

Resolution A/1

Aware that net neutrality is the idea that internet service providers should treat all data online the same and should not discriminate or charge differently by user,

Acknowledging that dumb networks and dumb pipes can and have been used to achieve net neutrality,

Recognizing that an open internet would improve the chances of net neutrality in the world,

Keeping in mind that in The Republic of Korea, VoIP is blocked on high-speed FTTH networks except where the network operator is the service provider,

Knowing that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has recently changed the threshold for broadband classification to 25 Mbps,

Having regard for the fact that in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations (UN) say that “freedom of opinion and expression includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,”

Realizing that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights supports the freedom of information in all mediums,

Confident that the FCC will continue in its recently great efforts in attempting to reach worldwide net neutrality,

Having considered that the governments of many nations do not share similar views about net neutrality,

To the General Assembly,

1. Explains the need for nations to be able to have the ability to stop internet providers like AT&T, Verizon and Time Warner Cable from blocking websites and degrading Internet access, because:
 - a. All people should have the right to access all information posted to the internet, an open medium of transferring and posting information,
 - b. Nations should have higher authority than corporations in deciding what its people have the right to know, see, and access,
 - c. Internet access, in general, should be free and unharmed. Accessing the internet should be a way that people around the world, regardless of where they are from or what internet service provider that they use, have the ability to take information and other content from an open catalog,
 - d. Citizens of the Republic of Korea have the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of opinion;

2. Recognizes the benefits of dumb pipes, such as:
 - a. All users receive the same content online,
 - b. There is no way for service providers to block certain, specific content,
 - c. They are not “intelligent” enough to block sites or to prevent users from accessing certain information;
3. Reaffirms the need for equal networks through the implementation of dumb pipes;
4. Addresses the need for an open internet and will achieve one by:
 - a. Encouraging other nations to revoke past internet blocks and bans of information that they may have made,
 - b. Urging the FCC to prevent service providers from blocking or banning specific content or information,
 - c. Preventing service operators from offering services without justifiable grounds;
5. Assures that residents of the Republic of Korea can have access to all online content, by:
 - a. Forcing all internet service providers who offer services within the Republic of Korea to offer access to all online content,
 - b. Unblocking all governmentally blocked websites and data;
6. Corrects the Republic of Korea’s past faults in the subject of net neutrality, by:
 - a. Unblocking VoIP on high-speed FTTH networks, as it is the only governmentally administered internet block by the nation,
 - b. Firmly declares the Republic of Korea’s stance on the matter as “For Net Neutrality;”
7. Attempts to persuade other governments to take similar stances on the topic of net neutrality and to take similar approaches to the achievement of net neutrality by:
 - a. Stressing the importance of net neutrality and how it will benefit not only the internet, but communications in general, if it is achieved,
 - b. Explaining that with net neutrality, a nation’s people will trust their government to a further extent than they would otherwise,
 - c. Proving any other positive effects of net neutrality.

Resolution A/2

Encouraging countries to create programs such as Forcepoint and have it filter political and social content in the web,

Firmly declaring that all ISP's are to be overseen by government officials to prevent providers from sneaking unfiltered web content into the internet,

Condemning the right of press and should only allow the press to go in areas that are approved by the government,

Greatly urges government unauthorized ICT's and equipment be confiscated and destroyed,

Condemns resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 and believes it is up to a country for it to determine the public's right of knowledge,

To the General Assembly,

1. Urgently Requests countries to oversee foreign press and controls the amount of information the press can receive:
 - a. Using an escort,
 - b. A screen and approval of content written by press;
2. Endorses and considers adopting China's Great Firewall by using filtering programs:
 - a. A modified version of Forcepoint,
 - b. Government controlled ISP's;
3. Expresses the need of stronger border control in order to prevent illegal devices from entering the country;
4. Declares that Syrian authorities will only act in the interests of the Syrian government and not the Human Rights Council;
5. Emphasizes the need of laws to restrict the use of a internet with no boundaries;
6. Invites countries to filter out harmful information that threatens the government on ICT's
 - a. Monitor television stations
 - b. Monitor radio stations
 - c. Monitor ISP's.

