



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

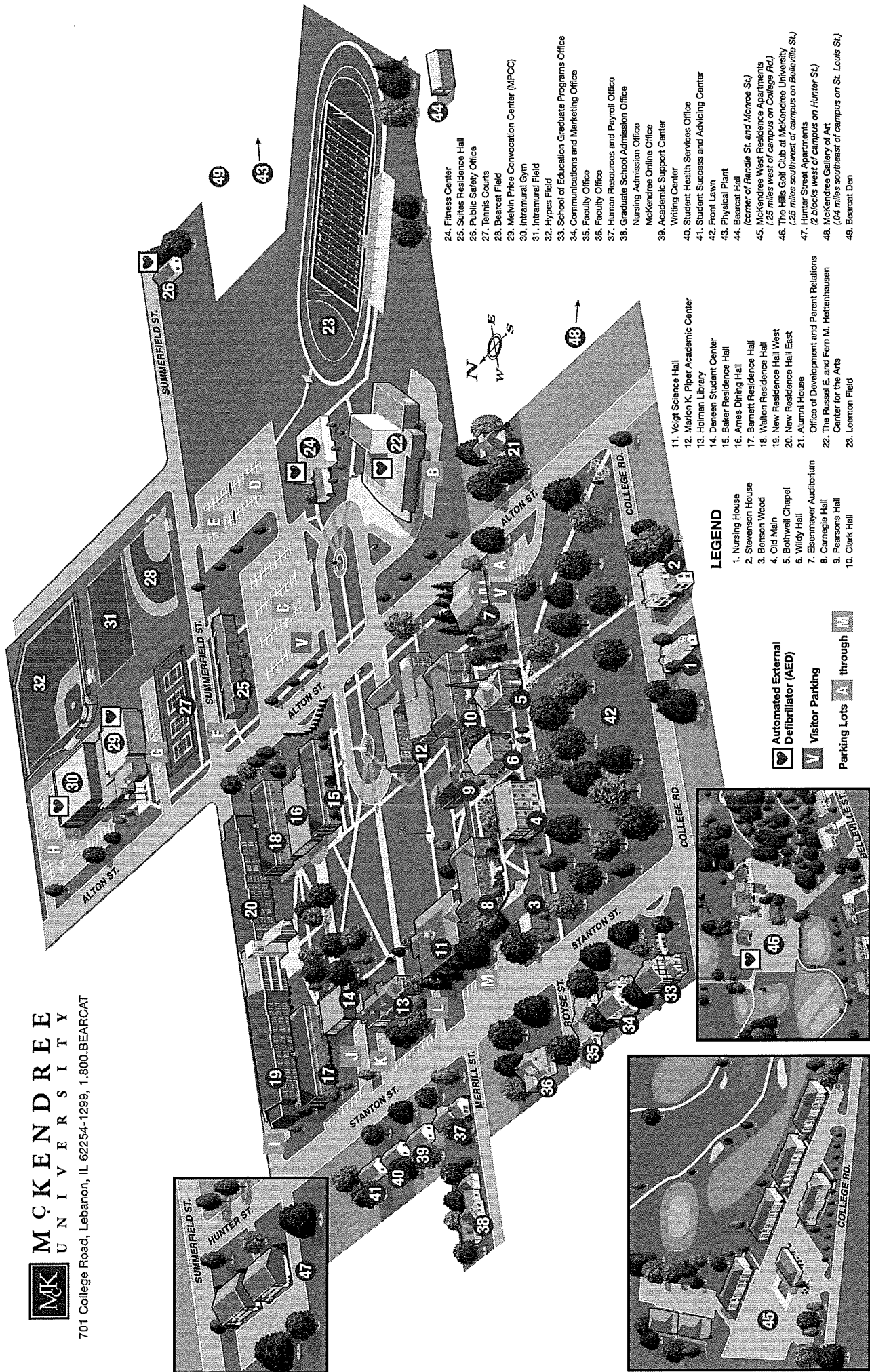


Science & Technology



McKENDREE UNIVERSITY

701 College Road, Lebanon, IL 62254-1299, 1.800.BEARCAT



LEGEND

- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- Visitor Parking
- Parking Lots A through M
- 1. Nursing House
- 2. Stevenson House
- 3. Benson Wood
- 4. Old Main
- 5. Bothwell Chapel
- 6. Wilby Hall
- 7. Eisenmayer Auditorium
- 8. Carnegie Hall
- 9. Pearsons Hall
- 10. Clark Hall
- 11. Voigt Science Hall
- 12. Marion K. Piper Academic Center
- 13. Holman Library
- 14. Deneen Student Center
- 15. Baker Residence Hall
- 16. Ames Dining Hall
- 17. Barnett Residence Hall
- 18. Walton Residence Hall
- 19. New Residence Hall West
- 20. New Residence Hall East
- 21. Alumni House
- 22. The Russell E. and Fern M. Hettenhausen Center for the Arts
- 23. Leemon Field
- 24. Fitness Center
- 25. Suites Residence Hall
- 26. Public Safety Office
- 27. Tennis Courts
- 28. Bearcat Field
- 29. Melvin Price Convocation Center (MPOC)
- 30. Intramural Gym
- 31. Intramural Field
- 32. Hydes Field
- 33. School of Education Graduate Programs Office
- 34. Communications and Marketing Office
- 35. Faculty Office
- 36. Faculty Office
- 37. Human Resources and Payroll Office
- 38. Graduate School Admission Office
- 39. Nursing Admission Office
- 40. McKendree Online Office
- 41. Academic Support Center
- 42. Writing Center
- 43. Student Health Services Office
- 44. Student Success and Advising Center
- 45. Front Lawn
- 46. Physical Plant
- 47. Bearcat Hall
- 48. McKendree West Residence Apartments (25 miles west of campus on College Rd.)
- 49. The Hills Golf Club at McKendree University (25 miles southwest of campus on Belleville St.)
- 50. Hunter Street Apartments (2 blocks west of campus on Hunter St.)
- 51. McKendree Gallery of Art (0.4 miles southeast of campus on St. Louis St.)
- 52. Bearcat Den



