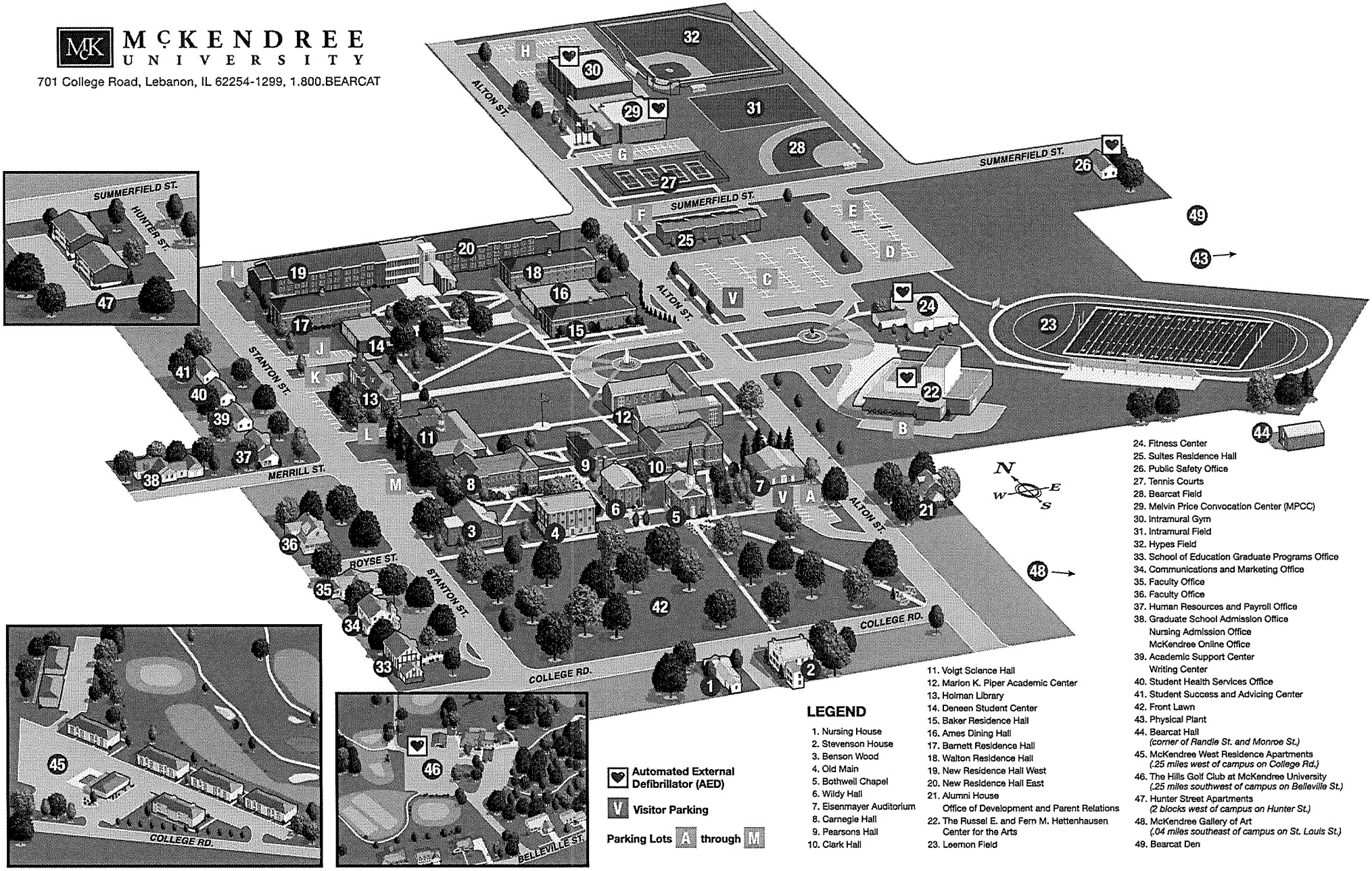
McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Science & Technology

