

BIMUN XXIII



SOCHUM

Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural
Committee



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1. Words by the Presidents

I. Words by President Pumarejo

Dear sponsors, distinguished delegates, and respected guests:

“The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened.”

— John F. Kennedy

It is an honor for me, Angelina Pumarejo Gómez, to be part of the 23rd edition of the Model United Nations of the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar, BIMUN. Being the President of a high command commission such as SOCHUM. My journey in BIMUN has been undoubtedly the best. Defending the interests of every country that has come under my representation has consistently taught me something new. This love for the model is evident in my record, as well as in my effort and dedication.

As SOCHUM is a commission dedicated to addressing global issues, encompassing social, cultural, and humanitarian concerns, my co-president, Maria Camila Castellanos, and I have meticulously chosen innovative and previously unexplored topics. These topics promise to stimulate a rich and satisfying debate for every delegate, sparking controversy among the various perspectives presented and compelling participants to seek solutions.

As such, I have full confidence in each delegate’s ability to excel in both the committee and the model, because I am confident that they will perform to the best of their abilities. Additionally, our staff in the model, including logistics and press teams, among others, is impeccable. They will ensure that you are well taken care of at all times.

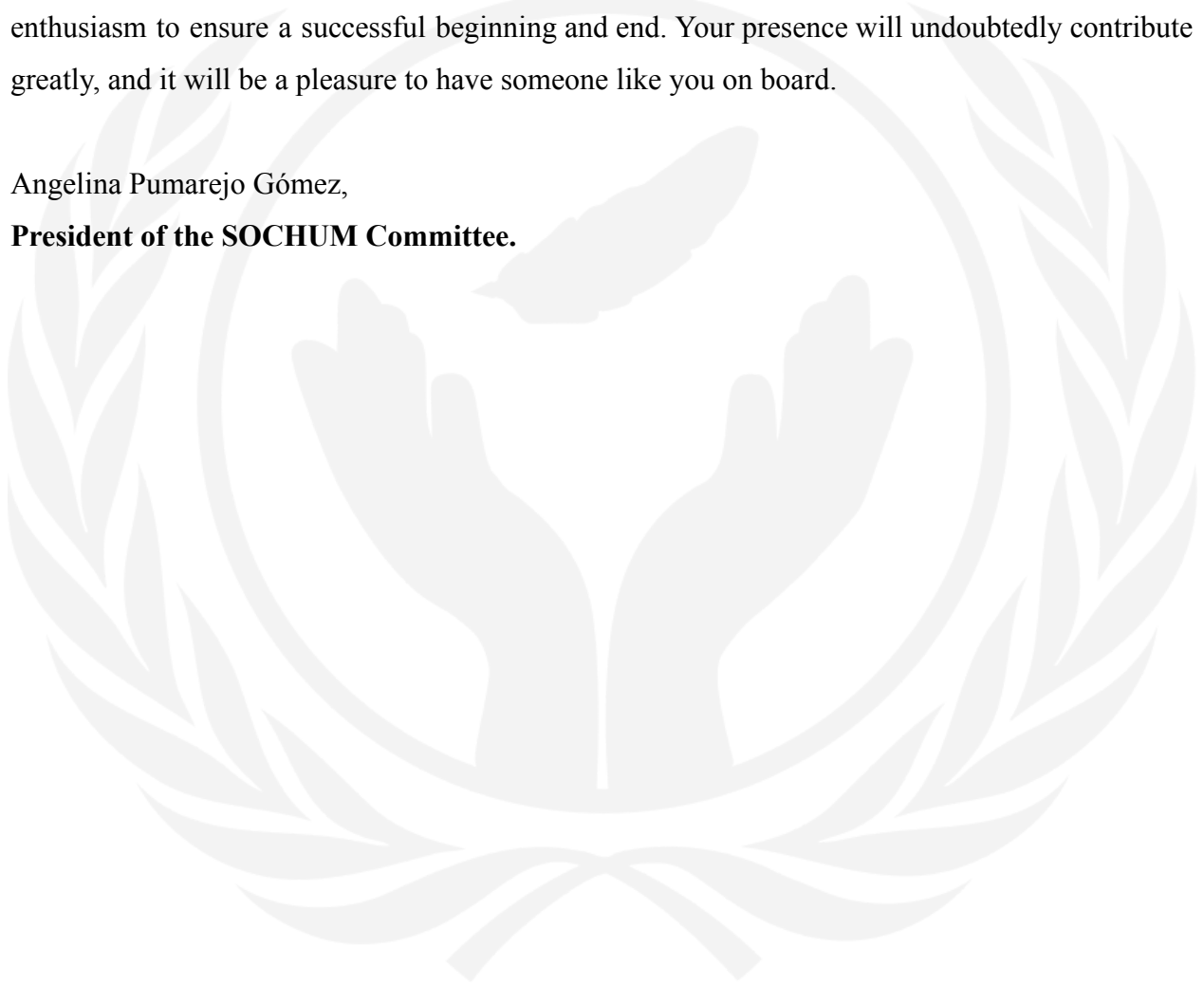
It is never too late to remind you that trust is essential in everything you do, every word that you utter, should carry a foundation and strength, do not be afraid to stand firm on your beliefs, remember this experience is a journey of learning, where you contribute your unique



perspective to enhance the model's flow and, ultimately, discover more about yourself and showcase your skills and success!

Certainly, the road to victory won't be effortless, but it will be brimming with invaluable lessons and dedicated effort. Therefore, BIMUN XXIII promises to be one of the most enriching experiences of 2024. Your President, Pumarejo, eagerly awaits your participation with the utmost enthusiasm to ensure a successful beginning and end. Your presence will undoubtedly contribute greatly, and it will be a pleasure to have someone like you on board.

Angelina Pumarejo Gómez,
President of the SOCHUM Committee.





II. Words by President Castellanos

Dear sponsors, esteemed delegates, and distinguished guests,

"Peace is not achieved with declarations and treaties, but with hearts and minds."

— José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero

It is with great honor and privilege that I, María Camila Castellanos Cardona, extend the warmest welcome to the twenty-third edition of the Model United Nations of the Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar, BIMUN. Serving as your president in one of the pivotal commissions dedicated to the protection of human life, the SOCHUM committee, fills me with profound satisfaction. This role signifies not only personal growth, but also a strong commitment to addressing pressing global challenges.

The SOCHUM committee addresses a wide range of issues spanning human rights, social justice, and humanitarian concerns, all of which are integral to the collective well-being of humanity. I have unwavering faith in your dedication and resolve to tackle these complexities head-on and forge solutions that champion equity and uphold human dignity.

Through my personal journey with BIMUN, I have encountered newfound skills and perspectives that have broadened my understanding of global affairs. BIMUN has dispelled the notion of an idealized world and instead instilled in me the importance of grappling with reality while striving to protect and uplift those within our spheres of influence. BIMUN epitomizes both academic excellence and human quality, fostering an environment where exploration and growth are paramount. It transcends mere simulation, serving as a catalyst for awareness, hope, and compassion, all in pursuit of a brighter tomorrow.

In closing, I urge you to immerse yourselves fully in the BIMUN XXIII experience—a journey that promises invaluable lessons and discoveries. Each of you possesses unparalleled potential, and I have no doubt that you will rise to the occasion and exceed all expectations.

María Camila Castellanos,

President of the SOCHUM Committee.



2. General Information to the Committee

I. Historical Context

The Committee of Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Affairs (SOCHUM) is the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It was established at the end of World War II in 1945, as the main policymaking body for developing multilateral disputes, especially in regard to the international affairs addressed by the United Nations Charter. Its objective is to supervise and protect human rights as well as the social, humanitarian, cultural, and educational affairs of the international community. It is composed of 193 States with the capacity to vote with equal power.



On 9 December 1948, the General Assembly was addressed by Eleanor Roosevelt with the emblematic phrase: "This Universal Declaration of Human Rights could well become the Magna Carta of Humanity". At that time, E. Roosevelt thanked the members of the Third Committee for their work.