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A1

Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Mineral Rights
Submitted By: United States of America

1 ACKNOWLEDGES, that mineral rights enable the ability to exploit an area for the minerals it
2 harbors whether that be the rights of an individual owner of a property or the government of a
3 sovereign nation, and
4
5 EMPHASIZING, the importance of mineral rights to countries and individuals as these rights
6 greatly increase the ability and likelihood for exploration as well as production of these minerals
7 as it applies to location along with abundance, and
8
9 EXPRESSES THE BELIEF, that even though property rights are not necessarily correlated
10 to mineral rights, if a plot of land is owned by an individual for either commercial or residential
11 use, they are owed the ability to gain mineral rights for uses of their own making, and
12
13 REAFFIRMS ITS BELIEF, that mineral rights being made available to individuals along-side
14 commercialized bodies provide a benefit to both the holder of the rights as well as the
15 government they are citizens to and members of society to by opening the possibilities for
16 taxation upon the resources found as well as increased economic stability;
17
18 1) INVITES, the countries of the United Nations to create systems within their countries
19 making the possibility for personal and residential access to mineral rights for the citizens of
20 their nation;
21
22 2) SUGGESTS, to the countries of the United Nations that a system is put into place within
23 their countries allowing businesses and commercial bodies to be given the right and the
24 ability to gain rights to the minerals harbored beneath their property imploring the use of
25 taxation onto any resources found and sold within the borders of their property or country;
26
27 DRAWS ATTENTION TO, the fact that each country has a sovereign right to govern
28 their country and their people in a way that is done justly in the best interest of all the
29 citizens of their nation.



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Mineral Rights

Submitted By: Republic of Peru

ACKNOWLEDGES, the fact that many countries rely on the minerals cultivated under their land for profits that benefit their economies, and

AFFIRMING, that many countries, including Peru, have their own laws regarding mineral rights, such as in the Peruvian Constitution stating that companies and individuals must not own mines, water sources, and other naturally occurring resources within 50 kilometers of any of Peru's national borders, and would like to keep their rights to minerals on their land, and

REALIZES, that the cause of such an uproar about who can own what minerals is the billions of dollars in profit that many see from selling resources like coal, petroleum, and iron, and

STRESSES, the abundance of many minerals, such as fossil fuels, are diminishing and many countries want to take over other mining industries from other countries for major profits, and

HAVING CONSIDERED, many countries rely on mining as a major source of income, yet ask for countries to consider the environmental effects certain aspects of mining have on the earth, such as hydraulic mining and the potentially toxic pollutants that can lodge themselves in the surrounding land, and

- 1) REQUESTS, all countries to create their own laws for how they would like to handle mineral rights ownership on their own land;
- 2) TAKES NOTE, many small countries do not have the resources other major countries have, yet bigger countries should allow smaller, less developed countries to buy minerals and mineral rich areas they cannot produce themselves in order to support themselves while still benefitting bigger countries by paying compensation for their land;
- 3) EMPHASIZING, less mineral rich countries should not depend on more mineral rich countries to give them resources and the deals that are made should be beneficial to both sides.



Submitted to: Science and Technology

Topic: Mineral Rights

Submitted By: Qatar

1 Aware that the world needs natural resources like oil and gas because they are nonrenewable
2 natural resources, and
3

4 Conscious that many countries are not willing to give up their rights to non renewable
5 resources because of the risk of running out or the loss of profits that come with these
6 resources bring in, and
7

8 Confident that other countries would rightfully pay for these resources so that
9 underdeveloped countries do not miss out on the opportunities of the wealth that these natural
10 resources generate, and
11

12 Taking into account that many countries with these resources have already started to regulate
13 the amount that is given up in rights so that the rest of the world does not use all of the assets
14 that come along with these nonrenewable resources, and
15

16 Believing that with proper agreement countries would be willing to give mineral rights to
17 other countries as long as the other countries are cautiously careful with how much of the
18 resources they are using;
19

20 1) Recognizes that many countries are willing to pay for the mineral rights that are found
21 in underdeveloped countries because the resources are needed for the production of
22 many goods and raw materials;
23

24 2) Instructs that many countries should start building up their relations with countries
25 that have these rights to the minerals so that they will be able to successfully acquire
26 these resources down the road;
27

28 3) Requests that countries with these resources be open to the resources being purchased
29 so that all the oil or gas is not being used in only one part of the world;
30