McKENDREE UNIVERSITY

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



LEGEND

1. Nursing House
2. Stevenson House
3. Benson Wood
4. Old Main
5. Bothwell Chapel
6. Wildy 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
    Office of Development and Parent Relations
22. The Russel 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 (MPCC)
30. Intramural Gym
31. Intramural Field
32. Hypes 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
    Nursing Admission Office
    McKendree Online Office
39. Academic Support Center
    Writing Center
40. Student Health Services Office
41. Student Success and Advicing Center
42. Front Lawn
43. Physical Plant
44. Bearcat Hall
    (corner of Randle St. and Monroe St.)
45. McKendree West Residence Apartments
    (.25 miles west of campus on College Rd.)
46. The Hills Golf Club at McKendree University
    (.25 miles southwest of campus on Belleville St.)
47. Hunter Street Apartments
    (2 blocks west of campus on Hunter St.)
48. McKendree Gallery of Art
    (.04 miles southeast of campus on St. Louis St.)
49. Bearcat Den

Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

V Visitor Parking

Parking Lots A through M

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

ACKNOWLEDGES, that mineral rights enable the ability to exploit an area for the minerals it harbors whether that be the rights of an individual owner of a property or the government of a sovereign nation, and

EMPHASIZING, the importance of mineral rights to countries and individuals as these rights greatly increase the ability and likelihood for exploration as well as production of these minerals as it applies to location along with abundance, and

EXPRESSES THE BELIEF, that even though property rights are not necessarily correlated to mineral rights, if a plot of land is owned by an individual for either commercial or residential use, they are owed the ability to gain mineral rights for uses of their own making, and

REAFFIRMS ITS BELIEF, that mineral rights being made available to individuals along-side commercialized bodies provide a benefit to both the holder of the rights as well as the government they are citizens to and members of society to by opening the possibilities for taxation upon the resources found as well as increased economic stability;

1) INVITES, the countries of the United Nations to create systems within their countries making the possibility for personal and residential access to mineral rights for the citizens of their nation;

2)SUGGESTS, to the countries of the United Nations that a system is put into place within their countries allowing businesses and commercial bodies to be given the right and the ability to gain rights to the minerals harbored beneath their property imploring the use of taxation onto any resources found and sold within the borders of their property or country;

DRAWS ATTENTION TO, the fact that each country has a sovereign right to govern their country and their people in a way that is done justly in the best interest of all the citizens of their nation.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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 withing 50 kilometers of any of Peru's national boarders, 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 than 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.

A3

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted to: Science and Technology
Topic: Mineral Rights
Submitted By: Qatar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A4

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Mineral Rights
Sponsored By: Japan
Submitted To: Science and Technology

KEEPING IN MIND mineral rights are defined as the right to mine minerals under a registered area of land as well as the right of ownership and exploitation of the minerals discovered, and

NOTING that prospecting rights and digging rights can be seen as divisions of mining rights with prospecting rights allowing the excavation of a mineral in order to observe its type, quantity, and quality while digging rights involves the permitted extraction of the mineral for commercial uses, and

STATING minerals can be defined as a valued resource that is typically naturally occurring in underground deposits which are formed inorganically, and

COGNIZANT that citizens who own and/or live on land located above a deposit of mineral will not, in most cases around the world, be allowed to mine the minerals nor exploit them without first receiving explicit permissions from the government of the respective nation that the citizen owns land in, and

OBSERVING an increased level of exploration and development related to the location of and mining of minerals including deep-sea excavation technology with some companies looking to the stars for resources, and

EMPHASIZING the need for exploration and innovation in the name of mining stems from both human curiosity for the unknown and an apparent requirement for an ever decreasing supply of resources seen crucial for both economy and daily life by many countries around the world;

1) CALLS UPON countries to adopt similar definitions of mining rights as a precaution to halt potential troubles formed through misconceptions between a government and its citizens;

2) ENDORSES the donation of mineral rights to smaller developing nations in order to give them slight economic advantage while more developed nations work to increase their supply of resources through the claiming of newly discovered deep-sea deposits;

3) ENCOURAGES the extended exploration of the technology focused towards deep-sea exploration considering the achievements and vast amounts of recently discovered sea-bed mineral deposits that would be obtained as such;

4) DECLARES that the only way to efficiently maintain a level of certainty over the ownership of mineral rights is to join ideals towards a common goal of increasing supply of a specific mineral along with the possibility of equal exchange of mineral rights per country.