Resolution A/3

Recognizing the conflict of net neutrality and the discrimination of lower-end internet services,

Acknowledging Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all individuals have the right to freedom of opinion and expression,

Recalling UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2004/1 which prohibits any act opposing free and fair competition,

Realizing the increasing growth and development in technology,

Emphasizing that people who contribute more should receive more,

Having considered implementing the zero-rating program,

Supporting the use of a two-category system,

To the General Assembly,

1. Draws attention to implementing a two category system:
 - a. One category for internet that has higher speeds and has more secure connections,
 - b. Second category for free internet,
 - c. Higher speed connections will have priority over the free network,
 - d. Lower-end networks will be secondary to the faster connections,
 - e. Prevents network traffic jams and allows special services to travel to destinations quicker than standard networks;
2. Calls upon rewarding those who contribute more should receive more from internet providers:
 - a. Individuals who pay more would receive faster internet speeds,
 - b. Others who only pay the standard or lowest should receive what they put in,
 - c. Paying more will give more secure networks and internet priorities over lower class networks;
3. Adopts the zero-rating programs:
 - a. Provides customers with free access to different sites and services,
 - b. Sites and services can be outside of the individuals data plan,
 - c. Lowers prices for network users, edge providers, and users,
 - d. Increased broadband adoption that benefits users and gives them access to faster internet speeds than regular;
4. Appeals to implementing telecommunications reforms:
 - a. Ensures effective competition for internet service providers for customers,

- b. People are able to switch to a different provider easily if they are unsatisfied with the service and connection they were receiving,
 - c. Internet providers are required to publish network speed and accurate data on strategies they deploy so that customers know what they are working with;
- 5. Emphasizes that the creative innovation and development of technology is important to the world, and implementing net neutrality is preventing the innovation and incentive to create new technology:
 - a. Net neutrality is putting restrictions on larger network providers and what they can publish,
 - b. Without net neutrality, the bigger providers will be able to publish the new and innovative ideas that could produce a new technology,
 - c. Providers will have more motivation to improve their products as well as create new ideas without net neutrality;
- 6. Suggests the use of anti-trust policies:
 - a. Prevents dominant providers from discriminating against other competitors content,
 - b. Allows network providers to test different pricing methods and to experiment with them in the field,
 - c. Punishes actors who take part in discrimination or anti competitive activity,
 - d. Promotes competition in the long distance telephone market;
- 7. Recognizes that every individual has the right to freedom of opinion and expression:
 - a. Freedom to hold opinions without interference or conflict,
 - b. Receive information and ideas from any media and regardless of frontier,
 - c. Freedom to express themselves without interference,
 - d. Express themselves within the laws and guidelines of the government.

Resolution A/4

Affirming, that when using the internet, people should be able to use their right for free speech,

Fully aware, by the fact that the internet is not used equally among groups and individuals,

Alarmed by, company controlling over the high-speed access of the internet for themselves,

Keeping in mind, everyone should have an equal chance and fairness when it comes to the internet,

Aware of the fact, that there are many threats against peace and security of the net neutrality, causing net neutrality to be a false statement,

Noting with concern, that should be not internet trafficking to slow down a group's website because an company has more money than they do,

Recognizing, that the cost of the internet in developing countries is expensive,

Emphasizing, that human rights should be protected from these non-state actors that could possibly do harm,

To the General Assembly,

1. Draws attention that for many developing countries, the cost for the internet is too expensive:
 - a. $\frac{2}{3}$ people do not have access to the internet, in which $\frac{2}{3}$ of them is from developing countries;
 - b. *Calls upon* the NGO Wire The World, or other NGOs, to help spread low cost internet to developing countries
2. Encourages all member states to promote the equality of the internet for all users:
 - a. A program created by the United Nations can take place to monitor countries actions with allowing the right for all users of the internet to be the same;
3. Requests countries to help monitor the access to people's internet access to see if their right is being slowed or derived from other company's or authorities:
 - a. Countries should monitor their access, but not look fully at their private information.
 - b. If countries have found access being slowed by a certain company or reason, countries should be motivated to fix the problem with that company.
 - c. If a company is found slowing down citizens access to the internet, they should be punished by cutting off the internet access. This will force them to agree not to do it again because they can't do work or advertise their product;