Now, the Committee's efforts are continuing to address the fundamental goals of the United Nations: the protection and promotion of human rights. This committee has a great social and humanitarian responsibility, whose objective is to achieve, with arguments and solutions that are viable for all nations, the resolution of conflicts, ensure the international community's protection, and also provide protection for children and women from being victims of discrimination. Many advances have been made in this area. SOCHUM has been a space where each member state can



discuss and negotiate in an equitable manner, in order to seek the appropriate resolutions that benefit the international community.

Another function is to identify countries or places where human rights are violated. It also addresses such important social development issues as youth, families, persons with disabilities, the treatment of refugees, indigenous issues, aging, crime prevention, criminal justice, international drug control, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination.

This committee is of great importance because throughout history and even today there has been evidence of violations of human rights, which fulfill the basic function of providing a dignified and safe life with the basic needs of people. So protecting them guarantees peace on an almost daily basis.

II. Purpose and Functions

The third committee is the most important subsidiary organ in human rights, social and cultural matters of the United Nations, having the purpose of seeking the fulfillment of these rights and creating a good social environment for each individual or community in an equitable condition. This is the reason for the importance of its participation in conflicts of other United Nations committees, to effectively protect the human rights of those involved in the conflict. SOCHUM is the Third Committee of the General Assembly, which means that it is ruled under this in matters of operation, jurisdiction, and voting. The functions of the committee are the following:

- Discusses issues concerning socio-cultural development. Among them, some can be highlighted such as social structures, equality of rights among all people, and even the application of Human Rights at a global level.
- The Third Committee is complemented by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), being in charge of the discussion and decision-making regarding the reports issued by this Council.



- Focuses much of its efforts on convincing or encouraging the various governments to finance the projects and measures needed to meet the objectives of the commission.
- Its main functions or mechanisms are the preparation of reports, studies, and recommendations to the competent bodies for adoption and implementation.
- The Committee does not have the powers to create, modify, or eliminate funds or competencies. Likewise, the measures adopted during the sessions must not be of a coercive nature or have other powers that go beyond the functions of this committee.

III. Powers

Since SOCHUM is an advisory and deliberative committee, it does not have the power to issue resolutions or impose obligations on the states, but during the SOCHUM sessions that occur at the same time with the General Assembly sessions, members draft resolutions to then present them in the GA, then debate on this, go to the voting process and make an official resolution of the UN. Nevertheless, under Article 22 of the Charter, the General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Likewise, the main task of the members of the SOCHUM commission is to convince other nations with valid arguments and viable solutions, as this is the quickest and most effective way for the different problems to be resolved since the delegations can influence decision-making on the part of the local governments of each represented nation.



3. Topic A: “Unraveling the Enigma in the Abyss of Political, Ethnic and Territorial Tensions Surrounding the Kurds.”

I. Introduction to the Topic

The Kurds, one of the world's largest populations of 30 to 40 million people, without a state of their own, have been immersed in a conflict based on political, ethnic and territorial tensions that have significantly marked their history and present in the Middle East. These people have struggled for decades



for the recognition of their cultural identity and the self-determination of their territory. These tensions are intertwined with regional geopolitics, internal power dynamics and ongoing conflicts, creating a challenging landscape for the recognition of Kurdish rights and stability in the region.

Security is nonexistent, as various Kurdish armed groups, some considered terrorist organizations by several countries, maintain active insurgencies and clashes with government forces on multiple fronts. These Kurdish militias seek political autonomy and control of territories inhabited by the Kurdish population, which has unleashed violent conflicts and military operations by the governments of the region.



One of the main sources of political tension for the Kurds is their quest for autonomy or independence in the countries where they reside, such as Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran. In Turkey, the conflict between the government and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has been protracted and violent, with significant impacts on the civilian population and regional stability.



Despite efforts to achieve a peaceful solution, negotiations have been difficult and tensions persist.

Kurdish militias have played a key role in the fight against the Islamic State jihadist group, becoming allies of key Western powers. However, this collaboration has led to new tensions and threats of retaliation from other regional actors who view these Kurdish groups as a threat.

The future of the Kurdish people and their national aspirations is caught in a maze of competing interests, armed conflict, territorial disputes and shifting balances of power. Despite the challenges, the Kurds continue to struggle for recognition of their cultural identity and the right to determine their own future in a complex and often hostile geopolitical environment.



II. Historical Context

The roots of the Kurdish conflict go back to the end of World War I and the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. In the 1920 Treaty of Sèvres, the creation of an independent Kurdish state on part of the Ottoman territories was envisaged. However, this agreement never materialized. Instead, with the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923, the Kurdish-majority territories were divided among the new Republic of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria, the nations that emerged from the remnants of the former empire. The Kurds were denied their right to self-determination and a state of their own.





This partition left the Kurdish nation, ethnically Indo-European and mostly Sunni, fragmented and without sovereignty over their ancestral lands. In the new national borders, the Kurds became ethnic minorities within states with Turkish, Persian, Arab, etc. majorities.

During the following decades, Kurds suffered cultural persecution, language bans, forced displacement and denial of basic rights at the hands of the central governments of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. This fueled strong Kurdish nationalist sentiment.

Repression motivated the emergence of Kurdish rebel movements since the 1920s, demanding autonomy or independence for their territories. These include the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iran, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in Turkey, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in Iraq and several other armed groups.

This protracted struggle of the Kurdish people for self-determination has led to bloody conflicts, internal civil wars, regional instability and geopolitical tensions due to the fear of territorial fragmentation of the countries involved.

III. Current Situation

The Kurdish dream of statehood remains elusive amidst a complex web of geopolitical tensions and conflicts across the Middle East. The Kurds find themselves divided and embroiled in various struggles in their pursuit of self-determination.



In Iraq, the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government has carved out a measure of self-rule, but its authority is frequently challenged by the central government in Baghdad over disputed territories like the oil-rich city of Kirkuk and distribution of resources. The Iraqi Kurds'



bold 2017 independence referendum, though non-binding, sparked a military response from Baghdad and highlighted the fragility of their autonomous region.

In Syria, Kurdish militias like the People's Protection Units (YPG) were pivotal U.S. allies in defeating ISIS, but they now face existential threats from Turkey, which views them as extensions of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) separatists. Ankara has launched multiple offensives against the YPG in northern Syria.



Meanwhile, in Turkey and Iran, the Kurdish minorities continue to face persecution, human rights abuses, and denial of cultural and linguistic rights in their decades-old struggles against the central governments. With regional powers implacably opposed to the formation of a unified Kurdish state, viewing it as a threat to their territorial integrity, the Kurdish pursuit of self-rule remains one of the most intractable conflicts fueling instability across the Middle East.

IV. Countries' Position

Kurdistan Region

It is a geographically and culturally diverse region encompassing parts of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria, where the Kurdish population has long sought greater autonomy or even independence. However, since Kurdistan is not an internationally recognized state, but rather a region within the aforementioned states, the exact position on the



conflict and aspiration for independence may vary depending on the specific region and internal and external political dynamics. The aforementioned countries consider Kurdish independence as



a threat to their territorial integrity, and have often used repressive measures to quell independence or autonomist movements within their borders.

Republic of Turkey

Turkish territory has often been a refuge for many Kurds, and over time they have even been accepted as Turks. However, it considers the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) as a terrorist organization and has been involved in a decades-long conflict with this group, mainly in southeastern Turkey, where the Kurdish population is concentrated. The Turkish government views the PKK as a threat to territorial integrity and national security. Externally, Turkey has had some concerns about the arrival of Kurdish refugees from Syria and Iraq, especially those who might have links to Kurdish groups considered a threat by the Turkish government.



Republic of Iraq

Iraq has had a complicated relationship with the Kurdish issue throughout its history. After the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003, the Iraqi Kurds succeeded in establishing a semi-autonomous region in the north of the country, known as the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. However, despite this relative autonomy, tensions



persist between the Iraqi central government and the Kurdish authorities. The Iraqi central government has repeatedly expressed its opposition to Kurdish independence and has sought to maintain Iraq's territorial integrity. Although Iraqi Kurds have sought independence in the past, in recent years they have expressed more interest in coexistence within a federal Iraq, with guaranteed rights and autonomy.



