Sixth Legal

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
2. Drone Warfare
3. Immigration Law
REALIZING that the regulations of the current Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention are not being observed by all members who have agreed, Turkey believes that serious ramifications should be taken towards these nations, and Turkey expresses great concern about domestic security in its nation as countries within close proximity have been accused of usage of biological weapons other weapons strictly prohibited by the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN in the growth of rebel groups, especially the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK), that may be being aided by neighboring nations of Turkey, and the use of these weapons towards these rebel groups, and with the growing tensions between Turkey and Syria, Turkey believes that its people may be in a potentially dangerous situation as Syria has already been suspected of possession and use of biological weapons, and

AFFIRMING the fact that Turkey has become home to an estimated 400,000 refugees since the Syrian civil war has begun, and would like to note that Turkey is running out of supplies for these people, and these people are significantly hurting the economy of Turkey;

1) APPLAUDS the intention of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and signed it on November 5, 1974 and ratified it on several occasions, but believes significantly more ratifications need to be made in order for all nations to be able to abide by these regulations;

2) DRAWS ATTENTION TO article six which calls for the United Nations’ Security Council to investigate alleged breaches of the Biological Weapons Convention and for nations to comply with subsequent decisions, especially in countries with growing political instability and those that have been previously suspected of possessing, maintaining, and using these weapons;

3) EMPHASISES a regulation of biological weapons of the neighbors of Turkey, and demanding compliance to subsequent actions which will diminish the amount of refugees to Turkey, and acknowledging the alternative being the disestablishment of the treaty which would allow Turkey to construct biological weapons for security purposes, but Turkey believes with a few amendment the Biological Weapons Convention could be capable of regulating all countries that signed.
AWARE THAT the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) was entered into force on 26 March 1975 which prohibits the development, stockholding, and retaining of biological agents, toxins, and other materials and weapons designed for hostile purposes, and

NOTES WITH APPROVAL that 162 countries signed the BTWC and 144 countries ratified it by November 2001, and

RECOGNIZING that on 20 April 2011, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1977 which stresses the removal of biological weapons from countries that have them, and

RECOGNIZING that the existence of biological weapons in any country is a threat to that country and its people, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that the current situation of the use of biological weapons in Syria is a great concern, and

1) URGES countries that have biological weapons to destroy them safely as to not harm the country’s people and environment;

2) SUGGESTS that another Convention be held to discuss the increasing threat of biochemical weapons and to make a call of action to destroy all biological weapons before the previous deadline set by Resolution 1977 (April 25, 2021) and cut it by ten years.
AWARE the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) was one of the first multilateral disarmament treaties to ban the stockpiling, development, and construction on weapons of mass destruction, and

AFFIRMING that the BWC was opened for signatures on April 10, 1972, and entered into the force on March 26, 1975, and

REALIZING the BWC was the result of the international community to develop an instrument to supplement the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Second Review Conference agreed that the Member States who signed the BWC were to implement a number of confidence-building measures in order to prevent or reduce the occurrences of doubts and suspicions in order to improve co-operation in the field of peaceful biological activities, and

MINDFUL that all signatory nations are to undertake annual reports including information on national biological defense research and development programs, data on research centers and laboratories, information on vaccine productions, among other agreements;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES that that there are currently 10 Member States who have signed but have not ratified the BWC and 16 non-signatory States;

2) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those who have signed and ratified the BWC and are following the measures to ensure that we have co-operation in the field of peaceful biological activities;

3) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that if more nations sign and ratify the BWC therefore strengthening it then we can ensure the lives of many civilians by further preventing the possibility of a nuclear war;

4) URGES the nations who have not signed and ratified to do so immediately.
NOTING that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is a legally-binding treaty that was established in order to complete and reinforce the Geneva Protocol by completely prohibiting the possession or use of biological weapons, and

AFFIRMING that the BWC completely prohibits any development, accumulation, or production of biological agents of types or in quantities that have no possible basis in peaceful intentions, and completely prohibits the transfer of these agents and any weapons or equipment used to deploy them, and

CONSCIOUS of the fact that 196 states have become members of the BWC, whereas only 170 states have ratified it, and

MINDFUL of the blatant and egregious breaches of the BWC by signatory nations even after ratification by those nations, and

CONCERNED that despite the efforts made by the Convention to have member states annually declare any biological research and development programs, whether offensive or defensive, the vast majority of states have failed to submit any such reports;

1) STRESSES the importance of cooperation by all nations in regards to biological weapons research or development in order to remove suspicion of violations by member states maintaining defensive biological research or development programs;

2) ENCOURAGES the consideration and establishment of potential verification techniques, such as conducting routine visits and inspections of declared defensive research or development programs, or other suspect activities or facilities;

3) CONDEMNS any nations who choose to ignore the BWC’s efforts to improve verification techniques by refusing to submit annual reports;

4) STRONGLY URGES any non-signatory nations to sign and ratify the convention, and any signatory nation who have not ratified to do so immediately.
NOTING that biological warfare is the use of toxins of biological origin or
microorganisms as weapons of war, and

RECALLING The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the first multilateral
disarmament treaty prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of an entire
category of weapons of mass destruction which entered into force in 1972, and

RECOGNIZING that the BWC had member states annually report data on research
centers and laboratories, information on vaccine production facilities, and on national
biological defense research and development programs, and

STATING that Anthrax is an acute disease evoked by the bacteria Bacillus anthracis and
most forms of the disease are lethal and dangerous, and

REMEMBERING a biological weapons plant in Sverdlovsk, Russia unintentionally
released airborne anthrax spores causing 66 confirmed deaths in 1979, and

CONSCIOUS that biological weapons have been employed as early as 1500 BC and
continue to be a problem today;

1) URGES the removal and elimination of biological weapons from any nations
who have signed and ratified the BWC;

2) REQUIRES that nations provide and administer vaccines to soldiers to
counteract the use of biological warfare in combat;

3) STRESSES that biological warfare has the potential to harm and impair
countless people or even exterminate the human race;

4) SUGGESTS the establishment of a United Nations agency to examine and
review nations rumored to have used biological weapons.
HAVING CONSIDERED that there is a slim possibility that a group of nations have in possession biological weapons on a mass scale, and
CONCERNED that other nations might in fact have a threat on other countries including Vietnam, and
AWARE that biological weapons have not been used on a mass scale since the first World War by the German army and by most of the nations involved but the affects were awful, and
STRESSING that the thought of using Biological weapons was practiced in the Cold War against the U.S.S.R, the United States and the United Kingdom, and
MINDFUL that when a biological weapon is used that the affects could devastate a country and terrorize a nation for many years, and
RECALLING when research was being carried out in the United Kingdom that the effects of the weapons were still effective the nation of Scotland for the next 48 years;

1)REQUESTS that all nations to help to increase the security on the supply, trade and transportation of biological weapons;

2)APPRECIATES any nation here today that would support the need of higher security;

3) REPEATS that there is a slim possibility that any nation has the possession of biological weapons on a mass scale but that should not mean that we should stop enforcing the security of the deadly biological weapons.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Strengthening Biological Weapons Treaty  
Submitted By: Panama

Stressing the recognition of member states that break the Biological Weapons Treaty with the use of biological weapons or weapons of mass destruction, and

Recognizing that member states approved to follow the banning of the development, production, and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction at the BWC, Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, and