4. Considers that there should be a meeting held annually to discuss the protection and safety of the internet, in which the topics are:
 - a. Protection of human rights on the internet.
 - b. Safety procedures on the internet.
 - c. How to improve access to other countries who don't have access to the internet already.
 - d. A delegate from each country can attend an UN meeting for Net Neutrality annually and give speech to the public of the information that was discussed and resolved. An incentive to to go is that it will open the opportunity of having the internet and to make it safe and protected;

5. Expresses its hopes that countries can give out information to the public, so that:
 - a. Public being educated of what is going to be fixed to resolute the problem of net neutrality that many countries still face. By giving this information, it protects the citizens because they can have a fair share in the internet and know what is going on around them

6. Requests countries to sign the Global Internet Treaty in order for there to protect the right of net neutrality.

Resolution A/5

Welcoming the new law and guidelines published by the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Commission (BEREC) prohibiting the blocking or throttling of websites as well as creating guidelines for acceptable zero-rating,

Congratulating the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers for its transition to an international organization not controlled by a specific country,

Taking into consideration the right to publish and view opinions and information on all media by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Alarmed by the lack of regulation on last mile internet service providers (ISPs) such as Facebook's Aquila program and Alphabet's Loon Balloon that are the future for bringing internet connection to developing countries,

Recognizing that while competition between Content and Application Providers (CAPS) and ISPs is valuable, zero-rating must be regulated,

Shocked that entities such as Facebook are currently deciding the definition of hate speech and what gets published,

Aware of the role played by large gatekeeper companies such as Verizon and AT&T in controlling the internet,

To the General Assembly,

1. Authorizes the creation of the Committee for Broadband Regulation in Developing Nations (CBRDN) funded by the World Bank to work with developing countries who are gaining internet access through last-mile ISPs by:
 - a. Working with the leaders of emerging nations to form guidelines for broadband regulation, with a special regard to last-mile ISPs,
 - b. Holding annual summits at UN Headquarters in New York to discuss the importance of broadband regulation to continue to maintain an open internet,
 - c. Providing a template of regulations that prevent large companies from violating net neutrality for these nations in order to maintain a basic level of net neutrality,
 - d. Encouraging countries through international recognition to prosecute companies that do not follow these regulations through taxes and hold them accountable in the Permanent Court of Attrition;

2. Recognizes that last-mile ISPs must be regulated in international law through routine checks by the Broadband Committee for Sustainable Development and by the United Nations as they do not fall under the jurisdiction of any one country's guidelines and thereby prohibits them from:
 - a. Blocking access to their competitors applications,
 - b. Slowing the access or downloading of any website,
 - c. Censoring internet content in any way unless directed by a federal government in their country
 - d. Violating a country's sovereignty by bypassing their broadband regulations for ISPs

3. Considers it desirable to award tax breaks to gatekeeper companies such as AT&T and Verizon if they support net neutrality rules and provide neutral internet access without zero-rating to:
 - a. Encourage the implementation of net neutrality especially in countries with less regulation,
 - b. Address their concern regarding a lack of competition between companies,
 - c. Disincentivize zero-rating without decreasing innovative incentives for CAPs, or imposing harsh regulations on companies,
 - d. Increases support for net neutrality globally;

4. Adopts Article 20 Section 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' definition of hate speech as hatred, discrimination or violence based upon a religion, race or nationality for online content and proceeds to support companies that use this definition through international recognition;

5. Accordingly reminds countries that hate speech with this definition is illegal under Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and therefore they are obligated to remove any online content that falls under the aforesaid definition of hate speech if not done by companies and creates of the Coalition to Prevent Hate Speech (CPH) to enforce this by:
 - a. Performing checks for major companies such as Facebook to ensure that they are properly addressing hate speech,
 - b. Ensuring that countries are actively taking a stand against hate speech through the proper prosecution of those who do not block it,
 - c. Requesting that the Security Council impose sanctions on countries who do not follow these rules,