Syrian Arab Republic

Before the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011, the government of Bashar al-Assad had repressed the Kurdish population and denied their cultural and political rights. However, during the course of the civil war, Syrian Kurds took advantage of the chaos to establish an autonomous region in the northeast of the country, known as Rojava. The Syrian



government has had an ambivalent relationship with the Kurds. On the one hand, it has viewed the Kurdish groups as a threat to its centralized authority, but on the other hand, it has had to cooperate tactically with them against rebel and jihadist groups seeking to overthrow the Assad regime.

Islamic Republic of Iran

It has historically welcomed a large Kurdish population within their territory. However, the Iranian government has been concerned that the arrival of Kurds from other countries, especially Iraq or Syria, could increase ethnic and political tensions within its own Kurdish population. Likewise, it does not mean that it does not have a



firm stance against Kurdish separatism; indeed, it has repressed any attempt at Kurdish autonomy within its borders. The Iranian government considers any Kurdish independence movement as a threat.



United States of America

The U.S. has supported the Kurds in their fight against extremist groups in the region, such as ISIS (Islamic State). Kurdish forces, especially the Kurdish People's Protection Units (YPG) in Syria, have been key U.S. allies in the fight against terrorism. However, when it comes to the issue of Kurdish independence, the U.S. position has been more



ambiguous. While it has expressed support for self-determination and human rights, it has avoided openly endorsing Kurdish independence, possibly to avoid antagonizing regional allies such as Turkey and Iraq, which strongly oppose Kurdish independence.

Republic of Lebanon

Lebanon has had a complex relationship with the Kurdish conflict. While there is no direct relationship between Lebanon and the Kurds, the country has witnessed internal tensions and conflicts of its own, such as the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990). During this period, different ethnic and religious factions and groups were involved in the conflict, leading to foreign



intervention, including that of Israel. However, it is important to keep in mind that Lebanon has historically been a country that has welcomed refugees and has been sympathetic to the causes of oppressed peoples. Given that the Kurds have sought autonomy and recognition of their rights, it is possible that some sectors of Lebanese society are sympathetic to their struggle.



V. Useful Material

Documents and Websites

- “Kurdish forces”

[Kurdish Forces in Iraq, Syria, and Iran - ACLED](#)

- “Kurd”

[Kurd | History, Culture, & Language | Britannica](#)

- “PKK”

[Kurdistan Workers' Party \(PKK\)](#)

- “High Risk of Violent Escalation and Domestic Turmoil”

[Conflict Watchlist 2023: Kurdish Regions](#)

- “The Kurdish Genocide”

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/d-iq>

- “Türkiye PKK Conflict”

[Türkiye’s PKK Conflict: A Visual Explainer | Crisis Group](#)

Videos

- “Kurdistan: The Military History of a Stateless Nation”

<https://youtu.be/jWYslKbs01A?si=uMyzZ4qKJ1WuetYd>

- “The State That Will Never Be a State”

 [Kurdistan Explained: The State That Will Never Be a State - TLDR News](#)

- “Who are the Kurds and why don’t they have their own country?”

<https://youtu.be/IxsYpUCD4M0?si=jH1t-oB3DDjYhF2J>



VI. QARMAS and FAQs

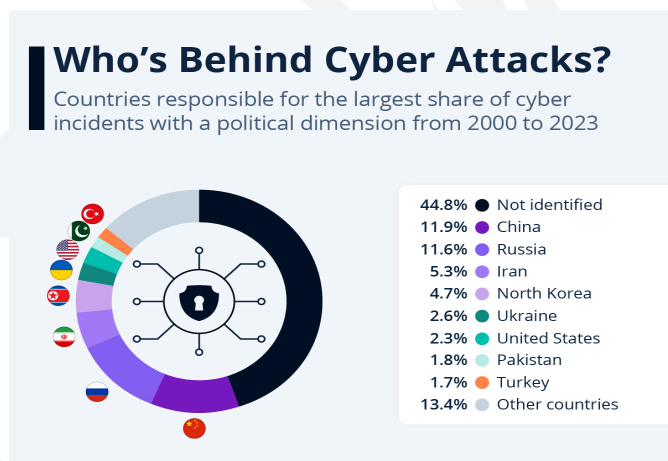
1. What is your country's position on the Kurdish political and territorial conflict?
2. Has your country ever been affected by this conflict?
3. What does your country propose to solve this conflict?
4. Does your country have any protection treaties for the Kurds?
5. What system does your country have in place to receive refugees such as people who have been in armed conflicts?
6. The PKK what governmental impact it has had in other countries?
7. How has the international community responded to the Kurdish conflict?
8. How could your country ensure the protection of the rights of the Kurds and promote their cultural and linguistic diversity in its territories?
9. What role should the principles of self-determination and the right to autonomous governance play in addressing the Kurdish issue?
10. How could your delegation influence the positions of regional powers such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar or the United Arab Emirates on the Kurdish issue, their relations with Turkey and their concern for regional stability?



4. Topic B: “Guaranteed by the International Community of the Right to Privacy in a Digital Environment that is Increasingly Vulnerable to Hacker Intrusions and Cyberattacks, while Balancing the Need to Maintain National Security and Combat Cybercrime.”

I. Introduction of the Topic

The right to privacy is a fundamental right that encompasses the recognition and respect for personal autonomy in the digital era; this right provides that each person has absolute control over their information, corroborating that their privacy should not be subject to intruders without their consent.



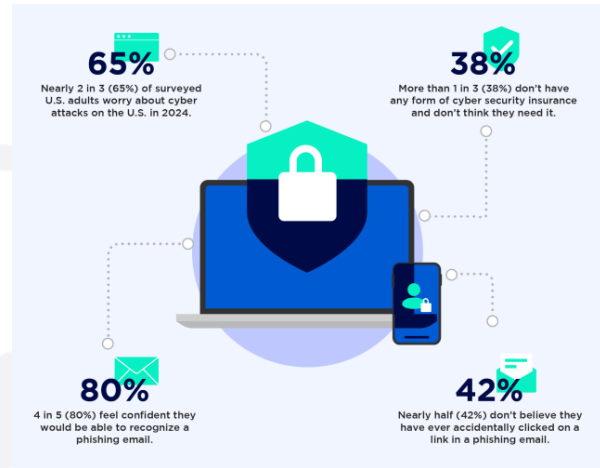
In the new digital world where all individuals are interconnected, the right to privacy encompasses not only the aforementioned but also that each individual has the autonomy to choose what information to share and with whom; additionally, this right is an essential pillar to protect human dignity and freedom of individuals and demarcates a limit in the technological world that contains a large amount of data and personal information, thanks to this, governments, companies and individuals have the facility to perform data analysis and surveillance activities.

Over the years, the United Nations has been generating reports on the protection and promotion of the right to privacy in this magnificent digital era in the context of surveillance, interception of information and the collection of personal data on a massive scale; where it is emphasized that the right to privacy should be a fundamental guarantee, which both governments and natural persons; additionally, according to the UN, the invasion of privacy should never be



exercised without a fully justified court order, and also it is exceptional cases because in the midst of privacy there are many areas which should not be subject to invasion.

The international community is tasked with finding a balance between the protection of individual privacy and the great need to safeguard national security in the face of emerging cyber threats. One of the main aspects is mass surveillance, where different individual rights are attacked, these surveillance tactics are implemented by governments in order to detect potential cyber threats.



The lack of international consensus for the regulation of data protection and online privacy creates a much more unbalanced environment and hinders international cooperation to address cyber threats without compromising human rights.

Along with this comes into play another aspect, where the transparency of companies and governments in the use of personal data is in question. It is of great importance to establish parameters to ensure transparency in the collection, use and storage of data so that the population can have greater confidence and generate a balance between maintaining national security and combating cybercrime.