Taking Note the actions taken by some member states that have broken this treaty with the current use of Biological Weapon of some sort, and

Noting with grave concern that even if biological weapons are banned some member states will promote the use and use them to kill or harm unarmed civilians, and

Emphasizing Further at the Sixth Review Conference at the BWC in 2006, a detailed plan was adopted that promoted universal adherence and the update of procedure for submission of distribution of the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs);

1.) Applauds the action taken by the United Nations to investigate the illegal use of biological weapons;

2.) Promotes the adaption of the BWC to address the punishment for breaking the treaty and not following the guidelines set for all member states;

3.) Suggests an international ban on biological weapons because these weapons are unethical and severely inhumane;

4.) Asks all member states to compose a document including a complete ban or disarmament of biological weapons or weapons of mass destruction.
Submitted To: Sixth
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Portugal

REAFFIRMING weapons of a country, state or town used against its own people can and will have consequences, and

REMINDING that weapons should only be used for protection of ones rights or a whole groups as in a state, country or town, and

NOTING that biological weapons in particular pose a constant threat, and

STRESSING that technology for weapons is forever advancing and will become more dangerous and undetectable, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that weapons always change and that the heads of weapon developments do not always have the best and newest technology, and

1) URGES all countries to share weapons technology and pool their knowledge to better understand and detect biological weapons;

2) RECOMMENDS all nations look for and try to find “underground” weapon manufacturers;

3) CALLS FOR the design, a location and storage of obtained biological weapons;

4) STRESSES that weapons always change and that the heads of weapon developments do not always have the best and newest technology;

5) DEMANDS countries to act quickly on weapons that cause mass destruction and can kill many with no trace;

6) REQUESTS that facilities and equipment are made to store and analyze chemicals and weapons of any kind, and equipment that is able to detect the most common compounds that are used in large quantities to make weapons as in: high grade metals, ores, powders and chemicals that are harmful to humans and all organisms.
Cognizant that the United Nations has made huge steps in ensuring the banning of chemical and biological weapons and has put a lot of effort into banishing them, and

Also Concerned that the treaty allows the stockpiling of these dangerous biological toxins and agents for peaceful, protective, and prophylactic uses, and

Aware that certain biological toxins and agents have the potential to do good, such as being used for medicine or treating illnesses or diseases using vaccines that contain toxins and agents, and

Noting with deep regret that allowing stockpiling of these weapons has the potential for providing an effective loophole because people can say they are going to use them for peaceful uses, stockpile a ton of them, and then at the last second use this supply for bad causes, and

1) Stresses the need for all countries in the United Nations to come together on this issue, because it has the potential to become a worldwide disaster, and reminds the United Nations of the Cold War where people experienced unspeakable horrors from these weapons, horrors that no human being should ever have to go through;

2) Urges we take out the loophole that states we allow stockpiling of these weapons, so that we can do our duty and protect the people of this world from the barbarity of these weapons;

3) Suggests we keep the part of this statement that says you can have it for prophylactic uses, because that has the potential to save more lives, given that it has already saved many peoples;

4) Expresses the hope that we can come together and get rid of this loophole before it is too late and some sort of global emergency breaks out.
Addressing that the use of Biological weapons for uses other than peace is banned by the Geneva Convention as of 1925, and

Alarmed by the recent use and violation of policy by the Syrian government in order to control their citizens' actions against an illegitimate Government, and

Stating that the upholding of the Biological and Toxin Weapon Convention was not done acceptably by the signatories of the convention, and

Recognizing that the Biological and Toxin Weapon Convention has been passed and signed by all but 16 recognized states of the United Nations

Stressing that all countries are, in agreement to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, responsible for themselves and filing for the investigation of countries under suspicion of using biological weapons;

Recommending the non signing states to agree and sign the convention after gaining the consent of their state governments;

Increasing the responsibility of the states to report use of any biological weapons and any violations of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention;

Limiting the use of biological weapons for peace within or outside of the respective states;

Define the peaceful uses of biological weapons to control and regulate the use of the term “peaceful” in the justification of the use and production of Biological and toxin weapons.
Having Considered the threat that biological weapons pose in today's world, and

Bearing in Mind it has been confirmed that biological weapons have been used against human populations as little as a few months ago resulting in the deaths of hundreds of innocent women, children, and civilians and,

Aware that the effects from such weapons could be truly devastating if unleashed on a global population and,

Noting with grave concern that not all countries are truthful and forthcoming in declaring whether they are manufacturing, arming, and using these dangerous weapons and,

Stressing the importance of monitoring for the possession, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxic weapons;

1) Calls Upon the United Nations to ensure regular screening and accountability checks of facilities that could possibly contain materials used in biological weapons, particularly in those countries who have already proven themselves capable of deploying these weapons against humanity;

2) Demands accountability from nations who have any kind of biological weapon research;

3) Directs priority focus and funding to facilitate research development of efficient technologies for counteracting these agents, both during manufacture, after their deployment on human populations, and to destroy existing stockpiles safely;

4) Suggests that stringent accountability procedures be required documenting the disposition of all weaponized biologic and toxic agents in countries known to possess them;

5) Applauds all those nations whose efforts towards ridding the planet of known supplies and manufacture of biological and toxic weapons have made our world even a little safer.
AWARE that the Biological Weapons Convention prohibits and bans the production,
stockpiling, and retention of microbial or other biological toxins in quantities that have no
purpose in peaceful or prophylactic purposes, and

BEARING IN MIND that disease has been used as a biological weapon since medieval times
seeing that disease could wipe out whole villages and that countries can use chemical weapons to
poison, infect, or wipe out soldiers, prisoners etc. and wipe out a whole harvest of crops to harm
other countries economy and population, and

CONCERNED that biological weapons can be a weapon of mass destruction collapsing a
countries whole economy by taking out one crop or even starting a disease that could kill
thousands of people, and

CONFIDENT of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States through
effective measures such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical and
bacteriological agents, and

ALARMED that not all countries/nations follow the protocols for the prohibition of the use in
war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare signed
at Geneva on June, 27, 1925;

1). APPROVES of countries and nations that have signed the Biological Weapons
Convention and in time of war does not use chemical weapons against other nations in
non prophylactic ways;

2). EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that the United Nations should try to resolve all problems
other countries have with the Biological Weapons Convention;

3). URGES all countries that have not already done to sign the Biological Weapons
Convention;

4). CALLS UPON all states, especially those in civil wars, to look over the articles of the
Biological Weapons Convention.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Rwanda

COGNIZANT that the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) should be updated, improved, and modernized like the 1925 Geneva Protocol before it, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that in such instances as; The Sverdlosk Case, Yellow Rain, and the Aum Shinrikyo Tokyo Bombing, that the BWC has been broken without consequence, and

AWARE that the BWC has been accused of using unclear or controversy spurring statements such as “Other Peaceful Purposes” and “Appropriate international procedure”, and

APPALLED that the BWC does not require states joining the Convention to declare their possession or non-possession of banned weapons, nor are they required to verify the destruction or alternate use of such weapons, and

ALARMEmed that groups made to help reduce the misuse of these banned substances and to create a forum of industrialized countries, such as the Australia Group, have been shut down due to suspicion of discrimination and lack of legal standing;

