

To: Legal

From: Panama

Topic: "Back to the Future: Studying Our Past To Secure Our Future"

Date: March 25th, 2026

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly the promotion of international law, justice, and peaceful cooperation among states,

Recalling the foundational legal frameworks established after global conflicts, including the United Nations Charter and the principles arising from the Nuremberg Trials,

Recognizing that historical injustices, including colonialism, transnational crime, and violations of sovereignty, continue to shape present-day legal and geopolitical realities,

Acknowledging the historic role of the Panama Canal as a symbol of both international cooperation and disputes over sovereignty,

Emphasizing that studying legal precedents from past international disputes strengthens the global rule of law and prevents the recurrence of conflict,

Affirming that small and developing states, such as Panama, benefit from a strong, predictable, and equitable international legal order,

Calls for:

1. **Encourages** Member States to incorporate the study of historical international legal cases into diplomatic and legal training programs to strengthen peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms;
2. **Calls upon** the International Law Commission, in cooperation with the United Nations Archives and Records Management Section, academic institutions, and through voluntary financial and technical contributions from Member States, to compile, digitize, and maintain significant historical legal precedents, including treaties, arbitration decisions, and territorial settlements, in a publicly accessible global database;
3. **Supports** the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Article 33 of the UN Charter, promoting negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication through the International Court of Justice;
4. **Calls for** strengthened legal protections of critical international infrastructure, drawing lessons from historical governance agreements such as the Torrijos–Carter Treaties concerning the Panama Canal;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the General Assembly on progress made in preserving, digitizing, and disseminating historical legal precedents, including recommendations for expanded capacity-building initiatives;
6. **Encourages** the organization of biennial workshops under the auspices of the United Nations to provide training for diplomats and legal practitioners from developing states on the application of historical legal precedents in modern dispute resolution;
7. **Reaffirms** the importance of sovereignty, non-intervention, and the equal rights of states as cornerstones of international law, ensuring that the mistakes of the past are not repeated in the future.

To: The Legal Committee
From: The Republic of Burundi
Subject: The Demobilization and Reintegration of Children in Armed Conflict
Date: March 25, 2026

Recalling previous concerns about the state of children in warfare and reaffirming international obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC),

Deeply Conscious of the psychological impact of armed conflict on child soldiers and the violations of international humanitarian and human rights law resulting from the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict,

Expecting the reintegration of current child soldiers in not only Burundi but other nations with children involved in armed conflict and their admission into disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs conducted in accordance with international law,

Condemning the kidnapping, coercion, and exploitation of children by non-state armed groups, including the March 23 Movement (M23) and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), in violation of OPAC, international humanitarian law, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Welcoming regional cooperation with the African Union (AU) in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant international legal frameworks to facilitate the protection, demobilization, and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict,

Calls for:

1. **Requests** the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate and prosecute individuals responsible for the recruitment or use of children in hostilities in Burundi and other affected States, in accordance with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and applicable international law;
2. **Encourages** cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict, through:
 - a. The provision of psychological, educational, and social support services to children formerly associated with armed groups,
 - b. The development and expansion of already existing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs in Burundi and other affected States in accordance with international law;
3. **Calls upon** States and relevant international bodies to take legal measures against non-state armed groups that recruit children in armed conflict, in accordance with the

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, by:

- a. Designating groups that repeatedly violate international law for enhanced monitoring and reporting by the United Nations and regional organizations,
 - b. Imposing appropriate legal sanctions and restrictions on groups found responsible for war crimes involving children;
4. **Further requests** that Member States and relevant international bodies fulfill their obligations under OPAC and international humanitarian law by providing financial, technical, and logistical support to UNICEF in their efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate children affected by armed conflict, while recognizing and commending UNICEF for its existing programs and contributions to child protection and DDR initiatives.