31 4) Expresses its hope that the United Nations will be able to produce a committee that
32 will help to regulate the amount paid for the rights and the quantity of resources that
33 are being bought by other countries so that all countries will be able to strive
34 successfully from natural resources and be able to obtain mineral rights.
35
36
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Power Grids

Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

RECOGNIZING the fact that, refugee camps across the Middle East lack functional and efficient power grid systems due to lack of technology, funding, and readily accessible supplies to develop such systems, and

ALARMED by the harsh conditions of refugee camps in the middle east which without power systems prevent the ability to sustain livable conditions such as the lack of air quality caused hazardous methods of cooking and lighting, and roughly around 82% of refugee camps lack access to electricity globally, and

NOTING that development of sustainable power grids will help mitigate poverty within areas lacking power and provide for a sustainable environment under the Millennium Development Goals, a plan which is set to improve the lives of areas affected by poverty, and 96% of inhabitants of refugee camps without access to power grids live below the ultra-poverty line, which will also allow for more jobs to be created thus mitigating poverty, and

CONCIOUS of the development of sustainable sources of energy while following environmental policies, referencing Saudi Arabia's 2030 vision to be able to provide clean energy while reducing reliance on fossil fuels, and

REITERATING the fact that development of sustainable energy systems that are not reliant on fossil fuels to supply energy for power grids and would provide stability for refugees in war torn areas and areas that lack efficient and consistent access to energy, and

1) **SUPPORTS** development of green technology such as solar and wind which will be at a countries discretion to support development of said technologies which would promote on-site power generation within refugee camps that lack access to reliable fossil fuel supplies;

2) **SUGGESTS** collaboration with the UNHCR in order to share information and ongoing developments as well as identify areas of greatest risk such as conflict in nearby regions, and needs, hospitals, camp population, etc. within refugee camps, in order to develop an efficient plan of action to promote effective use of technology in the field;



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Power Grids

Sponsored By: Cuba

Submitted To SciTech

1 **AFFIRMING** that 940 million (averaging 13%) of the world's population does not have
2 reliable access to electricity, and even more have a weakened electrical infrastructure, and

3 **EMPHASIZING** that first world countries with massive power grid systems emit
4 greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere that negatively impact the environment, and
5

6 **RECOGNIZING** the global impact COVID-19 has had in impeding the progress on
7 developing more electrical power grids, as well as creating more efficient and better
8 alternatives to energy sources, and
9

10 **GRIEVING** that underdeveloped countries, have been dealing with power outages and large
11 massive black outs due to aging and weakened electrical systems, and
12

13 **MINDFUL** that the installation of future power grids has provided much needed jobs to
14 lower and middle class workers, which not only improved a country's electrical infrastructure,
15 but also indirectly improved their economy and general well being, and
16

17 **AWARE** that an electrical grid costs an average of USD 2 million per km of transmission
18 line, and between USD 200,000 to USD 1 million dollars per km worth of distribution lines,
19 which also includes transformers, and
20

21 **BEARING IN MIND** countries such as Iceland and Norway use 100 percent renewable
22 energy and are able to maintain their electrical infrastructure;
23

- 24
- 25 1. **DIRECT** attention to underdeveloped countries, especially those devastated by
26 COVID-19, to aid and help provide maintenance to their power grids;
 - 27 2. **RECOMMENDS** nations with large-scale power grids to slowly transition to
28 renewable energy sources;
29
 - 30 3. **SUGGESTS** that a subcommittee is made up of countries and nations with strong
31 knowledge of electrical infrastructure, to then share their knowledge and strategize
32 ways to create, maintain, and utilize power grids with the UN;
33
 - 34 4. **REQUESTS** that by 2050, 95 percent or more of all countries have access to
35 electricity, and countries with developed power grids transition to using 50 percent or
36 more renewable energy sources.
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Power Grids

Submitted By: Canada

1 REFERRING to countries with power grids that cover multiple territories, states, major cities,
2 and even countries with no overlapping of each other, and;
3

4 CONCERNED that if these wide spanning power grids were to malfunction or break,
5 thousands if not millions of citizens of said country would be without power for a possible
6 days or weeks, and;
7

8 BEARING IN MIND other certain countries own power grids that only reach out to major
9 cities or military bases, and not the common citizen, and;
10

11 RECOGNIZING countries that can not afford to have expansive or fully covering power grids.
12

13 1) APPLAUDS countries using power grids similar to Belgium's, of which there are
14 multiple power sources and power areas are sized to accommodate large cities and to cover
15 large rural areas in case of an incident:
16

17 2) INVITES countries with dangerously large power grid areas to split their grid into
18 smaller pieces, especially in areas with high populations:
19

20 3) RECOMMENDS that countries unable to fund big power grids or enough to cover their
entire
21 country with smaller grids use money resources from current extremely large power grids to
22 fund smaller, more mobile grids:
23

24 4) INVITES other larger nations with funds for such power grids to create money pools
25 for smaller, poorer countries that in no way could fund expansive power grids so that the
26 people in that country may have the opportunities of those in richer countries.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulation on Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: Vietnam

Submitted To: Sci-Tech

1 **AFFIRMING** that the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)
2 has been used before through different countries as key strategies of arms control,
3 and
4

