

# TWHSMUN V



## GA Plenary

Protection of Journalists, Job/Educational Security for  
Refugees & Protection of Privacy of Individuals aga inst

Cybercrime

BACKGROUND GUIDE

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Dear Delegates,

I am so excited to be your GA Plenary chair for TWHSMUN V! My name is Isha Santhanakrishnan, and I am a sophomore at The Woodlands High School. This is my second year in Model UN. I am a Junior Secretary in my school's club, and this is my first year attending and chairing at TWHSMUN. I attended conferences such as HAMUN, and I am very excited to grow my skills in Model UN, as well as helping fellow delegates enjoy and learn as we debate on important topics. Do not hesitate to reach out for help if you have any questions!

My co-chair Hirishita Chamorthy and I chose these three topics due to their impact on society and relevance around the world. In my freshman journalism class, every week we had to print out and present a current event happening anywhere in the world, and this assignment sparked my interest in learning more about world issues and how we can provide solutions for them, no matter how devastating or complex it is. Learning about what is happening outside of your community can make you more aware and passionate about your world, and as you research these topics with the help of this guide, you will hopefully be able to provide a strong argument when providing solutions during the conference.

When researching these topics, ensure you are not solely dependent on the guide, as doing further research will make you more knowledgeable and up to date on the issue presented. All three topics are volatile and new cases and examples of these topics show up everyday, so ensure you are as up to date as possible before the conference. Although there has been much talk over protecting journalists, job and education protection, and cybersecurity, there are still no concrete solutions or preventative measures towards these topics, and as you research, keep in mind ideas on how your country can help with these issues, along with what it has already done prior to this conference.

My co-chair and I have worked hard to ensure you can start researching and fully expand as needed. Once again, if you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please feel free to email me, and I will respond as soon as possible! Thank you for your interest in this committee, and I am excited to meet everyone and see what solutions will be presented!

Sincerely,

**Isha Santhanakrishnan**

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General Assembly Plenary Committee Chair

Dear Delegates,

My name is Hrishita Chamarchy and I am delighted to chair you through TWHSMUN V. I am currently a senior at The Woodlands High School and will be one of your chairs for the GA (General Assembly) Plenary. I joined Model UN last year as a junior and have attended conferences such as TWHSMUN and HAMUN where I had great educational experience. In addition to that, I had also won a position paper award in TWHSMUN IV. As your chairs for this year, Isha Sanathakrishnan and I hope to guide you throughout the preparation for this conference and help you in any way possible. I am looking forward to hearing about your engaging resolutions and agreements with which we can make this year's conference successful.

These topics have been chosen by us because of their urgency and controversy that has been discussed between many nations. These topics have been a ground for dispute and it is not only essential to study about your country's perspective, but also we suggest that you research other countries' uptake on this matter to have an all rounded information about this topic. This guide would be of service to you in showing you where you could begin your research, but we would also want to see an expanded view of the historical developments, laws, regulations and governmental decisions taken by your country regarding this topic. It is imperative to include different opinions by your country's media itself to voice out about your country's executed actions in showcasing its stance and valuable solutions for this issue. We also believe that another important thing to remember is to be updated about the current news in order to display the relevant information on your research.

This committee piques my curiosity and interest in current events and socio-political developments. It draws my attention to the real- world situations and encourages me to research about them thoroughly. Researching in depth has always been my passion and it's really fascinating to explore the complexities of the topics and find loopholes and resourceful solutions that assist in alleviating serious issues. With that being said, we hope to see the collaboration between the delegates in offering their pieces of innovative information to create futuristic differences in the society and the world as a whole.

The TWHSMUN staff, especially our conference officers, have worked effortlessly to provide the best experience possible in order to help your MUN journey be smooth and rewarding. Please do not hesitate to ask me any questions or concerns through my email, which is down below. I am really excited to assist you and make this a memorable conference for everyone.