To: Legal Committee

From: Republic of Korea

Subject: Strengthening the International Legal Framework to Combat Cyber-Terrorism

Date: February 26, 2026

Recognizing that the rapid evolution of information and communications technology has created new vulnerabilities in international peace and security,

Alarmed by the increasing frequency and sophistication of state-sponsored and non-state actor cyber-attacks targeting critical national infrastructure,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, specifically the sovereignty of states and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting with deep concern the current lack of a universally accepted legal definition for "cyber-terrorism," which hinders collective judicial action and extradition processes,

Believing that international cooperation and the sharing of technical expertise are essential to bridge the digital divide and ensure all nations can defend their digital borders,

Reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy and the rule of law,

Calls For:

1. **Requests** the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) establishes a working group to draft a standardized legal definition of cyber-terrorism to be adopted into international law;
2. **Invites** member States to implement domestic legislation that criminalizes the financing and orchestration of cyber-attacks against the civilian infrastructure of other sovereign states;
3. **Further Requests** the creation of a Global Cyber-Security Data Repository where Member States can voluntarily share "fingerprints" of known malware and digital threats to expedite international legal attribution;
4. **Encourages** the provision of legal and technical capacity-building to developing nations to ensure they have the judicial frameworks necessary to prosecute cyber-criminals within their jurisdictions;
5. **Recommends** closer collaboration between the United Nations and private sector technology firms to develop international standards for "due diligence" in preventing the use of commercial software for terrorist activities;

6. **Calls** to include a review of the progress of these legal frameworks as a permanent item on the agenda of the Legal Committee for future sessions of the General Assembly.

To: Legal Committee

From: Bangladesh

Subject: On the Progressive Development of International Criminal Law Concerning Severe Environmental Harm

Date: March 26, 2026

Guided by the purpose and values of the United Nations, particularly the promotion of international peace, security, and cooperation,

Recalling the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its role in establishing individual criminal responsibilities for the most serious crimes of concern to international communities,

Reaffirming Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration and Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration, which establish that states have the responsibility to ensure the activities within their jurisdiction do not cause environmental damage to other states,

Concerned that the existing international legal frameworks may not adequately address instances of widespread, long-term, and severe environmental destruction,

Emphasizing that environmental protection and sustainable development are mutually reinforcing objectives under international law,

Acknowledging the sovereign right of States to pursue economic development consistent with international law,

Calls For:

1. **Establishing** an open-ended working group under the United Nations to examine the legal implications of severe environmental harm in international criminal law:
 - a. To assess existing gaps in accountability mechanisms for widespread, long-term, and severe environmental destruction,
 - b. To propose recommendations consistent with the principles of state sovereignty, legality, and complementarity;
2. **Deciding** that states historically responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions bear mandatory legal responsibility for all climate-related loss and damage suffered by vulnerable states:
 - a. To include the creation of a legally binding international compensation fund financed proportionally by such states based on historical emission data,

- b. Asserts that failure to contribute to this fund may constitute an internationally wrongful act, giving rise to potential sanctions or adjudication under international law;
- 3. **Declaring** that severe and widespread environmental destruction resulting in long-term damage to ecosystems or the civilian population may constitute an international crime giving rise to individual criminal responsibility:
 - a. To include the potential liability of senior government officials and corporate executives who knowingly authorize, permit, or fail to prevent such acts,
 - b. Calls upon State Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to allow formal amendment procedures to incorporate such conduct within the jurisdiction of its court.

To: Legal Committee

From: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Subject: Reinforcing International Legal Norms Surrounding the Protection of State Sovereignty and Non-Intervention

Date: 26 March 2026

Recalling Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, which prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state,

Recognizing that the abduction of Venezuelan leader Nicolás Maduro has resulted in significant political instability within the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

Noting with deep concern the announced and planned takeover of the Venezuelan oil economy by the United States government and aligned multinational oil corporations,

Alarmed by the issuance of licenses by the United States government authorizing U.S.-aligned companies to drill for oil within Venezuelan sovereign territory,

Emphasizing the apparent attempt to reduce the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to a “vassal state” through coercive political and economic pressure designed to force alignment with the United States and its allies,

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, and self-determination under international law,

Calls for:

1. **Condemns** the abduction of Nicolás Maduro and the intervention of the United States in the sovereign affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;
2. **Requests** that the United States immediately release Nicolás Maduro to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to face judicial proceedings under the laws and constitutional framework of his own country;
3. **Further requests** that the United States cease all attempts to regulate, control, manage, or otherwise interfere with the Venezuelan oil economy;
4. **Encourages** the immediate repeal of all licenses and authorizations permitting United States government entities or U.S.-aligned corporations to conduct oil drilling operations within Venezuelan territory;

5. **Emphasizes** the political and economic sovereignty of all Member States;
6. **Affirms** the right of governments to preside over economic and political matters within their own territories without intervention by extranational governments or external entities;
7. **Reaffirms** the right of all countries to self-determine their political, economic, and military alliances free from coercion or external pressure.