The digital era has an unparalleled potential to make changes in the world, but at the same time it can intensify the gaps that have already existed for many years, such as economic inequalities. It is estimated that in that year there will be a margin of economic loss which may exceed 5 trillion dollars. This is why cyber-attacks not only represent a danger to the protection of human rights such as the right to privacy, but also create an irreversible economic and discriminatory consequence for the international community.

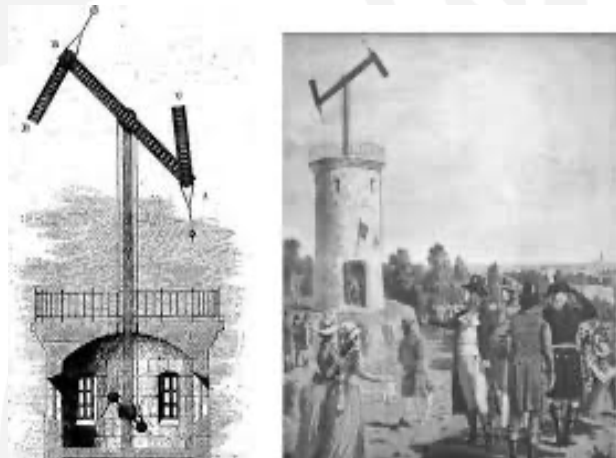


II. Historical Context

Throughout history, cyberattacks have been a privacy-invasive phenomenon that has evolved over the years with the development of technology and the expansion of the Internet. More than 200 years have passed since the first cyberattack, and people have feared for their privacy and how their information is handled.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the first computers and the Internet emerged; at that time, the privacy of online users was not the central issue; however, as the years went by and technology grew and expanded, new threats to personal privacy, data security and national protection emerged.

The first cyber-attack took place in France in 1834, two brothers working in banking depended entirely on the information that reached them about the movements of both national and international markets, but it took them several days to reach Paris.



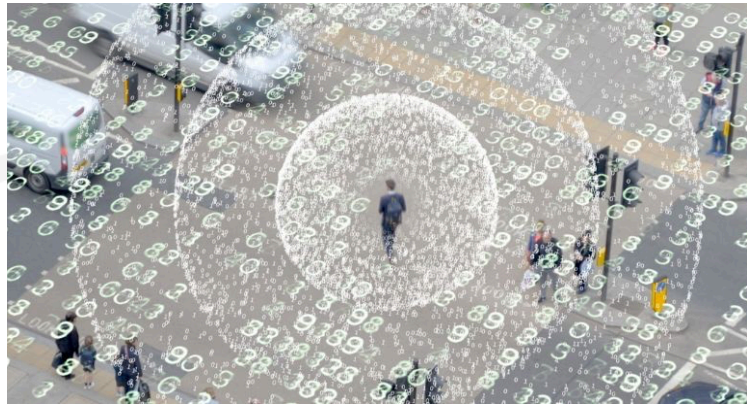
Looking for the perfect way to get the information before their competitors, they came up with the idea of bribing the optical telegraph operator with a good sum of money, in exchange for his inserting hidden information about the value of bonds in the Government Messages. The hidden data included by the operator in each message was interpreted by an assistant, who communicated it directly to the Blanc brothers.

This is but one of the beginnings of the violation of privacy rights, over the years we can see that in the 1970s and 1980s computing and computer networks were in their early stages. Cyber-attacks were less common and were usually conducted by individual hackers or small groups. Most of these attacks were motivated more by curiosity or provocation by malicious



attacks; in the 1990s, as the Internet became more popular, cyberattacks began to become more frequent and sophisticated.

There had been some famous attacks, such as the Morris worm in 1988, which affected thousands of computers connected to the network. Hackers began to use more advanced techniques to gain unauthorized access to computer systems and compromise user privacy.



In the early 2000s, as the Internet became more integrated into daily life and business operations, cyber attacks became more of a concern. New forms of attacks emerged, such as phishing and malware, targeting users' personal and financial information. Since the 1990s, laws and regulatory parameters began to be developed in order to address this new problem; it was here where the great importance of protecting our privacy in the digital environment, which was progressing on a large scale, was recognized.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the risks arising from cyber-attacks and online privacy were progressing. The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, and the massive leak of government and corporate data revealed the urgency of socializing these issues on a global scale.

Over the years, the internet became an indispensable tool for humans, the global economy and everyday life; therefore, the international community started to work together to protect online privacy and address cybercrime; as a result of this cooperation we can see the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime





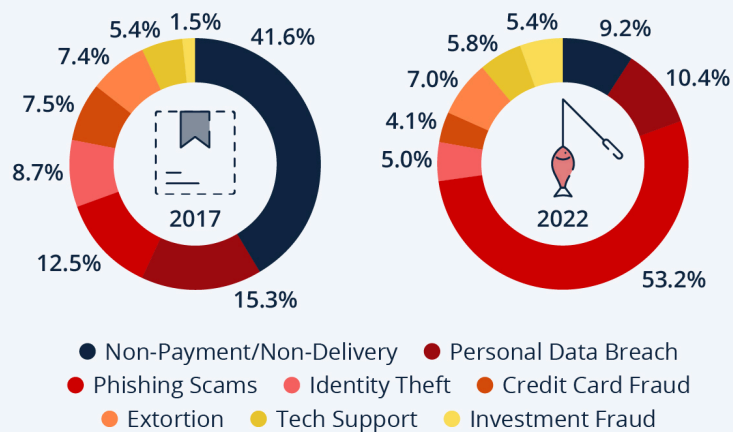
in 2001 and also the adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) by the European Union in 2018.

Attacks against large companies and organizations are becoming increasingly common, resulting in major data breaches and loss of confidential information. Starting the 2010s, there were massive data breaches affecting millions of people worldwide, such as the Equifax case in 2017.

In addition, privacy concerns arose due to the use of social networks and data collection by large technology companies and governments. Nowadays, this situation day by day is becoming more aggravated, as there is greater mass data collection, increased use of algorithms, emerging technologies and government surveillance, where many governments use technologies such as communication interception, social network monitoring and metadata collection to carry out large-scale online surveillance programs. These practices can violate citizens' privacy rights by collecting personal data without a legitimate reason or due process of law.

The Most Prevalent Forms of Cyber Crime

Share of worldwide cyber attacks by type



Sources: Statista Market Insights, National Cyber Security Organisations, FBI, IMF



statista

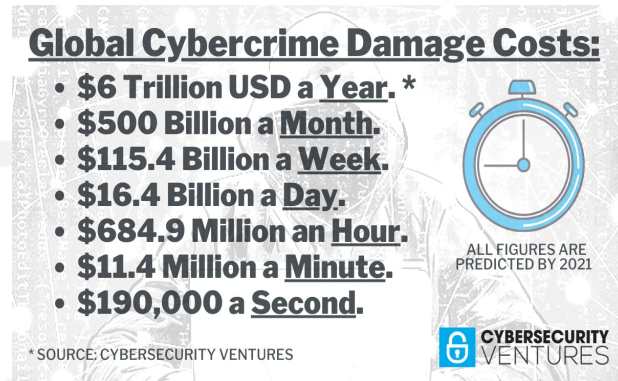
III. Current Situation

There are more and more cases of massive data breaches, tracking of users without their consent and misuse of personal information. Nowadays, companies and governments make decisions based on the information they collect through digital platforms, take advantage of this



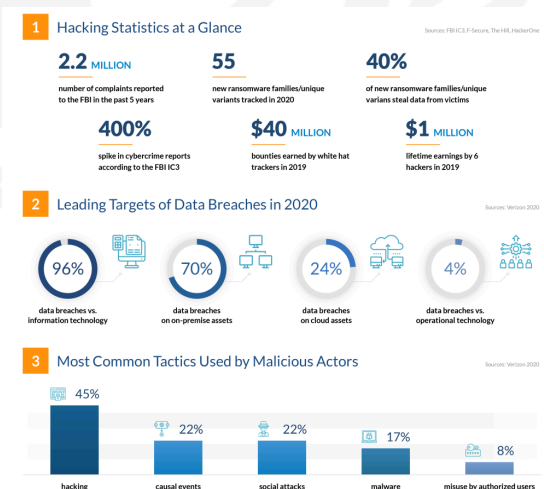
and find ways to reach people for both positive and negative aspects. This environment not only involves social, but also economic and governmental factors.