Sincerely,

**Hrishita Chamarchy**

[hrishu.panda@gmail.com](mailto:hrishu.panda@gmail.com)

General Assembly Plenary Committee Chair

## Introduction to Committee

United Nations General Assembly Plenary was established on January 10th, 1946, with 51 countries attending in London, England. They meet annually in special sessions, and elect a new president each year. They have six main committees (Disarmament and International Security, Economic and Financial, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural, Special Political and Decolonization, Administrative and Budgetary, and Legal.), who deal with most of the main global issues. The first General Assembly discussed the use of atomic warfare that may cause mass destruction, and the resolution was titled “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy”, which was adopted into effect on January 24th, 1946. GA Plenary revolves around the pressing global issues of the current world that have to be addressed in a comprehensive and debatable manner. It also is one of the largest committees that holds a wide range of deliberative bodies to find the most worldly and concerned solution to the variety of topics discussed. This diplomatic assembly talks about many agendas that covers humanitarian, environmental, business, and political topics. It mainly focuses on upholding and protecting the peace and security between nations. Today this commission emphasizes more on safeguarding human rights and to advocate for harmony, given the current war circumstances. It also talks about increasing awareness on both domestic and international forums to minimize the amount of technological and international concerns between countries.

## A Note on Research and Preparation

At TWHSMUN, position papers are **required** in order to be eligible for awards. Position papers should be no more than 4 pages in length, and will be due on **October 26th** through the Google Form that was emailed to your sponsor. They should be 12 pt. Times New Roman font, standard margins, and double-spaced. If interested, delegates may use the [NMUN guide](#) or [Best Delegate](#) for more detailed guidance on constructing a position paper. It is imperative that delegates write the papers utilizing their assigned country's perspective on the given topic. A good position paper will often include the following components:

1. **Heading:** Use the following format for your heading:

Committee Name:

Topic:

Country:

School Name:

Sponsor Name:

Delegate Name:

2. **Topic Background:** Describe the history of the topic as it would be described by the delegate's country. Include specific examples such as recent international action regarding the topic. If there have been examples of past UN action regarding the issue include them here.
3. **Country Policy:** Clarify the position of the delegation's country on the topic and what recent actions it has taken to enforce this position. Include the relevant statements by prevalent leaders of the state, statistics, and research that support the effectiveness of the policies enacted by the country.
4. **Proposed Solutions:** Detail the delegation's proposed solutions for the issue thoroughly. Each idea should have a clear connection to the correlating problem that it aims to solve and also identify possible obstacles to implementation and how they can be avoided. The solutions should be natural extensions of the country's policy and perspective on the topic.
5. **Works Cited:** Cite all of your sources in MLA format—if this page is not included then the delegate will have committed plagiarism which will disqualify them from receiving an award.

## Introduction to Topics

Each of our topics are centered around the concept of safety and protection of individual rights. With ongoing tensions and hostilities between many countries, it is vital to understand how these conflicts often are fatalistic for the masses. Our first topic *Protection of Journalists* revolves around violation of their rights through oppression during threatening circumstances, especially armed conflicts. This topic would deep dive in finding solutions to reinforce prevention of violence and harmful types of media censorship that would effectively try to bring down the attacks and repression against them. Following this, our second topic *Job/Educational Security for Refugees* highlights the refugee crisis going on in the world. Since World War II, the number of refugees flocking to different nations has been increasing. But, the most alarming element of this is the heightened amount of abuse that involves persecution, illiteracy, homelessness, and curtailment of job and education rights against them. By the same token, our third topic *Protection of Privacy of Individuals against Cybercrime* addresses the global concern of cybercrimes becoming big businesses that showcase themselves as dangerous risks to governments and global organizations. Controversially these three topics may depict irrational opinions and propagandas, but it is essential to research and promote the humanitarian answers to all of these issues.

### Protection of journalists:

Journalism is one of the risky careers that consists of probable damages for exercising their right to freedom of expression. It often encompasses acts of physical harm and menacing intimidation. Moreover, the working conditions of many media professionals have been deteriorating tremendously because of being reporters in armed conflicts. Along with that, sometimes many journalists unintentionally find themselves amidst bomb attacks and other unpredictable dangers of the war. Even more, they sometimes get identified as opposing forces when reporting controversial matters, and hence their voices get suppressed by perilous intake of physical and mental abuse.

The media can not be considered as an object of target during armed conflicts. In fact, since they are not part of the armed forces, they enjoy civilian status and the protection derived from that status. Despite that, they are harassed and many atrocities have been created against them. For example, There have been many casualties on journalists during a recent military campaign in Iraq. Evidently, some have been reported as missing, some severely wounded, and some have also lost their lives. Even though media professionals are given training to protect themselves during the war by traveling bulletproof

vehicles and wearing similar vests, their safety remains unguarded many times because of unpredictable disastrous war outcomes.