To: Legal Committee
From: Guyana
Subject: The Protection and Security of Guyana's Right to Offshore Oil
Date: 25 March 2026

Recognizing the sovereign right of nations to responsibly develop natural resources within their Exclusive Economic Zones,

Acknowledging the rapid expansion of offshore oil development in emerging economies,

Concerned by the lack of consistent international legal standards governing environmental accountability in offshore oil extraction,

Recommends minimum liability insurance requirements for multinational oil corporations operating in developing coastal states,

Encourages capacity-building programs to assist developing nations in drafting domestic oil governance legislation,

Calls for:

1. **Recommends** the establishment of minimum liability insurance requirements for multinational oil corporations operating in developing coastal states to ensure adequate compensation in the event of environmental damage;
2. **Encourages** capacity-building programs to assist developing nations in drafting, implementing, and enforcing domestic legislation governing offshore oil exploration and extraction activities;
3. **Calls upon** Member States to adopt standardized environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures prior to the approval of offshore drilling projects, including public transparency and independent scientific review components;
4. **Invites** Member States and relevant stakeholders to share best practices, legal precedents, and regulatory strategies related to environmental accountability in offshore resource extraction;
5. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

To: Legal Council
From: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
Subject: Labor Laws and Child Labor
Date: March 25, 2026

Recognizing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to protect children from hazardous work, economic exploitation, and activities detrimental to their development, which serves as a critical framework for promoting the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of all individuals under 18,

Noting that poverty, lack of access to education, and weak enforcement mechanisms contribute significantly to child labour practices globally,

Recalling the International Labour Organization Conventions No. 138 (Minimum Age Convention) and No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention),

Reaffirming commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 23 regarding just and favorable working conditions,

Concerned that hazardous labor conditions continue to endanger the physical and psychological well-being of children,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation, sustainable economic development, and education in addressing the root causes of exploitative labor practices,

Calls for:

1. **Recommends** expanding free and compulsory primary and secondary education by improving school access, providing financial support for families, and ensuring quality learning opportunities to reduce child labor and give children better long-term opportunities;
2. **Encourages** public awareness campaigns through schools and local media to inform communities about long-term economic and social consequences of child labor;
3. **Calls upon** Member States to strengthen national labor legislation by:
 - (a) Establishing clear minimum working age requirements consistent with ILO standards,
 - (b) Defining and prohibiting hazardous occupations for minors,
 - (c) Increasing penalties for individuals and corporations found exploiting child labor;

4. **Requests** periodic reporting by Member states on progress made toward eliminating the worst forms of child labor, including actions taken, challenges faced, and measurable outcomes;
5. **Supports** the implementation of vocational training programs for youth above the legal working age to promote safe and lawful employment opportunities;
6. **Establishes** a standardized legal framework encouraging Member States to:
 - (a) Create specialized judicial units dedicated to prosecuting violations of labor and child protection laws,
 - (b) Mandate transparent record-keeping requirements for corporations to verify age and working conditions of employees,
 - (c) Implement cross-border legal cooperation to address trafficking and transnational exploitation of minors.

To: Legal Committee

From: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Subject: Jammu and Kashmir

Date: March 26, 2026

Recalling that Article 1(2) of the UN Charter affirms the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Reaffirming United Nations Security Council Resolution 47 (1948), which called for a plebiscite to allow the people of Jammu and Kashmir to determine their political future,

Recognizing that the 1947 partition of British India created the sovereign states of India and Pakistan, and that princely states were given the option to accede to either country,

Noting that the ceasefire line established in 1949, now referred to as the Line of Control (LoC), divided the region of Jammu and Kashmir following armed conflict,

Concerned that the LoC remains a de facto boundary rather than a mutually recognized international border,

Taking note of the 2019 revocation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and its implications for the autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir,

Emphasizing that unresolved territorial disputes pose a serious threat to peace and stability in South Asia,

Calls for:

1. **Affirms** that the people of Jammu and Kashmir possess the right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter and relevant Security Council resolutions;
2. **Calls for** the organization of a free, fair, and impartial plebiscite under UN supervision to allow the people of Jammu and Kashmir to determine whether they wish to:
 - a. Accede to Pakistan,
 - b. Accede to India, or
 - c. Establish an independent state;
3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Envoy to facilitate dialogue between India and Pakistan to assess conditions necessary for conducting a plebiscite;
4. **Calls upon** all Member States to support peaceful mediation efforts consistent with international law and the principles of multilateral diplomacy;
5. **Recommends** confidence-building measures between India and Pakistan, including:
 - a. Increased diplomatic engagement,

