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# C'MUN 2023

## THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

To be the Secretary-General of the biggest and most successful MUN in Catalonia has been a great honour and a privilege. Getting to work with a wonderful team full of dedicated and talented students who are very experienced in the world of MUN was the best opportunity to learn and grow, both academically and personally. Having the support, guide and expertise from ANUE was also really helpful and reassuring, ultimately resulting in an excellent organization of the conference's logistics.

**“C'MUN 2023 has been a chance for personal improvement, a scenario for insightful debates, a place that harboured new friendships, and the perfect atmosphere”**

Making sure that delegates, chairs, staff and members of the secretariat find C'MUN a rewarding and pleasant experience is obviously a great responsibility. I have tried my best and dedicated all my efforts, time, eagerness and willpower to this year's edition, and I believe it was a very positive adventure overall. C'MUN 2023 has been a chance for personal improvement, a scenario for insightful debates, a place that

harboured new friendships, and the perfect atmosphere for an unforgettable weekend in which the core values and inner workings of the United Nations were in full disclosure.

The position of Secretary-General is surely a challenge, but when you get to see the satisfaction and pride of everyone involved it is undoubtedly worthy. I would recommend applying for this role to anybody who is passionate about the world of MUNs, has a good sense of teamwork and competent leadership skills. Obviously, what motivates a Secretary-General is the fulfillment of one main objective: creating a successful event and organizing something memorable for others to enjoy. I feel like my work has been done in that sense, so I couldn't be happier about it. The memories from C'MUN 2023 are something that I will dearly treasure for the rest of my life.

**Adriana Molina**

Secretary-General of C'MUN 2023

# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH

From the 14th to the 16th of April the delegates of the Human Rights Council engaged in heated discussions about two crucial topics that affect the protection of human rights worldwide. They were able to find common ground, while having fun and putting their negotiation, public speaking and diplomacy skills into practice.

Firstly, as the committee participated in this year's edition of the UNHCR MUN Refugee Challenge, the delegates debated upon the protection of indigenous peoples and their rights with a special focus on internal displacement. This is a crucial topic since, according to data from Amnesty International, indigenous peoples make up only 5% of the world's population but account for 15% of the world's extreme poor, which worsens their right to education or access to land among others. The delegates managed to pass a resolution with various measures to resolve the issue. Their proposals include the creation of a National Indigenous Wisdom Forum in order to increase the political participation and representation of indigenous communities and the strengthening of sensitization and education

programs to eradicate discrimination against the collective.

Secondly, they debated upon the ensuring freedom of speech and expression during conflicts and social movements. Censorship, government surveillance and the suppression of dissent are only some of the topics related to this multidimensional phenomenon. After a deep-dive into the topic and a revision of the international framework, the UNHRC delegates managed to pass a resolution that included proposals such as the development of training courses for journalists as crucial agents for tackling disinformation and the recommendation of strengthening current mechanisms in order to grant effective protection.

Congratulations to each and every delegate for their hard work and dedication and making the 2023 edition of the UNHRC of C'MUN memorable!

**Ignacio Milman and Maria Bertrán**

Committee Directors of the United Nations Human Rights Council







## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ON 15 APRIL 2023

### Protection Indigenous peoples: Addressing internal displacements

**Sponsors:** United States of America, The Republic of the Philippines, The People's Republic of China.

**Signatories:** Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Federative Republic of Brazil, French Republic, Hellenic Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, New Zealand, People's Republic of China, Republic of Chile, Republic of Finland, Republic of India, Republic of Senegal, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Türkiye, Republic of the Philippines, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States, United States of America.

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

*Guided by* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) already existing,

*Fully aware of* the ongoing violation of indigenous people's human rights,

*Approving* legislation and programs previously created by the signatories to mitigate the issues of discrimination of indigenous peoples,

*Respecting* the diverse beliefs and values among the different communities of indigenous people,

*Convinced of* the importance of the recognition of indigenous land rights, with focus on not forcibly displacing the indigenous communities from their ancestral lands,

*Welcoming* nations to support indigenous people's rights through the provision of financial and social aids,

*Encouraging* governments to consult a proportionate percentage of Indigenous communities in decision making processes, regarding their ancestral lands and resource rights,

*Further inviting* governments to recognise Indigenous peoples as part of the society and recognise them officially in their constitutions,

*Recognising* the struggles Indigenous people have faced when trying to voice their concerns,

*Desiring* to establish a coordinated action between all nations to protect Indigenous peoples rights,

The Committee proposes the following guidelines and points in order to tackle the issue of the protection of Indigenous peoples, addressing internal displacements.

1. *Further invites* the creation of a National Indigenous Wisdom Forum in those nations that do not have one already, an institution in which members of all indigenous communities can freely practice debate. By:
  - a. sharing their opinions, needs and propositions;
  - b. voting within communities for 1 indigenous representative (per recognized community) to attend annual meetings;
  - c. by developing an online forum, creating a mail service/forum, or communicating in any way the Government finds adequate;
2. *Further invites* to send, as a, a special rapporteur to evaluate indigenous situation in each country (if they already do something similar, sending experts to report on concrete situations). Further supports the creation of an International Indigenous Wisdom Forum which would be an extension of the National Indigenous Wisdom Forum by:
  - a. sharing their opinions, needs and propositions,
  - b. voting within communities for 1 and up to 3 indigenous representative (per nation) to attend annual international meetings;
3. *Recommends* the nations to provide a legal recognition to "indigenous internally displaced people", so that their specific rights are preserved;
4. *Proclaims* the existence of the consultation and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) and recommends its enforcement to ameliorate the relationship with indigenous communities;



5. *Approves* the creation of a program on awareness and education against discrimination and the progressive evolution towards an inclusive society. By:
  - a. redesigning formal education to include indigenous cultural heritage, such as their history and language in the academic curricular:
    - i. by specific subjects taught by indigenous people,
    - ii. by dynamic and recreative activities by giving specific focus on each indigenous communities;
6. *Encourages* the creation of Angel communities by working with NGOs to build safe establishments where vulnerable groups can go if they are concerned about the violation of their rights:
  - a. suggests the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, it establishes the rights of children, including the right to life, education, health, and protection against violence, abuse, and exploitation;
7. *Suggests* the creation of awareness' campaigns carried out by the government to educate the whole population on indigenous culture and way of living;
8. *Convinced* to reinforce the political structure of every country focused to protect the indigenous lands.
9. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ON 16 APRIL 2023

### Ensuring the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression During Conflicts and Social Movements

**Sponsors:** The Kingdom of Denmark, The Dominion of Canada and The Republic of India.

**Signatories:** The Commonwealth of Australia, the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Dominion of Canada, the Republic of Chile, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Finland, the French Republic, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of India, the United States of Mexico, the Democratic Republic of Nepal, New Zealand, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

*Recalling* the article 19 of the United Nations Declaration on the Human Rights, Recognizing the ongoing violation of the right of freedom of speech and expression,

*Reaffirming* the diverse laws and values among the different countries, as well as the different situations that each country faces,

*Convinced of* the importance of the recognition of the right of freedom of speech and expression as a basic human right.