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;

B2

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Power Grids
Sponsored By: Cuba
Submitted To SciTech

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **DIRECT** attention to underdeveloped countries, especially those devastated by COVID-19, to aid and help provide maintenance to their power grids;

2. **RECOMMENDS** nations with large-scale power grids to slowly transition to renewable energy sources;

3. **SUGGESTS** that a subcommittee is made up of countries and nations with strong knowledge of electrical infrastructure, to then share their knowledge and strategize ways to create, maintain, and utilize power grids with the UN;

4. **REQUESTS** that by 2050, 95 percent or more of all countries have access to electricity, and countries with developed power grids transition to using 50 percent or more renewable energy sources.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Power Grids
Submitted By: Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Power Grids
Sponsored By: The Arab Republic of Egypt
Submitted To: Science and Technology

RECOGNIZING that the full potential of power grids anywhere has not been reached, as their efficiency rates are not at 100 percent, and

CALLING ATTENTION TO the fact that power grids are also an eco friendly power source as well as being a powerful energy source, and

MINDFUL of the instability or incapability of these structures as well during harsh weather, such as winter storms or prolonged overcast weather against solar panels, or tornadoes and high wind speeds against the power line holding structures, and

NOTING the fact that although energy cannot necessarily be shared with developing nations, collaborative efforts from the more capable nations will be a necessity to assist in the growth of global energy production and knowledge, and

STRESSING the importance of energy and electricity production in the modern day and that the growing energy production will play a critical role in the development of many societies as well as the further expansion of already existing ones;

1) PROMOTES the idea of experts with experience in these fields possibly going to work in less developed nations to help construct grids and educate on the topic, allowing for all nations to have an equal opportunity with renewable electricity and help accelerate the development of effective power grids;

2) CALLS FOR the construction of safety measures around newly constructed power grid plants to protect against violent weather, as well as the same constructed precautions for already existing structures to strengthen and protect them;

3) SUGGESTS that further work be done on existing power grid plants to bring current plants to their utmost potential working as efficiently as possible as well as working as environmentally friendly as possible.

B5

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Power Grids
Sponsored By: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Submitted To: Science and Technology

CONCERNED that 789 million people do not have access to electricity and 28 percent of health facilities in sub-Saharan Africa have access to reliable electricity which causes many problems like life-saving equipment in hospitals not being able to run and not being able to be connected at home, and

REALIZING that many power grids around the world need refurbishment, not only due to age, but also to improve reliability and increase functionality so renewable resources can be implemented successfully, and

AWARE that over the past two decades, the occurrence of blackouts has increased by 124% due to aging power grids outlasting what they were built to last, and

STRESSING that most grids were built in a time when people could easily and accurately guess the temperature of an area, however, because of climate change, that is not the case, and more blackouts are occurring, and

RECOGNIZING that in 2011, Germany passed a comprehensive legislative package, adopting 120 individual measures aimed at phasing out nuclear power and promoting renewable gases, and

APPRECIATING that the US Department of Energy has made building a smart grid, which can increase reliability and reduce power outages, a national policy goal and has been investing billions into it since 2010;

1) REQUESTS that nations put their own deadlines in place for when they need to update their power grids and correctly incorporate renewable resources into their power grids;

2) RECOMMENDS that nations look at Germany as an example of how to successfully implement a power grid that incorporates renewable resources;

3) SUGGESTS that a fund of $500,000,000 should be created to help create reliable power grids in areas that don't have electricity and upgrade any power grids that desperately need to be worked on in areas with lots of blackouts.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation on Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: Vietnam
Submitted To: Sci-Tech

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

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

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

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

1) **ENDORSES** the AVC and ISN actions to prevent such negative actions taking place,

2) **FURTHER INVITES** the nations of the UN to comply with these institutes taking place throughout,

3) **ACCEPTS** the ideals from other countries attempting to add additional support to prevent such terror and fear by the upbringing of the new technological advances.

McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: State of Israel
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.) **EXPRESSES** hope in the future of all robotics around the world and the 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

- **Taking Note** Historically, many Middle Eastern countries have approached technology with suspicion, but Iran has been the exception. In the early twentieth century, for example, Saudi clerics resisted first the introduction of the telegraph and then radio, and

- **Recognizing** As the Iranian leadership embraces new technologies, its whole-of-government approach means that its work occurs not only on military bases but also in Iran's universities and nominally civilian companies within the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' economic empire, and

- **Bearing in mind** The Iranian government has also encouraged nanotechnology investment. On January 31, 2015, for example, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei visited a nanotechnology exhibition and, claiming that Iran ranked seventh internationally in nanotechnology, urged even greater progress. "You should move forward and you should not abandon the thought of making progress—in this area—on a daily basis," he said and

- **Considering** While diplomats continue to focus on Iran's nuclear program, the next generation of military technology involves hypersonic weaponry, robotics, and autonomous systems. There is no indication that the Islamic Republic has the ability to engage in hypersonic work, nor are their allies in China and Russia willing to trust them with such data and technology. Robotics, autonomous systems, and artificial intelligence are other matters.

1. **Acknowledges** Iranian military tacticians increasingly appear to be incorporating artificial intelligence if not fully autonomous systems into their platforms. The IRGC has recently drilled "Fuji assaults" in which artificial intelligence helps coordinate boats, planes, tanks, and drones in a broad attack

2. **Directs** Iran is ranked fourteenth in global AI research power according to published articles. It stands higher than Turkey, Poland, Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Netherlands. Furthermore, Iran's Islamic Azad University is ranked the fifth most productive institution in AI research in the world

C4

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: Syria
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

BELIEVING that these weapons should not be completely banned, and

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

WELCOMING new ideas of weaponry and non-oppressive regulations, and

CONFIDENT that these new weapons will benefit the world, and

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

1. **CALLS UPON** the United Nations to deregulate harsh bans and stoppages of fully autonomous robotic weaponry,

2. **RECOMMENDS** more resources put into the research and development of autonomous robotic weaponry,

3. **REQUESTS** United Nations support on autonomous robotic weaponry;

4. **REAFFIRMS** that autonomous robotic weapons should not be banned.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: 8th SCITECH
Topic: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Submitted By: Russia

- **Empahzing** In the international debate about Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, Russia opposes a ban on LAWS and limitations on the development of weaponized AI, and

- **Taking Note** For many years, Russia's Ministry of Defence has been developing and testing different weapons, vehicles, and systems using Artificial Intelligence (AI). This has been with the goal of modernizing the Russian Armed Forces by gradually removing humans from military tasks, and

- **Considering** Russia's discussions about LAWS are guided by its observations and perceptions of the actions and discourses of other states. The Russian leadership is closely observing developments in the US, where there is also pressure to pursue weaponized AI and diminish the human role in warfare. The emphasis on fully autonomous weapons that has featured in Russian discourse lately could therefore be a response to how the issue of LAWS is discussed in the US. In its turn, the US might be doing the same depending on its perception of what states like China and Russia are doing, and

- **Taking into Account** Russia announced that it would adhere to no international ban, moratorium, or regulation on such weapons. Russia argues that defining "lethal autonomous robots" is too hard, not yet necessary, and a threat to legitimate technology development;

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

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

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

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: United Kingdom
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.) SUPPORTS the usage of checks and balances on weapons to determine if they are 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

AWARE of the increasing support for bans on autonomous weaponry and other lethal artificial intelligence from over thirty countries, including Belgium, whom has consistently proven loyal to humanitarian disarmament, and