Another factor that affects journalists negatively is the nonstop exposure to images of war, violence, hate and protests that causes mental harm far beyond the heroic work of journalists on the battlefields. Many suffer from traumatic stress and withdrawals from their families, but they don't really talk about that pain much because they sometimes think it is less significant compared to the anguish inflicted on civilians. All these components cause distress and violate the humanitarian rights of journalists, and it is vital for us to research ways to protect them.

### **Job/education security for refugees:**

Refugees have been a pressing global issue for decades, with millions of people being displaced or otherwise unable to provide for themselves and their families due to not being able to securely get a source of income and stability, whether they get it by finding a job or continuing their education. Without either of these, refugees struggle to get the freedom they wanted to acquire by leaving their home country in the first place.

Education is an important factor for a refugee's success in their new world, as it can break the cycle of poverty and displacement that generations of refugees often face. However, there are many challenges and barriers faced during the process of acquiring education, such as lack of documentation or language differences. Over half of school aged refugees still do not have access to proper education, often because of inability to afford school or having to attend overcrowded, underfunded schools. Even if a refugee can attend free public schools, they often cannot afford basic school supplies, such as paper or pencils. Without proper documentation or money to finance the items needed for schooling, many young refugees opt to work to provide for their families instead, causing fewer and fewer kids to be enrolled in schooling.

Job security is equally as important for refugees, for it provides stability, opportunity, and financial independence. Employment opportunities are often limited due to legal restrictions, such as improper or no documentation (birth certificates, work permits, visa), little or no schooling, and discrimination. The unemployment rate for refugees is 15% worldwide, and continues to increase each year. Refugees who may have had a high profile job in their home country, (doctor, lawyer) may be unable to continue their job in their new country due to many workplaces not recognizing refugee credentials. If a refugee cannot provide the means to work their original jobs, they often have to work low paying, entry level jobs, dampening their financial security.



## **Protecting individuals in the face of cybercrime:**

As the world turns more digital, there is an increase in the amount of cybercrimes committed each year, with millions of people being affected, from getting their passwords stolen to having someone steal their identity online. Ensuring safety while going on the internet is vital for both digital and physical protection of an individual, business, or even a governmental organization. Cybercrimes can cause severe financial damage and personal breaches of data, including stealing someone's email address or home address.

Technological advancements have been increasing rapidly, quicker than ever before. With this, more ways to smartly and safely protect oneself have also surfaced, however at a slower rate. Cybercriminals often target the weak and vulnerable, usually young children or the elderly, who may not have proper protection and awareness online. Technological advancements, including face recognition, touch recognition, and two-way authentication, have made strides in protecting individuals against hackers potentially trying to steal one's identity, but more can be done to ensure proper security. The most common cybercrimes are password stealing and identity theft, with over 10 million people worldwide facing either of these issues. It's important to research how many people get affected by cybercrimes in your country specifically, find ways your country has tried to stop this and see where they improve these methods of stopping cyber attacks.

## History

### **History of journalism:**

Journalism has been the standard way to report on issues facing one's neighborhood, town, city, state, or country since the 18th century, with newspapers being the primary medium used to get information out until around the 20th and 21st century, when phones, television, and radios slowly taking over as the primary outlet. The first newspaper-like product circulated around ancient Rome in 59 BCE. Called the Acta Diurna, it reported daily events, speeches, gossip, and important assemblies, and was hung in widely known areas around town. Although there are no surviving copies of this newspaper, it's often regarded as the first example of journalism. Before the printing press was invented in 1440, most newspapers were handwritten in clay or stone, causing for little copies to be made and not enough people seeing these products. Once Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press, which allowed for mass production of writing, news was more accessible to the general public, starting the beginning of regularly printing publications. In 1609, Germany released The Relationships in Germany, creating one of the earliest newspapers in England and was a leading cause in The Age of Enlightenment. The Age of Enlightenment was an European intellectual and philosophical movement that spanned the 17th and 18th century. Led by philosophers including John Locke and Immanuel Kant, it changed the ways of the way european citizens viewed themselves and the world, encouraging them to think with more scientific reasoning as opposed to religious or traditional reasons. This shift in thinking also caused a shift in what was published in newspapers, with more intellectual research and scientific discussions occurring. Newspapers were a central part of how ideas spread and were perceived during this era, and this age caused a permanent change in the way journalists wrote information, now focusing on fact and evidence instead of pure opinion. One of journalism's most impactful time periods was the American Revolution, starting in 1765. Multiple state gazette published debates and articles urging citizens to fight for independence, such as the Pennsylvania Gazette. This newspaper, writing from 1728-1800s, would document pressing issues relating to the fight for independence, including the Stamp Act and Townshend Act. These newspapers were often the cause of citizens becoming well educated and shaped their way of thinking during this era of time, and is cited as one of the reasons journalism is so important for citizens. In the early to middle 20th century, television and radio became a more common form of relaying information, as it was easier to broadcast to a wider range of people. This also led to more censorship of information, as news can sway the opinions of people easily. As more and more technological advancements occur, more news has been circulating across the world, forming a shared sense of unity and understanding of events happening all over.