*Craving* to respect the freedom of speech and expression of press,

*Fully aware* of the importance of education and critical thinking to ensure freedom of speech, Desiring to respect every country's sovereignty,

*Emphasizing* the importance of media diversity and the threat of fake news as an instrument for

countries to fight against polarization;

1. *Recommends* the strengthening of existing national institutions to regulate the spread of fake news and misinformation through:
  - a. the empowerment of national experts that analyze sources of information to ensure the veracity of the data,
  - b. ensuring access to mechanisms that nations currently lacking any internal auditing institutions,
  - c. promoting the plurality of sources of information;
2. *Requests* the implementation of general definitions by the UNHRC for 'fake news/propaganda', 'misinformation/disinformation', 'free speech & expression' for which countries can use to interpret and apply in their legal systems (UNITED NATIONS, 2018 & 2022);
3. *Promotes* education and critical thinking as a tool to avoid long-term misinformation by:
  - a. Calls for awareness campaigns raised by governments and NGOs to reduce education inequalities, through social media platforms, talks and workshops,
  - b. Encourages countries to provide the crucial knowledge and mechanism to be able to distinguish between reliable and unreliable information in order to develop critical thinking by:
    - i. courses guided by experts,
    - ii. specialized factsheets,
    - iii. specialized subject in each grade,
  - c. Reminds the international community of the power of teaching media literacy, promoting fact-checking and fostering open-mindedness depending on each nation's political, social and economical capacities;
4. *Further invites* to develop training courses for journalists in order to ensure their protection, well-being and which ensures a professional coverage of conflict by developing information sheets and online websites that provide information about:
  - a. Legal information of the legal framework of the countries of destination,

- b. Security measures on how to handle risk situations such as bomb emergencies, shootings, first aid, strategy planning and survival skills,
- c. Contacts of legal advisors working in NGOs in the countries of destination;

5. *Recommends* national governments to adopt legislation to provide a law that aims to provide real and effective mechanisms to protect the physical and psychological integrity of journalists and communication workers such as:
  - a. getting prioritized access to physical and psychological assistance in health care b. better, easier and prioritized access to legal assistance
6. *Requests* all Member States to keep seized of the matter.





# AFRICAN UNION

## AFRICAN FOCUS

This year, the Catalonia Model United Nations made history; it was the first time in the 17 editions of this conference that we had the African Union as one of the committees. As such, for the first time in 17 years, we put the African continent at the center of the debates, tackling two topics of utmost importance:

- Topic A. Combating Child Recruitment from Terrorist Organizations in the Sahel Region
- Topic B. Visa-Free Africa: The Implementation of a Borderless AU Area

As Kwame Nkrumah, the former president of Ghana, once said: “it is clear that we must find an African solution to our problems, and that this can only be found in African unity. Divided we are weak; united, Africa could become one of the greatest forces for good in the world”. During the three days of fruitful debates, this is what our committee did. They all came as their own individuals, but worked as one to address the topics at hand. This way, they raised their voices in unison and refused to allow the more than 65 grave violations committed against children every single day, of every week, of every month in the year. Additionally, they took further steps to that shared vision of “an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics”, which will require the

removal of the physical and invisible barriers that have prevented the continent from being one.

Despite most of them being either first or second timers, there was not a single moment where the debate was monopolized by the more experienced ones, which is something that tends to happen in MUNs, and something that we had initially expected. As such, we were highly surprised at the commitment of all delegates and, most of all, their passion for international affairs, which is something that we think is a crucial characteristic that all changemakers should have.

Finally, although that passion led to a resolution of topic A that was initially 8 pages long, there was nothing more gratifying than seeing all delegates coming together to turn those eight pages into the final wonderful document that we obtained. All in all, we cannot be more proud of our committee in general, but specifically of each and every delegate that we had. We are truly looking forward to chairing them again, always together as one team!

Best wishes,

**Laura Recaño and Gemma Roig**

Committee Directors of the African Union



Despite most of them being either first or second timers, there was not a single moment where the debate was monopolized by the more experienced ones.





## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AFRICAN UNION ON 16 APRIL 2023

**Committee:** African Union

**Topic:** Combating child recruitment from terrorist organizations in the Sahel region.

**Sponsors:** Algeria, South Africa, Morocco and Côte d'Ivoire

**Signatories:** The Republic of Cameroon, The Republic of Mali, State of Libya, State of Eritrea, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,

### The African Union Committee,

*Recalling* the mission of the African Union to create an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena,

*Reaffirming* the principle of non-intervention in national affairs and the respect for sovereignty,

*Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Security Council Resolution 2427, that emphasizes that children who are accused of having committed crimes during armed conflicts should be treated primarily as victims, this committee looks at viable solutions to address the problem,

*Believing* in core principles defended in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and especially the articles 19, which asserts the right to be protected from all forms of physical violence or mental violence, article 12 sustaining the right of the child to be heard and, article 34 ensuring children to be kept safe from any forms of exploitation and sexual violence,

*Deeply believing* in the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which made Africa the only continent with a region-specific child rights instrument, including the right to education,

particularly the article 22, which calls on the state parties to take all necessary measures to ensure that no child shall take a direct part in hostilities and refrain from recruiting any child,

*Endorsing* the objectives proclaimed by the UN Sustainable Development agenda as a precondition of global development and expressly the 16.2 calling for putting an end to all forms of violence against children, and the African Union's Agenda 2063,

*Underlining* the need for the efficiency of economic flows to be undertaken and worked on by African countries, in accordance with the UN's "Capacity Development" approach;

*Alarmed by* child recruitment from terrorist organizations and how it violates several human rights such as the right to life, liberty, education, security, and the right to freedom of movement,

*Acknowledging* that children who are affected by this issue are victims and should be treated as such,

*Deeply concerned* over the persistence of violations of fundamental rights related to violent conflicts and crisis situations in some parts of the African continent, which have resulted in losses of innocent lives, untold suffering to the people, internally displaced persons and refugees, destruction of infrastructure and the environment, as well as derailment of national development programmes and projects among others, affecting in particular the welfare of African children,

*Emphasizing* the need for parallel action from each signatory to nationally combat and end the support for terrorist organizations and child recruitment.

*Proclaiming* that all members shall take social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, the African Union

*Following* the Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers, and the compliance with 2019 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child,

*Engaging* with the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups,

*Fully aware* of the UN Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),

*Recognizing* the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2601, which condemns attacks against schools, children and teachers and urges conflict parties to immediately safeguard the right to





education,

*Believing* in the UN Security Council recognizing children affected by armed conflict as an issue of international peace and security in 1999, with 13 thematic resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) to date,

Having considered these principles, the African Union:

1. *Requests* the compliance with existing international and regional legal frameworks that protect the rights of children and decriminalize their participation in terrorist organizations:
  - a. Encourages the national and regional child protection systems to prevent and respond to child recruitment by terrorist organizations,
  - b. Calls all fellow members upon the raising of common awareness in matters involving young Saheli's in political decision-making processes, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,
  - c. Emphasizes reforms of legal framework in countries that criminalize child recruitment, and any other form of child abuse;
2. *Authorizes* the creation of a panel of experts to work together with the G5 Sahel coalition in order to:
  - a. Mediate between all partners involved,
  - b. Exchange intel and reporting back to the General Assembly of the AU for better understanding of the situation,
  - c. Research potential strategies and movements of these terrorist groups,
  - d. Establish ways on how bordering countries and the AU could rely on the evidence and data provided;
3. *Accepts* the enhancement of intelligence sharing through the AU-led ACSRT (African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism) to:
  - a. Make better coordination efforts to combat illegal trafficking, including the establishment of joint intelligence centers and the sharing of information on trafficking routes and criminal networks,
  - b. Increase partnerships with regional/international organizations, research centers, and

NGOs to expand its reach and enhance its effectiveness,

- c. Provide more training and capacity-building programs to law enforcement agencies, security forces, and other relevant actors;
4. *Endorses* the collaboration with the Global Counter Terrorism Forum to increase the presence of an African country in the leadership of the Forum;
5. *Proposes* the need for the regional installation of a technological framework to address the security problems of the region, taking into account sub-regional economic differences in its implementation, while:
  - a. Ensuring the analysis, prediction and prevention of the possible negative effects and implications that emerge from increased technological presence;
6. *Calls upon* the development of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Standby Force (ESF) to:
  - a. Seek clear mandates such as the Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs),
  - b. Reach clarity on whether it would be a purely military force or multidisciplinary approach with components of military, police and civilian contingents;
7. *Proposes* the UN Development Program (UNDP) to expand their DDR efforts to the entirety of the Sahel region, including children and not only former combatants;
8. *Emphasizes* the creation of an independent commission to carry out an impartial investigation, ruled by the AU through the proposed Panel of Experts, into any possible war crimes and crimes against humanity by regional government forces;
9. *Supports* the strengthening of food security systems by working to help build up the resilience of agrarian communities and facilitating access to areas in the need of humanitarian assistance;
10. *Requests* regional assistance concerning intersectional education of young people:
  - a. Emphasizing the protection of children, particularly displaced ones, working with governments, communities and religious groups to establish child protection systems that identify children at risk and protect them from recruitment,
  - b. Assuring that Member States, the private sector, NGOs and other international bodies make greater efforts to consider the specific needs of young women and girls affected by sexual violence and forced marriages;