5 **BELIEVING** that the AVC covers the topic areas of nations negotiating arms control
6 and disarming treaties as well as creating better and stronger relationships with other
7 nations to aid in treaty complications or implementation, and
8

9 **CONFIRMING** the bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) covers
10 the preventing of the spread of WMD, delivery systems, and advanced conventional
11 weapons capabilities to roll back on such proliferation where it has already taken
12 roots, and
13

14 **CONFIDENT** that the ISN tracks have implemented effective responses to these
15 threats and has shaped the international security environment and prevents their
16 upbringing;
17

- 18 1) **ENDORSES** the AVC and ISN actions to prevent such negative actions taking
19 place,
20
- 21 2) **FURTHER INVITES** the nations of the UN to comply with these institutes
22 taking place throughout,
23
- 24 3) **ACCEPTS** the ideals from other countries attempting to add additional support
25 to prevent such terror and fear by the upbringing of the new technological
26 advances.
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: State of Israel

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 **AWARE OF** the advancements in robotic machinery being made all around the world for
2 their multipurpose uses in all scenarios, and

3
4 **REAFFIRMING** that robotics have greater use for search and rescue as they are able to
5 traverse dangerous areas whereas humans can not such as in deep caverns and in the rubble of
6 fallen buildings after a natural disaster, and

7
8 **REALIZING** the great uses of robotics in all military scenarios, as they allow for fewer
9 casualties and allow the citizens of the nation to stay home and be safe while the controllable
10 machinery will, and

11
12 **EMPHASIZING** that if robotics are regulated too heavily then the advancement of this
13 crucial technology will be slowed and hampered, and

14
15 1.) **DESIRES** that the UN does not strongly regulate these robotics that are helping the
16 world as if they are too regulated then the impact of them can be limited and hold the
17 advancements back;

18
19 2.) **CALLS UPON** other nations to start using and encouraging the use of machinery in
20 support and combat roles in the battlefield as they are the future for the entire world
21 and can help save lives in potentially dangerous situations;

22
23 3.) **CALLS FOR** slight regulations in biotechnological and chemical warfare referring to
24 the use of robots to distribute the harsh chemicals needed such as limiting the number
25 of robots and how powerful they can be;

26
27 4.) **EXPRESSES** hope in the future of all robotics' around the world and the
28 advancements that come with the slight regulations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: SCITECH

Topic: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Submitted By: Islamic Republican Of Iran

- 1 • **Taking Note** Historically, many Middle Eastern countries have approached
2 technology with suspicion, but Iran has been the exception. In the early twentieth
3 century, for example, Saudi clerics resisted first the introduction of the telegraph and
4 then radio, and
5
- 6 • **Recognizing** As the Iranian leadership embraces new technologies, its
7 whole-of-government approach means that its work occurs not only on military bases
8 but also in Iran's universities and nominally civilian companies within the Islamic
9 Revolutionary Guard Corps' economic empire, and
10
- 11 • **Bearing in mind** The Iranian government has also encouraged nanotechnology
12 investment. On January 31, 2015, for example, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei
13 visited a nanotechnology exhibition and, claiming that Iran ranked seventh
14 internationally in nanotechnology, urged even greater progress. "You should move
15 forward and you should not abandon the thought of making progress—in this
16 area—on a daily basis," he said and
17
- 18 • **Considering** While diplomats continue to focus on Iran's nuclear program, the next
19 generation of military technology involves hypersonic weaponry, robotics, and
20 autonomous systems. There is no indication that the Islamic Republic has the ability
21 to engage in hypersonic work, nor are their allies in China and Russia willing to trust
22 them with such data and technology. Robotics, autonomous systems, and artificial
23 intelligence are other matters.
24
25
26
- 27 1. **Acknowledges** Iranian military tacticians increasingly appear to be incorporating
28 artificial intelligence if not fully autonomous systems into their platforms. The IRGC
29 has recently drilled "Fuji assaults" in which artificial intelligence helps coordinate
30 boats, planes, tanks, and drones in a broad attack
31
- 32 2. **Directs** Iran is ranked fourteenth in global AI research power according to published
33 articles. It stands higher than Turkey, Poland, Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea, and the
34 Netherlands. Furthermore, Iran's Islamic Azad University is ranked the fifth most
35 productive institution in AI research in the world
36
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: Syria

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 **AWARE** that United Nations secretary-general advocated for new restrictions on autonomous
2 robotic weapons, and

3
4 **COGNIZANT** of the power that autonomous weapons hold, as seen by the Russian Uran-9
5 robot tank, and

6
7 **BELIEVING** that these weapons should not be completely banned, and

8
9 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the amount of resources used in the programming,
10 development, and testing required to make and manufacture these weapons, as the United
11 States alone has budgeted 18 billion United States dollars for autonomous weapons between
12 2016 and 2020, and

13
14 **WELCOMING** new ideas of weaponry and non-oppressive regulations, and

15
16 **CONFIDENT** that these new weapons will benefit the world, and

17
18 **CONSIDERING** the harsh, oppressive regulations on fully autonomous weaponry the Global
19 South in the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons is trying to
20 impose, such as completely banning them;

- 21
22 1. **CALLS UPON** the United Nations to deregulate harsh bans and stoppages of
23 fully autonomous robotic weaponry,
24
25 2. **RECOMMENDS** more resources put into the research and development of
26 autonomous robotic weaponry,
27
28 3. **REQUESTS** United Nations support on autonomous robotic weaponry;
29
30 4. **REAFFIRMS** that autonomous robotic weapons should not be banned.