CONCERNED with the development and deployment of fully autonomous weapons such as, armed drones, by several nations including China, Israel, South Korea, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and

UNDERSTANDING of the development of lethal artificial intelligence weaponry with the intent of relieving the pressure major militaries are facing to protect their country's from other robotic weaponry attacks, due to lack of international regulation, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the previously failed discussion regarding possible bans on robotic weaponry at the United Nations Convention of Certain Conventional Weapons in 2021, following the use of autonomous weapon systems during the Libyan Civil War in 2020, and

EMPHASIZING the need for regulations and bans on autonomous weapons to protect many countries and avoid any catastrophic events that may prove deadly for the human race;

1) REQUESTS that the United Nations meet to discuss the success in development of lethal artificial intelligence weapons, then proceed to discuss regulations regarding already developed weapons;

2) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that the United Nations implement bans on any new development of lethal artificial intelligence weapons;

3) DEMANDS strict regulations regarding the use of lethal artificial intelligence during any conflict between any countries, be put in place by the United Nations;

4) HOPES that there will be no further fatalities from machines made by men with the intent of killing men, and hopes to prevent any conflict that may result in mass casualties by autonomous weapons.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulations of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: Benin
Submitted To: Sci- Tech

Emphasizing the importance of regulating and controlling the production and use of robotic weaponry systems, and

Acknowledging the dangers of unsupervised usage of robotic weapons and the threat it poses to civilians, without repercussions it may also pose a threat to Benin's peace, as it causes tension among citizens and neighboring countries, and

Bearing in mind that over 30 other countries have already taken the incentive to begin negotiations on starting a legally binding instrument on autonomous weapons or have already banned them completely; Benin so far ruling in favor of the ban, and

Expressing grave concerns for the lack of acknowledgment from governmental officials towards the up and rising dangers that come with allowing untrained and unsupervised use of automatic weaponry; although attempts have been made to ban automatic weapons, little to no action or improvement has been made to write laws or resolutions, and

Reiterating that a possible nationwide ban of autonomous weapons is important to acknowledge and put into place in order to help keep Benin and its people safe as they continue to grow and develop;

1) **Repeats** the need for a ban on unsupervised use of autonomous weaponry without proper training, as well as repercussions and actions against those who break the new laws that would be put in place by a ban;

2) **Suggest** that delegates from multiple countries including Benin come together to agree on a lawful and fair ban in order to swiftly put the new laws in place and to keep as many citizens as possible happy and safe;

3) **Express Its Appreciation** to the countries that have already put a ban in place. Benin models your ideas and hopes for your support and backing as it takes the required steps to make this ban possible;

4) **Urging** other countries to do the same, Benin recognizes the threat of automatic weaponry and hopes to inform other countries of the dangers that surround them; they hope that the newly 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

HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that autonomous weapons and other varieties of robotic weaponry are becoming more common in our lives throughout the world. Also that there are not enough regulations for the increasing amount of robotic weaponry and the use of robotic weaponry and

NOTING that even though nations have been meeting since 2014 to increase regulations and talk about the effects of robotic weaponry on civilians, governments, and nations as whole, we need to come to a consensus of how to deal with robotic weaponry and the future of robotic weaponry and

EMPHASIZING that even though there are individualized laws for each nation, there needs to Either international law or a set of international laws that will help keep other nations safe,provide future boundaries for robotic weaponry, and help control the use of robotic weaponry and

STRESSING the idea that these new regulations for robotic weaponry must fix the legal, ethical, moral, and strategic challenges that abundant in robotic weaponry;

1) CALLS UPON nations to work together and come up with a set of international laws that every nation can follow and will apply to every nation individually;

2) DEMANDS that these international laws should include human intervention, human operation of robotic weaponry, and those using the robotic weaponry should be held responsible for their actions if there was a negative outcome of using the robotic weaponry;

3) REAFFIRMS that these regulations should fit the criteria every nation. Nations around the world should be a part of the decision or have their own say because everyone is affected 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