11. *Calls upon* the development of efficient transportation from school and back home to prevent children from recruitment and kidnapping;

12. *Prioritizes* education as a measure to prevent radicalization by:

- a. Working with communities and religious leaders in preventing child recruitment given their importance in identifying children at risk and promoting child protection,
- b. Identifying and adapting to the most vulnerable groups with a gender, religious and ethical perspective, specially focusing on children,
- c. Supporting teachers with governments working to equip teachers with the tools necessary for student success this includes training programs, and renewed school curricula tailored to meet regional needs,
- d. Doing a systematic inspection, with governments creating independent systems to monitor school conditions and ensure improved learning outcomes,
- e. Increasing the education budget, with the aim that governments will allocate more funds to their schools;

13. *Appeals* to recognize the need for decriminalization of child victims of terrorist recruitments and destigmatizing their reintegration into society by:

- a. Creating a continent-wide integration program that focuses primarily on healthcare, psychosocial recovery, support, education, and vocational opportunities to prevent children from being vulnerable to recruitment and to aid in the reintegration of previously recruited children into society,
- b. Promoting reintegration and demobilization programs for children, establishing treatments to help former child soldiers to tackle trauma and depression, and implementing training courses for local and regional institutions to ensure self-sustainability in the future,
- c. Stressing the need of a gender perspective during the process of reintegration, as a concrete post-sexual assault trauma treatment, infectious diseases, STI, prophylaxis and social rejection caused by the stigma of gender role,
- d. Developing educational and vocational training to provide children with the skills and qualifications to pursue a constructive role in society upon their release;

14. *Proposes* an economic sectorisation as follows:

- a. Natural Resources in the management and protection of water, mineral, agricultural/forestry areas,
- b. Construction of basic infrastructure, such as transport, through public investment; potable water accessibility and network connections to improve further data shareability,
- c. Educational infrastructure by funding literacy and linguistic diversity programmes,
- d. Industrialization of the mineral and agricultural sector to achieve labor diversification,
- e. Military support and training to confront terrorist groups and criminal organizations that threaten the production of services and the education of the people,
- f. Support for heterogeneous in-flow of external investment to reduce the future influence and dependency on any outside power;

15. *Recommends* a creation of a Pan-African fund that will be targeted to combating child recruitment by terrorist organizations in the Sahel region, noting that:

- a. Each member will participate in terms of their economic situation, combining GDP with their Gini Index and their CA (Current Account),
- b. The fund will be supervised by a chair of advisors voted by the African Union,
- c. The African Union will allow external participants to provide economic help to the fund without implications to any country's national sovereignty,
- d. Any usage of the funds shall be placed for voting in a trimestral meeting held with the different delegations and the advisors;

16. *Emphasizes* the need of an AU-led commission with the objective of supervising and examining meticulously where the funding is going by:

- a. The implementation of a periodic check of the procedures, being the AU able to retire the funding to those actors that are not showing any results,
- b. Creating an Annual Report on the use of this Fund,
- c. The implementation of independent observers that will report on allocation efficiency or resources for the cause;

17. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.



# EUROPEAN COUNCIL

## THE STRUGGLE OF FINDING CONSENSUS

The stage is all set. After some informal chit-chat among the heads of various member states, the highest-level meeting in the European Union; the European Council, commences.

The topic chosen to be treated first is the current energy crisis menacing Europe, and how to address it in the next decade. The discussion begins with a tepid positioning of member states. However, the tension rises when the first concrete proposal arises, a gas pipeline crossing the European continent to ensure energy supply. Blocks start to form over which type of energy infrastructure should be promoted: Eastern Europe, notably Bulgaria and Hungary, push towards the pipeline, while Western and Northern countries such as Portugal or Ireland vocally advocate against it.

After intense debate, negotiations begin, and member states attempt to capture the suggested measures on paper. Some sensitive topics emerge and seize protagonists in the debate, such as the use and classification of nuclear energy and whether capping or not gas prices, as well as which role does inequality plays in the solution of the crisis and how can the EU profit from this critical juncture in order to tackle it.

France and Germany let their voices be heard before the Working Papers were introduced, which shortly merged into one in the quest for consensus.

**“Only ‘yes’ is heard in the room, until, in an unanticipated move; Hungary and Bulgaria vote against the Conclusion, which needed unanimity to pass.”**

Negotiations resume, measures are progressively polished and some states make clear their will to present future amendments to the resolution, such as Ireland or the Netherlands. The debate, except for sporadic Swedish interventions, remains relaxed. Finally, Draft Conclusion 1.1 is presented, having as main points the creation of a European gas pipeline, further encouragement of green energies (as defined in the Resolution) by the Commission through several pathways, promotion campaigns for civic consciousness and public-private collaboration. Most amendments are refused by member states, and voting of the EU Council Conclusion 1.1 takes place. Doors closed, utmost solemnity. Only “yes” is heard in the room, until, in an unanticipated move; Hungary and Bulgaria vote against the

Conclusion, which needed unanimity to pass. So the EU Council failed to reach a consensus on the first topic debated: the European energy crisis and how to tackle it in the next decade.

When the agenda is set for the second topic (Tackling cybersecurity and the use of spyware as a surveillance tool in the EU), tension can be felt in the room. Countries work hard from the very first moment to avoid the future Draft Conclusion from failing; consensus is the main objective now. Even if some countries disagree with information-sharing, they start working together on measures to promote educational campaigns, infrastructure for databases and guidelines for the regulation of spyware usage. Not long after, the room started working hand-in-hand to write a unique and complete Working Paper.

That document was easily transformed into a Draft Conclusion to better shape the proposals of

the delegations. In fact, despite disagreements on the use of spyware by some nations, only one amendment was presented. After being considered friendly by all the member states, the doors were closed again to vote on the final Conclusion. Tension was rising in the room and delegates were looking at each other hoping for the document to be approved. After hearing all nations’ votes: it passed!

Overall, the debate could have not been better. There were learning, knowledge, and participation involved. But, mostly, evolution and progress. As chairs, we cannot be more proud of the hard work that all the delegates put into the debate. Without their positive energy, their smiles and their commitment, nothing would have been the same. Amazing work, future diplomats. See you in the UN!

**Carlos Barata and Lorena Díaz**  
Committee Directors of the European Council







## DRAFT CONCLUSIONS NOT ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON 15 APRIL 2023

**Barcelona, 15 April 2023**

**From:** General Secretariat of the Council

**To:** Delegations

**Subject:** Addressing the energy crisis in the European Union in the next decade

### I. Addressing the energy crisis in the EU in the next decade

#### ***Energy resilience and strategic independence:***

1. The European Council urges for the creation of a pipeline as a secondary source in case of shortage. The creation of such a pipeline would be encouraged by the creation of a fund for the project.
2. The European Council encourages The European Commission to create an EU financial outline for renewable and green sources:
  - 2.1. By recognising the conceptual distinction between green and renewable energies.
  - 2.2. Renewable sources: These include, but are not limited to wind power, solar power, hydrogen power.
  - 2.3. Green energies: include but are not limited to liquified gas and nuclear power. Green energies are not to be promoted, but maintained, given the power plants that are being constructed at the time this conclusion is being written. Such a point would entail maintaining current nuclear power plants and the current established plans. (The Commission is

encouraged to launch investigations to search for safer nuclear alternatives; add)

2.4. Member States are encouraged to prioritize EU renewable sources over the same from outside the EU.

2.5. Energy storage units are to be invested in. Monetary funds to help families in need are to be placed in order to tackle energy poverty across the EU. All funds would be directed proportionally depending on the needs of each Member State.