### **History of job/education for refugees:**

A refugee is someone who has been forced to leave their home country due to persecution, poor living conditions, or war. The term “refugee” was coined in the West in 1540 during the first Edict of Fontainebleau, a French policy that took away religious freedom from the French Protestants, named Huguenots. Huguenots left to go to American and British colonies to gain religious freedom. However, modern day prevention did not form until after World War Two, in response to the amount of people fleeing from Eastern Europe, with the United Nations passing Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1951. The document states that refugees will follow a list of provisions made by the United Nation. The document states that refugees have the same rights as national foreigners, meaning that refugees are guaranteed the right to work, non-refoulement (protection from being sent to their home country), education, court access, and travel documents. It also states when to exclude refugees from the country, in the case they have committed serious crimes or prove to be a threat to their host country. In 1953, the Refugee Release Act authorized almost 200,000 immigrant visas to refugees, allowing them to freely work and legally stay in their host country. As more refugees gained the ability to work, host countries often forced them to work cheap labor jobs, especially during times of industrialization or areas needing non-skilled workers. Employing refugees has often been viewed as a Company Social Responsibility, meaning they are used to fulfill social expectations, not for the benefit of the company.

### **History of Protection of Privacy of Individuals against Cybercrime:**

Over the past decade, cybercrime has become a big business, yet it is not something that has been newly implemented. It goes way back decades, and even centuries. Technically, the first cyber attack happened in France well before the internet was even invented, in 1834. Attackers stole financial market information by accessing the French telegraph system. Still, cybercrime didn't really find its footing until the late 20th century. The groundbreaking technology of the 1990s paved the way for focusing mostly on computer and communications efficiency that many companies did not really bother by installing trust and security features in their systems. But, after these developments started strengthening the economy, viruses started to take hold. For example, Max Butler, a security consultant for the FBI among others, hacked into U.S. government websites under false pretenses. The U.S. Air Force alerted officials to his misdeeds, and he received an 18-month sentence. Later, for another illicit foray, he was sentenced to 13 years, a record for a

hacker. These kinds of crimes prominently continued throughout the 2000s and eventually ramped up as there were more precautions taken to protect the modern equipment. Evidently, with bank accounts and financial outcomes being dependent on the digital world, hacking of credit cards became really prevalent. For instance, A security breach at a U.S. retailer led to the data leak of 1.4 million HSBC Bank MasterCard users. 2010-2020 saw an explosion in cybercrime, turning what was once a cottage industry into a big, global business. Organizations that excelled in cybersecurity also started increasing to dissipate the exploitation of diverse and evolved viruses and attacks. From Trojan virus in 2010 to Capital one's data breaches( one of the largest history)----over 100 million credit card applications were accessed and thousands of Social Security and bank account numbers were taken. It is essential for us to understand the background and history of cybercrimes over the years in order to comprehend the patterns and varieties of it for us to explore solutions to protect the privacy of individuals against this by mitigating it.