1.) EMPHASIZES the need for separation of investigating and trial in such cases that a state files an investigative complaint;
2.) REQUESTS Member States in the Convention to create an international database of the information on research programs and facilities relevant to the convention, on vaccine production, and on significant or unusual outbreaks of disease;
3.) CALLS UPON Member States to determine a global standard for how much of any given biological or chemical substance would constitute an investigative complaint or violation of the convention.
4.) RECOMMENDS a council or court dealing with violations of the Convention and investigative complaints is formed to help bring organization to the judgment of these violations;
5.) URGES member states to condemn Biological Weapons and the threat on the world or a means to desecrate and slaughter of opposing States they cause.
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN at the potential danger posed to humanity by bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons, and

RECOGNIZING that many countries, including state parties of the Biological Weapons Convention, possess large stockpiles of Biological and Toxin weapons, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the ease of producing biological weapons capable of inflicting large numbers of human casualties and producing long-term effects on the environment, and

EMPHASIZING the need to eliminate these weapons from the arsenals of all countries for the protection of innocent civilians and generations to come;

1) CALLS UPON all members of the United Nations to ratify the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC);

2) RECOMMENDS that the Biological Weapons Convention be amended to allow inspectors access to any facilities necessary to ensure complete compliance with the BWC without the need for special permission from the Security Council;

3) URGES that strict fines and international sanctions be imposed upon countries that refuse compliance inspections.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Chemical Warfare  
Submitted By: United Kingdom

Affirming, that the use, production, and stockpiling chemical weapons of any sort is prohibited through the Chemical Weapons Convention,

Realizing, the negative and the massive effects of such weapons, and the rules put into place by the Chemical Weapons Convention, signed and ratified by 165 states,

Realizing, that there is a large stockpile of chemical weapons in countries around the world that could pose a threat to not only their own country and every other country around the world,

Expecting, that other countries realize this also, that the weapons are not only illegal, but also threatening to other countries,

Hopes, that the delegation will agree to
1. Encourages, the delegation to put sanctions upon a country if they are used in any sense,
2. Calls upon, nations to demilitarize the chemical weapons within time periods, set by the delegation,
3. Reminds, that the use and holding of weapons is illegal, and such should be dealt by the United Nations as a whole and not just one nation,
4. Acknowledging, that such destruction of the weapons would take both money and time, wishes there to be a system set up to help aid those countries that cannot fully fund this upon their own.
Emphasizing the fact that in order for the world to feel less threatened by the acts of terrorism, significant laws need to be put in place, including ones that have not yet been made by underdeveloped nations, and

Recognizing that the underdeveloped nations are just as important as the more developed nations also fighting the threats of terrorism will help the underdeveloped countries to feel more secure;

Stressing the fact that these underdeveloped countries may need some assistance from the more developed countries in aiding in situations of a terrorist attack or in preparing in case of a terrorist attack;

Fully acknowledging the effort that has already been put in by some of the more developed countries in aiding in preparation of a terrorist attack and in the preventing of a terrorist attack and,

Having reviewed past information, are also deeply concerned in the lack of cooperation between more developed and underdeveloped countries in the current situation of terrorism and the hopeful improvement in the situation in the years to come in the saving of many lives and,

1) Regrets that the problem could not have been addressed sooner when some countries may have been put in a difficult situation without the aid of more developed countries and,

2) Calls upon the idea that in the future more countries will come to the aid of another country in need after a terrorist attack;

3) Emphasizes the problems that breakout after a terrorist attack and what will happen to a country in all aspects of life revolving around the attack and,

4) Invites any countries interested in helping another country in need and the cooperation of all countries involved so as not to cause and problems that could arise in the future;

5) Suggests that the United Nations would focus solely on the improvement in foreign aid during or in preventing a terrorist attack, considering that the focus has clearly been drawn away from this major issue and to hopefully mend the bond and help with communication between rival countries in their time of need after or even before a terrorist attack.
CONCERNED with the gender bias and that women still aren’t involved in the judicial tribunal, or any government organization at all, a Women’s Alliance has formed and is fighting for the equal rights of women, and

ALARMED by the fact that rebels are threatening the lives of tribunal judges and lawyers, there is need to establish judicial legitimacy and maintain legal order, and it is necessary to study and analyze other country’s tribunals and evaluate which aspects they would like to base the newly forming court system off of, and

ENCOURAGED by French government, in which the prosecution and the defense is done by the judge, it should bring a greater sense of control to the people and kindle a greater faith in the government, and with that, bring down the number of people who take the law into their own hands, and

COGNIZANT that there are still some unspeakable acts of terrorism by the Iraqi people, it is necessary to start working together with other nations to try and bring these acts that so harshly affected us to a halt, and

STRESSING that having to attack and use high profile tactics is not the decision that wants to be made, but merely a necessity to defend ourselves against other countries that have much better resources and larger militias

1.) CALLS UPON the U.N. to help the country make women a greater power in the judicial tribunals and have a more prominent stance in the government, demanding to be no less than 30% of all the committees in the government, including the judicial tribunals, and to advocate the improvement of the status of all Iraqi women, to be equal partners with men in all aspects of the human endeavor;

2.) URGES the troops to leave Iraq so we have the country back and have the chance to better our country and try to get the new government seated as quickly as possible;

3.) RECOMMENDS that, in order to grow, an effort must be put forth to make Iraq more of a republic and to have stricter rules that are set into stone, so the people have more rules to follow, and more specifically, have more serious consequences if there is an infringement.
NOTING that drones are defined as unmanned aerial vehicles that are controlled by a pilot or preprogrammed for a mission, and

STRESSING that drones, while used mostly for counter insurgency measures, have been linked to a high number of civilian casualties, and

RECOGNIZING that although unmanned aerial vehicles are safer for the troops, there has not been research conducted to prove if these drones are safer for civilians caught in the cross fire for the two nations at war, and

EMPHASIZING that there are over 40 nations that have the technological capability of using drones to conduct surveillance and reconnaissance missions as well as gathering intelligence for their nation, and

AWARE of the fact that the number of drone strikes has increased dramatically in the past three years on a global scale, and

RECOGNIZING that most of those pilots of the drones have only been controlling them from a location that is far away from the physical side of the war;

1) PROMOTES nation to educate the pilots of the drones to simulate the experience of the physical side of the war, the duty of the soldiers, so that they may have further knowledge of how every aspect of a war is fought;

2) RECOMMENDS that nations work together on gathering information to see if the risk is higher to civilians if there is an unmanned aerial vehicle in the area or with a manned aircraft;

3) CALLS UPON nations to cease drone warfare until the information gathered on the civilian risk is collected and evaluated at a summit with many nations in attendance;

4) URGES nations to evaluate the way that they are using drones so that there is a very little amount of casualties as well as destruction of populated areas in order to ensure the safest use of drones.
Cognizant of the fact that the United Nations has made steps in the process to limit the usage of drone warfare, and

Conscious that many countries and nations are indeed opposed to putting limitations of the ways in which they may use their UAVs, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, such as using them in any sort of violent way it is the duty of the United Nations to help protect all of the nations from the usage of the drones, and

Realizing that the most important way to protect our nations is to limit and restrict the usage of drones due to the fact that these can not only be used to harm but can be used to spy on other nations, and

Having reviewed the steps already taken by the United Nations to put limitations on drone warfare are not nearly as extensive as they should be, and

