

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY United Nations Proposal

Proposal # 50

Proposed byUnited Kingdom

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Committee: I	

Action on Proposal

🗆 Passed 🗆 Defeat

An act to establish an International Surveillance Court.

Be it hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations

Justification Clause: Recent discoveries show that wiretapping is growing exponentially due to our advancements in technology. Not only that, London is the most surveilled city in the world. There are no major international restrictions being enforced to prevent the manipulation of surveillance on citizens by foreign governments, but such surveillance should require justification and approval. For instance, the NSA, Interpol, and the British GCHQ have been found guilty of illegal wiretapping. More situations like this can be prevented with strict and focused laws enforced by countries worldwide.

Section I: Our proposal is that the UN form a court to handle surveillance matters between countries called The International Surveillance Court. The court would be made up of a pool of twenty judges For each case, 5–6 judges would be chosen randomly to preside over foreign surveillance requests. The members of the court will be nominated by their home country then the General Assembly of the UN will approve twenty candidates. There will be a reelection for these court members every nine years, and those who have served are ineligible to run again. A representative will be chosen by the country to present their case to the court on the nation's behalf. Any actions a country wishes to take concerning the surveillance of citizens or governments internationally is to be presented to the court for approval. They will be given a set amount of time to surveil the individual or group regardless of whether they conclude the investigation. This gives countries more security in who is observing their activities. The decision of what cases are shown to the court is made by the UN Security Council.

Section II: If a country fails to present a case to the court before proceeding to take action, they would be subject to economic sanctions. The charge against countries found to be in breach of the law would be a financial penalty on their funding from the UN. However, the severity of the penalty will be determined by the Security Council judging by the severity of the actions taken by the country. If the country refuses to follow the procedures of the court, they will be sanctioned by the UN and can potentially have their membership in the UN suspended.

Section III: The creation of the International Surveillance Court allows for the maintenance of privacy between countries concerning surveillance and its continuous manipulation. It allows nations to investigate without having to run the risk of hostility from the country being observed, while still maintaining respect. Over time, the issues that countries worldwide have to resolve concerning surveillance will decrease, allowing them to deal with other issues in their nations.

Section IV: This plan will take effect on July 1st, 2016.