## Current Status

### **Protection of Journalists:**

The violence and impunity for crimes against journalists have still been escalating. In many places the press and the media have been suppressed by the governments or organizations, violating the right to freedom of speech of journalists. These spring up several circumstances that have caused unsafe conditions for journalists. Many of them face intimidation or are threatened to get arrested by the power holders, and find themselves caught up because of bombings and fighting. In fact, in 2010, an Iranian investigative reporter and photographer, who did not wish to be named in order to protect his security, began interviewing the families of protesters killed or arrested during the demonstrations that followed Iran's 2009 disputed presidential election. Following the same stream, at least 21 Somali and Ethiopian journalists were arrested in Nairobi during March and April 2014, according to CPJ research. Most used the little money they had to bribe their way out of the camps. Research has shown that local public officials are sometimes behind harassment, intimidation and even assaults of journalists. In the light of that, a man came to the home of Las Vegas Review-Journal investigative reporter Jeff German and stabbed him multiple times during September of 2022. A local official was arrested and is set to stand trial for first-degree murder later this year. On March 6, multiple county officials in Idabel, Oklahoma, were recorded discussing how to kill father-and-son journalists Bruce and Chris Willingham of the McCurtain Gazette-News. The Israeli-palestinian conflict has also showcased that at least 40 were killed while in their homes, at least 14 were wearing press vests when they were attacked by the Israeli army, and at least 18 were killed, injured or allegedly targeted by drones. Though the hostile environment against journalists remains unacceptably high, impunity for crimes committed against journalists has continuously decreased by a total of 3% since 2018, the first year of the previous biennium. In 2022, the global impunity rate was measured by UNESCO at 86% compared to 89% in 2018. UNESCO, therefore, continues to observe an upward trend of resolved cases worldwide from 11% in 2018 to 14% in 2022.

### **Job/Educational Security for Refugees:**

The ever-increasing concern for gaining and promoting job and educational safety for refugees has been a constant for many countries worldwide. The present humanitarian crises has given rise to a lot of migrants escaping from their home countries to other nations where their security is not guaranteed at all.

All refugees under the age of 18 are entitled to an education by international law, yet refugee children - especially those in urban areas around the world - are facing formidable obstacles in attending school and accessing other educational and support services. The xenophobia and overcrowding have compelled sixty percent of refugees to be dispersed throughout urban areas, where many are subjected to exploitation, abuse, human trafficking, and discrimination.

Based on operational data, UNHCR estimates that forced displacement has continued to increase in the first four months of 2024 and, by the end of April 2024, is likely to have exceeded 120 million. The largest proportion of refugees globally were from Afghanistan and Syria, both with 6.4 million each, and together equivalent to one-third of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate. Most refugees remain near their country of origin, with 69 percent hosted in neighboring countries at the end of 2023. Low- and middle-income countries continue to host the majority of the world's refugees, with 75 percent of refugees living in low- and middle-income countries.

## **Cybercrime:**

Increased technological advancements have also caused more cybercriminal activity to happen, causing cybercrime to become the number one global risk for businesses. Over 10.5 billion dollars were lost in 2022 due to cybercrime. The rate at which businesses use the Cloud to store private and valuable information is increasing faster than security measures can keep up, as over 80% of data breaches happen in the Cloud. Each attack can cost over 4 million USD to a single person, no matter how safe they think they are. In 2022, Uber was hacked, with the hacker gaining almost full access to the Uber Cloud. In 2023, a ransomware group breached information from MCNA, a dental group, stealing over 700GB of data and publishing millions of people's personal information onto the dark web, putting their financial assets at risk. With each attack being prevented, hundreds more hackers are able to swiftly attack a company or person without being caught. Cybercrime is worth over 1.5 trillion dollars, and with low amounts of professionals who are able to stop these attacks, cybercrime has increased in the past decade. The World Economic Forum predicts that in the next five years, cybercrime could cause over 14 trillion dollars in damage to the world's economy, over 10 trillion more dollars than how much it has cost the economy now.

## Bloc analysis

### Points of Division:

The confluence of these topics derives from the various decisions and investigations from different countries and their governments. Most nations are concerned about whether their protection and regulatory laws will be enough to mitigate these issues because the mutual focus of three of these topics is the preservation of human rights. However, having a rigid framework that would work globally does not seem to make a significant difference in these problems because each country has its own vastly different ideology and motives. Consequently, their conflicting interests often clash, leading to a tangled web of politics that does not seem to be improving the situation by providing viable solutions.