#### ***Promotion of energy efficient societies***

3. The European Council reiterates the importance of promoting energy-efficient societies through a series of campaigns such as:

3.1. Education and public information and energy consciousness campaigns;

3.2. Adhering to a stricter building energy efficiency monitorization through the renovation of buildings

3.3. Investment in energy monitoring technologies;

3.4. Advocate for the creation of recycling plants.

3.5. Promotion of energy-efficient machinery applied to industry.

4. The European Council encourages the creation of an EU Directive to promote and facilitate the implementation of renewable energy by firms and private individuals through: providing tax incentives, and promoting campaigns and facilitating the bureaucratic process for the installations of renewable energy infrastructures.

5. Encourage each member state to work closely with the European Environmental Agency to maximize the investment on renewable energies with specific regard to each country's needs.





## CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON 16 APRIL 2023

**Barcelona, 16 April 2023**

**From:** General Secretariat of the Council

**To:** Delegations

**Subject:** Tackling cybersecurity and the use of spyware as a surveillance tool in the EU

### ***Promotion of educational campaigns***

1. The European Council proposes education measures against cybercrime and promoting cybersecurity to be implemented through ENISA such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Training of security agencies and ministries and government officials.
  - b. Development of public applications that help elderly people adapt to modern technologies.
  - c. Encourage European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) educational programmes and similar into all education curricula.
  - d. Promote and introduce cybersecurity workshops for private businesses.
  - e. Incentive research and innovation in universities surrounding spyware.

### ***Implementation of an EU guideline that regulates spyware usage and cybersecurity***

2. The European Council approves the implementation of a guideline, consisting of creating a protocol with specific actions to be taken when countries are attacked when help is requested.

- a. Strengthening the competence of the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity, by also respecting sovereignty.
- i. Ensuring sovereignty is respected by letting national security issues be defined under every Member State's discretion.

### ***The creation of infrastructure***

3. The European Council encourages developing Infrastructure such as, but not limited to: two-factor authentication, sponsored by Denmark's existing technology and strengthening critical infrastructure databases and domains.

### ***Cooperation with international institutions***

4. The European Council encourages cooperation with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and sharing of information regarding cybersecurity.

### ***Use of spyware***

5. The European Council encourages the establishment of a national licensing system that allows limited use of spyware by private sector firms, according to data privacy and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and previous legislation, as well as a periodic review. that ensures transparency and a proper use of the granted license, reserving the right to withdraw it if the firm does not use spyware responsibly.
6. The European Council encourages the Member States to declare legitimate the use of spyware by state and state authorities under EU law, the principle of necessity and the principle of proportionality.

### ***5G usage***

7. Encourage the gradual and cautious usage of 5G by European providers, in accordance with data privacy protection.



# UN WOMEN

## COMPLEX RESPONSES TO COMPLEX ISSUES

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women, is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women was established as a global champion for women and girls to accelerate progress in meeting their needs worldwide. This year, it was one of the five committees that took place in the latest edition of C'MUN. It was a beginner committee with a total number of 27 delegates representing 20 different countries, chaired by Laia Busquets and Ariadna Muntané.

Two topics of the utmost importance were tackled during the 3 days of debate. By one hand, Tackling Gender Inequalities in the Global Agro-industrial Sector. This sector plays a major role in the global economy, as it is deeply interconnected with food production and distribution. Despite its importance, however, it has been plagued by gender inequalities that have created a lopsided power dynamic between male and female workers. This systemic discrimination against women creates an uneven playing field for them, preventing them from achieving their full potential in the sector.

On the other hand, delegates debated the

Women's Role in Peacebuilding and Conflict Settlement Processes. The current global security situation has brought up an increase in military spending, reaching an all-time high of USD 2.1 trillion, but at the same time, funding for women's organizations in conflict-affected countries is shrinking. As proven, women are crucial partners in economic recovery, social cohesion, and political legitimacy, and women's participation in a mediation process can help ensure that more and diverse members of the community become engaged in peacemaking.

Before the start of the conference, delegates were asked to deliver two position papers, one for each topic, helping them to summarize their countries position and the main ideas they would bring to the table. Entering into the debate, the committee developed easily with first a round table around the agricultural sector needs and characteristics, where the delegates could hear real histories, measures and ask questions to expand their knowledge of the topic and propose better solutions to a high complexity issue. Following, a brief review of the Rules of Procedure was given and after that, the committee started to work on the first topic until day two, where they passed to the second one.

There was a huge progress between the first day and the last day. At first, they lacked some knowledge of the Rules of Procedure and the easiness that comes with experience but thanks to their willingness to learn, diplomacy skills and the patience and empathy of the chairs that changed. They not only accomplished having fruitful debates where almost all delegations were engaged participating, but also not passing one, but two draft resolutions. The measures proposed by the committee were adequate, feasible and concrete.

Finally, five awards were given to the delegates as reward for their hard work during the conference. Talent and willingness to learn were present in

all delegations and that is why choosing the five that would receive recognition was a hard task. There were two verbal mentions: one to the Federative Republic of Brazil (Nizerrat Gauthier) and a second one to the People's Republic of China (Natalia Elisabeth Laborda and Marta Gelpí). Following that, the Federal Republic of Germany (Laia Martínez) was awarded with the Best Position paper award. Finally, the Honorable Mention was for the delegation of the United States of America (Maria Alejandra Martínez) and the Best Delegate award was granted to the Republic of India (Regina Porter).

**Laia Busquets and Ariadna Muntané**  
Committee Directors of UN Women







## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON 15 APRIL 2023

### Tackling Gender in the Agroindustrial Sector

**Sponsors:** The United States of America, The Federative Republic of Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of India

**Signatories:** Republic of Argentina, the United Mexican States, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, French Republic, People's Republic of China, Israel, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of the Philippines, Japan, Kingdom of Denmark and Republic of Colombia.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

*Guided* by values laid down in the United Nations' Human Rights Charter and the UN Declaration of Human Rights,

*Convinced* that international cooperation is crucial in order to successfully address the gender inequality in the agroindustrial sector,

*Reaffirming* Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which states that "everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.",

*Believing* in SDGs adopted by the UN general Assembly in 2015, are a set of 17 goals aiming to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. Targeting goal 5 focused on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. The SDGs recognize that gender equality is not only a human rights issue but also critical to achieve sustainable development,

*Recalling* the Beijing declaration 1995, that created a platform promoting gender equality and women's rights sets out specific actions that governments, civil society, and other actors can take achieve gender equality.

*Recalling* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which provide an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for the elimination and prevention of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women,

*Deeply concerned* about the discrimination and unfair approaches women suffer in the agroindustrial sector face in their work,

*Acknowledging* the varying levels of legislation and implementation protection for women, such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Resolution adopted by the Security Council on Women's rights S/RES/1325 (2000) and the most recent resolution the Security Council about this same matter S/RES/2493 (2019),

*Declaring* educational preparation and protection as one of the most fundamental solutions and necessary steps to achieve a more equal society,

*Seeking* equal treat for all genders in the agroindustrial sector,

*Emphasizing* the urgent necessity to tackle women's equality in the agroindustrial sector,

*Recognizing* the sovereignty of all the Member States supporting this resolution and their full capability of deciding what's best for the women in their national agro industrial sectors,

*Believing* that developing countries are more likely to withstand financial stress caused by their inability to undergo rapid and sustainable institutional changes and taking into consideration the need for economic help from member countries to better approach the remodeling of existing institutions that will allow the achievement of a higher gender equality index,

*Welcoming* other countries to join our efforts and collaborate in the aim for a fair and equal society,

1. *Encourages* the creation of an International body regarding gender threatening issues: a. Aimed at women in the agroindustrial sector that seek international and financial support;
2. *Requests* the United Nations Economic and Social Committee the creation of a fund that specifically finances the international body stated in the previous clause in order to achieve the body's proposals and projects:
  - a. Following OECD criteria, this body would retribute the contribution from the countries in



order to ease the process of implementing measures in the direction of gender equality, so that low income countries would receive bigger funding:

- i. In the first year since the entry into force, these reports will be asked for every 6 months in order to ensure the funding is being properly allocated;
  - b. The allocation of resources will be correlated to the region's necessities;
3. *Declares prudent* the conduction of periodic assessments and evaluations of agroindustrial policies and practices by this committee to detect and rectify any discriminatory actions towards female workers:
  - a. a. Regional **cultural** aspects will be taken into consideration when assessing efforts made:
    - i. Afghanistan and other critical-situation member states are willing to accept the policies addressed in this document and compromise to work on improving the situation in the long term. Nonetheless the specific situations and values of the countries need to be taken into account. Therefore they are willing to put efforts into promoting the resolutions stated in this document with the aid of the common funding promoted by this committee but ask for a more flexible enforcement of the measures,
    - ii. Mexico recognizes the high level of insecurity experienced by women, particularly in regards to gender-based violence, and in order to accept the policies of this resolution, we are committed to providing the necessary safeguards for female workers in the agroindustrial sector;
4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of providing financial education and management courses customized to meet the specific requirements of women working in the agro-industrial sector, thereby enhancing their independence as well as their capacity to manage and understand risk in decision making and repay loans proficiently and to break the patrilineal inheritance patterns by:
  - a. Acknowledging all the previous efforts and policies made by international organizations that support education such as the Step it Up for Gender Equality in Agricultural and Rural Development and Empowering Women in Agriculture,
  - b. Being moderated by the United Nations international research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,
  - c. Requesting financial efforts and supports from the IFAD in order to reduce the cost for workers,

- d. Providing workers with a minimum foundation to manage financial and laboral interactions,
  - e. Asking governments to demand companies the incorporation of proper equipment which responds to women's needs, and financing anatomical and ergonomics research for such equipment,
  - f. Providing workers and landowners with technical courses to understand the functioning of sustainable agriculture, hazard protection, and correct technical farming mechanisms;
5. *Stresses* the importance of creating of an optional protocol included in the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) with measures aimed at addressing the issues of the wage gap, land ownership, and market incorporation;
6. *Calls upon* governments to engage in microeconomic strategies that promote a variety of economic endeavours with regional scope:
  - a. Lowering tariffs to small and medium-sized agro industrial businesses led by women balance the the benefits and drawbacks of international investment,
  - b. Structuring micro-credits to small and medium-sized enterprises with low-threshold support schemes;
7. *Encourages* the creation of an Asian and Middle Eastern fund and legal collaboration committee within the International body regarding gender threatening issues:
  - a. Requests proportional funding according to GDP and retributions according to impact of the program, revised yearly,
  - b. Emphasizes the financial and legal assistance to members in need through gender equality measures,
  - c. Proclaims the control of the initiative to countries which donate most resources,
  - d. Reaffirms the insurance of participation of those countries that receive more funding in order to prevent total control from few nations;
8. *Motivates* the regional implementation of a Latin American Cooperation in this body in order to assess their regional and national projects such as:
  - a. The creation of a connectivity infrastructure in all rural areas in order to allow women and girls from rural areas to have access to basic, secondary and undergraduate education by:



- i. Relocating the place of enunciation of a local program that could be implemented worldwide,
  - ii. Committing countries for maintaining annual meetings in their respective rural zones,
  - iii. Transferring the debate developed in presidential houses, congresses, courts, and others, to rural areas, allowing themselves to continue with the usual development of their respective agendas, thanks to technology,
  - iv. Providing these establishments with access to the internet gives the possibility of Online classes like the IADB has done in recent decades. This proposal will achieve the 4th UN'S SDG goal;
- b. Legal non-bureaucratic pathways to female land ownership rights by:
- i. Committing countries to joint ownership of property, which means that women can own property jointly with their husbands or other family members. This can provide a legal pathway for women to acquire and retain ownership of land,
  - ii. Establishing that women have inheritance rights to their family's land. Governments can promote awareness of these rights and work to ensure that they are enforced, which can help women gain ownership of land,
  - iii. Providing these legislation could represent a great advance in archiving the 5th UN's Sustainable Development Goal;
- c. The reassuring that the female unemployment and wage gap rate continues to go on a decreasing rate by:
- i. Establishing general clauses in every country's legislation that they have to follow: no legislation can contain a legalization of salary discrimination.
  - ii. Breaching this legislation will suppose a sanction determined by this organization. This proposal will achieve the 8th UN'S SDG goal;
  - iii. This proposal will achieve the 5th UN's Sustainable Development Goal;
- d. Decision-making power in agribusinesses to empower women in pursuing economic independence by:
- i. Establishing and strengthening support networks for women in agribusinesses including mentorship and training opportunities.

- ii. Working with governments, private sector and other stakeholders to promote gender equality in agribusinesses. This proposal will achieve the 8th UN's Sustainable Development Goal;
- e. Safety for indigenous female agricultural workers.
- i. Reinforcement of social program access titles and access cards given to families are granted through the mothers to avoid patriarchal bias. Single, national-wide registry programs to identify correctly the population of each ethnicity with special teams formed 50% of United Nations Development Program workers and 50% of local government workers;

9. *Request* the implementation inclusive and equitable quality education for women and girls working in the agricultural sector through the optional protocol of CEDAW:

- a. Extending, improving, and properly controlling laws that ensure women have accessibility to worthy and complete basic education,
- b. Funding should ensure their economic stability is not affected by their education,
- c. Trust that governments should select the information provided by national educational institutions, while always acknowledging that education is an undeniable human right,
- d. Assure that companies offer mandatory training in self defense for women and in gender-based violence for men in order to raise awareness;

10. *Strongly recommends* the creation of national support groups formed by women in order to assist with gender-based violence and assure the victims stabilization:

- a. National support groups would be included in an international network,
- b. The objective is to provide a safe space within women to address their concerns and psychological needs,
- c. Victims stabilization is considered to include a follow-up in a pre-established amount of time by health professionals,
- d. These support groups would be culturally sensitive in consideration of cultural diversity,
- e. National support groups should work with the connivance of the World Health Organization Special Initiative for Mental Health (2019-2023);

11. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.







## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON 16 APRIL 2023

### Women's Role in Peacebuilding and Conflict Settlement Processes

**Sponsors:** The United States of America, Commonwealth of Australia, French Republic, The Republic of India, The Federative Republic of Brazil.

**Signatories:** People's Republic of China, Afghanistan, Cuba, Russian Federation, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of the Philippines, Israel, Federal Republic of Germany, the United Mexican States, Republic of Colombia.

*The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,*

*Guided by values laid down in the United Nations' Human Rights Charter and the UN Declaration of Human Rights,*

*Believing all humans are born equal in dignity and rights,*

*Bearing in mind the diverse situation that each country and individual case faces within a certain social, political, economic, cultural and religious context,*

*Convinced that international cooperation is crucial in order to successfully address the gender inequality in peacebuilding and conflict settlement negotiations,*

*Deeply concerned about the discrimination and unfair approaches women suffer in the peacebuilding and conflict settlement discussions,*

*Emphasizing the need for growing female representation in peacebuilding and conflict settlement*

*processes,*

*Recalling the UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) [S/RES/1325 (2000)] that affirms the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, and post-conflict peacebuilding and governance,*

*Declaring educational preparation and protection as one of the most fundamental human rights and a key driver for social and economic progress as it empowers women by providing them with knowledge and skills to participate fully in society,*

*Seeking equal treat and acknowledgement for all genders in peace negotiations,*

*Recognizing the sovereignty of all the Member States supporting this resolution and the full capability of their governments to decide what's best for the women in their boards,*

*Welcoming other countries to join our efforts and collaborate in the aim for a fair and equal society,*