31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: 8th SCITECH

Topic: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Submitted By: Russia

- 1 • **Empahzing** In the international debate about Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems,
2 Russia opposes a ban on LAWS and limitations on the development of weaponized
3 AI, and
- 4 • **Taking Note** For many years, Russia's Ministry of Defence has been developing and
5 testing different weapons, vehicles, and systems using Artificial Intelligence (AI).
6 This has been with the goal of modernizing the Russian Armed Forces by gradually
7 removing humans from military tasks, and
8
- 9 • **Considering** Russia's discussions about LAWS are guided by its observations and
10 perceptions of the actions and discourses of other states. The Russian leadership is
11 closely observing developments in the US, where there is also pressure to pursue
12 weaponized AI and diminish the human role in warfare. The emphasis on fully
13 autonomous weapons that has featured in Russian discourse lately could therefore be a
14 response to how the issue of LAWS is discussed in the US. In its turn, the US might
15 be doing the same depending on its perception of what states like China and Russia
16 are doing, and
17
- 18 • **Taking into Account** Russia announced that it would adhere to no international ban,
19 moratorium, or regulation on such weapons. Russia argues that defining "lethal
20 autonomous robots" is too hard, not yet necessary, and a threat to legitimate
21 technology development;
22

23
24
25 1. **Recommends** That other countries come to terms with the idea that AI is
26 being used and will continue to be used as time goes on;
27

28
29 2. **Reaffirms** that weapons using AI are one of the priorities for the Russian
30 military and that such weapons in the near future will largely determine the outcome
31 of a battle.
32

33 3. **Approves** The development of fully autonomous weapons systems is not
34 an inevitable process, and the rhetoric coming from some policymakers in recent
35 weeks does not mean that Russia will be abandoning its official position on human
36 control over the use of force.
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: United Kingdom

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 FULLY AWARE of previous incidents involving fully autonomous weapons and the
2 problems revolving around them, we need to have strict mandates, laws, and checks and
3 balances to restrict the usage of these dangerous weapons,

4
5 GUIDED BY the above suggestions, more militantly advanced countries with said weapons
6 should regulate themselves as well, beyond having restrictions set upon them by other
7 countries,

8
9 DESIRING peace and tranquility in all nations, which will come through rules and
10 regulations for weapons because it will affect our economies, militaries, societies, etc.

11
12 EMPHASIZING FURTHER that there needs to be further judgment on these topics, as it will
13 improve quality of life and boost the feeling of safety in one's country or nation, wherever
14 that may be;

15
16 1.) ENCOURAGES the inspection of remote drones for fatal capabilities, for if it did have
17 these abilities, it could wreak havoc in untrained hands;

18
19 2.) FURTHER INVITES the possible banning of such weapons, as they are very dangerous
20 and in some cases banned from warfare;

21
22 3.) SUGGESTS to only using remote drones for surveillance and recon missions, and not
23 for unmanned attacks in opposing countries during times of peace along with times of war;

24
25 4.) SUPPORTS the usage of checks and balances on weapons to determine if they are
26 suitable to be used for any military related endeavors or other activities using these devices.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulations on Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: Belgium

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1. **AWARE** of the increasing support for bans on autonomous weaponry and other lethal
2. artificial intelligence from over thirty countries, including Belgium, whom has
3. consistently proven loyal to humanitarian disarmament, and
- 4.
5. **CONCERNED** with the development and deployment of fully autonomous weapons
6. such as, armed drones, by several nations including China, Israel, South Korea, Russia,
7. the United Kingdom, and the United States, and
- 8.
9. **UNDERSTANDING** of the development of lethal artificial intelligence weaponry with
10. the intent of relieving the pressure major militaries are facing to protect their country's
11. from other robotic weaponry attacks, due to lack of international regulation, and
- 12.
13. **ACKNOWLEDGING** the previously failed discussion regarding possible bans on
14. robotic weaponry at the United Nations Convention of Certain Conventional Weapons in
15. 2021, following the use of autonomous weapon systems during the Libyan Civil War in
16. 2020, and
- 17.
18. **EMPHASIZING** the need for regulations and bans on autonomous weapons to protect
19. many countries and avoid any catastrophic events that may prove deadly for the human
20. race;
- 21.
22. **1) REQUESTS** that the United Nations meet to discuss the success in development of
23. lethal artificial intelligence weapons, then proceed to discuss regulations regarding
24. already developed weapons;
- 25.
26. **2) STRONGLY SUGGESTS** that the United Nations implement bans on any new
27. development of lethal artificial intelligence weapons;
- 28.
29. **3) DEMANDS** strict regulations regarding the use of lethal artificial intelligence during
30. any conflict between any countries, be put in place by the United Nations;
- 31.
32. **4) HOPES** that there will be no further fatalities from machines made by men with the
33. intent of killing men, and hopes to prevent any conflict that may result in mass casualties
34. by autonomous weapons.



McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Regulations of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: Benin

Submitted To: Sci- Tech

1. **Emphasizing** the importance of regulating and controlling the production and use of
2. robotic weaponry systems, and
- 3.
4. **Acknowledging** the dangers of unsupervised usage of robotic weapons and the threat it
5. poses to civilians, without repercussions it may also pose a threat to Benin's peace, as it
6. causes tension among citizens and neighboring countries, and
- 7.
8. **Bearing in mind** that over 30 other countries have already taken the incentive to begin
9. negotiations on starting a legally binding instrument on autonomous weapons or have
10. already banned them completely; Benin so far ruling in favor of the ban, and
- 11.
12. **Expressing grave concerns** for the lack of acknowledgment from governmental officials
13. towards the up and rising dangers that come with allowing untrained and unsupervised
14. use of automatic weaponry; although attempts have been made to ban automatic
15. weapons, little to no action or improvement has been made to write laws or resolutions,
16. and
- 17.
18. **Reiterating** that a possible nationwide ban of autonomous weapons is important to
19. acknowledge and put into place in order to help keep Benin and its people safe as they
20. continue to grow and develop;
- 21.
22. **1) Repeats** the need for a ban on unsupervised use of autonomous weaponry without
23. proper training, as well as repercussions and actions against those who break the new
24. laws that would be put in place by a ban;
- 25.
26. **2) Suggest** that delegates from multiple countries including Benin come together to agree
27. on a lawful and fair ban in order to swiftly put the new laws in place and to keep as many
28. citizens as possible happy and safe;
- 29.
30. **3) Express Its Appreciation** to the countries that have already put a ban in place. Benin
31. models your ideas and hopes for your support and backing as it takes the required steps to
32. make this ban possible;
- 33.
34. **4) Urging** other countries to do the same, Benin recognizes the threat of automatic weaponry and
35. hopes to inform other countries of the dangers that surround them; they hope that the newly
36. informed countries come to the same decision and offer their support both legally and militarily.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Submitted By: France

- 1 HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that autonomous weapons and other varieties of robotic
- 2 weaponry are becoming more common in our lives throughout the world. Also that there are not
- 3 enough regulations for the increasing amount of robotic weaponry and the use of robotic
- 4 weaponry and
- 5
- 6 NOTING that even though nations have been meeting since 2014 to increase regulations and talk
- 7 about the effects of robotic weaponry on civilians, governments, and nations as whole, we need to
- 8 come to a consensus of how to deal with robotic weaponry and the future of robotic weaponry and
- 9
- 10 EMPHASIZING that even though there are individualized laws for each nation, there needs to
- 11 Either international law or a set of international laws that will help keep other nations safe, provide
- 12 future boundaries for robotic weaponry, and help control the use of robotic weaponry and
- 13
- 14 STRESSING the idea that these new regulations for robotic weaponry must fix the legal, ethical,
- 15 moral, and strategic challenges that abundant in robotic weaponry;
- 16
- 17 1) CALLS UPON nations to work together and come up with a set of international laws that
- 18 every nation can follow and will apply to every nation individually;
- 19
- 20 2) DEMANDS that these international laws should include human intervention, human
- 21 operation of robotic weaponry, and those using the robotic weaponry should be held
- 22 responsible for their actions if there was a negative outcome of using the robotic weaponry;
- 23
- 24 3) REAFFIRMS that these regulations should fit the criteria every nation. Nations around the
- 25 world should be a part of the decision or have their own say because everyone is affected
- 26 by the use and creation of robotic weaponry.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored by: United Arab Emirates

Submitted to: Science and Technology

1 **RECOGNIZING** that robotic weaponry can give advantages to a country's military that
2 allows combat to become easier for soldiers to fight and can reduce injuries or deaths by
3 removing human soldiers from dangerous missions, and
4

5 **TAKING NOTE** that robotic weapons is also a cheaper use in the military and is a reliable
6 way for defense when under attack and will help countries with weaker or smaller military
7 forces in combat and
8

9 **COGNIZANT** that although robotic weapons do give military advantages and are cheaper to
10 use, there are concerns being made over these autonomous weapons that need to be addressed
11 and some solutions to help prevent the worries over this technology;
12

13 1) **EMPHASIZES** that there is needed to be control measures to these weapons so that
14 the concern of the weapons being unlawful and the risk of causing major catastrophes;
15

16 2) **AUTHORIZES** that there should be some restrictions to be made in order to keep the
17 autonomous weapons such as having a human hold some responsibility over the
18 weapons at all times to keep following the laws of war;
19

20 3) **RECOGNIZES** that if there is taking into consideration regulating the weapons and
21 preventing the concerns that are being made, the measures will allow the countries
22 that need the technology most, to keep the robotic weaponry and have greater support
23 during combat.
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38



Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: Kenya

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 **Understanding** that robotic weaponry in each country looks different in ways of
2 advancements, resources, and regulations. and

3
4 **Aware** that not all countries have the same resources that they won't be able to keep up
5 with the other country's development and

6
7 **Alarmed** that people's lives are put in danger because of these robotic weapons and
8 that they are used in inhumane ways not only to end conflicts but to start them and

9
10 **Concerned** that many civilians have also been injured and killed due to robots and
11 other robotic weaponry and

12
13 **Bearing in mind** that if we do not regulate or speak out about these discoveries and
14 furtherance that they will eventually get out of hand and cause more destruction than
15 they are supposed to fix and

16
17 **In Hopes** that other countries will see that fully automated robotic weaponry should
18 not be funded because of the exponential damage they will cause because of a
19 malfunction, rebellion, etc.