Essentially, these differences begin with the fact that some countries are more developed than the others thus having an upper hand when it comes to modern resources and advanced technology. Since developing and underdeveloped countries have more pressing matters of priority like food, shelter, education and public welfare, they do not have the financial capacity to handle bigger problems at stake. to matters of priority. Mainly, when we shed light onto the topic of “Job/Educational Security for Refugees”, we have found that at least 62 percent of refugees live in countries where the legal framework for work rights is adequate or better. So, there is no question for the category of countries that fall under developing and underdeveloped to exhaust their resources to help refugees when they spend day and night working on providing basic necessities for their people. There is a lot more on their plate, especially when we combine the other issue of cyber security. It is already very strenuous and demanding to implement technological developments in these countries, so finding ways to prevent difficulties caused by these very same digital accessories would be even more laborious.

But, in comparison to this perspective, it is vital to secure the boundaries of cybercrimes in most countries to ensure that the loss of sensitive data can be prevented. Since, even governments rely on this industry, it is essential to restrain cyber crimes from increasing. Further, though border security is important, it is humane to contribute in enabling refugees to have access to education and an opportunity to have jobs, especially with poverty casting its black shadow internationally. Nevertheless, when countries are fighting against each other, many journalists with other innocent souls lose their lives or have their human rights be violated. In fact, at least 282 journalists have been killed in Iraq since 2003, according to estimates by the New York-based committee to protect journalists. This brings on the collective thought process for all countries, irrespective of their financial ability, to support the cause of safeguarding their journalists rights.

Overall, these points of the division all lead to different tactics of understanding the problems on hand. It allows as a foundation to be discussing how we could work together to protect the rights of

journalists, yet ensure that refugees are able to be well taken care of in urban cities of developed countries, and obtain ways to regulate cyber security. Additionally, it acts as a question on when do nations independently focus on their worrisome matters of refugees and cyber crimes and when do nations strive together to preserve the rights of journalists during detrimental worldwide situations.

## **Protection of Journalists**

### **States in Support of Favoring mandatory procedures to combat prosecution of journalists:**

States in this bloc support focusing on compulsory laws to promote universal respect for the value of human lives. This bloc would also collectively bring in measures to strengthen security systems in presence of dire situations. They would enforce journalists to be trained in physical warfare and also aid in providing them the necessary safety equipment in case of the journalists ever finding themselves in hostel circumstances. Moreover, there would always be proper investigations done and protocols followed to ensure that journalists are not getting accused blindly. Journalists will entirely have the freedom of reporting any substantial news, even if it is controversial. This bloc would also encourage mental health promotion for journalists to battle against any traumatic events they have seen anywhere.

### **States in Support of Confronting journalists based on controversial news reported:**

States in this bloc have a biased opinion regarding supporting journalists that publish sensitive news. This bloc would engage in restricting the freedom of journalists by seizing their rights of access to travel and often send them to exile. Authoritarian governments would also impose harsh penalties like abuse and monetary charges. Sometimes, during these predicaments, journalists flee to other places to escape, but governments deny their visa or send threatening statements against their families. Moreover, they tend to target these journalists for criminal defamation. Here, some states could individually handle these situations by lessening the atrocities against journalists, but still condemn the free speech rights provided to journalists. States that oppose any kind of physical abuse against journalists may manipulate debatable events reported by journalists by keeping the media in their control, to showcase an outwardly facade of protecting the rights of journalists. This bloc would attempt to safeguard the rights of journalists because of humanitarian and legal obligations, but may morally exploit them through other techniques.

## **Job and education rights for refugees**



### **States in support of granting refugees more freedom through jobs and educations**

States in this bloc are more open to supporting and giving refugees more rights, as they usually have easier access to work visas or free education. Applying to be an asylum seeker is a common process that allows for refugees to gain their status, and states in this bloc give them out more often. These states often understand the benefits refugee workers have to their local economy. States that accept refugees often give them lower paying or undesirable jobs, which are important to the economy but have limited workers. With many working jobs in health care or construction, these states recognize that giving refugees easier access to the job market will allow for a more diverse economy. They agree that refugees give them more benefits than if they were to restrict them. If they get through higher education, they can get more high paying and important jobs, further improving the state's economy. These states provide humanitarian aid and integration programs for refugees in order to fully integrate them into their host country.