1. *Request* countries with low rates of female participation in internal parliamentary institutions to implement a legal minimum female participation quota of 30%:
  - a. The integration of women in the creation of legislations and in political sectors is critical in the process of forcing peace,
  - b. This legislation could be temporal to balance existing inequalities and formally promote the inclusion of women in legislation processes:
    - i. If delegations find the measure effectiveness and necessary in the long term they are invited to make it permanent, yet, if they believe after balancing the parliament the measure is not further needed, suspension is also accepted;
  - c. The effectiveness of this measure on the population will me investigated through periodical audits of gender based violence rates, and female incorporation in position of power statistics;
2. *Further invites* countries to consider adding a minimum female participation quota in their judicial system, together with the implementation of measures that allow women to decide if they want their denunciation of harassment to be judged by a woman:
  - a. Emphasizing the importance of female participation in the judicial system to solve internal conflicts and to incorporate experienced womens into positions of power,
  - b. further recognizes that studies prove women feel more protected when a women is



judging a violation of their persona;

- c. *Encourages* countries to legally enforce and audit pre-existing anti harassment and gender based discrimination policies in private companies and government institutions as to ensure women in positions of power or aspiring to access positions of power feel safe and protected by the institutions they work in,

3. *Supports* the creation of a communication network between women in positions of power, both nationally and internationally with the support and resources of the United Nations Agency of International Telecommunication Union:

- a. Such network can be physical within regional range and institutions and online platforms through internet-present female empowerment non-profit organizations,
- b. These will serve for women to discuss topics of importance from a female perspectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of creating all female police and military units, supporting programs such as UN's Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy that:

- a. Address gender based violence in conflict, both for soldiers and for civilians,
- b. Boosts female participation in active peacebuilding measures;

5. *Approves* the creation of a commission with the purpose of doing investigations about each country's penal system towards sexual harassment, and the inspection of the penalty for each crime in order to prevent excessive lax punishments that implies:

- a. Consideration of each nation's differences regarding their criminal record,
- b. Surveillance of the sentence's complement with the aim of ensuring its effectiveness,

6. *Encourages* the creation of Educational Leadership Mentorship Program grants from developed countries according to their capacities, resources as well as educational focusses and strength considering values and believes to more limited nations in order provide opportunities that prevents women from climbing professionally, including:

- a. Encourage the increase of access to education for all girls:
  - i. This resolution encourages funding to be financed by the efforts of all countries to accept a minimum quota (decided by the OECD criteria), for exclusive women scholarships:

A. Through the MASHAV program;

- ii. Further invites all states to fix a minimum number of scholarships that would be directed to women and girls:

A. Decided by the OECD criteria, for exclusive women scholarships.

b. *Calls for* Education to increase women's role in peace-building and conflict settlement processes through education for peace in private and public schools addressing tolerance and acceptance within the believes and values of each state in order to create a more peaceful society.

- i. Reminds the need for an exchange program between countries as a tool to achieve this proposal.

c. *Proclaims* sexual health classes in schools from Kindergarten to highschool and culturally appropriate sex related concepts would be taught according to child developmental theory, which considers the physical, emotional, and psychological stages of human maturing, according to international scientific standards:

- i. Emphasizes the importance of parents in the equation since experts believe that it is important that parents talk to their children about sexual health often and early, to avoid the child to feel ashamed and express themselves when abused.

d. *Supports* the existence of subsidies by WPHF (Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund) with the objective of providing resources to developing countries.

- i. Providing subsidies with the support of the WPHF to enhance the capacity building of member states with lower WPS Index scores, and delivering vital technical assistance to enable these member states to implement policies, regulations, and laws that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

e. *Accepts* the creation of membership programs that pair experienced female mediators,

- i. Creating mentorship programs that pair experienced female mediators with emerging ones. These programs offer guidance and assistance for women who are seeking to establish themselves as mediators in peacekeeping procedures by gaining important perspectives and insights from experienced mediators; as well as, establishing networks that provide additional opportunities for further development;

f. *Further invites* for special leadership programs directed to adult women so that they can



reach positions of power - special emphasis for immigrant women, women coming from minority ethnics and women coming from low classes.

i. Creating exclusive scholarship for women in the United Nations University

g. *Considers* that the UN should offer an internship program dedicated exclusively to women. A program could aim to provide opportunities for young women from diverse backgrounds to gain experience and develop skills in areas related to the UN's work on gender equality, women's empowerment, and human rights.

i. The program could be open to women who have completed a certain level of education or training, such as a bachelor's or master's degree, or have relevant work experience. It could offer placements in various UN agencies, departments, and programs, depending on the participants' interests and qualifications.

ii. It could also aim to address the gender gap in the UN workforce by promoting the participation and advancement of women in the organization. This program would achieve the 5th SDGs goal.

iii. This program could be financed by the United Nations University.

7. *Expecting* the implementation of restorative justice, where the legal structure dynamics are focused on the victim and not only on the criminal:

a. Recalling the importance in the periodic sexual harassment victims monitoring by health professionals,

b. The mentioned control and supervision must guarantee both mental and physical health, ensuring a safe space for women to talk about their experiences and witnesses,

c. Using the data to identify patterns and areas for intervention,

d. The vital need of the victim to share their point of view after the damage has been caused, facilitating this process by the presence of a psychologist.

8. *Emphasizes* the need to update the 7-point Action Plan presented on the report of the Secretary-General on Motion in Peacebuilding (A/965/354-S/20210) by;

a. Modifying point 1, including gender expertise at senior and junior levels, in mediation support processes,

b. Adding the sixth commitment of "Rule of Law the creation and strengthening of a **permit**

that protects women in urgent situations that escape gender-based violence, international and national armed conflicts, and urgent cultural conflicts that do not allow them access to greater education or greater positions of power:

i. Considering the specific situations and values of the countries need to be taken into account,

ii. Acknowledging the bureaucracy processes women have to face, an urgent permit will allow them to be temporarily protected while the case is investigated and authorized by bureaucracy national representatives,

iii. The criteria will be stated respecting the national lawful sovereignty of each country, however the encouragement of the protection of these women should be a priority;

c. These permits will be created in the acknowledgement of the importance of immigrant women in future peacemaking agreements,

d. Recognizing each situation women are suffering, appoint a committee to analyze the urge for the permit,

e. Emphasizing the situation in which women are exposed, the permit will provide access to housing, legal assistance, medical care and psychological help:

i. Commending the language differences, the permit will include language and cultural support services to enable women to successfully integrate into their new environment;

f. Recalling **point 6** of this resolution and the educational purpose of the permit, all women given this permit will be eligible to educational mentorship and leadership financed with the point 6 financing educational programs. **(Point 6.a.)**

g. Emphasizing the application of all other points not modified is equally reinforced by Member States according to their government legislation as far as the Declaration of Human Rights is the limit;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.







## SECURITY COUNCIL MIRAGES AND QUICKSANDS



During C'MUN 2023, the Security Council engaged in vibrant discussions on various global issues, with a particular focus on the Western Sahara conflict and the reform of the Security Council. Delegates from diverse nations came together, bringing forth insightful perspectives and collaborating to find realistic and useful solutions.

In the committee sessions dedicated to the Western Sahara issue, delegates demonstrated a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding the conflict. They engaged in constructive debates, analyzing historical context, regional dynamics, and the interests of key stakeholders. The discussions were marked by a spirit of cooperation, as delegates sought to bridge differences and find common ground. Delegates showcased their diplomatic skills by proposing innovative approaches to address the Western Sahara conflict. They emphasized the importance of promoting dialogue, negotiation, and consensus-building among the parties involved. Delegates also explored potential avenues for economic development, resource management, and regional integration, acknowledging the long-term stability and prosperity that could arise from sustainable solutions.

**“Delegates explored different proposals, such as expanding the permanent membership and adjusting the veto power.”**

In addition to the Western Sahara issue, committee sessions also delved into the reform of the Security Council (SC). Surprisingly, delegates discovered unexpected points of agreement on the need for reform. They

recognized the importance of enhancing the SC's representativeness, transparency, and effectiveness in addressing contemporary global challenges. During the reform discussions, delegates explored different proposals, such as expanding the permanent membership and adjusting the veto power. They also debated the inclusion of more non-permanent members, ensuring better regional representation, and increasing the involvement of smaller nations in decision-making processes. These discussions fostered a sense of unity among the participating countries, who discovered shared interests and areas of potential collaboration.

