuity in the ship's cargo that is then turned in for record keeping by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

FORUM: Sub-Commission 1 of the Special Conference on Borders in a Globalized World

QUESTION OF: Countries building walls and other forms of barriers

SUBMITTED BY: The State of Palestine

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Bahamas, Czech, El Salvador, Estonia, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Italy, Iceland, Interpol, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, UNHCHR, WHO, Yemen

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON BORDERS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Deploring the construction of walls, barriers, and fences for their divisive nature,

Emphasizing the past failures of walls, with reference to the Berlin Wall in particular,

Distinguishing between a natural barrier and a forced barrier, which has been built by a nation in order to keep people from entering said nation,

Defining the Apartheid Wall as the West Bank barrier built by the State of Israel with an aim of keeping Palestinians out,

Realizing that 65 nations are currently constructing or have constructed walls or other forms of barriers for various reasons, and several of these have been determined to be in breach of international law without further measures being taken to protect the people whose rights have been violated with the most alarming case being that of the Apartheid Wall,

Recognizing the efforts of NGOs and volunteer organizations such as the Border Angels,

Recalling Security Council Resolution 242, S/RES/242 passed on the 22nd of November 1967,

Further recognizing the relevant documents on human rights in general and specifically those on statelessness which are article 5, paragraph (d) (iii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women; article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,

Reaffirming its resolutions 7/10 of 27 March 2008, 10/13 of 26 March 2009, 13/2 of 24 March 2010, 20/4 of 5 July 2012, 20/5 of 16 July 2012 and 26/14 of 26 June 2014, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the issue of human rights and the arbitrary deprivation of nationality,

Applauding the 26 Schengen Area countries who have successfully eliminated border control at their borders and attempting to follow their example,

1. Calls upon all member states of the United Nations (UN) currently constructing

border walls to immediately cease construction until guidelines have been implemented regarding the legal conduct of barrier development;

2. Recommends the creation of the United Nations Committee on the Legality of Border Walls (UNCLBW), to be an independent sub-body of the United Nations, with an end goal of eliminating border walls worldwide and carrying out duties including but not limited to:
 - a. determining strict rules of conduct for the construction of walls
 - b. investigating individual cases to find evidence of malpractice
 - c. working toward the total elimination of border walls worldwide
 - d. emphasizing the need for the United Nations and the international community to support consolidation of mutual trust between the two parties, hoping that there will be fewer barriers built,
 - e. draw up and implement a legislative document in conjunction with UN judicial organs such as the ICJ and ICC which firmly outlines indisputable law which will provide platform where nations who sign and ratify, said document have the ability to take a case against violations.
3. Encourages the establishment of a biannual international conference with a goal of opening the conversation about border walls and their divisive nature, to be monitored and overseen by the UNCLBW, with representatives attending from relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) as well as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC);
4. Supports further research on the effectiveness of border walls, with the UNCLBW submitting an official research report within 6 months of its creation, to highlight:
 - a. the effects of border walls and barriers
 - b. their destructive and divisive nature
 - c. alternatives to border walls
 - d. individual suggestions for future actions;
5. Requests the ICJ to offer advisory opinions on all of the 65 barriers currently under construction or already constructed to determine their legality under international law, as they have already done in 2004 regarding the Apartheid Wall constructed by Israel in violation of the 1967 Green Line, where the ICJ found that:
 - a. the barrier is a violation of international law under the Fourth Geneva Convention and of the Human Rights of the Palestinian people
 - b. Israel should remove the barrier and pay reparations for the homes, businesses, and lands the construction destroyed;
6. Further requests that any such cases referenced by Clause 5 of this resolution where the ICJ finds the constructing party to be in breach of international law be referred to the discretion of the Security Council, where effective countermeasures can be put in place for the immediate cessation of aforementioned illegal construction, including

but not limited to:

- a. economic sanctions
- b. commodity restrictions
- c. arms embargoes
- d. travel bans;