### **States in support of restricting refugee rights inside a host country**

States in this bloc hold many refugees, but impose strict laws against their ability to work or receive education. States may restrict rights due to poor economic conditions, such as prioritizing giving jobs to the native people of the state as there are already limited resources. States with too many refugees and not enough resources result in having overcrowded refugee camps, where there are already limited opportunities to begin with. States may also restrict rights due to political reasons. Without a proper government, refugees are often sent to underfunded camps or detention centers, where there is limited work and virtually no educational opportunities. Also, governments may find refugees to be threats to them, as they fear they promote social unrest and steal opportunities for citizens. States in this bloc are still legally obligated to provide refugees with some opportunities, due to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, but still do not provide full rights to refugees.

## **Prevention of Cybercrime**

### **States with more resources to prevent cybercrime**

States in this bloc are more developed overall, with technology being commonly used by citizens. In states where technology is everywhere, there is often more time and money spent in getting rid of cybercrimes. States in this bloc will put more emphasis on training programs to alert citizens on how to stay safe online, with lessons taught in school, in the workforce, or by videos. Also, they create a space in the job market for people specializing in detecting cybercrime. States with advanced technology also have more cybercrime cases, and as more people get connected to technology, governments produce more ways for people to be informed about safety online. Due to the states in this bloc being highly

developed, they have enough resources to battle this newly formed issue in society, so it is becoming a more prevalent topic.

### **States with less resources to prevent cybercrime**

States in this bloc are still developing or are underdeveloped. These states have a high digital divide and have less access to technology. States in this bloc have limited money and resources, with some governments focusing more on accessing the internet than protecting citizens against cybercrime. States with poor economic conditions focus more on other pressing economic issues, not cybercrime. The states that do have more stable access to technology are still at a disadvantage, as most states in this bloc have outdated software or weak technological infrastructure. This puts them in a weak spot technologically, and cybercriminals in more developed states use that to their advantage, making underdeveloped countries more susceptible to attacks. States in this bloc are attempting to further improve their technology and allow for online businesses and accounts to be safe.

## Committee mission

The General Assembly or GA is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, where its first session was assembled in London in 1946, with 51 countries represented. The General Assembly, at the beginning, held a general debate in which all international matters of concern were addressed. The cornerstone of this committee entails its four tasks—deliberative, supervisory, financial, and elective functions relating to any matter within the scope of the UN Charter. Since it provides an opportunity to delve into a wider range of issues and is not limited to a particular topic, your research should also have a lot of perspectives and depth that can be applied to solve real world problems being discussed during the session.

One of the main purposes of this committee is to showcase global efforts through the promotion of international political cooperation. While finding resolutions, it is incredibly essential to keep this purpose in mind, so as to not consider any policy that would neglect any specific adverse circumstances of other countries. Additionally, when doing your research, do ensure that you explore both sides of the issue and come up with solutions that can contribute to not only your country's welfare but can aid in supporting other nations' wellbeing too. The General Assembly is a place where there is so much to say and there is a lot more to hear, so do not be afraid to speak out your opinions. Yet, it is necessary to calmly understand others' points of view in order to establish a harmonious collaboration within the session.

General Assembly Plenary's goal is to create the main policies all countries in the United Nations should use. All countries listen to each other with open ears and a mindset that encourages teamwork in order to tackle large issues. While researching, remember that each different country can come up with different solutions, as shown in the real United Nations. In the GA Plenary, all countries are given equal importance when discussing any potential topic. Collaboration between delegates is vital in order to come up with final solutions. It is important to stay respectful and discuss your country's solution with others in a civil matter, as we want to create a safe environment for debating and problem solving. The goal is not for you solely to create the best solution; instead, it is for everyone to pass multiple resolutions that benefit all.

## Questions to consider

1. Should journalists be protected, if so why?
2. Do you think journalists should be punished for reporting controversial news? And, how far could their limit be for publishing news regarding ongoing hostilities?
3. What actions can nations take globally to safeguard the rights of journalists?
4. How can we take measures to place regulations against nations that suppress the freedom of the press through exploitation?
5. Would providing resources to refugees (homes, food, jobs) damage the host country's economy, if so why?
6. Should refugees be allowed to have as much freedom as citizens?
7. How would providing education for refugees strengthen or damage the host country's job market?
8. Should refugees have the same rights in every country?
9. To what extent can cybersecurity laws violate the privacy rights of individuals in order to protect them from cybercrimes?
10. How can countries with limited technological resources defend against cybercrime?
11. What are some ways citizens can become more informed about internet safety?
12. How can nations implement ways to eradicate international cybercrime through independent methods?

## Work Cited

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