Privacy is not an absolute right and can be limited in specific cases, for example with a court order; however, over the years this concept has changed due to the world we live in. For some years now, the concern of governments for the development of terrorist acts has increased and as a way of "protection" they seek to intrude into the privacy of their citizens, justifying this thought with the idea that they should not be concerned about this type of actions by governments if, after all, people do not hide anything.



According to Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attack upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

The concept of privacy, which was established in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has been increasingly present in people's lives for more than 70 years. Privacy is a fundamental right, which encompasses the development of personality and the protection of human dignity; privacy helps us to mark the limits of who has access to our information.





The International Conference on Information Privacy is a conference in which privacy regulators, technology experts and delegates from different countries meet to discuss issues related to the protection of personal and state data in the digital age; over the years they have reached the following conclusions:

1. The importance of promoting technological innovation while at the same time ensuring respect for privacy and human rights is recognized.
2. The importance of companies and governments being transparent in the way they use personal data and taking responsibility for ensuring that the privacy of all individuals is protected is emphasized.
3. It advocates the development and implementation of data protection standards that ensure an appropriate level of security and privacy for online users.
4. It notes the need for international cooperation between different organizations and countries in order to face the new challenges of this digital era in terms of data privatization.
5. It identifies the need to educate the population about their privacy rights and how to protect themselves in the digital era.

Despite all the regulations that should be complied with, most of them are currently violated and the number of investigations carried out for this type of cases is increasing, it is necessary that both the international community and private entities and individuals work to promote digital security and thus achieve a prosperous digital environment to maintain a balance between how this can contribute to the national security of countries and individuals and the protection of fundamental rights such as the right to privacy in the digital age.



IV. Countries Positions

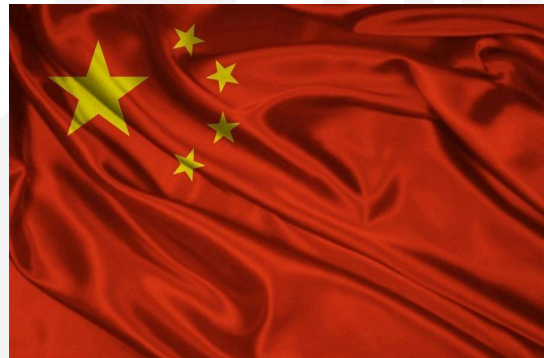
United States of America

As a global technology leader and geopolitical powerhouse, the United States plays a central role in the privacy and cyberattack debate. Its positions on issues such as mass surveillance, data protection and cybersecurity have significant global influence. The balance between national security and privacy rights is a recurring theme in U.S. policy and practice, particularly in the context of the dominant technology industry and defensive and offensive cyber activities.



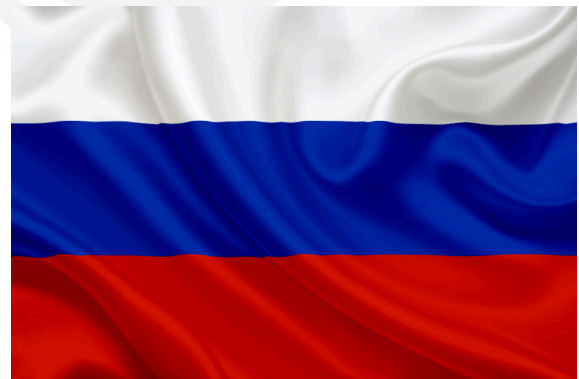
People's Republic of China

With its large population and rapid technological advancement, China is a leader in the fields of privacy and cybersecurity. But the country has been criticized for its extensive system of state surveillance and online censorship, raising concerns about personal privacy and freedom of expression. China's cybersecurity policy is closely tied to the goals of social control and political stability, creating tensions with international privacy norms.



Russian Federation

Russia is known for its cyber capabilities and has been criticized internationally for cyberattacks and disinformation operations. Russia's privacy policy is influenced by national security concerns, questions of state control over information, and growing concerns about individual rights and





freedom of expression. Russia has also been accused of using technology to undermine democracies in other countries, adding a geopolitical dimension to the privacy and cybersecurity debate.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom, with its powerful intelligence industry and sophisticated surveillance legislation, is a key player in the privacy and cybersecurity debate. States have engaged in mass surveillance programs such as Project Tempora, raising concerns about the scope of state surveillance and the protection of individual rights. The relationship between privacy and national security is at the heart of the UK cybersecurity debate and has implications for data protection.



Federal Republic of Germany Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Germany has a strong tradition of protecting personal data by law and is a leading proponent of European data regulation. Countries have taken measures to protect citizens' personal information from data collection and abuse by corporations and governments. Privacy is considered a fundamental right in Germany.



Japan

Japan is a leading country in technology and cybersecurity, with a strong digital economy and a robust technology industry. Countries have implemented measures to protect citizens' personal information and strengthen cybersecurity, including the introduction of data protection laws and international cooperation to combat cybercrime.

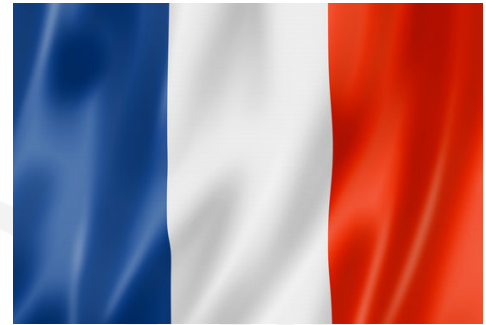




Japan has also advocated international cybersecurity standards to promote a safe online environment.

The French Republic

France has introduced a data protection and cybersecurity law to protect citizens' personal information and protect critical infrastructure from cyber attacks. The country has also called for EU-wide Internet regulation to combat disinformation and protect online privacy. However, concerns have been raised about the balance between national security and privacy rights in the context of counterterrorism and state surveillance.



Republic of India

With a highly connected population and a growing technology industry, India faces serious privacy and cybersecurity challenges. The country has introduced data protection and cybersecurity laws to address concerns about personal data privacy and the risk of cyberattacks. However, in the face of rapid digital growth, effective implementation of these laws and privacy protection are of concern.



Canada

Canada is a leader in privacy and data regulation, both domestically and internationally. Countries have introduced privacy and cybersecurity laws to protect citizens' rights and strengthen trust online. Canada has also advocated for international cooperation to combat cybercrime and promote international cybersecurity standards to protect critical infrastructure and personal data.





V. Useful Material

Documents and websites

- "Data Protection - European Data Protection Supervisor"

[Privacy and Data Protection, though connected, are commonly recognised all over the world as two separate rights. In Europe, they are considered vital components for a sustainable democracy.](#)

- "Privacy in the Digital Age"

[International standards | OHCHR](#)

- "History of Cybercrime"

[History of Cybercrime | Arctic Wolf](#)

- "Universal Declarations of Human Rights - Article 12"

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights | United Nations](#)

- "Data protection"

[:: Data Protection > Department of International Law > OAS ::](#)

- "Which Countries are Better at Protecting Privacy?"

[Which countries are better at protecting privacy?](#)

Videos

- "Right to Privacy"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8EzdCNOZItI>

- "Global Privacy Laws"

<https://youtu.be/IxsYpUCD4M0?si=jH1t-oB3DDjYhF2J>



VI. QARMAS and FAQs

1. What measures has your country implemented to ensure data security and prevent privacy violations?
2. How does your country balance privacy protection with national security and the fight against terrorism and cybercrime?
3. What is the role of companies in protecting the privacy of citizens in your country, and how do you ensure compliance?
4. What is your country's position on government access to citizens' personal data and electronic surveillance?
5. What are the laws and regulations in place in your country to protect citizens' right to privacy?
6. What is your country's position on international cooperation on privacy protection and cross-border data regulation?
7. How does your country address privacy protection in the digital realm, including the collection and use of personal data online?
8. What strategies has your country implemented to raise public awareness of the importance of privacy and their rights in this area?
9. What challenges does your country face in protecting privacy in the context of technological advances such as artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things?
10. What measures does your country take to protect the privacy of vulnerable groups, such as children, minorities and refugees?



