The General Assembly,

A. Recalling its Resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 in establishing the legal basis for combating the criminal misuse of information,
B. Recalling also its Resolution 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,
C. Aware also that effective cyber-security is not merely a matter of government or law enforcement practices but must be addressed through prevention and supported throughout society,
D. Recognising further the importance of international cooperation for achieving cyber-security through the support of national efforts aimed at the enhancement of human capacity,

1. Ensures data accuracy and confidentiality of the information, ensures user authentication to prevent unauthorised activity and mitigate potential harm to individuals;
2. Invites United Nations members to define anonymity as the freedom to use web-based services without providing identification and exact location;
3. Calls for each United Nations member to recognise anonymity as a human right in cyberspace;
4. Urges to expand scientific, technical and industrial capabilities required to protect independent information, ensure cyber-security and develop a trustworthy digital economy;
5. Recognises cyber-security as the set of laws concerning the spread, limitation of the information in cyberspace, its defence and enforcement;
6. Defines cyberspace as a virtual environment where the activity is done through electronic systems;
7. Recommends United Nations members to create an institution, based on cooperation between developed and developing countries, to send cyber-security experts into developing countries to help establish an infrastructure and a cyber-defence network. The Security Council kindly asks Economical and Social
Council to take into consideration the funding of the institution for supporting the cyber education of the developing countries;

8. Encourages United Nations members to put more funds towards virtual e-voting research, in order to find out whether it’s a safe alternative to physical voting;

9. Kindly asks UNESCO to create the conditions for cyber education, such as preparatory classes with internationally certified materials;

10. Requests to make the following acts illegal internationally: tax fraud, corporate account takeover, and identity theft, theft of sensitive data, theft of intellectual property and spreading of malware.
RESOLUTION GA/II/2.I

TOPIC: What measures should be taken in order to promote gender equality and dismantle gender stereotypes?

SIGNATORIES: Belarus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, India, Norway, Syria, Turkey, United States of America

The General Assembly,

A. Reminding all Member States that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stands for the equality of every person separately,

B. Emphasising the fact that any kind of inequality in any field of life will not be tolerated,

C. Taking into consideration the principles and statute of the UN concerning women’s rights and reduction of gender inequalities,

D. Supporting local governments’ efforts in solving the problems of gender equality,

E. Noting with regret that in many countries there are no specific laws regarding women’s rights, which enables violations and contributes to severe problems such as human trafficking,

F. Alarmed by the fact that in many countries women still have fewer rights than men, for example regarding laws on inheritance and ownership of property,

G. Deeply concerned that in many countries legal regulations do not allow women to have full control over their own body, which can contribute to forced prostitution and increased risk of health issues,

H. Further alarmed by the lack of funding for organisations and institutions advocating women’s rights, which takes away opportunities to spread awareness of gender inequality,

I. Deeply disturbed by women’s lower involvement rate in politics, which contributes to poor representation of women’s interests in politics,

J. Deeply regretting that women often cannot fully meet their needs by working due to a significant payment gap between men and women, which also influences the global economy,

K. Noting with deep concern the lack of equal access to education for women in some developing countries, which leads to women being deprived of the chance to achieve a higher standard of life,

L. Fully concerned by the lack of sexual education, which contributes to infant mortality rate and spreading of STDs.

M. Realising that gender roles and stereotypes sustained by the education systems in many countries generate stereotypical thinking from an early age,

N. Noting that “violence against women” means any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to
women, including threats of such acts, whether occurring in public or in private life,

1. **Calls for** cooperation with UNESCO to reform the educational system towards gender neutrality;
2. **Strongly recommends** the ministries of education to add a course on politics and law to high school programs where students could learn about the government and ways of becoming involved in political processes;
3. **Encourages** Member States to fund the creation of compulsory elementary schools in developing countries in order to facilitate making elementary school compulsory;
4. **Requests** the extension of the UN Volunteers to work in developing countries in order to raise awareness on sexual education;
5. **Urges** Member States to enforce stricter punishments for human trafficking and for both physical and psychological domestic violence;
6. **Calls upon** ECOSOC to provide financial help for organisations and institutions advocating women’s rights to increase awareness of gender inequality;
7. **Encourages** concerned Member States to develop dedicated funding mechanisms to support the work of organisations that support women’s leadership development and full participation in all levels of decision-making;
8. **Invites** developing countries to solve the problems of property ownership and inheriting rights for women;
9. **Invites** Member States to increase efficiency of multidisciplinary, coordinated response to violence against women that includes specially trained people to contribute to the wellbeing of the victim and increase the likelihood of the successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender and to prevent revictimisation.
RESOLUTION GA/III/3.1

TOPIC: How should climate change and sustainable living be addressed in cities?