7. Suggests the establishment of further non-profit organizations, funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), following the “Border Angels” example, in order to:

- a. prevent unnecessary deaths caused by crossing borders
- b. prevent harm reduction through:
 - i. water drops
 - ii. border rescue stations
 - iii. day laborer outreach
- c. provide various services including:
 - i. free immigration services
 - ii. education programs
 - iii. relocation programs
 - iv. health clinics for traveling immigrants and refugees, especially high-risk individuals

8. Asks for the creation of the United Nations Border Data Sharing Association (UNBDSA), in order to handle issues related to the following:

- a. migration and its motivations as well as known and suspected terrorist activities
- b. commencing cooperation between two or more member states with conflicting borders
- c. drafting rules and regulations based on requirements for entering a given member state;

9. Encourages all member states to work collaboratively on a campaign to target local policies on building walls and their supporters, the main objective of the campaign being to:

- a. raise awareness against the rising extremist ideas and hatred towards foreigners
- b. demonstrate to residents of host countries how migrants can best be integrated
- c. open the discussion on the adverse effects of building walls and strengthening of border restrictions on a member state’s economy and integration to a globalized world;

10. Further encourages member states to take effective measures in order to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous groups divided by international borders, including measures such as, but not limited to:

- a. developing contacts and relations with their own members and those across their borders

- b. contributing to activities of spiritual, economic, cultural or political purpose across their borders
- c. allowing for the free movement of indigenous people whose historical land exists within the borders of more than one nation;

11. Urges that both relevant parties of a border dispute approve before the placement of a barrier or the construction of a wall, if this construction has been deemed absolutely essential for international peace and has the endorsement and approval of the ICJ and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), with a key focus on:

- a. introducing a formal declaration highlighting the motives and necessity for creating a barrier between both parties
- b. setting an agenda for discussing the endorsement of trade between each party
- c. sharing the management of the barrier in terms of construction and security.

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalized World, Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to better protect international maritime routes

SUBMITTED BY: China

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, ESA, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Lao PDR, Lithuania, Madagascar, Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Saudi Arabia, the World Bank, Ukraine, WHO, Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Reminding all nations of the average of 3248 marine accidents annually,

Defining international maritime routes as a corridor of a few kilometers in width trying to avoid the discontinuities of land transport by linking ports, the main elements of the maritime-land interface,

Observing the use of substandard ships, which are defined by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) as those "whose hull, machinery, equipment, or operational safety is substantially below the standards required by the relevant convention or whose crew is not in conformance with the safety-manning document,"

Concerned that substandard ships pose a significant safety threat in international waters, as they can be the cause of shipwrecks and break down more often thus becoming a high maintenance cost to their flag states,

Deeply concerned about the global drug trade being worth an estimate of \$321.6 billion US dollars annually,

Aware that 90% of world trade is carried out through marine methods,

Welcoming the work so far done by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the IMO,

Deeply disturbed by loss of migrant lives,

1. Calls for a biennial conference to be held in the IMO Headquarters in London, to replace the International Conference on the enhancement of safety of ships carrying passengers on non-international voyages, for all member nations, relevant Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and representatives or stakeholders of any companies who are concerned with the sea in relation to their business, at which topics including but not limited to the following will be discussed:
 - a) port control, regulations and the improvement and monitoring of them
 - b) reviewing the rules and regulations in relation to vessel condition by the classification societies established hereafter
 - c) issues that have arisen in relation to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and similar treaties and documents
 - d) the issue of piracy, how it has been tackled so far and new ways to deal with it
 - e) all items on the previous conference's agenda;
2. Urges the creation of a universal recognition system of marine vessels, called IMO Safe Vessel System (IMO SVS) supported, trademarked, constructed and approved by

the IMO which guarantees the absence of illegal substances such as weapons and illicit drugs and eliminates the factor of substandard shipping by certifying ships based on their quality, cargo and crew that work in conjunction with International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) and combines the knowledge from each of the IMO sub-committees in order to grant certification to vessels and offshore structures that coincide with their regulations which include but are not limited to the following:

- a) ensuring the vessel is physically safe and in line with the regulations set out by the nations' classification society and relevant marine legislation such as UNCLOS and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
 - b) providing certified officials at ports whose training specifics are listed below to be present in the event of any on or offloading procedure of dry-cargo freighters above small handy size (carriers of 20,000-28,000 dead weight tonnage) and wet-cargo freighters above Aframax size (75,000 – 110,000 dead weight tonnage) in any commercial vessel with the IMO SVS system
 - c) to be renewed every 10 years with a rigorous check of the ship's state, cargo and crew by recognized classification societies and retracting the ship's certification if it does not meet the required standards
3. Hopes that all nations' marine trade ports and vessels deny access and refuse cooperation to any ship or vessel without the mentioned IMO SVS certification system that are above the sizes mentioned in clause 2 sub-clause b;
 4. Further urges relevant member nations that have not already done so, to establish classification societies that work in conjunction with the IMO assist them in implementing and upholding regulations regarding the standard of marine vessels and offshore structures that are in line with the regulations outlined in the IMO SVS, UNCLOS, and SOLAS which include defensive features with the aim of deterring piracy;
 5. Suggests the IMO ensure funding is delegated to projects including but not limited to:
 - a) the continuation and execution of their Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) aiming to build up the human and institutional capacities for LEDC's for uniform and effective cooperation with guidelines from institutions such as the IMO SVS and the IMO's regulatory framework
 - b) subsidies for companies who are rebuilding or replacing their ships so that they are in line with the regulations set by the country and their classification society and/or the IMO SVS
 - c) grants for students studying seafaring-related degrees inter alia marine technology and science
 - d) make innovations to develop current technologies (both software and hardware) that are cleaner and more eco-friendly and which ultimately increase the ship's performance;
 6. Seeks to reduce human error caused by inadequate sea-fearing conditions and sleep deprivation by measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) further funding from the IMO and supporting associations such as The International Seafarers Welfare and Assistance Network (ISWAN) that have proved to enforce the implementation of the Maritime Labour Convention (2006) around the world

- b) sending official annual surveys to seafarers to acknowledge their problems and requests allowing the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the IMO to act accordingly to their answers to improve their conditions and make the positions seem more attractive to potential recruits, to be reviewed at the previously mentioned biennial conference
 - c) launching recruitment campaigns where seafarers are most needed to raise awareness about the current improvement in seafarers' working conditions
 - d) equipping vessels with weather detection equipment, approved by the World Radio Committee (WRC), which includes communication and navigational hardware so as to ensure vessels take safe paths or cancel journeys if weather conditions are deemed unsafe;
7. Strongly urges member nations to work in conjunction with the IALA and IMO Sub-Committee on Human Element, Training and Watchkeeping (HTW) to ensure all personnel with any involvement in the movement of people or capital over sea including port monitors have the correct training in line with the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, which could be achieved by ensuring the availability of renewable courses and programs and third level education degrees which would result in referenceable qualifications, noting that these programs include modules and options for specialist degrees such as the following:
- a) quality control of marine vessels and offshore structures taking into account the IMO SVS standards and that of the national classification society
 - b) port control and regulations and in the case of specialized port control qualifications making special efforts to ensure personnel are familiar with topics including but not limited to unsafe weather conditions, IMO SVS vessels, marine legislation which relates ports etc. and UN resolution 1052 concerning Procedures for Port State Control
 - c) thorough ship-investigation methods which are targeted at the location and early prevention of illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and humans
 - d) marine legislation such as UNCLOS and SOLAS
 - e) general health and safety at sea and ports
8. Designates Areas To Be Avoided (ATBA) as an area to be avoided by all vessels in which navigation is particularly hazardous or which it is exceptionally important to avoid casualties, noting that the ATBA should be established only in places where
- a) inadequate survey or insufficient provision of aids to navigation may lead to danger or stranding
 - b) there is an increased risk that a casualty will result in environmental damage
 - c) piracy is extremely prominent.