Stressing that drone warfare a problem that needs to be managed before it becomes too out of control, and

1.) Urges member nations to join in signing a resolution that allows nations to limit the use of drones to strictly be used as surveillance mediums and find other means of surveillance;

2.) Calls upon all member nations to realize it is in the best interest of every nation involved to put a ban on drones which strictly limits them to being used for surveillance but not dispose of them completely;

3.) Recommends that nations come together and provide a set of rules and make these rules easily attainable to all nations in the United Nations will not imposing on their sovereignty;

4.) Welcomes all member nations to join in signing a resolution that reduces drone usage strictly to that of surveillance purpose and they will not be used for any harmful violent acts on people within or outside of a nation’s border.
RECOGNIZING that the technological breakthrough of unmanned aircrafts are becoming more prevalent in both military and civil operations across the globe, ranging from use in military strikes and assassinations to the monitoring of the general population of a state, and

STRESSING the fact that many drone strikes are conducted through the claim of self-defense of a country, yet their actions violate the basic laws of jus ad bellum, the UN’s charter, and the integrity of the country that the strikes take place in, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a startling 98% of military drone strikes that are executed in order to terminate a suspected “terrorist” end up killing approximately 50 innocent civilians in the process, and additionally

STRESSES the fact that internal and domestic use of drones and unmanned aircraft by a state may indeed benefit a country’s national security, but misuse jeopardizes the integrity of the civilian populations right to privacy and violates the basic principles set forth by international humanitarian laws, while

RECOGNIZING that there are many acceptable and beneficial uses for drones including strikes agreed upon by both the country carrying out the strike and the country the strike will take place in, the monitoring of a country’s borders, and the utilization of UAV technology in order to locate potential threats, and

1) SUGGESTS that the United Nations create a committee to monitor the use of drones and promote the positive uses countries may utilize with their unmanned aircrafts;

2) ENCOURAGES that countries consider pursuing research in order the benefit domestic use of drones in order to further solidify its national security while respecting the privacy of its citizens;

3) INVITES all member states to attend a summit that will take place every 5 years starting in 2014 in order to address the advancement of drone and unmanned aircraft technologies and the new guidelines and goals that such revolutionary technologies would entail;

4) STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that countries obey and respect the sovereignty of other states and civilian populations by only using drones in situations where a nation’s security is at a dire risk.
Aware of the fact that Drone Warfare is a useful tool for the elimination of high value targets without the endangering of lives, and

Alarmed by the fact that the majority of Drone technology is possessed by developed nations who have the capabilities to use these devices to spy on and violate the national sovereignty of nations by allowing these devices to enter the air space of states that do not wish for these crafts to be present, and

Outraged by the fact that over the past decade the national sovereignty of the state of Pakistan has been violated hundreds of times by the government of the United States continually violate international law by launching these strikes under the erroneous pretense that they are for self-defense, and

Noting with grave concern that these strikes are not always successful and that many Pakistani civilians have been murdered for performing simple tasks such as drawing water from a well or collecting fire wood but were mistakenly identified by Drones that had no legal reason to be operating in Pakistani airspace, and

Believing that these actions should cause fear in every nation that is a member of the United Nations because of the continued bypassing of international law by the United States, and

1) Demands that all drone operations that are occurring in Pakistan by the government of the United States cease immediately;

2) Request that the United Nations has a committee examine these attacks and consider their legality;

3) Calls upon all nations with drone technologies to respect the sovereignty of all nations and to only use these technologies with the permission of the nation in which the action is being taken.
Bearing in mind that the definition of drone warfare is the use of any unmanned aerial vehicle for the purpose of reconnaissance and surveillance and/or armed with missiles and bombs, and

Having received data from the International Institute for Strategic Studies that identifies 56 different kinds of UAVs in 11 different countries and estimates that at least 807 drones are in active service around the world, and

Aware of worldwide concern regarding consequences from the advancement of military technology and the potential danger to civilians from nations being targeted by drones, and

Endorsing the United Nations for creating international law, which makes it unlawful to use unmanned aerial vehicles in countries where representatives of said country prohibit the use of them, and

Understands some of the benefits of incorporating the use of drones into military strategy such as monitoring drug trafficking, the ability for natural disaster response, information recovery, border control, and protection of pipeline and important infrastructure such as oil, and

Conscious of the fact that the use of drones has caused tension between nations, and presents risk for disruption of the peace, and

Reiterating the objections and concerns put forth from many nations in using drones to make advances in foreign countries, and

1.) Applauds the international laws enacted by the United Nations with the purpose of establishing boundaries and keeping the peace between countries;

2.) Acknowledges the legitimate concerns against drone warfare and all risks associated with its use;

3.) Draws attention to progressive measures to further advance security throughout the United Nations;

4.) Urges all member nations to adhere to international law.
AWARE OF the fact that drones are used worldwide, and

KEEPING IN MIND that the use of drones reduces the casualties in today’s war
time, and

BELIEVING that drones are a convenient and useful way to carry out
reconnaissance and eliminate deadly targets that threaten the peace in our world,
and

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION to Israel for their cooperation in supplying
Azerbaijan with drones

1) APPROVES the idea of countries using drones to help their situation
during war time;

2) ENCOURAGES countries to continue research for the growth of drone
technology;

3) REQUESTS that the use of drones are not completely banned;

4) EXPRESSES IN HOPE that drones are used to secure our world’s
safety without having to risk human lives.
Pointing out that in order for the people of the country to be safe from terrorist attacks, they must be more cautious of who has the knowledge and reason to make a surprise drone strike upon them, and

Emphasizing that technology in general needs to be made readily available in order for precautions and preparation for a potential surprise drone attack upon the country, and

Taking into account that out of the population of Bangladesh, there are 98% Ethnic Bengalis, and the remaining 2% consists of small tribal groups along the Burmese border and Bihari immigrants, and that there will be more national diversity in the nation if more individuals chose to migrate into the country due to certain characteristics, and

Desiring that expected environmental criteria are met in order for human environment conditions to be up to what is needed for the people;

1) Welcome any assists from other countries willing to help increase our levels of defense and technology to aid in warfare with drones;

2) Urge any chance for technological improvements to the government and military to be grasped and taken advantage of;

3) Recommend more inviting conditions to be met according to the situations with new immigrants becoming citizens;

4) Express its hope that environmental laws will be passed to improve the overall environment of Bangladesh.
RECOGNIZING the cost benefits of using drones when compared to human counterparts, and

NOTING the fact that drones are unmanned aerial vehicles that are used in tracking, assaulting, and
reconnaissance, and

MINDFUL of the fact that drones decrease military casualties because they eliminate the potential danger
for the pilot, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a countless number of civilians have been killed because of
the use of drones in conflict, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that the usage of drones should be regulated, not eliminated altogether, only if
a sovereign nation decides to do so, and

BEARING IN MIND that there is controversy over the universally accepted definition of a combatant,
and

COGNIZANT of the efforts made by the ICRC to regulate drone warfare, and

AWARE of the laws put in place by international agreements such as the Geneva Conventions that
regulate warfare and the rights of civilians and combatants;

1) EXPRESS THE BELIEF that each country should be able to use drones within their
sovereign boundaries;