SIGNATORIES: Bangladesh, China, India, Maldives, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America

The General Assembly,

A. Deeply concerned about the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere,
B. Alarmed by the sharp rise in global average temperatures,
C. Noting with regret the unsustainable use of land globally,
D. Deeply concerned by the rising sea levels due to climate change,
E. Fully alarmed by the growing frequency of extreme weather events and conditions such as storms, floods, droughts, heavy rains, extreme heat and soil erosion,
F. Taking into consideration the unequal distribution of negative consequences of climate change in developed and developing countries,
G. Recognising the damaging and life-threatening impact climate change has on coastal areas,
H. Noting with regret the loss of biodiversity as a result of climate change,
I. Alarmed by the economic problems caused by climate change,
J. Keeping in mind that 40% of CO₂ emissions globally were accounted for by deforestation,
K. Taking into account various waste management problems in both developed and developing countries,
L. Bearing in mind the global problem of water shortage,
M. Realizing the increasing pressure the growing population puts upon the agricultural industry and the environment,
N. Deeply concerned by the limited knowledge of the society about the importance of a sustainable lifestyle.
1. Encourages Member States to implement special tax reductions for low-carbon factories;
2. Supports the improvement of efficiency in the production and consumption of energy;
3. Further encourages the maximization of the use of renewable energy with the aim of lowering greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring energy security;
4. Recommends Member States to increase the amount of meteorological stations to build an alarm system to protect people in cases of extreme weather events;
5. Endorses support to scale up reforestation;
6. Calls upon Member States to finance land owners to sustain forests on their lands
7. Further invites Member States to incentivise citizens to use electric cars by
   a. providing special credits for purchasing them,
   b. developing policies of social security to low-carbon drivers;
8. Calls for the increased taxation of non-renewable energy;
9. Further recommends locating profits from non-renewable energy to develop renewable energy production and research in that area;
10. Emphasises the need for infrastructural upgrades, such as energy efficient buildings and roads;
11. Encourages people to improve their transportation habits by using less motor vehicles;
12. Notes the urgent need for birth rates to fall;
13. Further endorses founding natural parks and reserves;
14. Recommends Member States to implement practical educational programs on climate change.
SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

RESOLUTION GA/IV/4.I

TOPIC: How should the UN Peacekeeping procedure be improved?

SIGNATORIES: Angola, China, Germany, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America

The General Assembly,

A. Emphasising the unreasonable sanctioning of the Member States,
B. Acknowledging that more powerful countries use their supremacy to influence the less powerful ones and that do not usually have a positive outcome,
C. Alarmed by the terroristic organisations all over the world, their development and growth, and their sponsorships along with the uncontrolled weapons possessing,
D. Noting with regret that the UN Peacekeepers are not effectively handling their mission: lack of involvement, conflicts with the local populace, violating the basic human rights of the citizens and therefore spoiling the image and the reputation of the UN,
E. Taking to account that journalists, children, women and elders are often the most vulnerable civilian groups in the military conflict,
F. Being aware of the human trafficking problem in the conflict regions,
G. Deeply concerned about the latest events in Nagorno-Karabakh that have resulted in civilian casualties,

1. Calls upon the Member States to stay objective and obey the international laws while applying sanctions on the other Member States;
2. Encourages the Member States not to take any military action abroad without the full endorsement of the Security Council, unless it concerns the security of its own citizens;
3. Urges Member States to take action in the battling the terroristic organisations, to cut their funding, to shut down their communication channels and to physically destroy the core of it;
4. Endorses the following amendments to the UN Peacekeeping missions:
   a. create a specialised committee to reform the outdated UN Peacekeeping system,
   b. improve the recruiting system of the UN Peacekeepers,
   c. provide the UN Peacekeepers not only with medical but also psychological help after and during the peacekeeping mission;
5. Motivates the Member States to cooperate with the international organisations that work in the field of humanitarian aid, to create more efficient programs that would provide the needed protection for the vulnerable groups: women, children, elders, journalists;
6. Stimulates the Member States to expand the financial aid for the local organisations that fight against human trafficking;
7. Strongly urges Azerbaijan and Armenian governments to implement an immediate ceasefire and start a bilateral dialogue.
RESOLUTION GA/V/5.I

TOPIC: What challenges is the global community facing regarding the access to open-source quality information and what are the possible solutions to them?

SIGNATORIES: France, Israel, Italy, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

The General Assembly,

A. Recognising the freedom of expression as one of the fundamental human rights,
B. Expecting to increase openness of the media in developing countries by the 2030,
C. Recognising the harmful effect of the corruption in the media,
D. Deeply concerned about the understanding the difference between hate speech and constructive criticism in society,
E. Taking into consideration the lack of objective information,
F. Emphasising the importance of education of journalists and citizens,

1. Supports creation of the supervisory body that will inspect the rate of freedom of expression in the countries that are suffering from insufficient freedom of expression and provide suggestions for these countries;
2. Invites the media companies to provide open access to the information on sources of financing of the specific article/news program;
3. Urges UN member states to facilitate in distinguishing hate speeches and constructive criticism;
4. Invites UN member states to create the background of experience sharing of e-governance technologies usage in order to develop constructive dialogue between government and citizens;
5. Encourages the officials of UN member states to improve educational system to be critical to sources and in order to find objective and truthful information;
6. Supports providing explanatory policy among citizens with social advertisement about finding and analysing the information from different media resources in order to teach citizens.