- b. Military de-escalation agreements,
- c. Expanded humanitarian access to affected populations;

6. **Requests** the United Nations Human Rights mechanisms to monitor and report on the humanitarian situation in Jammu and Kashmir;
7. **Welcomes** the support of all Member States to work collectively and collaboratively to resolve this issue that has impacted South Asia for far too many years.

To: Legal Committee

From: The Federative Republic of Brazil

Subject: Strengthening Human Rights and the Rule of Law through Justice Systems, Capacity Building, and International Cooperation

Date: 25 March 2026

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the promotion of human rights, international peace, and cooperation among states,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international legal instruments affirming equality before the law and the right to a fair and public hearing,

Recognizing that effective national legal systems play a key role in preventing international terrorism while ensuring full respect for international human rights law,

Reaffirming the importance of an independent, impartial, and accessible administration of justice as a cornerstone of the rule of law,

Acknowledging the essential role of peacekeepers and diplomats in maintaining international peace and security and the obligation of the states to protect them under international law,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateral cooperation and capacity building initiative in strengthening justice systems and advancing human rights protections,

Calls for:

1. **Encouraging** Member states to strengthen national justice systems by adopting or updating legal frameworks that guarantee judicial independence, due process, and equal access to justice, including through technical assistance programs supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
2. **Calls upon** Member states to develop counter-terrorism legislation and policies in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that are fully consistent with international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and the principle of proportionality;
3. **Recommends** expanded international cooperation through Judicial exchanges, legal training initiatives, and information-sharing mechanisms facilitated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to improve the fairness and effectiveness of judicial and prosecutorial institutions;
4. **Urges** Member states to enhance legal protections for peacekeepers and diplomats abroad by strengthening domestic criminal laws, improving investigative capacity, and

cooperating with the United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to ensure accountability for attacks against protected personnel;

5. **Supports** the establishment of national and regional training programs for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and peacekeeping personnel, with curricula developed in coordination with UNDP and OHCHR, emphasizing human rights standards, accountability, and rule of law;
6. **Invites** continued dialogue within the Legal Committee to identify best practices for aligning domestic legal systems with international legal obligations, with the aim of reinforcing access to justice, preventing abuses, and promoting long term peace and stability.

To: Legal Committee
From: France
Subject: Antarctic Claims
Council Date: Mar 25, 2026

Recognizing that in 1959, 12 nations signed the Antarctic Treaty, establishing the decree that no nation could claim sovereignty over the continent, of which Chile signed,

Aware of the fact that Chile has recently detained a 19 year old American Ethan Guo, who flew into Chile's claim to the frozen continent,

Taking note that Chile has charged the teen with violating two articles of the Chilean Aeronautical Code despite being arrested in what is considered international territory,

Keeping in mind that the Antarctic Treaty only allows nations to enforce laws on their own citizens when on the continent, not that of foreign nations,

Believing that if left unchecked, regional claims to the continent could result in the original treaty being completely violated and could lead to unrestricted land grabs,

Recalling that the goals for the Antarctic Treaty were to maintain peace and prevent massive and unjustified claims to the Arctic island,

Calls For:

1. **Endorses** the creation of the *Arctic Code*, a set of laws and regulations enforced upon the continent agreed upon by all nations with current claims to the island that will build upon, clarify, and strengthen the preexisting Antarctic Treaty;
2. **Request** that after the creation of the *Arctic Code*, all nations drop any current claim they have to the continent;
3. **Approves** the review of legal actions previously taken upon the continent to determine their legitimacy;
4. **Invites** a bipartisan investigation to determine if the arrest of Ethan Guo was justified or not and if additional actions should be taken regarding his living conditions he experienced while he was detained;
5. **Emphasizes** that the previous Antarctic Treaty and the proposed *Arctic Code* will be enforced by possible sanctions and direct intervention from delegates present at the signing of the *Arctic Code*;
6. **Entrusted** that any disagreements should be resolved by a nonpartisan board to ensure that operations and laws are uniform across the continent so that cooperation can endure.