2) RECOGNIZES the right of member states:
   a) to employ force for the purpose of self defense in accordance with international law;
   b) to authorize the use of force against combatants who represent a threat in order to
      protect life;
   c) to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its airspace in the interest of
      national security;

3) CALLS UPON member states to enter into executive agreements and memorandums of
   understanding to use drones to combat terrorism;

4) ENCOURAGES member states to enact measures in order to protect innocent
   noncombatants in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions;

5) REQUESTS member states to develop and agree upon a universal definition for combatants.
REALIZING that drones are a controversial subject because the legality of the use of drones is subject to interpretation, and

APPRECIATING that drones eliminate the potential death of a pilot while saving taxpayers valuable resources, and

AWARE of the purpose of drones for collecting real-time data for reconnaissance military purposes, and

CONCERNED that drones have been used to kill innocent civilians in violation of international law and standards of warfare, and

MINDFUL that drones can be used for military purposes by civilians though civilians current standing as combatants or non-combatants is unclear, and

BEARING IN MIND that civilians operating drones could be classified as combatants under international law;

1.) CALLS UPON member states to adopt universal protocols and practices regarding the legality of the use of drones;

2.) SUPPORTS the use of drones for the purpose of reconnaissance in areas where a pilots life would be in danger;

3.) SUGGESTS that efforts be put in place to enforce internationally agreed upon laws and protocols put into place to protect citizens;

4.) URGES the legal committee to adopt a standard definition of the role of persons who are in control of unmanned drones;

5.) EMPHASIZES the belief that member states can adopt policies and procedures for the purpose of self defense.
Accepting the fact that Drone warfare will not end in the near future but instead is becoming more popular among nations, and

Taking note that drone warfare reduces the amount of human lives lost on the battlefield, and

Believing that drone warfare although saves lives on the battlefield can cause many civilian casualties it used near or in cities because it cannot identify between civilian and military personnel;

1) Bringing attention to the fact that drones cannot identify between civilian and military personnel nations should devise a way to make drones differentiate between them;

2) Suggesting that countries produce fewer actual human troops and more drones and drone pilots;

3) Expressing that war costs human lives and using drones instead will allow rebuild able troops and takes the humanity out of war.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Drone Warfare  
Submitted By: Andorra

1. **Aware** that drone warfare keeps the attacking forces from risking people while attacking another nation, and

2. **Believing** that technology has not advanced to the point where we can ensure drones will not harm civilians, and

3. **Recognizing** that once technology advances further drone warfare could be a very reliable and safe method of fighting between nations, and

4. **Conscious** that using drones to attack removes the human aspect of fighting and will lessen concerns about killing in wars;

1) **Calls upon** fellow nations to lessen their dependence on drone warfare and go back to the forms of warfare less likely to harm civilians;

2) **Urges** fellow nations who wish to continue drone warfare to work on advancing the technology to be more exact in the ability to attack solely military members;

3) **Takes note** of the current availability of limited facial recognition software available in cellular phones which may be able to assist in the precision of drones.
CONSCIOUS of the 258-307 civilians killed and many more injured by drone strikes. TAKING NOTE that drone warfare used in Middle Eastern countries, such as Pakistan, are to combat against terrorist groups such as the Taliban, but NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN the presence of drones in Middle Eastern regions are creating physiological paranoia and PTSD in civilian populations. MINDFUL of those countries who are violating the sovereignty of other countries, and violating international law. APPLAUDS the U.N. for their ongoing investigations on drone strikes in the Middle East, however, WISHING that the international community set down regulations for this relatively new and dangerous technology.

1) URGES countries that are not in war to respect one another's sovereignty.
2) STRESSES the importance of countries complying with international humanitarian laws, regardless of the number of "collateral damage".
3) SUGGESTS all countries cease to use drones to strike anywhere near civilian populations until the technology has improved.
4) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the civilians grieving for their loss of friends and family, as well as those suffering from PTSD.
5) INSTRUCTS aide be sent to those civilians who are suffering and
6) EXPRESS THE HOPE that countries set down more regulations for drone usage to prevent civilian suffering and the violation of sovereignty.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Drone Warfare  
Submitted By: France

1. RECOGNIZING that drone warfare is a new humane warfare technique, and
2. CONSIDERING that militaries will need to be restructured to incorporate the drones into their procedures, and
3. EXPECTING intensive training to occur with soldiers who will work with drones, and
4. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the manufacturing expense of the drones will be substantial causing drone warfare to be difficult for some countries;

1) APPRECIATES that the more drones deployed and used in war, the less hand-to-hand combat and less soldiers’ lives lost;

2) DRAWS attention to the many benefits the production companies of these drones will experience by providing more jobs for military engineers.
Affirming that there are two basic types of drones; those for surveillance and those used for the purpose of warfare, which are armed with missiles and bombs, and

Appreciating the fact that other nations have concern for the benefit of the world by using these unmanned drones as a deterrent to promote peace, and

Mindful of the fact of the new Iran, and our new president Hassan Rouhani that has peaceful intentions and is perfectly capable of governing his own nation without the constant surveillance of others, and

Considering the possibility of other nations to honor the sovereignty of Iran, since the owner of its land has the right of complete ownership of the airspace above it from the ground up, and

Taking note of the fact that there has been many cases where innocent civilians have been killed due to the use of the unmanned drones, and

Emphasizing that if these drone attacks were to occur in any other part of the world (U.S, Europe, etc.) it would be labeled as an act of terrorism, thus, making it a bigger deal there than in Iran where there is more of a need for reconstruction rather than deterioration;

1) Suggests that the United Nations ban all foreign aircrafts from flying in Iranian territory without permission;

2) Reaffirms that the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be treated the same as nations such as the United States and therefore should be given the same rights in regards to that drones are not allowed within Iran’s territory, including the sky.
Knowing that not all countries are capable of producing and sustaining drones of any kind therefore not allowing them to effectively combat the use of drones in their air space, and

Recognizes the usage of drones has dramatically increased in recent years, and

Taking into account the fact that drones can be used for more than fighting, such as spying, and can be unmanned possess a serious and hard to counter threat to the countries that cannot build drone’s national security and privacy, and

Considering that drones, being unmanned and controlled by computers, could get hacked into and/or used as a terrorist weapon to attack countries without drones if they ever manage to get access to the controls;

1.) Calls Upon the United Nations to create a drone restricted air space;

2.) Directs all nations to limit their military spending on drones to a specific percentage of their overall military spending;

3.) Suggests that the United Nations should pool its resources and develop a device that would send out signals that would disrupt the control of the drone for self-defense purposes.
Cognizant of the fact that drone warfare is becoming an increasingly popular method of solving military conflicts, especially in the Middle East, and

Defining drone warfare as combat involving unmanned aerial vehicles controlled autonomously or by remote control for the purpose of combat, and

Recognizing the potential for drones to lessen the drastic amounts of civilian casualties by specifically targeting terrorist groups, and

Aware of the consequences of poorly-planned drone strikes and the catastrophic effects of collateral damage on innocent civilians, and

Conscious of the notion that drones could be abused by terrorist groups, and

Noting that nations and member states in control of drones must follow strict guidelines regarding their usage and their permissibility, and

Bearing in mind that, in order for nations to be secure, limits must be imposed on nations who wish to have an army of drones;

1) Encourages member states of the UN to create guidelines as to how drones can be used in warfare;