**FORUM: SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON BORDERS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD
(SCBGW)**

QUESTION OF: Measures to better protect international maritime routes

SUBMITTED BY: Somalia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Japan, Lithuania, Mauritius, Mexico, Oman, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, UNCTAD, Ukraine

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Understanding that 90% of global trade is shipped by sea,

Recognizing that one of the largest threats to international maritime routes, and therefore international shipping, is piracy,

Further recognizing that the number of pirate attacks has generally decreased on a yearly basis,

Applauding current military efforts in solving the problem,

Aware that defense measures have been developed to counter piracy,

Further aware that private contractors are offering the service of armed protection for ships passing through high risk areas,

Noting with satisfaction that no ship has been a victim of piracy if it sailed with armed guards on board,

Taking note that firearms, or non lethal weapons are not widely provided to shipping vessels' crews,

Guided by the United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea (UNCLOS), specifically articles 100-107 and 110,

Additionally guided by the United Nations Charter, specifically Article 51,

Supporting the IMO in any move towards the eradication of piracy,

Convinced by the successful missions carried out by Operation Ocean Shield of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO),

Recognizing the situations of illegal fishing and disposal of waste, such as the situation in the Somali Economic Exclusion Zone (EEZ), extended according to the 1982 United Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to 200 nautical miles from the Somali coast line,

Further reminding that states are bound to prevent and control marine pollution and are liable for damage caused by violation of their international obligations,

Further recognizing the work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) for their efforts in improving efficiency and safety of refugee transportation,

Applauding the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) for its work,

1. Recognizes the urgency of states' ratification and compliance with international protocols such as the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS);
2. Calls upon member states that already abide by aforementioned protocols to expand such for the inclusion of non-participant states;
3. Suggests that all coastal nations become part of the Information Sharing Centre (ISC) and the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), as well as participating actively in the International Maritime Organization (IMO);
4. Strongly encourages for efforts to minimize the possibility of armed conflict along international maritime routes by:
 - a) having member states authorize the use of non-lethal armed force by commercial or transportation marine vehicles when encountering threats to safety
 - b) calling upon NATO to launch an operation similar to Operation Ocean Shield, with lesser funding, in order to patrol and tackle unlawful activities in areas with high shipping density and dense criminal activities by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. patrolling and tackling unlawful activities in dense shipping areas such as but not limited to the Strait of Malacca, the Gulf of Aden, Bab el Mandeb, the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, the Hormuz Strait
 - ii. tackling unlawful activities with the use of non-lethal and lethal weapons reasonable for the situation;
5. Requests member states to cooperate with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) or non-government organizations (NGOs) such as the IMO or the Interpol, to address issue of foreign ships illegally fishing or disposing waste in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of a state, through ways such as:
 - a) Establishing a mechanism to better identify ships illegally fishing or disposing waste in the EEZ, with assistance from organizations such as the Interpol or the IMO with their expertise, resources, and database
 - b) Ensuring that all ships found to be illegally fishing or disposing waste in a foreign EEZ to be properly condemned by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), noting that these condemnations would be made public to international vessels for deterrence as well as to local fishermen so as to reassure them that actions are being made against these crimes;
6. Encourages the use of citadels on large merchant ships (container ships, oil tankers, and others) transporting cargo, to ensure a safe place for crew to escape to during a pirate attack, and that the citadel should have the following traits:
 - a) small arm-resistant doors
 - b) safe communication equipment
 - c) emergency shut-off switch for engines which cannot be overridden by pirates outside the citadel
 - d) provisions to sustain the crew until a rescue operation can be launched;
7. Recommends that flag states, in cooperation with relevant NGOs or IGOs, equip marine vehicles traveling along international maritime routes with basic security methods, through ways such as but not limited to:

- a) consolidating regulations on qualities of such vehicles such as but not limited to endurance under harsh conditions and long-term use, safety procedure for boarders, navigation methods, by exercising formal check-ups on a regular basis, regarding:
 - i. weapons are still intact and able to be used
 - ii. food, water, and basic amenities are up to date
 - iii. the emergency shut-off switch of the engines be functional
 - iv. the weapons must be secured in a safe, locked place, possibly in the citadel of the ship
 - v. imposing fines on enterprises that fail to comply with the regulations set forth
 - vi. providing basic self-defense and combat training for cruise staff
 - vii. increasing funding and training of the Maritime Police Force in these states in order to have an even more efficient, numerous, legalized guarding of the coast and apprehend greater numbers of pirate groups
 - b) encouraging installation of private security measures such as:
 - i. armed equipment
 - ii. security personnel
 - c) ensuring that the weapons be used as a last resort, for defense
 - i. if an approaching vessel fails to authorize itself, warning shots are allowed within a vicinity of 200 meters
 - ii. should said vessel continue on its path, direct force (preferably targeting engines as per military procedure) is authorized within a vicinity of 100 meters
 - iii. should pirates open direct fire, equal response with possibly lethal contact is authorized;
8. Encourages member states to coordinate in the effort to minimize substandard shipping in international maritime routes, through such as but not limited to:
- a) establishing bilateral or multilateral protocols, purported to ensure safety of marine vehicles, that:
 - i. set forth standards for qualities of marine vehicles that are to travel via international maritime routes
 - ii. construct and install legal mechanisms against failure of meeting of such standards
 - b) establishing integrated development programs concerning enhancement of technology of marine vehicles;
9. Suggests the more widespread implementation of sonar buoys and/or naval radar tracking to localise and plot the travel routes of ships in international waters, so that:
- a) ships going astray would be contacted and intercepted if no response is received
 - b) data acquired should be shared among neighboring nations involved;
10. Highly recommends that the IMO as well as other relevant NGOs or IGOs tackle damages to marine vehicles caused by faulty hydrography through the launch of more accurate mapping projects along the more risky maritime routes and distributing these maps to ships, the priority being to those who do not yet possess high quality hydrographic equipment, noting that these maps would provide:
- a) the identification of and later marking and/or destruction of submerged naval mines of different eras
 - b) a detailed reproduction of the ocean floor, showing possible obstacles and

changes in depth;

11. Requests member states to ensure safety of transported persons and security of transported goods by:

- a) encouraging NGOs or IGOs such as the International Maritime Organization, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and/or the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) to aid the process of transporting refugees, through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. utilizing satellite images to identify vehicles loaded with refugees that are in need of rescue
 - ii. establishing a standardized procedure for a rescue mission to maximize efficiency
 - iii. in coordination with the system established in sub-sub-clause iii., determining whether exceptional operation is needed
 - iv. increasing and enhancing communication methods with the agent that transports refugees from their state of nationality
 - v. with assistance from NGOs or IGOs such as the UNHCR or the ICS to more efficiently identify illegal or exploitative transporting agents
- b) exercising respective judiciary rights of the recipient state of refugees against property stolen or intentionally damaged by the ship crew
- c) asking flag states to ensure identification and protection of properties during international maritime transport, by methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. requiring checks of personal properties prior to and following each transport
 - ii. systemizing mechanisms to ensure identification of personal properties
 - iii. consolidating legal regulation against lost, stolen, or damaged properties of persons on board;

12. Calls upon member nations who wish to participate to create international response units, primarily helicopter-based, in high-piracy areas to respond with the ability to react to any distress signal as quickly as possible, properly deal with the pirates, additionally being permitted to use lethal force if necessary.