- d. Additionally calling upon the International Court of Justice to try countries that have violated this law;
6. Urges member countries to block websites of organizations through their National Regulatory Authorities that have violated national or international law such as propaganda by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Lemont by their obligation from Article 20 Section 1 and Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which ensures that states must prevent groups from torturing, enslaving, or otherwise infringing on rights and therefore obligates states to take measures to stop the spread of terrorism;
7. Determines zero-rating to not conflict with the purpose of net neutrality if:
 - a. CAP companies can still remain competitive with the ISP's zero-rated applications,
 - b. ISPs do not slow competitive applications to provide their own applications with an advantage,
 - c. Companies that zero-rate applications still provide nondiscriminatory access to their competitors applications.
 - d.

Resolution B/1

Defines a Non-State Actor as groups and organizations that do not have to abide to laws set by the states, and therefore have great political, economical or social power,

Notes that the United Nations itself is made up of various NSAs including examples such as UNICEF, UNAIDS, and the World Health Organization,

Recognizes groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS as NSAs with increasing political and social power in countries such as Yemen,

Understands that NGOs such as the World Health Organization provide much needed care for countries mainly in the southern hemisphere such as South Africa and their HIV crisis,

Restates the worries of numerous states that certain NSAs will manage to gain a hold of either nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons,

To the General Assembly,

1. Strongly urges a list of all NGOs and other NSAs be stored within the UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database for the purpose of:
 - a. Regulating these NGOs and uniting them under one list of rules and orders that all must abide by,
 - b. Allowing quick regulation of and access to these programs' information and rules,
 - c. Organizing harmful NSAs such as Al-Qaeda into a "largest threat list;"
2. Requests that military and peacekeeper action be taken up in countries such as Iraq and Yemen to protect and support the citizens currently in the midst of war or attack from violent NSAs;
3. Firmly presses for the development of new technology and improving of technology to help protect the people and their governments as well as help to regulate NSAs more efficiently by:
 - a. Improving the UN database by making it more broad to include lists of NGOs, NSAs, and current running programs,
 - b. Progressing the creation of CyPhy's PARC drone technology to help keep a higher watch on armed groups:
 - i. This is a tethered drone system with 1,000 times magnification, EO and IR capability, and can reach a maximum altitude of 400 feet,

- ii. New cloaking and under radar technology will be added,
 - iii. Tracing rounds and infrared cameras to help better track people and technology can and will be added,
 - iv. Low sound motors for increased stealth will be added finally,
 - c. More effective tracking devices in order to keep higher watch on armed NSAs:
 - i. This will also include high power sonar beacons to allow for towns and cities in high violence areas to be alerted of incoming attackers,
 - d. New and old weapons being shipped to the governments of states that are currently subject to NSAs;
- 4. Urges the need for a new non-governmental organization known as the United Nations Non-State Actors Regulation and Protection, or UNNSARP, that will specifically deal with harmful NSAs by:
 - a. Sending in highly trained delegates to help to stabilize governments in turmoil,
 - b. Supporting weakened governments by supplying needed,
 - c. Protecting governments from harmful attacks from NSAs by invoking UN peacekeepers,
 - d. Negotiating treaties with armed NSAs and helping to further regulate them through closer field work,
 - i. This will include drone and sonar work,
 - ii. This program may also need to pull from the World Bank for incentives;
- 5. Presses that either a peace treaty or a sanction be created against armed NSAs by the security council in order to:
 - a. Weaken these armed groups to allow for UN peacekeepers to protect the people easier,
 - b. Force NSAs into a peaceful surrender in due time,
 - c. Solve this conflict as peacefully as possible in the end.