2) Instructs nations to acknowledge that drone strikes are most frequently a form of preventative warfare;

3) Calls for the creation of a subcommittee to oversee member states of the UN and their ability to carry out drone strikes and own such unmanned aerial vehicles;

4) Commends the efforts of nations whose military forces have taken progressive steps in training pilots how to remotely control these vehicles.
Aware of the fact that unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) can have practical uses besides their common uses in war, and

Bearing in mind that drones are not always used for the innocent and useful purposes that help the world instead of hurting it, and

Expressing with satisfaction that many countries use drones for worthwhile causes such as wildfire mapping, scientific research, search and rescue, and catching poachers of endangered species, and

Deeply concerned that AMVs are also used as an alternative manned attacks in attacks on other countries, and

Emphasizing that using drones in warfare gives wealthier countries an unfair advantage over countries who do not have the funds for unmanned aircraft;

1) Calls upon the United Nations to make concrete laws as to how drones can be used in times of war;

2) Supports the use UAVs for surveillance and as a tool to monitor ecological events to keep civilians safe;

3) Trusts that these laws will not condemn those who use drones for the greater good instead of instances of war;

4) Further invites rich and poor countries alike to discuss this topic create laws that will be of benefit to all nations of the world to keep peace with each other in time of tension;

5) Further reminds that drones are very dangerous if they are placed in the wrong hands, although they can be very useful to the world and her combined interests if they are used
Calling upon recent events, Obama has stated that the United States were going to try to with
drawl drone warfare since many innocent people have been killed in attempts to stop terrorism,
and

Noting that instead of less attacks, there has been an increasing amount, over twenty-one within
the past few weeks in the outer more mountainous regions but drones have been reported to have
been flying over huge cities for hours, and

Noting with deep concern, Yemen civilians have been terrified with the recent drone attacks on
suspected Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) members which unfortunately have killed
innocent community members as well, and

Stressing that our government has been intensely working towards arresting the suspected AQAP
members by offering a cash reward to anyone who can give information that can help lead to the
arrest of these members, and

Emphasizing further that the killing of innocent people has caused the mourning families to
distrust the Yemen and US governments and these attacks have lead to the decrease in
percentage of people favoring the US government and increase of people turning against
Washington and towards Al-Qaeda aligned radical voices, and

1.) Requests that the US government holds back on drone war since it has been
killing more innocent civilians than suspected terrorists;

2.) Suggests to find another more trustworthy approach to this issue safety
among the Yemen population to restore respect for the Yemen and US
governments.

3.) Urges for closer investigation on the AQAP members and try to locate
and take out head leaders which will disrupt their plans for attack and stall
further plans.
AWARE OF the fact that countries are using drones for war efforts and military uses for violent reasons and killing citizens and soldiers in order to resolve their issues, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the violence going on between countries through drones, and

RECOGNIZING the fact drones could be useful for other causes besides warfare, and

ALARMED BY the spending of money for military equipment rather than for the citizens of the countries;

1) STRESSES the importance of spending money on more beneficial uses for the country and people instead of using money to fund drone warfare efforts;

2) DESiring violence to stop between nations to resolve problems and does not feel the need for countries to turn to violence and war to work out their differences;

3) PROMOTES the use of drones to help the citizens such as mining and surveillance;

4) BELIEVING in peace with other nations and peace within countries;

5) WELCOMING ways to mend conflicts without the use of violence.
AWARE that “drone” refers to an unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) that is operated autonomously by a trained pilot from another vehicle (aerial or terrestrial) or a stationary military base and is used in aid to a military strike, and
Cognizant that the use of such vehicles has been known to facilitate acts of terrorism on civilians, and
STRESSING the illegality of the usage of UCAV’s outside the borders of one’s country at a time of peace because of its violation of each country’s right to privacy, also
NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the unlawful casualties of non-military citizens at the hand of drone warfare, and
HAVING CONSIDERED the major technological advancements of military weaponry, specifically regarding drone warfare, it is apparent the necessity of explicitly stating the legalities that pilots must follow while engaging in combat, as well as the restrictions the peacetime practices of drone vehicles, and
RECOGNIZING that at no time can such a vehicle be authorized to strike any non-military occupied civilian area and allies to a nation at war can be justifiably called upon to aid the nation at war in the form of drone strikes against the enemy’s military, and
REALIZING the ambiguity, on both legal and moral bases, of current stature regarding drone warfare, and

1) APPEALING FOR the United Nation to form a committee of former and current drone pilot operators representing each country with the capabilities of creating and implementing such vehicles, and
2) CALLING FOR this committee to create a firmly declared code of usage that drone bearing countries must operate under and which violation suspends all rights use, and further produce, drone vehicles, and
3) REAFFIRMS that drone strikes on civilian groups is prohibited at all times, the usage of drone in the aid of gathering information and tactical military strikes is only permissible at a time of war, and allies of a nation at war reserve the right to use their own drones only when in compliance to their ally and only against the nation of which the ally is at war with, violation of any one of these regulations legally subjects the nation in question to random searches/seizures of military paraphilia and/or documents, if incriminating evidence is thought to be found the case will be heard before the International Court of Justice, and
4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that the utmost concern of the United Nation in relation to drone warfare should be the protection of civilians, but as a peacekeeping body also retains the responsibility to regulate any illegal militarian drone practices.
TAKING NOTE OF the nine-hundred and five tragic deaths that occurred from drone warfare in 2010, 17 of them children, in Pakistan alone, and

AWARE of the ongoing surveillance via drones that is being perpetrated by other countries along the Mexican borders, and

CONSIDERING the statistics of 2012 which show that 50 innocent civilians are killed for every intended target killed, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the 7,372 deaths that have occurred globally from drone warfare, and

MINDFUL of Articles 10 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees full and equal trials by an impartial tribunal for all regardless of any criminal charges;

1) DEMANDS all countries should fulfill their international obligations with respect to accountability and transparency, and ensure proper democratic debate about key policies;

2) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Human Rights Council create a treaty chartered by members of the council which would contain agreements to halt the use of drone warfare by countries which agree to do such by signing the treaty;

3) REQUESTS robust investigations by the UNHRC for reassurance that participating member nations are upholding the treaty and, where appropriate, prosecutions including but not limited to economic sanctions, with established compensation programs run by the offending state for individuals harmed by a state entity whose liberty, life, or property are affected by a drone strike when they were not a member of the approved target group.
AWARE that “drone warfare” refers to a military strike carried out by unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs), and
COGNIZANT that drone warfare is a valuable aid in locating and eliminating terrorist groups that proposition threatens to all nations, as well the monitoring of nations’ borders and territories, and
STRESSING that the capabilities of drones are not limited to the carrying out of military strikes, but also include gathering of information, and
NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that if a nation was to utilize drones for the purpose of gathering information on another nation, such actions would violate that nation’s right to privacy, and
ALARMED by the staggeringly high and increasing counts of innocent civilians injured and killed by drones, and additionally those of the rescuers that are injured or killed by drones during attempts to help such civilians, and
HAVING CONSIDERED the worldwide growth of military technology, specifically drones, there is a constant need to clarify and solidify restrictions on drones and how they should be operated and utilized while bearing in mind ethical protocol, and
RECOGNIZING the need to differentiate between a drone carrying out an authorized military strike and a drone violating a nation’s right to privacy by accessing and gathering information on a nation, and
REALIZING the duty to protect innocent civilians from illegal and unnecessary drone strikes, and