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalized World Sub-commission 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to reduce pandemics in a globalized world

SUBMITTED BY: Brazil

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, ESA, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Human Rights Watch, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, League of Arab States, Moldova, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Noting with regret instances of past epidemics such as the Black Plague and Smallpox,

Aware of the fact that pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, the Zika Virus and Tuberculosis continue to remain a threat to world health,

Alarmed by the lack of access to affordable health facilities in developed and developing nations,

Disturbed by the lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in many countries, which promotes the spread of diseases,

Taking into consideration that international travel is the primary cause of rapid spread of pandemics,

- 1) Emphasizes that possible pandemics should be identified as soon as possible in the following manner:
 - a) by encouraging all member states of the International Health Regulations (IHR) of 2005 to send the following reports to the World Health Organization (WHO) for evaluation:
 - i. biannual reports which include statistics on major infectious diseases including but not limited to influenza, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS
 - ii. special reports that contain information on possible new diseases observed in the country, with emphasis on the symptoms presented by the patients
 - iii. these reports will be prepared by the respective nations' health and sanitation departments
 - b) by emphasizing the need for the continuation and improvement of cooperation between Member States, relevant NGO's and medical organizations and the WHO statistical information system (WHOSIS) a WHO department through means including but not limited to compiling and submitting specialized reports dealing any cause of concern from the nation

with special emphasis on major infectious diseases and possible new ones;

2. Suggests the implementation of the following measures by member states for the development of a passive health surveillance system to track less severe infectious diseases and an active health surveillance system to track grave infections including but not limited to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), influenza and HIV/AIDS with provisions such as:
 - a) technical assistance will be provided by the WHO as well as prominent health organizations like the Centre for Disease Control (CDC)
 - b) an annual check of these surveillance systems in different nations by Transparency International to prevent misuse of the surveillance data;

- 3) Requests member nations to implement strict guidelines and regulations for the breeding of animals such as:
 - a) provision of hygienic shelters for animals to avoid diseases that are spread by keeping animals in cramped, dirty conditions such as but not limited to:
 - i) clean barns and pens for horses and pigs
 - ii) spacious cages for chickens
 - b) prevent the contamination of potable water from animal waste through documentation of the following by private animal health companies:
 - i) animals' living conditions in the respective countries, inspected every other year
 - ii) animals that should be carefully observed such as pigs, dogs and cows;

- 4) Recommends that countries should promote educational campaigns which:
 - a) will be in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - b) will raise awareness about infectious diseases, the danger of pandemics and the importance of vaccinations;

- 5) Urges LEDCs to provide clean drinking water to its citizens by enlisting the support of international organizations such as Charity Water, Clean Water Fund and Global Water so that water-borne infectious diseases like cholera, dysentery and typhoid fever are prevented;

- 6) Hopes that international airports take the following precautions:
 - a) set up adequate provisions to keep suspected carriers of infectious diseases in quarantine
 - b) conduct basic and simple health checks, as recommended by the WHO, for passengers arriving from regions where a known infectious disease has spread;

- 7) Further recommends that the following measures be taken so that more people are vaccinated and have access to medical facilities:
 - a) the implementation of vaccinations for major infectious diseases which will be subsidized in LEDCs, where the cost of the subsidy will be partly borne by the national governments of these nations and partly by UN bodies such as the WHO, UNICEF, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
 - b) the provision of humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicines to regions severely affected by an epidemic in regions where the DSID has acknowledged the necessity;

- 8) Invites member nations to pool their technological resources for the following objectives:
 - a) the development of more effective vaccines and treatments for infectious diseases like Tuberculosis, Ebola and the Zika Infection
 - b) the improvement of standards of living in regions where an epidemic was only recently brought into control;

- 9) Reinforces the measures to prevent and treat cases of HIV/AIDS as suggested by the WHO and UNAIDS, including:
 - a) the proliferation of and access to medical male circumcision
 - b) increased access to male and female condoms
 - c) educational programs about safe sex and sexually transmitted diseases
 - d) increased access to highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART) facilities;

- 10) Further suggests the following measures to prevent diseases spread by mosquitoes such as:
 - a) the measures taken by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to reduce the risk of new malaria infections, such as:
 - i) the use of DDT as an insecticide
 - ii) indoor residual spraying practices
 - iii) insecticide-treated bed nets
 - b) research conducted by pharmaceutical companies on the species of mosquitoes and different variants in local regions to prevent transmission of dengue, malaria and variant diseases.