5. Topic C: “Establishing New International Parameters Against the New Method of Slavery, Labor Exploitation in Non-Developed Countries.”

I. Introduction of the Topic

Modern slavery, an umbrella term encompassing forced labor, debt bondage, and human trafficking, casts a pervasive shadow across the globe. While the historical abolition of chattel slavery marked a significant victory, exploitative practices persist, particularly in developing nations. Addressing this multifaceted issue requires a nuanced comprehension and a multifaceted strategy to establish new international standards for its eradication.



According to estimates from the International Labour Organization, a staggering 24.9 million individuals were victims of modern slavery in 2016. These figures encapsulate lives ensnared in forced labor, domestic servitude, or sexual exploitation. Root causes such as poverty, limited educational access, and deficient legal frameworks create fertile ground for exploitation, with children being especially susceptible, often coerced into hazardous labor or deprived of educational opportunities.



Modern slavery manifests in various forms: individuals ensnared in insurmountable debt are coerced into labor to repay loans, perpetuating a cycle of exploitation; workers in sectors like factories, mines, and agriculture face threats, violence, or movement restrictions; victims are lured into situations of forced labor or sexual exploitation through deception or coercion,



facilitated by online platforms and complex global supply chains where unethical sourcing practices contribute to exploitation, often unbeknownst to consumers.

The fight against slavery has been integral to the United Nations since its inception, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrining the right to freedom from slavery and servitude in 1948. However, despite these endeavors, modern slavery persists, necessitating a renewed international effort to establish new standards.



This endeavor requires a multifaceted approach:

- Developing nations require support in formulating and enforcing robust anti-slavery laws, enhancing worker protection mechanisms, and clarifying legal definitions of modern slavery.
- Empowering vulnerable populations through education and skills training enables them to make informed choices and resist exploitation, with a particular focus on enhancing educational opportunities for girls to break the cycle of poverty and vulnerability.
- Businesses must be held accountable for ethical sourcing practices throughout their supply chains, with transparency measures like public reporting on labor practices and supplier audits being essential.
- International cooperation among governments, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations is crucial for information sharing, victim identification, rescue efforts, and harmonization of national anti-slavery initiatives.
- Technology plays a pivotal role, both as a tool for exploitation and as a means of combating it, with online platforms used by traffickers for recruitment while also





facilitating awareness campaigns, victim empowerment, and supply chain tracking to identify slavery risks.

Eradicating modern slavery demands continual vigilance, adaptability, and an unwavering commitment to human rights. By establishing new international standards that reflect the evolving nature of exploitation and fostering collaboration on a global scale, a future where freedom and dignity are universal rights can be realized.

II. Historical Context

Many of the problems that have persisted throughout history are aimed at ending them and, in fact, have developed in complex ways over time. Although slavery was abolished in most countries in the 19th century, labor exploitation and forced labor have continued in different forms. In the 20th century, industrialization and globalization led to the creation of new models of slavery but this time with more effective payments, what no one knew is that they would continue to be seen as objects with owners when it came to work. Everything has a core, some of these are:



- The African slave trade between the 16th and 19th centuries, where millions of people were kidnapped from their homes and sold as slaves in America, Europe and other parts of the world.
- Forced labor in concentration camps during World War II, where prisoners were forced to work in inhumane conditions.
- Debt bondage in Latin America and Asia, where people are forced to work to repay loans, often for generations.



We can see how each of these is seen today but in different ways, which is why it is called modern slavery. For example: the concentration camps, nowadays there are cotton factories, fabrics, food, very large companies that have staff working sometimes 24 hours or more and do not let them go because they signed a contract, then what we see, the same as the concentration camps but with a different name and payment.



The search for higher profits and global competition have led many companies to resort to abusive labor practices, especially in developing countries where regulation and enforcement of labor laws are weaker.

One of the most notorious examples is the textile industry, where millions of workers, mostly women and children, are forced to work in inhumane conditions for subsistence wages. In countries such as Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam, women garment factory workers often face grueling work hours, sexual harassment, arbitrary dismissals and dangerous working environments.



Another sector that has come under scrutiny is the electronics industry, where companies such as Foxconn, which manufactures products for Apple and other major brands, have been accused of exploiting their workers. Reports have revealed brutal working conditions, with workers suffering from exhaustion, stress and, in some cases, even suicide.



Today, labor exploitation and forced labor continue to be a global problem, with millions of people forced to work in inhumane conditions and without labor protection. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), around 25 million people worldwide are victims of forced labor, which generates illegal profits of approximately \$150 billion per year.



Greater public awareness of these issues is needed. Consumers can play an important role by demanding that companies be transparent about their labor practices and by choosing products manufactured under fair conditions. Education and awareness-raising are also crucial to prevent labor exploitation and forced labor. Because of this, labor shortages are formed, as they offer very low wages and inhumane conditions, people prefer to go hungry, to go to work, as people with “power” do not cooperate.

III. Current Situation

The pervasive issue at hand is deeply entrenched in the violation of fundamental human rights, particularly the inalienable right to freedom from slavery and forced labor, as stipulated in Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Central to addressing this complex dilemma is



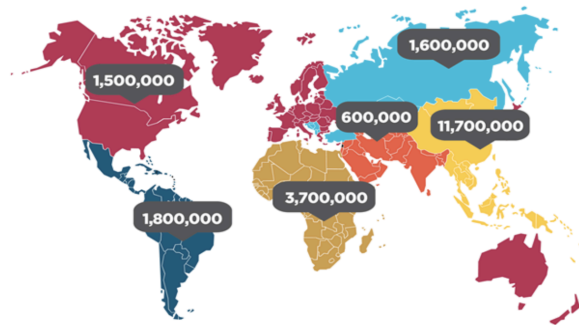
the pivotal role played by the International Labor Organization (ILO), which has consistently led efforts to combat modern slavery. Notably, the ILO's seminal report, "Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour," published in 2012, underscored the staggering profits accrued from forced labor globally. This report elucidated the imperative for harmonized data collection



methodologies across nations to yield more reliable global estimates and to discern the multifaceted risk factors exacerbating vulnerability to forced labor. A multitude of organizations and movements are fervently engaged in safeguarding the rights of workers, among them:

- **The ILO:** With its 2012 Global Estimate of forced labor encapsulating various manifestations, including labor and sexual exploitation orchestrated by private entities, the organization has been pivotal in advocating for international labor standards to preempt forced labor. Noteworthy

21 million people victims of forced labour



among these standards are the Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105), adopted in 1930 and 1957, respectively.

- **Walk Free:** This organization has played a pivotal role in illuminating the extent of modern slavery across 160 countries through its Global Slavery Index. It has underscored the imperative for holistic measures aimed at addressing the socio-economic underpinnings of forced labor and the imperative of fortifying legal and policy frameworks.
- **The United States Department of Labor:** Through its comprehensive 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, it has provided critical insights into the global landscape of exploitative labor practices.
- **The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR):** Notably, in the landmark case of *Siliadin v. France*, the court elucidated the concept of "forced or compulsory labor" enshrined in Article 4, emphasizing the imperative for robust scrutiny of breaches against the foundational tenets of democratic societies.

The latest Global Estimates of Modern Slavery have cast a stark light on the grim reality that approximately 50 million individuals were ensnared in modern slavery in 2021. Among

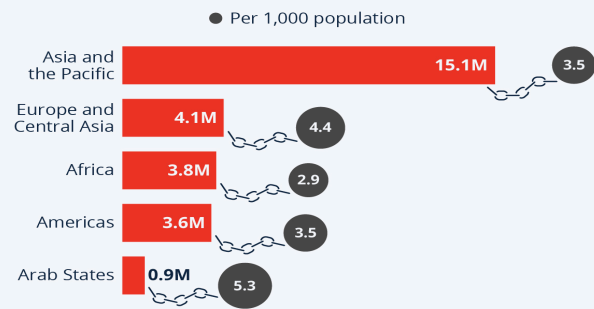


them, women, children, and migrants bear a disproportionate burden. Factors such as armed conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change have compounded the risk of modern slavery.