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

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

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

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

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

3) **RECOGNIZES** that if there is taking into consideration regulating the weapons and preventing the concerns that are being made, the measures will allow the countries that need the technology most, to keep the robotic weaponry and have greater support during combat.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: Kenya
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: People's Republic of China
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

EXAMINING, the prior use, and the pros and cons thereof, of robotic weaponry in the past including all conflicts throughout the history of robotic weaponry, especially looking to the fact that robotic

RECOGNIZING, the plethora of uses autonomous weapons pose to the world such as the reduction in loss of life including the weapons serving as a force multiplier to the countries of the world and allowing fewer human soldiers to risk their lives in dangerous missions for their country, and

SYMPATHETIC, to the concern of others that robotic weaponry will not be able to make the pertinent decision on life or death when used in combat or when used in civilian populated areas considering that in theory they will eventually not need to be operated by humans, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER, that robotic weaponry can greatly reduce the need for CBRN or chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defense because this type of weaponry greatly reduces the need for conflict near civilians or civilized areas of the world;

1) ENCOURAGES, the exchange of knowledge regarding robotic weaponry and other advances being available to any country that has the desire to increase its knowledge of robotic weaponry the countries that develop the weaponry will be responsible to whom, the weaponry is sharded

2) INVITES, all countries of the world, by their own accord, are invited to develop Robotic Weaponry if they have resources to study and advance in Robotic Weaponry and to share this knowledge of Robotic Weaponry to advance and increase awareness.

C14

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

RECOGNIZING that the idea of robotic weaponry was introduced during the 80s and 90s in an effort to show that weaponry could do its' job of protecting, and

AWARE that the United Nations have looked into the discussion of robotic weaponry in the past 5 years to decide whether this science is safe and logical for its true purpose, and

REALIZING that this weaponry could provide new opportunities, but may be more dangerous than what was first thought, and

NOTING than an expected 16 to 18 billion dollars could be spent globally on robotic weaponry by 2025, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that whether a machine can determine between life or death, along with an understanding of combat or civilian, is a concern for civilian safety, and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the use of robotic weaponry could lead to an increase of a risk of war due to lives lost;

1) RECOMMENDS that robotic weaponry remain unused unless the following has been determined;
    a. Decisions – Whether or not the weapon can determine the difference between combat and civilian;
    b. Accountability – An individual/group must be held responsible for any lives lost due to this weaponry;
    c. Increase of War Risk – Applicable research prior to deployment in the battlefield to avoid an increase in the risk of war;
2) EMPHASIZES a need for extensive research on robotic weaponry due to lack of knowledge

C15

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Regulation of Robotic Weaponry
Sponsored By: Republic of Iraq
Submitted To: Science and Technology

DEFINING autonomous weaponry as weapon systems that, once activated, can select and engage targets without further intervention by a human operator, and

EMPHASIZING the phrase without further intervention as not a fact that people can not and do not have any say or control but only that it is not needed once the weapons are activated, and

DEFINING lethal autonomous weaponry (LAWs) as a type of autonomous military system that can independently search for and engage targets based on programmed constraints and descriptions

RECOGNIZING that the LAWs are a more specific version of the autonomous weapons, it is important to look at this as well, and

AGREEING that the United Nations is discussing the engagement of autonomous weapons that are not handled manually, it is important to note that all aspects of these weapons need to be addressed, not just the 'remotely operated' part;

1. CALLS ATTENTION TO autonomous weaponry be handled manually but they are designed and have the capability to run by themselves, which in doing so would leave no room for direct human error;

2. UNDERSTANDING the weapons can reduce civilian casualties in the long run being as they do not need to protect themselves so they do not follow a 'kill or die' rule that many soldiers do on the field;

3. PLEADS autonomous weapons, used strictly for defense such as the Iron Dome, which is a system designed to counter short-range rockets and 155 mm artillery shells with a range of up to 70 kilometers, should be allowed to be in operation;

4. UNDERSTANDS that lethal weapons should be regulated before they become a big thing in development.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries
Sponsored By: Estonia
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the progress that many developing nations have made toward getting their citizens broadband access, such as India, where only about 21% of citizens had internet access in 2017, but as of 2021, 61% had internet access, according to a survey consisting of 7,000 households, including 350 villages and wards;

2) CONSIDERS that developed nations that have broadband access, should at least attempt to assist developing nations in providing broadband access to their citizens;

3) RECOMMENDS a committee be developed to discuss and explore how to include broadband access in developing nations and deploying a plan as soon as possible.