FORUM: The Special Conference on Borders in a Globalized World Sub-commission 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to reduce the impact of pandemics in a globalised world

SUBMITTED BY: Burundi

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Amnesty International, Belarus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, ICRC, India, Lao PDR, League of Arab States, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, OCHA, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Suriname, Timor-Leste, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNIDO, Uruguay

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Defining an epidemic a disease “that has spread globally, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people” by the Dictionary of Epidemiology,

Recognising that pandemics are for the most part disease outbreaks that become widespread as a result of the spread of human-to-human infection,

Noting with deep concern that all people without distinctions as race, age, gender or economical situation, are affected by the pandemics,

Alarmed that people in Low Economically Developed Countries (LEDC’s) are the most affected and that women, young adults and children are the most at risk,

Taking into consideration that the World Health Organization (WHO) has a vision which is to have “an integrated global alert and response system for epidemics and other public health emergencies based on strong national public health systems and capacity and an effective international system for coordinated response,”

Alarmed that in 2016 the Commission on a Global Health Risk Framework for the Future estimated that pandemic events would cost the global economy over \$6 trillion in the 21st century, which equates to over \$60 billion per year,

Deeply concerned about the rise of antibiotic resistant bacteria, especially the spread of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) which is resistant to all known antibiotics,

Commending the WHO and its extensive research on past pandemics and epidemics to shed light on current and upcoming pandemics and epidemics as well as its thorough work in organizing pandemic preparedness and work to organize cooperation between governments regarding contagious diseases,

Drawing attention to the WHO’s *Evolution of a Pandemic* as an outstanding resource for insight into recent pandemics as well as information on what the world had done well and poorly when faced with a pandemic,

Concerned for the large number of possible future pandemics such as Viral hemorrhagic fevers, Antibiotic-resistant microorganisms (ARMs), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Influenza and H5N1 (the Avian Flu),

Disturbed by the fact that approximately 36.9 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, a global pandemic, as of 2014 and that the HIV death toll in Africa may reach 90–100 million by 2025,

Reminds all members of states that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance,

Fully believing that early detection is the key to controlling and reducing the impact of pandemics,

Contemplating the measure of surveillance, the World Health Assembly (WHA) and World Health Organization (WHO) has endorsed during the Smallpox eradication program (1966-1980),

Stating that in the case of an epidemic or pandemic, all nations must cooperatively acknowledge A/RES/46/182 and its first clause stating that “humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies”;

1. Calls upon the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) in the case of a pandemic breakout, prevent the spread by methods not limited to:
 - a) receiving the aid of stakeholders and investors in assisting the World Bank, WHO, and other partners in maintaining the newly established Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility through the commitment of funding,
 - b) specialised and qualified personnel on site such as but not limited to:
 - i. doctors
 - ii. nurses
 - iii. researchers
 - iv. volunteers
 - c) medicine
 - d) vaccinations
 - e) food
 - f) sanitary supplies such as but not limited to:
 - i. toilet paper
 - ii. face masks
 - iii. soap
 - iv. alcohol-based hand cleaner
 - g) temporary housing to keep those affected away from people who have not been infected
 - h) quarantine stations at airports and ports to detain passengers arriving from affected or risk countries till they are checked for possible infection;

2. Calls for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) to focus on the building and running of health centres in lower developed countries by working with relevant members of states, as well as the World Health Organization, African Union (AU), Economic commission of Africa (ECA), European Union (EU), Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) and the World Bank to provide funding and management, the ICRC will work on the following but not limited to LEDCs that:
 - a) do not have a proper health system