While privately-imposed forced labor constitutes a significant portion, concerted international endeavors, epitomized by ILO conventions, are indispensable in confronting this scourge. These sobering statistics underscore the urgent imperative for concerted global action to eradicate modern slavery, shield vulnerable populations, and fortify legal and policy frameworks to prevent forced labor and human trafficking. Given the scale and intricacy of this multifaceted issue, a comprehensive approach involving governments, businesses, civil society, and international organizations is imperative to effectuate lasting change.

27.6 Million People Are Currently in Forced Labor

Number of people in forced labour in 2021, by region



IV. Countries' Positions

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Despite its economic growth and its position as an important textile and manufacturing center, it still struggles with high levels of unemployment, especially among young people. Forced labor has been practiced in the country, especially in the garment and electronics industries. It is common for exploited workers to work long hours in unsafe



conditions, without adequate wages or legal protection. Unfortunately, it is difficult for exploited workers to seek justice and hold employers accountable for their actions. In practice, legal remedies may be ineffective or difficult to obtain. Bangladeshis suffer from hazardous working



conditions, inadequate wages and other types of labor exploitation. Hazardous chemicals and other hazardous working conditions are especially prevalent in the industries most commonly seen in the country.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is considered one of the most dangerous places in the world to work, which is reflected in its poor labor and human rights record. Many workers in this country were cheated by recruitment agents and labor supply companies, cheated out of their earnings, housed in appalling conditions, and prevented from finding alternative employment or leaving the country. At the same time, the unemployment rate in Saudi Arabia has risen from 5.6% to 7.5%, and citizens are complaining that the jobs on offer are a pittance.



Republic of Uzbekistan

Cases of forced labor have been reported in the cotton industry, where workers, including children, were forced to work long hours in difficult conditions and without receiving fair wages. However, in recent years, Uzbekistan has taken significant steps to address labor exploitation. The government has implemented reforms in the cotton sector, including banning child labor and improving working conditions. Similarly, the unemployment rate has been low, with a low of 1.9% and a high of 13.3%.





Republic of India

India has a vast working population, with a large number of workers employed in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction and services. However, many of these workers face precarious working conditions, low wages, long working hours and lack of social protection.



Labor exploitation is especially common in industries such as garment manufacturing, mining, construction, and agriculture, where workers are often victims of abuse, child labor, and human trafficking. Cases of forced labor and exploitation have also been reported in the production of imitation jewelry and in the pyrotechnics industry. In addition, it is noted that corporate efforts have failed to address these labor rights violations, with audits failing to adequately detect forced labor and lack of transparency in the supply chain.

United Mexican States

Structural problems such as inequality, lack of opportunities and decent work, poverty and unemployment persist, forcing many people to accept precarious working conditions. There are at least 4.2 million people who are underemployed, that is, who work less than 35 hours per month and need more work. This reflects the lack of quality jobs. Cases of labor exploitation have been reported in different sectors, such as the cotton industry and agriculture. In addition, it is noted that labor exploitation can also be related to human trafficking, where people are subjected to abusive working conditions and deprived of their dignity.





United States of America

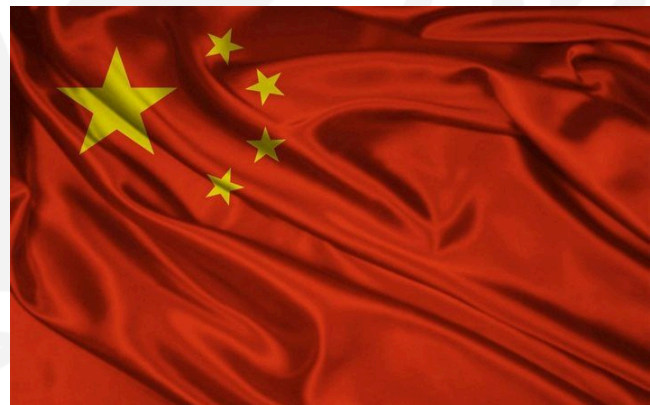
The United States is facing a troubling increase in child labor exploitation, with a 44% increase in the number of children working illegally compared to previous periods. During the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 4,400 minors were found to be employed in 756 cases investigated for violations of child labor laws.



At the same time, while there is not a generalized shortage of jobs, there are specific sectors that face challenges in terms of the availability of labor and the quality of jobs offered. Some of the problems that have been identified include specialized skills shortages, structural unemployment, labor exploitation, lack of labor protection, drug shortage crisis, smuggling of agricultural products, and others.

People's Republic of China

Forced labor has been institutionalized in Xinjiang, where Uyghurs are mobilized for jobs against their will and forced to remain in them, as part of an economic and industrial growth program designed by the Chinese government. This practice has been criticized by international organizations and has led to the passing of laws such as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act in the United States.



In China, the textile industry is known for its precarious working conditions, including long working hours, low wages and lack of labor protection. According to an ILO report, in 2017, more than 80% of textile workers in China worked more than 12 hours a day, and 60% of them earned less than 2,000 yuan (approximately \$280) per month. There is a huge imbalance



between labor supply and demand in the country, thanks to that has been accentuated by the reduction in the number of "blue collar" workers and the high unemployment rate among college graduates in China.

Republic of Turkey

Labor shortages have become a significant challenge in some regions of the country, exacerbated by emigration and a growing demand for labor. Despite the existence of significant labor shortages in certain areas, the Turkish economy has faced difficulties in filling these labor vacancies.



On the other hand, problems such as low wages, discrimination, poverty and even child exploitation have been documented in Turkish textile factories where Syrian refugees work. Most of these workers do not have work permits, which exposes them to precarious working conditions and exploitative situations. In addition, the lack of adequate regulation and supervision in some sectors has allowed the labor rights of these vulnerable workers to be violated.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

State institutions in North Korea resort to the forced mobilization of men, women and even children to sustain their economic activities, offering little or no compensation for their labor. Cases of forced child labor have been reported, where children are forced to work in construction and mining activities, often without adequate



remuneration. In addition, it has been mentioned that workers are sent to foreign countries such as China and Russia to generate income for the State, facing working conditions that amount to

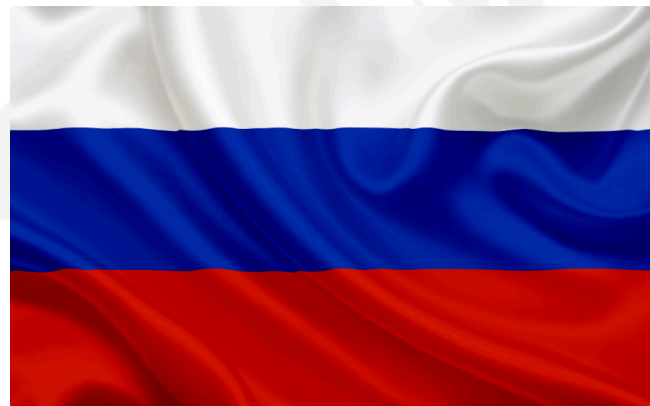


forced labor, with restrictions on freedom of movement, low wages and lack of health and safety measures.

Despite the existence of a forced labor system that forces many citizens to work in precarious conditions, the North Korean economy faces significant challenges that have led to a shortage of employment in the country. The lack of employment opportunities is exacerbated by shortages of food and resources, which further hampers the situation of North Korean workers.

The Russian Federation

Russia employs millions of migrant workers, mainly from neighboring countries such as Belarus, Ukraine and Central Asia. Many of them face forced labor situations, with low wages, long working hours and restrictions on their freedom of movement. The lack of work permits and the vulnerability of these workers exposes them to exploitation. Also,



the Russian elite in the Stavropol region have taken considerable advantage of the migrants, as they are forced to work in precarious conditions without being able to leave the job when they are required by others to do construction work. On the other hand, it has reintroduced compulsory labor as a penal punishment since 2017. More than 26,000 inmates perform forced labor for state and private companies, generating record revenues for the federal budget. This raises concerns about human rights violations.