D2

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.

D3

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) ENDORSES the expansion of broadband access into more countries by funding the development of better infrastructure to support more reliable connectivity, like 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

CONSCIOUS of the improving care for the development of better access to the broadband network in order to better Nigerien's digital infrastructure, and

WORRIED for countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Libya, Rwanda, South Sudan, as well as Niger and their slow development of access to necessary tools to acquire the broadband network and its availability to the general public, and

UNDERSTANDING that efforts have been made to help Niger that has helped to further the solution for this issue, but no one has helped to physically implement the broadband access, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the previous attempt of the World Bank Board of Directors by sending money to Niger with the intent of it helping to make the broadband project more accessible, although it did nothing for the slow increase of internet usage all around Africa, and

HIGHLIGHTING that others have acknowledged the issue of Africa's low ability to access the internet and the need for broadband network to better the lives and jobs of the general populous;

1) HOPES that the United Nations meet to discuss the underwhelming number of people in Africa that use the internet or have access to it;

2) APPRECIATES the attempts made to apply broadband access despite the low amount of execution for the project;

3) REITERATES the need for increased support on implementing broadband network with the improvement of activities, jobs, and lives in mind;

4) DEMANDS that there be more effort put into constructing broadband access for all of 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Subject: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries
Sponsored By: Estonia
Submitted To: Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the progress that many developing nations have made toward getting their citizens broadband access, such as India, where only about 21% of citizens had internet access in 2017, but as of 2021, 61% had internet access, according to a survey consisting of 7,000 households, including 350 villages and wards;

2) CONSIDERS that developed nations that have broadband access, should at least attempt to assist developing nations in providing broadband access to their citizens;

3) RECOMMENDS a committee be developed to discuss and explore how to include broadband access in developing nations and deploying a plan as soon as possible.

McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Topic: Development of Broadband Access in Developing Countries
Submitted by: Republic of Korea
Submitted to: Science and Technology

DEPLORING the fact that only around 59.5% of all people (~4.7 billion persons) were online at any point in 2021, thus revealing that billions of people are prevented from reaping the benefits of internet access, such as quicker news updates, as well as limiting the amount of information that can be shared between researchers, scientists, etc., and

REFERRING TO the UN statistics which show that roughly 37% of the world's population, or almost 3 billion people (the majority of whom are located in developing nations), have never had the opportunity to utilize the internet, due in large part to governmental, financial, and logistical restrictions within their nations, and

COGNIZANT of the idea that a high number of individuals who have never had the access to the internet will have a difficult time learning how to communicate and evaluate information online, therefore lacking the necessary digital literacy for online effectiveness, and

BEARING IN MIND the recent institution and apparent success of internet kiosks by multiple nations, which have increased the internet usage of civilians living in rural areas by a significant amount, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the 2016 resolution passed by the UN General Assembly which declared internet access as a universal human right and heavily condemned the prohibition of internet access by governmental action;

1) STRESSES the need for developed nations to be encouraged and perhaps incentivized to assist in generating an increase in broadband access in developing nations;

2) REQUESTS that the UN utilize reasonable resources to heavily invest in internet kiosks, including the production, construction, and set up of said kiosks;

3) SUGGESTS the UN require all nations, especially developing nations receiving broadband access for the first time, institute educational programs for those interested that will improve digital literacy and boost online efficiency;

4) CALLS UPON the UN to penalize any nation who restricts internet access from its civilians, beyond what they need to keep their country from collapsing and prevent hackings, black market activity, etc. from occurring.