C'MUN proved to be an enriching experience, highlighting the delegates' dedication, analytical skills, and commitment to finding practical solutions. The discussions on the Western Sahara issue demonstrated the delegates' ability to navigate complex geopolitical challenges and offer constructive recommendations. Likewise, the reform of the Security Council discussions showcased the delegates' capacity to transcend differences and work towards common goals.

Overall, the conference provided a platform for delegates to engage in meaningful dialogue, develop diplomatic skills, and build networks of cooperation. It emphasized the importance of international collaboration and showcased how diverse nations can come together to address global issues effectively. C'MUN 2023 truly exemplified the spirit of multilateralism and the power of collective problem-solving.

**Cèlia Burrel and Pol Álvarez**

Committee Directors of the Security Council



## **SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS STATEMENT RELEASE PASSED ON 16 APRIL 2023**

The UN Security Council is currently debating its reform, with a focus on expanding its membership to make it more representative, especially for regions like Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, which have been historically underrepresented. There is a consensus on the need to expand the number of members, but there is no consensus yet on whether to expand the number of permanent members of the Council. Furthermore, no consensus has been reached on the issue of veto reform or the nature of the new members.

The members of the Security Council made several proposals to achieve this objective, including creating a new category of semi-permanent members or including countries from groups like the G4 or BRICS. However, some delegations have opposed the idea of African countries becoming full permanent members. African countries present in the Council have rejected these proposals and continue to demand five non-permanent and two permanent seats for African Union member states. The Council has also debated the possibility of expanding its membership to 20 or up to 27 members, with nine permanent members (without veto power for the new four members) and 18 non-permanent members with more representation of the African Union. This proposal has been rejected by the African Union countries and some other delegations.

The members of the Security Council noted that several P5 members support an expansion of permanent seats, including the G4 and two seats for the African Union, while other P5 members believe that more permanent members with veto power would be counter-productive.

The members of the Security Council touched on the issue of the role of regional organizations, such as the African Union, with some delegations suggesting that they should have a say in the matter of selecting new members, while others believe it would be unnecessary to have third parties involved.

The members of the Security Council discussed the need for new Rules of Procedure that cannot be provisional any longer and that should cover both substantive and procedural issues. Additionally, there is a debate about the use of veto powers in cases of mass atrocities, following the French

proposal introduced in 2015, with delegations calling for a limitation of veto powers in such cases.

The members of the Security Council, additionally, have also been debating the role of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), and some nations have expressed that it is necessary to rewrite the conditions on the means to implement violence. Moreover, other states have also expressed their concerns on the use of veto power when implementing R2P, and believe that it is necessary to implement regulations on the P5 to use their veto power when addressing R2P.

The members of the Security Council further stressed the importance for transparency within the Council on future mechanisms. However, no consensus was reached over the proposals advanced during the debate.







## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 16 APRIL 2022

**Proposal of Sponsors:** Switzerland and China

**Signatories:** United States, France, Russian Federation and Japan

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* and *reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara including 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), 2218 (2015), 2285 (2016), 2351 (2017), 2414 (2018), 2440 (2018), 2468 (2019), 2494 (2019), 2548 (2020), 2602 (2021), and 2654 (2022),

*Expressing* its full support for Staffan de Mistura, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and his efforts to advance the political process, building on the progress of the former Personal Envoy and in line with relevant precedents; and welcoming the visits undertaken by the Personal Envoy in this regard to the region,

*Emphasizing* the previous efforts of the UN in ending the conflict on the zone and the perpetuation of those until a solution for both parties is established,

*Encouraging* the continuation of consultations between the Personal Envoy and Morocco, the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), Algeria and Mauritania in this regard to build on the progress achieved,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, based on compromise, to provide a framework in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

*Believing* that peace is a previous necessary condition to establish a realistic, pragmatic, long-lasting political solution,

*Noting* with deep concern the breakdown of the ceasefire,

*Convinced* that only with a full respect for human rights and the UN Charter values is possible to protect the welfare of all the population,

*Stressing* the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf camps, and encouraging the parties to work with the international community to develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights, bearing in mind their relevant obligations under international law,

*Expecting* that the political solution will come from the will of both parties to go ahead in their negotiations of peace and mutual political recognition,

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 October 2022 (S/2022/733),*

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, within 72 hours to a week after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy:
  - 1.1. *Urges* the Secretary General of this organization to intervene on the current crisis, calling the parties to proceed to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as provided by its cogent basic principles, and act accordingly to its role as a peace-seeking reference for the international community;
  - 1.2. *Considers* that, immediately and concurrently with the ceasefire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Western Sahara;
2. *Encouraging* a meeting between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, mediated by the African Union, the UN's Secretary General personal envoy to Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Spain, to find a long term acceptable political solution that will solve the conflict, based on compromise and on the values enshrined in the UN Charter, and that will provide self-determination for the Sahrawi people;
3. *Stresses* that the outcome of this negotiation should be consulted with the Saharawi people;





4. *Warns* all involved parties to faithfully act on providing protection and all the necessary measures to special protected international staff, such as cooperation and emergency:

4.1. *Insists* on the creation of a humanitarian corridor in the area that allows humanitarian cooperation and assistance agencies to get in the ground to provide and distribute the necessary assistance in order to protect the affected people in the region, including affected people, refugees, sahrawi people;

4.2. *Urges* the United Nations Development Group to centralize and coordinate the efforts and work implemented by the several agencies, programs, and organizations from the UN system working on the ground, specially considering FAO, UNESCO and WHO;

4.3. *Invites* the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to emit a pronouncement and to establish a Working Group ad hoc in order to address the current migration situation within the region and;

4.4. *Calls on UNICEF* to work closely and in cooperations with other UN agencies to provide assistance and mononitrate the safety of children's rights and region;

4.5. *Calls on* the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, to review the UPR (Universal Periodic Review) results and standards of the region, also reviewing the different human rights commitments of the parties;

4.6. *Invites* all parties to observe the International Pact on Civil and Political, respecting the rights, entitlements, and provisions guaranteed Sahrawi people in order to maintain the principles of UN and have;

4.7. *Encourages* the General Assembly to discuss in its next period of sessions the expansion of the funding of the UNHCR, which has received less than half the funds it has asked for;

5. *Requests* the extension of MINURSO to October 2024:

5.1. *Deciding* on the establishment of buffer zones in order to prevent attacks on the civilian population in case a ceasefire fails;

5.2. *Increasing* the fundings of the mission to guarantee the ceasefire and peace inside this area;

5.3. *Carrying out* an impartial count of refugees in the camps, in order to better organize the humanitarian aid destined for said camps.

5.4. *Encourage* confidence-building measures such as resumption of family visits of Sahrawi refugees and their family members across the border according to UNSC resolution 1282 (1999);

5.5. *Calls on* both parties to collaborate with the MINURSO mine action component to facilitate the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war throughout the Territory in adherence to international humanitarian mine action standards;

5.6. *Invites* UN Mine Action Service to participate and use their expertise to effectively achieve the removal of landmines and explosive remnants in the Territory, within the coalition and workforce established and coordinated to this end, as provided by this resolution;

6. *Further decides* that MINURSO will conduct comprehensive reviews on the status of the implementation of the negotiations and consultation results, including a description of the situation in the Western Sahara two years after the approval of this resolution. This will include, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate;

7. *Recommends* Member States to impose targeted sanctions on the leaders of the Frente POLISARIO, within their different legal regime;

8. *Reminds* the Kingdom of Morocco to respect its commitments on human rights and related to international cooperation, stressing the importance of their performance on the matter in order to preserve peace and stability on the region”;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.





# LEGAL ADVISORS GIVING DELEGATES A TECHNICAL INSIGHT

Last weekend the 17th edition of the Catalonia Model United Nations (C'MUN) took place between April 13 and 16, 2023 at the Caixaforum Palau Macaya.