20
21
22
23 1) **Advocates** that all countries be open in expressing recent advancements in
24 robotic technology and be forward with their intentions of this technology;

25
26 2) **Applauds** that some countries have already made laws and limitations on
27 robotic weaponry and

28
29 3) **Desiring** that all countries contribute to make laws that benefit everyone and
30 having regulations for more developed countries when making their robotic
31 weaponry.

32
33
34



Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry

Sponsored By: People's Republic of China

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the controversy and division of which Lethal Autonomous Weapons
2 Systems (L.A.W.S.) have directly given rise to between nations, seeing the moral and ethical
3 advantages and disadvantages these weapons systems bring, and

4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that L.A.W.S. violate the Principle of Distinction, in which these
5 weapons systems will often have difficulty identifying the differences between a civilian and
6 combatant, and because of such flaws that L.A.W.S. possess, such rise in civilian casualties
7 will continue to increase if this weaponry is not governed properly and monitored carefully,
8 and
9

10 FULLY AWARE that as L.A.W.S. become older, their artificial intelligence (A.I.) will
11 continue to evolve with it assuming that L.A.W.S are properly governed and carefully
12 monitored in the near future, and
13

14 FULLY BELIEVING that although the significance of the discussion of ethics with L.A.W.S.
15 is most notable, the main focus of such discussion should be on the safety, security, and
16 reliability on this robotic weaponry, and
17

18 EMPHASIZING that in order to begin discussing the variety of complex subject matters this
19 robotic weaponry brings, a clear definition must be established;
20

21 DESIGNATES weaponry that fit into all five categories listed be classified as a Lethal
22 Autonomous Weapons System:
23

- 24 1.) Lethality- the weapon has the capability to bring harm or death upon civilians and
25 combatants;
26 2.) Autonomy- the weapon is able to execute a program without human aid
27 3.) Impossibility for termination- once the weapon has executed said program, it cannot
28 be stopped or interfered with;
29 4.) Indiscriminate effect- means of combat by the weapon with no specific military
30 objective;
31 5.) Evolution- the weapon's A.I. is capable of learning and therefore evolving with time;
32

33 STRONGLY SUPPORTS the use of in-the-loop systems, which allow for humans to
34 have complete control in the decisions of use for L.A.W.S.;
35

36 APPROVES of nations who desire to further establish a clear definition of autonomous
37 robotic weaponry, and nations who work towards the safe advancement of A.I. technology.
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Sponsored By: Estonia

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 TAKING NOTE of the fact that the term broadband refers to high-speed internet access and
2 broadband service gives higher-speed of data transmission and access to highest quality
3 internet services, and

4
5 COGNIZANT of the fact that broadband access is constant and does not block the phone
6 lines, leaving users without the need to reconnect each time it is attempted to use the internet,
7 and

8
9 STRESSING the importance of broadband access for rural health care providers that are
10 interested in using electronic health records, such as telehealth and electronic exchange of
11 health care information, allows the use of wireless medical devices, and the capacity to both
12 collect and analyze the information of patients, and

13
14 CONSCIOUS of the fact that broadband providers can be local telephone companies or other
15 providers of Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and fiber connections, capable companies for
16 cable modem, wireless and satellite companies for wireless broadband, or electrical utility for
17 Broadband over Power Line (BPL), and

18
19 NOTING WITH REGRET that there are approximately thirteen nations that do not have
20 broadband access, some of these being Vietnam, whose internet is blocked by the
21 government, Syria, which had their internet shut down in November 2011 and ten more times
22 in 2013 and 2014, and Egypt, where the internet is accessible, but many sites have been
23 blocked, 62 in 2017, and

24
25 CONCERNED that in developing nations approximately only 57% of the population has
26 internet access, but in developed nations, approximately 90% have internet access;

- 27
28 1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the progress that many developing nations have made
29 toward getting their citizens broadband access, such as India, where only about 21%
30 of citizens had internet access in 2017, but as of 2021, 61% had internet access,
31 according to a survey consisting of 7,000 households, including 350 villages and
32 wards;
33
34 2) CONSIDERS that developed nations that have broadband access, should at least
35 attempt to assist developing nations in providing broadband access to their citizens;
36
37 3) RECOMMENDS a committee be developed to discuss and explore how to include
38 broadband access in developing nations and deploying a plan as soon as possible.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Submitted by: Republican of Kazakhstan

UNDERSTANDING that broadband is high-speed internet access through various forms of fiber optic cables, satellites, and for data transmission, and

NOTING that broadband has been extremely beneficial in developed countries in the arenas of economic development, healthcare, education, government services, and other areas, and

OBSERVING WITH CONCERN the lack of broadband access in developing countries, and the impact this lack of resources and isolation has had on such countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, and

NOTICING the disastrous effects of the disparity in broadband access between developed countries and developing countries, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the vast amount of resources and high costs required to develop broadband access and build the necessary infrastructure, and

