Commission: Science and Technology
Session: Zonal MUN 2024
Sponsors: Belgium, Canada, Democratic people's Republic of korea(North), Germany, Iran,Israel,Switzerland,Ukraine

Question of: Addressing the role of science and technology in international security and disarmament.

The General Assembly,

Aware of the potential consequences on International Security if future right-wing, extremist presidents are to be elected and choose to withdraw the nuclear umbrella from Europe,

Taking into consideration the recognition by Germany of the potential threat posed by Russia, leading to Russia becoming a perceived threat to Europe, for its violation of peace and security,

Expressing deep concern over the increasing cyber threats and the potential for cyber warfare, which pose new challenges to global security and stability, potentially disrupting critical infrastructure and compromising sensitive information on an unprecedented scale,

Believing that the development of science and technology is essential for ensuring Ukraine's national security, prosperity and competitiveness in an increasingly globalised world, improving relations and interconnectivity with other countries,

Cognizant of the evolving threats posed by cybercrime and the need for the European community to mitigate them,

Stressing the fact that the medical system in North Korea is hampered by significant technological and scientific deficiencies. Limited access to modern medical equipment, outdated infrastructure and the lack of internet connectivity for accessing medical and scientific information lead to a substandard healthcare,

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Reaffirming that women remain underrepresented in sectors dealing with new technologies, including ICTs, the aerospace sector and AI intergovernmental forums, member states and secretary-general have called for the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in these sectors,

Reiterating the proposition outlined in Chapter 1, Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, including the commitment to the peaceful resolution of wars and the promotion of disarmament,

Emphasizing the need for collective action and cooperation among nations to address emerging security threats and promote disarmament measures,

Noting with deep concern that there is a balance to strike between utilising science and technology for security purposes and ensuring its ethical and responsible use,

Bearing in mind the mass destruction caused by the development of nuclear programmes for military purposes,

1. Calls for the continued strengthening of defense capabilities initiated following Russia's invasion of Ukraine;

2. Appeals for help from international organisations and NGOs to provide technical and financial support to nations striving to enhance their scientific and technological capabilities for peaceful purposes, such as building research international scientific collaboration to address global security challenges;

3. Requests the collaboration with Switzerland for improvement of labour skills;

4. Renews its appeal to the European Union members to disclose the data employed in developing their large-language models;

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5.   Appeals to the UN to organise training programmes for professionals with scientific background such as doctors;

6.   Urges member parties to allocate resources towards research and development initiatives aimed at advancing technologies for the detection, verification, and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological, and toxic weapons;

7.   Calls upon members to empower international institutions responsible for overseeing of arms control and disarmament efforts, and to support initiatives aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of existing agreements;

8.   Draws the attention of members on the need to spread education and awareness on the risks and consequences of armed conflicts and the importance of disarmaments;

9.   Requests to clear mined areas to prohibit the development, production, stockpiling, transfer and use of chemical weapons;

10.   Recommends the implementation of AI-powered object analysis to consider the evolution in surveillance technology;

11.   Instructs the analysing streams of data to formulate access control decisions based on alarm responses;

12.   Welcomes the use of platform engineering as an emerging discipline that provides more self-service options alternatively reducing the complexity of software development and aligning applications.