This edition had five committees: The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), UN Women, The European Council, African Union and The Security Council. Three of them had the help of legal advisors, more specifically, The European Council with Belén Pascual, The African Union with Anna Ulloa and The Security Council with Michela Bongiovanni.

Our functions as legal advisors were mainly to answer the various questions that the different delegates or committee directors might have had and to check if the working papers and draft resolutions complied with current legislation. We also had to make sure that the delegates from the different countries could communicate with each other privately through correspondence that was sent to us without interrupting the debate. Some of the questions raised during the caucuses were whether it was possible to impose sanctions on countries in the SC, what terminology should be used in Security Council resolutions, and whether the Africa Union could

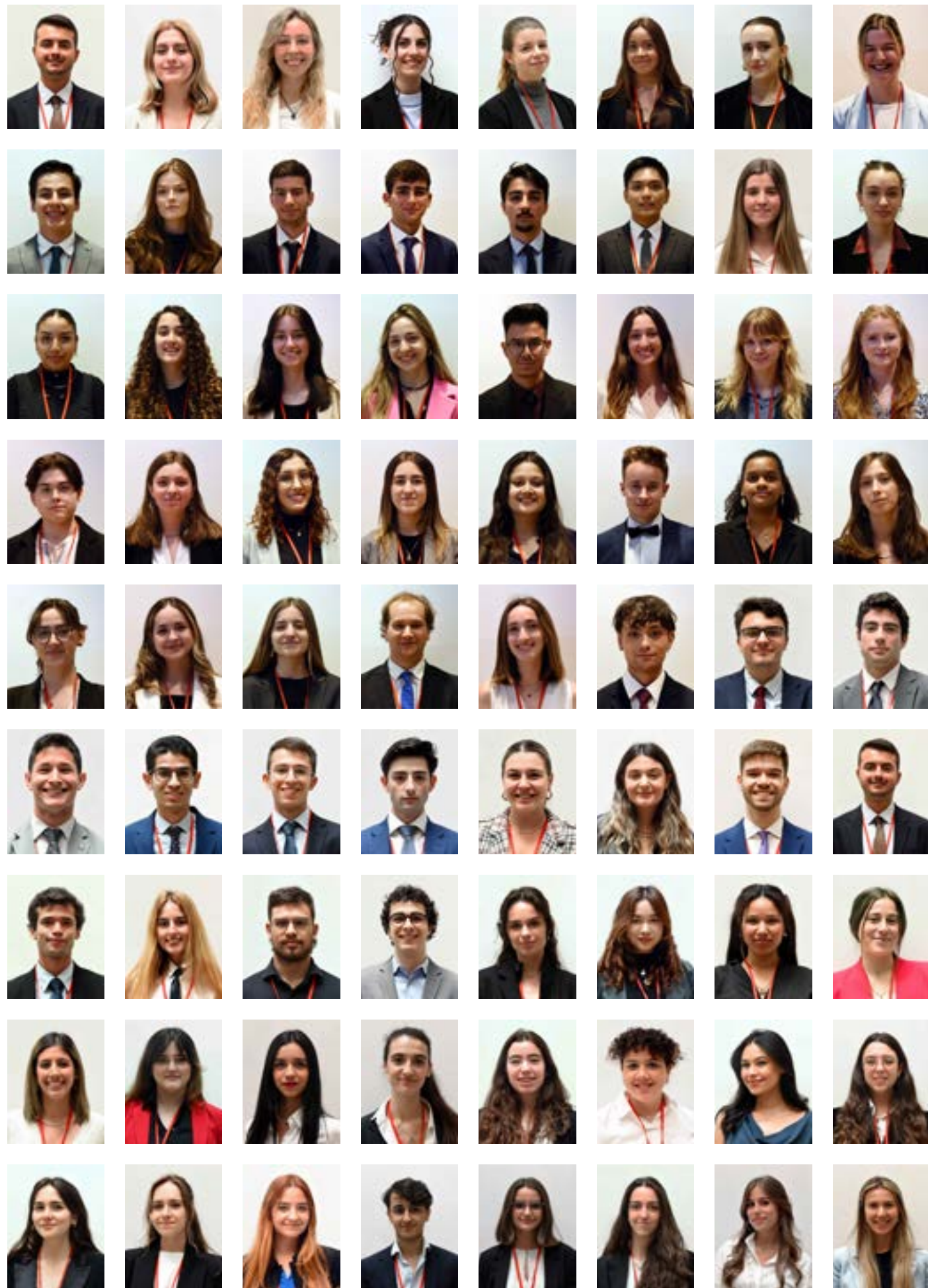
take disarmament action or send military troops.

In reference to the issues that were discussed, first of all, the European Council had raised two very current issues: addressing the energy crisis in the European Union in the next decade and addressing cybersecurity and the use of spyware as a security tool. surveillance in the EU. Regarding the experience in the African Union, two debates were raised in relation to combating the recruitment of children by international organisations in the Sahel Region and the Visa-Free of Africa. Finally, in reference to the Security Council, the issues of the conflict in Western Sahara and the reform of the Security Council were addressed.

It was an enriching experience for us to be able to participate in this United Nations model, both to begin to understand how dialogues between countries develop, and to delve into certain issues, conflicts, and development of human rights. Also having the chance to see and help organize the models from within has given us tools that we hope will help us in the further development of our academic careers. Without a doubt, it has been an event that is worth repeating.









# C'MUN 2023 TEAM

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**Ariadna Quintero**  
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Photographer

## SECRETARIAT



**Adriana Molina Isart**  
Secretary-General



**Imanol Olite Crisol**  
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USG for Communications and Socials



**Luis Alberola Tasso**  
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**Mònica Roca Monell**  
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## THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF SPAIN

The United Nations Association of Spain (UNA Spain), founded in 1962 with its headquarters in Barcelona, is an NGO in consultative status to the UN ECOSOC and has been declared organisation of public use. We are recognized by the United Nations as its main connection to civil society. As such, we act as a focal point of the regional Center of Information of the United Nations in Brussels (UNRIC).

Our fundamental aims are:

- To spread the principles and goals of the United Nations and their specialized agencies.
- To proclaim, to promote and to defend human rights and the fundamental freedoms.
- To guard over the fulfillment of the commitments governments made in the framework of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace, justice and development.

## ACTIVITIES

UNA Spain is engaged in the following activities:

- To organize educational and sensibility campaigns about humans rights as well as trainings, seminars, conferences, etc.
- To publish books about international relations, conflicts, human rights as well as didactic material for schools, magazines, yearbooks, etc.
- To give the voice to the young people through the Catalonia Model United Nations (C'MUN); a simulation of the General Assembly and the main bodies of the United Nations where they can practice the skills of dialogue and mediation among young people from all around the world.
- To promote social responsibility; both of the private sector towards society and of the public sector and the NGOs.

## PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL, SPANISH AND CATALAN ORGANIZATIONS

UNA Spain was admitted to the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) in 1963 and is currently a member of its Executive Committee. The WFUNA is the only international NGO committed to support the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter, as well as to promote the activities of the organization and its specialized agencies.

UNA Spain is a member of the Federation of Associations for the Defence and the Promotion of Human Rights on a national level.

UNA Spain is part of four Federations in Catalonia: the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Human Rights, the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Development, the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Peace, and the Catalan Federation of Social Volunteering.

UNA Spain is part of the Council of Social Welfare of the Barcelona City Council.

## PARTNERSHIP INSTITUTIONS

*Generalitat* of Catalonia, County Council of Barcelona.

## CITY COUNCILS

Badalona, Barberà del Vallès, Barcelona, Castelldefels, Cornellà de Llobregat, Esplugues de Llobregat, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Girona, Lleida, Martorell, Mataró, Mollet del Vallès, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Terrassa, Viladecans, Vilafranca del Penedès.

## COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS WITH UNIVERSITIES

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, University of Galway and ESADE.



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## CATALONIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS C'MUN BARCELONA

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