1) Suggests foreign aid to support the development of broadband access in developing countries to strengthen communication and benefit their own economy;

2) Calls for the cooperation of developing and developed countries alike to solve the disparity in broadband access;

3) Emphasizes the benefits foreign aid would create for all parties involved;

4) Supports the continued call to action for leveling broadband access between developed and developing countries.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

1 RECALLING that broadband access is the access of reliable higher speed internet, and

2

3 EMPHASIZING that widespread broadband access is not a luxury, but rather an essential tool for
4 the success of nations through the communication it provides, leading to a share of information,
5 more efficient education, keeping up with accountability, and the development of more tech based
6 careers, and

7

8 REALIZING that over 3.7 billion people as of 2018 in the world do not have access to reliable
9 internet, the adoption of low-income household internet is only improving by 0.8% on average per
10 year and the overall global growth in broadband technology in less developed countries is
11 slowing, and

12

13 UNDERSTANDING that the main problem in expanding broadband access to developing
14 countries is a lack of technical literacy and not just access to resources, and that there is a gender
15 gap that is widening where men are more likely to have access to internet than women, and as of
16 2019 women are four times more likely to be digitally illiterate, and

17

18 RECOGNIZING the importance of expanding reliable broadband access to all nations due to the
19 inequalities that are created from lack of dependable internet access and the benefits that come
20 with readily available internet;

21

22 1) ENCOURAGES the spread of broadband to underdeveloped nations that is
23 accessible and affordable as well as safe and easy to use;

24

25 2) SUPPORTS the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development in their
26 actions to push policies that will further advance the funding for spreading
27 reliable internet access across countries;

28

29 3) SUGGESTS the capitalization of private investments to help fund the expansion
30 of broadband to developing countries and for these to be regulated by the UN;

31

32 4) ENDORSES the expansion of broadband access into more countries by funding
33 the development of better infrastructure to support more reliable connectivity, like
34 the construction of new submarine cables to the countries in need.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Developing Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Sponsored By: Niger

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1. **CONSCIOUS** of the improving care for the development of better access to the
2. broadband network in order to better Nigerien's digital infrastructure, and
- 3.
4. **WORRIED** for countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Libya, Rwanda, South Sudan, as
5. well as Niger and their slow development of access to necessary tools to acquire the
6. broadband network and its availability to the general public, and
- 7.
8. **UNDERSTANDING** that efforts have been made to help Niger that has helped to further
9. the solution for this issue, but no one has helped to physically implement the broadband
10. access, and
- 11.
12. **ACKNOWLEDGING** the previous attempt of the World Bank Board of Directors by
13. sending money to Niger with the intent of it helping to make the broadband project more
14. accessible, although it did nothing for the slow increase of internet usage all around
15. Africa, and
- 16.
17. **HIGHLIGHTING** that others have acknowledged the issue of Africa's low ability to
18. access the internet and the need for broadband network to better the lives and jobs of the
19. general populous;
- 20.
21. **1) HOPES** that the United Nations meet to discuss the underwhelming number of people
22. in Africa that use the internet or have access to it;
- 23.
24. **2) APPRECIATES** the attempts made to apply broadband access despite the low amount
25. of execution for the project;
- 26.
27. **3) REITERATES** the need for increased support on implementing broadband network
28. with the improvement of activities, jobs, and lives in mind;
- 29.
30. **4) DEMANDS** that there be more effort put into constructing broadband access for all of
31. Africa in the interest of improving its digital infrastructure.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Sponsored By: The Kingdom of Spain

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 **ALARMED** by the fact that according to the World Bank Group, only about 35 percent of
2 the population in developing countries has access to the Internet compared to their 80 percent
3 counterparts in advanced economies, and
4

5 **HIGHLIGHTING** the importance of broadband access, as it is a basic necessity for
6 economic and human development in the fact that it is a powerful tool for the delivery of
7 essential services such as education and healthcare, and
8

9 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the increased opportunities for women's empowerment and
10 environmental stability, not to mention the social development of communities that will
11 become possible as a result of this access, and
12

13 **EMPHASIZING** how broadband has the capability to help expand the reach of task-based
14 work through online outsourcing platforms, which are projected to provide millions of jobs,
15 and in consequence, billions of dollars in revenue over the coming years, and
16

17 **STRESSING** that raising internet penetration to 75 percent of the population in all
18 developing countries would add as much as 2 trillion in USD to their collective GDP and
19 create more than 140 million jobs around the world, as multiple studies point to a correlation
20 of economic growth with high speed internet access, and
21

22 **TAKING NOTE** of the countless studies that have proven true of the economic and social
23 growth alongside the environmental benefit that has resulted from better access to broadband
24 internet, in addition to the aid it will provide healthcare workers in rural areas;
25

26 1) **INVITES** member states to invest more funds into developing, or strengthening,
27 broadband access whether it be in still expanding areas or already urbanized
28 populations;
29

30 2) **SUGGESTS** programs be set up so that areas with lower income families can be
31 aided if, or when, they so choose to become consumers of broadband internet;
32

33 3) **STATING ONCE AGAIN** that the introduction of high speed internet to developing
34 countries will only become a positive influence for these advancing regions, it is
35 recommended that all nations as whole take advantage of the beneficial opportunities
36 that will come alongside the growth of broadband.