V. Useful Material

Documents and websites

- "Highest prevalence of modern slavery"

[Global findings | Walk Free.](#)

- "Do multinational corporations exploit foreign workers?"



<https://newsroom.haas.berkeley.edu/do-multinational-corporations-exploit-foreign-workers/>

- "The Developed World Is Missing the Point About Modern Slavery"

<https://time.com/4374377/slavery-developed-developing-world-index-slave-labor/>

- "The Exploitation of Workers in Developing Countries"

<https://medium.com/@aleezawasi/the-exploitation-of-workers-in-developing-countries-china-bangladesh-6f38a19c1379>

- "Migrants workers who toiled in Amazon warehouses were deceived and exploited"

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/10/saudi-arabia-migrants-workers-who-toiled-in-amazon-warehouses-were-deceived-and-exploited/>

- "The Exploited Labor Behind Artificial Intelligence"

<https://www.noemamag.com/the-exploited-labor-behind-artificial-intelligence/>

Videos

- "The Great American Labor Shortage: Is the Economy in Crisis?"

 The Great American Labor Shortage: Is the Economy in Crisis?

- "China's Labor Shortages"

 China's Labor Shortages | Global Trade Explained

- "Will the Retail Labor Shortage Ever End?"

 Will the Retail Labor Shortage Ever End?



VI. QARMAS and FAQs

1. How can we differentiate between fair labor practices and exploitative ones, particularly in the context of economic disparity between developed and non-developed countries?
2. How can international regulations address the psychological and social pressures that can coerce workers into unfair labor conditions?
3. What are some of the challenges and potential solutions for ensuring companies have visibility into labor practices throughout their entire supply chain, especially across borders?
4. What are some of the challenges and potential solutions for ensuring companies can guarantee basic human rights are respected throughout their entire supply chain, especially across borders?
5. What diplomatic and economic tools can developed nations use to encourage stronger human rights protections for workers in non-developed countries?
6. What resources and support can existing UN bodies, or potentially new international organizations, provide to non-developed countries to strengthen their enforcement of human rights-based labor standards?
7. Considering cultural sensitivities, what strategies can be used to raise consumer awareness in developed countries about the potential link between their purchases and human rights violations in labor practices abroad?
8. What strategies are you using to encourage the creation of decent and sustainable employment instead of precarious employment?
9. How can countries protect vulnerable workers, such as migrants and informal workers, from labor exploitation?



10. How in your country are technology and automation impacting labor shortages and labor exploitation in our economies?





6. Resources

I. Glossary

Topic A

- **Struggled:** Make forceful or violent efforts to get free of restraint or constriction.
- **PKK:** It is a nationalist, militant, left-wing Kurdish political organization based in Turkey and Iraq that has waged an armed struggle against the Turkish state for Kurdish self-determination and rights since 1984. In short, PKK stands for "Kurdistan Workers' Party", they are mainly against Turkey.
- **The Islamic State jihadist group:** Sunni Islamist terrorist group that occupied parts of Iraq and Syria and declared a caliphate in 2014.
- **The key Western powers:** Major Western powers usually refer to the most influential and powerful nations in the Western world. The major Western powers are the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, Spain and other nations such as Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries are also considered part of the influential Western powers.
- **Ottoman Empire:** The Ottoman Empire was an Islamic imperial power that was founded in the late 13th century and lasted until the early 20th century. At its height in the 16th and 17th centuries, it controlled territories in southeastern Europe, western Asia, and North Africa. In short, the Ottoman Empire refers to the vast and long-lasting Turkish Islamic empire centered in present-day Turkey, which dominated important areas for more than 600 years before its decline and dissolution in the early 20th century.
- **Treaty of Sèvres:** Was the post-World War I pact that dismantled the defeated Ottoman Empire, but was subsequently annulled and replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne after Turkish resistance.
- **Treaty of Lausanne:** Formally established the borders and sovereign authority of the modern Turkish Republic after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, replacing the earlier harsh Treaty of Sèvres.



- **YPG:** Is an armed Kurdish civic group, operating outside the formal armies, who have taken up arms to defend Kurdish ethnic rights and push for autonomy, especially in northern Syria during the Syrian civil war against ISIS and other factions. The YPG, in particular, became a key U.S. partner force against ISIS in Syria, despite Turkish objections over YPG links to Kurdish separatist groups that Turkey considers terrorists.

Topic B

- **Encompasses:** Surround and have or hold within.
- **Cyber threats:** All malicious attempts by hackers, criminals, nation-states or other actors to infiltrate systems, steal data, cause service disruptions or take networks/data hostage through various digital means.
- **Gaps:** Break or space in an object or between two objects.
- **Optical telegraph operator:** Optical telegraphs were a very primitive form of long distance communication that used a line of elevated semaphore towers with movable arms or shutters. Operators used telescopes to observe the coded positions of the arms on the next tower, and then adjusted the arms on their own tower to visually transmit the coded message to the next station. This made it possible to transmit messages over long distances using sequences of coded optical signals in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, before the electric telegraph rendered these visual systems obsolete.
- **Hacker:** These are skilled computer operators who gain unauthorized access to systems, either for malicious criminal purposes or for legitimate ethical purposes of security testing. Their activities range from data breaches to exposing vulnerabilities.
- **The Morris Worm:** Was a pioneering and disruptive Internet computer worm that rapidly self-replicated in 1988, demonstrating vulnerabilities by inadvertently crippling infected systems through resource exhaustion. It was one of the first major cyber incidents that raised awareness of the Internet security risks of malicious self-propagating code, before more destructive worms and viruses emerged.



- **Phishing:** A technique for attempting to acquire sensitive data, such as bank account numbers, through a fraudulent solicitation in email or on a web site, in which the perpetrator masquerades as a legitimate business or reputable person.
- **Malware:** Short for malicious software, it refers to any intrusive software developed by cybercriminals (hackers) to steal data and damage or destroy computers and computer systems.

Topic C

- **Forced labor:** When individuals are compelled against their will to provide work or service through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.
- **Human trafficking:** It is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by force, fraud or deception for the purpose of exploiting them for profit.
- **International Labor Organization (ILO):** is a multinational agency of the United Nations, founded in 1919, that sets international labor standards, promotes decent work practices, protects workers' rights, and provides advisory services related to employment policy and labor issues worldwide.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** These are private, non-profit, voluntary organizations, independent of governmental control, that carry out activities to address critical social, environmental or developmental problems around the world.
- **Concentration camp:** Is a place where a government forces people to live without trial. Usually, those people belong to groups the government does not like.
- **Debt bondage:** Tricked into working for little or no money to repay a debt.
- **European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR):** Created in 1959 to enforce the European Convention on Human Rights, it is Europe's supranational court that hears human rights cases and issues legally binding judgments to uphold the basic principles of human rights among European nations.
- **Uyghurs:** are a Turkic ethnic group originating from and culturally affiliated with the general region of Central and East Asia. The Uyghurs are recognized as the titular nationality of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Northwest China.



II. Countries

1. Arab Republic of Egypt
2. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
3. Canada
4. Commonwealth of Australia
5. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6. Federative Republic of Brazil
7. Federal Republic of Germany
8. French Republic
9. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
10. Islamic Republic of Iran
11. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
12. Japan
13. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
14. Kingdom of Spain
15. Kingdom of the Netherlands
16. Kurdistan Region (Representative of the Kurdistan Region)
17. People's Republic of China
18. Republic of Colombia
19. Republic of India
20. Republic of Indonesia
21. Republic of Iraq
22. Republic of Korea
23. Republic of South Africa
24. Republic of Türkiye
25. Russian Federation
26. State of Israel
27. Syrian Arab Republic
28. United Arab Emirates
29. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



30. United Mexican States
31. United States of America

It is important to highlight that the Representatives of the Kurdistan Region do not possess a right to vote, since it is not a member state of the United Nations, and thereby of the SOCHUM Committee.

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