Resolution B/2

Recognizing that non state actors are organizations or individuals that create and positively but mostly negatively influences on other states or nations,

Addressing that there are different roles of non state actors such as violent non state actors, NGOs, and MNCs, therefore, they have different rights,

Recalling that violent non state actors have invaded The Republic of Chad from Arab Muslim north, christian south, and border disputes that are armed groups and invade Chad and their citizens,

To the General Assembly,

1. Urges to identify a formal definition to separate the differences between non state actors such as violent non state actors, and NGOs:
 - a. We will focus on keeping exceptional non state actor such as NGO's and border off violent non state actors. Non state actors such as NGOs are beneficial for other epidemics and issues, for example Girls Not Brides Foundation is an NGO that helps young girls with child marriage; these are safe and need to stay prevalent in all nations,
 - b. Violent non state actors need to be bordered off with foreign policies that clearly state that any foreigner that brings harm can and will be held captive and taken away;
2. Endorses that NGOs and MNCs will be given specialized rights as non state actors but, will be welcomed upon nations that need their help and ideas for certain issues, and this will happen through the United Nations and we will recognize them and introduce the most beneficial programs to other countries so that they can adopt these organizations to be brought into their country through funds all around the world and donations;
3. Encourages our air forces that any individual or group that is making their way to any nation, needs to be proven that they are either apart of that nationality and or visiting, or a part of a safe and helpful NGO and need to prove why they are there to help and what they are helping with an application of their own and birth certificate and passport, and need to be physically checked that there are no illegal weapons and have to be escorted to their destination once in the country. This will be governmental basis, because, they will be proven through a governmental application such as birth certificate etc. These people

will prove their given right to be in the country to the guards and workers at the airports or any departure location;

4. Addresses that any non state actor that crosses the border line needs to be respectful and cautious with their actions of the citizens, and if there is any violence or no act of help, they will be demanded to leave or threatened to be held captive if noticed by a citizen and reported to our government, our staff will immediately approach the enemy and solve the situation;
5. Encourages our citizens that if they witness any act of harm or violence from a non state actor, they can use self defense as much as they can to get himself out of the situation and protect one another, citizens are citizens and stay as a group and will recognize any non state actor that is not helping with something, they are our enemy and have no right to stand in our country;
6. Acknowledges that non state actors that are appearing to help, are welcomed and will be treated with respect, they will be looked at as a citizen although, they cannot demand any crucial or special treatment and will not be protected if there is any danger in our country, and that the citizens will come first. We will do this by supplying weapons into citizens homes for protection, and non state actors are isolated from any weapons as said in solution 3.

Resolution B/3

Conscious of the adoption of Resolution 1540 of the Security Council that was adopted on 28 April 2004, outlining how states are to not support in establishing, assisting, or manufacturing Non-State Actors that could potentially become a threat with weapons of any kind that could pose disaster,

Acknowledging A/53/170 adopted by the General Assembly on 10 July 1998, distinguishing NSA's from non-governmental associations, seeing as one can negatively affect an area in which it inhabits, the other being the contrary,

Having devoted attention to Resolution 2129 adopted on 17 December 2013, which stresses that the act of terrorism in all forms goes against and is a threat to international peace across the globe,

To the General Assembly,

1. Authorizes that areas affected by NSA's produce insight into what exactly is happening through reports by authorities in those regions for the relevant government of that country to handle the situation as they deem fit;
2. Instructs that member states in line with Resolution 1540 coincide with the document and deal with NSA's as necessary and following as the resolution states:
 - a. On the account that the resolution was formed in the Security Council, member states are bound to this document with necessary punishments such as embargoes, financial fees, and sanctions;
3. Endorses the establishment of international training for the purpose of experts in their own fields being able to assist in countries containing adversity in the form of NSA's:
 - a. Training ideally should be put throughout the globe so no sovereignty is broken with outsiders arriving in countries not their own, and so foreign countries do not face the risk of losing their own inhabitants,
 - b. The training of individuals would be constructed and led by either local authorities or other organizations that fall under governmental policies and views fall in line for the safety of their society and prevention of dilemmas;
4. Declares the countries are to create laws and regulations to prohibit, prevent, and regulate any terrorism or criminal acts of any form ranging from the general to stronger entities:

- a. Countries are to follow in the actions of creating laws for criminal actions in that it only benefits their country and if these organizations are to expand, they would drastically affect their government and those who are in power,
 - b. By no means is a country forced to obligate, though it is highly sought after for the purpose that the government is not controlled by these criminal entities and countries can rule as they see fit;
5. Stresses that there are to be regulatory investigations enacted to detect any threats that could be prominent in regions that are known to be affected by NSA's:
- a. These investigations are to be enacted at a country's own discretion due to this being at a country's own will and sovereignty to do so,
 - b. Investigations can regulate what develops in a country, ensuring that the government can know these aspects and choose on their own will on how to handle the issue.