- b) do not have a proper tax system
 - c) have been affected by conflict and therefore can not provide proper health care
 - d) have been affected by epidemics such as Ebola in the past;
3. Asks that the governments of affected nations be presented with a standardized brief, curated by the World Health Association (WHA), detailing the steps to be taken by relevant bodies and recommending options they might enact to contain the threat,
4. Urges for the establishment of new health centres through the ICRC that focuses on the building and running of health centres in lower developed countries, where each centre would:
- a) have qualified doctors that have been assessed by the ICRC
 - b) host educational programs such as but not limited to:
 - i. basic care courses to ensure that wounds can be taken care of to avoid infection
 - ii. informational courses to spread the awareness of common pandemics such as HIV
 - iii. help people recognise the symptoms of common pandemics to be therefore able to recognize and report said diseases
 - iv. the creation of campaigns in relevant nations about the risks and dangers of the consumption of Bushmeat
 - c) on-site researchers to perform the following but not limited to:
 - i. comprehensive blood screening programs to be performed annually
 - ii. research into the origin of the pandemic
 - d) provide safe and hygienic disposal units for families to throw away their possibly contaminated trash
 - e) include a veterinary specialist that could diagnose and treat animals as well as report animal diseases to relevant health organizations to prevent and prepare for the possibility of a zoonotic disease outbreak;
5. Requests the ICRC to distribute basic aid packages for families with products to ensure personal hygiene, these will include items such as but not limited to:
- a) soap
 - b) female sanitary products such as pads and tampons
 - c) mosquito nets to protect against the spread of malaria and zika virus
 - d) face masks to protect against the spread of influenza
 - e) condoms and other such contraceptives against the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases;
6. Promotes the distribution and use of vaccines assessed by the WHO and ICRC for common or widespread infectious diseases to the uninfected public;
7. Strongly encourages that the WHO's Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER) to expand its range of communication with the public in regards to recognizing pandemic diseases, reporting, and quarantining by methods including:
- a) posting WHO mandated posters in high traffic areas displaying various

- symptoms for any diseases that have risks of going global in that area
 - b) having televised adverts in high risk areas with the same information as aforementioned posters
 - c) having a publicly accessible hotline for civilians to call and report symptoms or request help in treatment or quarantine, streamlining the process of identifying and quarantining diseases
 - d) enabling the WER to broadcast on the UN to use their 'UN web TV channel' and 'United Nations Radio';

- 8. Recommends all member states that rank lower than 0.700 on the HDI scale receive solar panels provided from the UN to insure that all can stay in contact and share warnings of pandemics, the electricity will be used for means of but not limited to:
 - a) a TV in town halls or other community buildings to broadcast warnings
 - b) radio's in town halls or other community buildings to broadcast warnings
 - c) the exchange of information between doctors posted in rural area's
 - d) the exchange of data such as blood test results;

- 9. Further calls for the creation of a sub-body of the World Health Organization, the Center for Drug-Resistant Disease Research Consolidation (CDRDRC), to be overseen, managed, and funded by the WHO and their Antimicrobial Resistance Program, to combat the rise of drug-resistant disease by methods not limited to:
 - a) holding an annual summit of leading pharmaceutical scientists, bacteriologists, virologists, epidemiologists, and other relevant positions to examine the year's progression/regression on drug resistant diseases (DRD), and publish a report alongside or in conjunction with the WHO's annual Health Statistic report
 - b) facilitating accelerated research into DRDs, as well as publishing all research to the public for the good of the modern world by
 - i. increasing funding towards the research of DRDs
 - ii. having active recruitment programs to ensure the pinnacle of medical researchers are working to solve DRDs
 - c) having representation in relevant United Nations forums to give specialized input while discussing issues related to epidemiology as well as raise awareness of DRDs;

- 10. Encourages the WHO to continue funding and managing the Hinari Programme;

- 11. Urges countries to build checkpoints and clinics along the borders at every border control point in order to
 - a) carry out intensive border screening by means of checking health declaration cards, transit agency notification to health authorities of sick passengers, visual inspections, and fever screening implemented through the use of thermal image scanners during special periods of pandemics
 - b) selective examinations on travellers, food imports and exports during low risk periods;

12. Hopes that these methods, when used, will surely prevent the spread and reduce the impact of pandemics in this globalised world.