Resolution B/4

Acknowledging that Non-state Actors have both positive and negative effects on society,

Recognizing that over a thousand people have been killed in ISIS attacks, a negative Non-state Actor,

Stressing that WHO has saved over 17.1 million lives just in vaccinations, another positive Non-state Actor

To the General Assembly,

1. Emphasizes that countries increase background checks on individuals to attempt to find people who are part of negative groups, we are going to use the Background Check Program (BCP) to encourage countries to cooperate through:
 - a. The World Bank is going to fund these background checks for countries who cannot afford them,
 - b. We are going to convince countries to do this by showing the benefits of background checks, such as knowledge of criminal activity, locating the source of crime, and investigating possible members of the Islamic State;
2. Suggests the implementation of billboard advertisements to be spread throughout freeways and largely populated roads to encourage positive Non-state actors with funding being provided by the World Bank in the instances of:
 - a. Underdeveloped countries such as Sub-Saharan Africa, these Non-state actors will be advertised by representatives from the organizations,
 - b. We encourage non-state actors like World Health Organization (WHO) and the Red Cross;
3. Approved of the previous use of operation IMPACT, a military group composed mainly of jets; however, we are going to improve it by using it in attempt of stopping other negative non-state actors such as ISIS;
4. Encourages that other countries train militants to combat malicious Non-state actors utilizing stronger military forces to train them such as:
 - a. The United States in order to give them an incentive such as a pay raise,
 - b. Nations can trade with other nations to build their military,
 - c. Neighboring countries that are willing to trade;

5. Proclaims that representatives of select Non-state actors are going to teach people in other countries how to use technology to promote the Non-state actor by:
 - a. They will have helicopter drops with mobile education stations along with two representatives to educate them,
 - b. For places without technology, representatives are going to educate the people about their organization by offering an incentive such as essential resources,

6. Establishes an international meeting to occur every two years to discuss:
 - a. New research facilities,
 - b. Guidelines to what non-state actors are okay,
 - c. Investigations.

Resolution B/5

Addressing ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 failure to establish the relationship between the United Nations and NGO groups such as corporations and activists,

Recognizing abuse of inability to reprimand NGOs not following economic or human rights codes such as the Chinese Union Development Group,

Recalling lack of system of enforcement for international law upon NGO groups or regulation of production from corporations such as Gap and H&M,

Reminding of state and independent sponsorship of violent ANSA's such as the Iranian government and groups from Pakistan,

To the General Assembly,

1. Ensuring right of state to block access of NGO into country after passed voting of resolutions that support the sending of NGOs into state borders;
2. Calls upon formation of Corporation Enforcement Process (CEP), which would utilized in regards to all corporations except for state-owned, controlled, or otherwise affiliation with state entities:
 - a. Database of corporations would include information such as net growth, profit margin, material used in product origin, cost of production versus competitors and quality of work,
 - b. Classification would include a rating of the quality of the business based on factors seen in the database, that would rate corporations from a 1-5,
 - c. Enforcement would be done through state taxation of the corporation's country of origin;
3. Declares state investments in NGO's must result in government control, and must be formally recognized as a government entity;
4. Authorizes an implementation of a judicial legal system as part of the ICJ to settle problems peacefully:
 - a. Designates that NGOs receive the same rights in the ICJ as states,
 - b. Emphasizes that NGOs and state entities/other NGO's work out peaceful and fair agreements in a safe, non-influential environment,
 - c. Emphasizes ethical improvements to both parties as a result;

5. Declares accordingly that NGO leaders known to affect multiple countries, through either war crimes or human right violations, shall be tried by the ICC on the same grounds as state criminals.