1) APPEALING FOR the United Nations to create a committee of specifically geared towards the regulation of drones for all nations possessing the capabilities and resources to utilize drones in ways that could be harmful to other nations or in violation of international law, and
2) CALLING FOR the above committee to create a contract which defines a clear moral code of which all agreeing nations should follow, as well as a regulatory process in which an agreeing nation should appeal for the permission of another nation before using drones to enter a nation’s territory with the intention of gathering information, and
3) REAFFIRMS that a military strike by drones that is either without proper authorization, or resulting in innocent civilian injuries and deaths, to be in violation of international law and therefore may be subject to an investigation and/or trial by the International Court of Justice, and
4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that the United Nations, as a peacekeeping body, holds the well-being of the people of the world in the highest concern and will regulate and maintain drone warfare in such a manner that it does not result in civilian casualties.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Drone Warfare  
Submitted By: Japan

1) **URGES** the regulation of assault UAV's; and

2) **DEMANDS** that UAVs be restricted in size of weaponry in times of peace; and

3) **ENCOURAGES** countries to keep UAV's inside their respective airspaces upon penalty of the previously mentioned UAV to be eliminated.
CONSCIOUS that some nations use drones to covertly acquire surveillance information on other
nations—thus violating the latter nation’s right to privacy, and

MINDFUL that utilizing drone technology gives a nation the opportunity to decrease their
overall foot soldier casualties, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN toward the fact that, on a few occasions, an intended target of
a drone attack has been misidentified—thus, resulting in the deaths of innocent civilians, and

NOTING WITH REGRET some nations ignore the concept of national sovereignty by
preforming drone strikes in another nations without the consent of those nations, and

1) DEMANDS that prior to carrying out a drone strike in a foreign country, the nation
carrying out the strike must obtain permission;

2) ENCOURAGES nations to utilize their drone technology for peaceful surveillance of
their own borders;

3) STRESSES that people’s right to privacy is respected when conducting such
surveillance;

4) INVITES nations to further develop their technologies to create more accurate machines
to minimize civilian casualties.
Submitted To: 6th legal  
Topic: Ban Drones  
Submitted By: Myanmar

1. EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that 98% of fatalities in military drone strikes are civilians, which is 50 innocents per intended target, and

2. ALARMED that only 13% of drone strikes injure intended victims, and

3. MINDFUL of the fact that United States military drone strikes alone killed an estimated 4700, and,

4. REALIZING that military drones cause 10 times more civilian deaths than manned aircraft,

1) DECLARES the United Nations should cease all military drone use for foreign surveillance and tactical strikes;

2) URGES countries with military drones to disarm and destroy all in their possession;

3) INSTRUCTS those nations working to develop military drones destroy and cease all drone progress.
Noting with concern the tragic loss of many innocent civilian lives due to overhead drone strikes in the Middle East,

Recognizing the importance of counter-terrorism operations for the protection of every nation's security in addition to the welfare their people,

Remembering the basic rights of all people guaranteed by international human rights and humanitarian law, which seeks to protect persons and property that are or may be affected by armed conflict and limits the rights of parties of a conflict to use methods of warfare of their choice,

Keeping in mind the national sovereignty of nations directly or indirectly associated with the use of drone strikes as well as the national sovereignty of those nations receiving the strikes on their soil,

1) Condones the use of drones for precision strikes on military targets, as long as civilian lives are not at risk in any sense;

2) Deplores any military actions taken by drones outside the borders of a declared war, or any infringement on national sovereignty brought about by drone strikes and drone espionage;

3) Encourages cooperation between warring and non-combative countries to protect both national sovereignty and the lives of civilians by keeping within their conflicts within their boundaries and working towards peace;

4) Calls for the placement of sanctions on any nation found to be in violation of international human rights and humanitarian law, or in violation of national sovereignty by the use of drones.
AWARE that immigration is an issue in all corners of the world, and emphasizing the bigger impact it has in places such as Northern Europe and North America, and

REALIZES that most illegal immigrants leave their home country in order to create a better life for themselves in a better place and to get a better job, so the issue could simply be solved by improving conditions in all countries, and

UNDERSTANDING that immigration law determines whether a person is an illegal immigrant, and the associated rights, duties, and obligations of these illegal immigrants in the countries of which they are not residents, and

RECOGNIZING the work that has already been accomplished by the United Nations as well as nations around the globe trying to solve the issue at hand, and

ALARMED at the rate of crimes committed by illegal immigrants in other countries, for instance, in one nation forty-six rapes were committed for every 100,000 citizens, and eighty-five percent of those crimes were committed by illegal immigrants, and

CONCERNED with the amount of illegal immigrants in one nation where four percent of the population consists of illegal immigrants;

1) RECOGNIZES that the power to take action to solve the problem does not lie with the United Nations, but it instead lies in the hands of the nations to adapt to different regulations in order to fix issues at hand; however, the United Nations could help organize a solution;

2) RECOMMENDS that social security be locked up and verified so that illegal aliens cannot reside in other countries, as well as cleaning up visa programs so that legal immigrants do not come to a nation and stay there illegally;

3) SUGGESTS that nations strengthen their own borders, further fund agencies that stop illegal immigration, and adapt to the aforementioned guidelines to cut back on illegal immigration altogether;

4) FURTHER INVITES the U.N. and all nations of the world to contemplate these issues, organize a solution, and share all information in order to slow illegal immigration.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the definition of an immigrant is someone who is currently living outside their country of birth and has been for at least a year, and

NOTES that approximately 3.3% of the world’s population consists of immigrants, and

BEARING IN MIND the complexities of the legal processes that are usually necessary to change one’s permanent residence from one nation to another, and

RECALLING the United Nations sponsored Palermo Convention of 2000, also referred to as the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, that laid out basic protocols in many areas including international migration, and

CONSCIOUS that unforeseen occurrences such as natural disasters and war may cause large scale migrations of citizens from an unsafe region to a new region either temporarily or permanently such as the citizens who fled Sudan during its civil war, and

CONFIDENT that the United Nations has the ability and resources to help people who are voluntarily moving from one nation to another do so in a fair and speedy manner, and

REITERATING the need for immigration law to be enforced internationally in a fair yet speedy manner so that those attempting to do so are not in a period of transition for a long period of time;

1) INVITES nations to form a treaty that outlines the basics of immigration law especially in times after emergencies;

2) RECOMMENDS the compliance of nations from where the people are migrating from in an effort to effectively clean the process of unnecessary steps;

3) CALLS UPON nations to ratify the aforementioned treaty in an effort to create a more open world where oppression can be escaped and opportunity be taken advantage of.
RECOGNIZING the United Nations’ statements regarding maintaining current immigration laws in member states, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the attempts of many nations to over-regulate the flow of immigrants in and out of their country, making it harder for honest people to immigrate to other nations, and

CONDEMNING the usage of the term ‘illegal aliens’ and the efforts of several nations to deport immigrants rather than offering them opportunities to become productive members of said nations’ societies, and

EMPHASIZING the importance of improving standards and regulations to ensure that people are able to immigrate to another country without fear of criticism, ostracism, or deportation;

1) IMPLORES the member states of the United Nations to remember that citizens should be free to move as they please without fear of wrongful government intervention;

2) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the continuation of the United Nations’ efforts to make stop discrimination towards people that attempt to immigrate to other countries but are instead called aliens and are shunned from society;

3) STRESSES the importance of continual attempts to improve and review international immigration law, ensuring that laws are fair to all member nations and their citizens;

4) URGES the United Nations to continually ensure that member nations follow and enforce immigration laws without over-regulating or discriminating against any peoples;

5) IMPLORES member nations to be willing to accept changes to current laws as well as being open to the United Nations’ intervention in cases of violation of these laws.
EMPHASIZING the fact that Illegal Immigration has become a major issue in the past years,
Along with illegal immigration, illegal drug trade and production also increases, the Netherlands
is a major hub for synthetic drugs in Europe, and

STRESSING to resolve this issue, Illegal Immigration needs to be restricted by tougher laws and
stronger checkpoints More drug searches in public places and strong consequences for those who
break aforementioned laws, countries need to crack down on the suggested ideas, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations and participating countries are doing all
that they can to prevent further illegal immigration, and

EMPHASISING FURTHER that the solution to the issues mentioned above is tougher and
stricter border crossings and laws to punish those who break the laws, and

1) STRESSES that all members of the United Nations follow the aforementioned ideas
and enact similar laws to stunt Illegal Immigration;

2) PROMOTES that the United Nations provide support for countries who are
underfunded and cannot staff border crossings with law enforcement;

3) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that all countries support each others laws put forth on
the idea of Illegal Immigration and work to prevent any more Illegal Immigrant(s) from
entering other countries;

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations checks in on the problem countries and makes
sure that the aforementioned solution is actually working.
Having considered that many countries have issues with large influxes of immigrants and refugees from bordering countries, and

Considering that many counties already have immigration laws in place large amounts of have disrupted some nations' economies for example immigrants take job positions, causing economic stress, and

Bearing in mind that roughly 186,597,300 people and 64 million more, that if given the opportunity would immigrate to countries around the world, and

Taking into account the number of wars, famines, and droughts creating immigration push factors that force both immigrants and refugees to flee their origin country and emigrant into surrounding countries, and

Aware of the presents of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, or the United Nations Refugee Agency that was created to protect and support refugees at the United Nations' insistence or at the request of a country and groups like the International Organization for Migration that provide support immigrants and governments with high immigration rates, and

1) Empathizes that countries should prepare new immigration policies that resolve the issues within their country's immigration system;

2) Requests that the immigration process be made easier and more efficient than the current policies in place;

3) Stresses how illegal immigration needs to strongly discouraged by countries' laws and security measurement required by governments should be put in position;

4) Invites countries to encourage their citizens to remain within their own country to help better the economy and produce a stable population count.
OBSERVING that immigration law is a nation's policy which controls the phenomenon of immigration to their country and the management of any non-citizen entering a nation without government permission, and

AFFIRMING that immigration law governs the status of people in regards to citizenship to a nation, and it is the policy of any sovereign state regarding immigration into their nation, and

BEARING IN MIND the positive effect on foreign relations that immigration with surrounding nations will have, and

DRAWING TO ATTENTION the quantity of money to locate, detain, and deport millions of immigrants in several nations is estimated the cost would be at least $94 billion dollars;

STRONGLY ADVISES all member states to grant residency to any immigrant who desires it and authorize The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Interior to evict all foreign individuals that may conceivably jeopardize the peace of your nation;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS all member states to allow citizenship through marriage in order to grant these immigrants any of the rights or advantages of dual citizenship they previously would not have;

COMMENDS nations who have made significant efforts and their actions in order to allow immigrants to achieve residency and strongly encourages any nations who have not made these efforts to do so immediately.
McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted to: Sixth Legal
Topic: Immigration Law
Submitted by: United Arab Emirates

1. AWARE that immigration law refers to the rules established by the nation’s federal
government for determining who is allowed into the nation, and

2. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that there are a considerable number of expatriates in many
nations, and

3. REGRETTING that nations with extremely liberal and open-minded society let in
immigrants from all over the world, and

4. ALARMED BY the amount of member states that regularly violate international human
rights laws in their immigration laws and enforcement policies, and

5. RECOGNIZING that there are many different types of visas and permits needed to live in
a nation that could be particularly hard to get, and

6. EMPHASIZING that some member states are offering to get prearranged permits and
visas online, and

7. HAVING REVIEWED that security at airports has become increasingly strict on those
coming into the nation, many security officers usually using eye screening or are testing
for explosives;

1. REQUESTS that other member states entering the nation provide the
appropriate visa or permit upon entering the nation;

2. URGES those nations who have a weak border control start more strict security
when foreigners are coming into the nation;
FULLY AWARE that immigration can be a major issue with many nations and can possibly hurt a nation's economy, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that immigrants that relocate to another nation and accept low paying jobs can have harmful effects on the economy, and

STATING that in some cases, because of immigration, a wealthy nation's per capita increases up to 18 times more than the middle-income nations, which in turn benefit twice as much as low-income nations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a low-income nation's economy may not be able to support as many immigrants as high or middle-income nations due to the fact that the high and middle-income nation's economy is much more stable than that of a low-income nation's, and

UNDERSTANDING that some individuals want to escape from a nation with a corrupt government or a government that does not grant them basic human rights;

1) RECOMMENDS that nations hire more laborers to work at immigration centers in order to help as many immigrants as possible;

2) URGES nations to create social integration by:
   a. Promoting understanding of a multicultural society;
   b. Helping immigrants through marriage settlements;
   c. Creating a sound environment for multicultural children;

3) WELCOMES the idea of national competitiveness which may attract the talents of foreign laborers and also encourage the citizens already living in that nation to work harder;

4) REQUESTS that nations protect the immigrants human rights, prevent discrimination, and establishing an effective system for determining refugee status and supporting refugees;

5) STRESSES the importance of enforcing immigration laws, managing borders and information on foreigners to protect national security, and also securing the citizens that are already part of that nation.
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that immigration rates are exceedingly high, making populations much larger than they are desired to be by governments and officials, and most nations are experiencing this immigration issue, even some of the smallest member states, and

STRESSING the fact that this immigration rate only gets higher annually, making resources and necessities fewer for member states and citizens, also making resources quite expensive for all populations, and making it difficult for our nations to provide, and difficult for our citizens to prosper, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts and laws that have already been put forth to make this situation better and reduce the high immigration rate to benefit all nations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN, however, that most nations are in dire financial states and deep in debt, and cannot afford to provide for surplus population and immigrants when these member states need to provide for their own citizens, and

EMPHASIZING that this is an issue all around the world that desperately needs to be dealt with in order to provide more peace and tranquility to all nations, that in order to provide adequately for the people of our nations, we must work together to properly deal with the issue at hand, and putting more restrictions on immigration policies may prove to be successful in making our nations as best as they can be;

1) STRESSES that by passing more laws on immigration, debt, financial issues, and unemployment may be reduced, making nations better places to be a part of;

2) NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that some member states have already set laws to deal with immigration appropriately;

3) IMPLORERS the cooperation of other nations that are already accomplished in this area to help make this transformation for other nations that are not so experienced or accomplished in this field possible and successful;

4) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that all member states put forth their greatest effort to improve our nations as a whole;

5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations make the issue of immigration a high priority, developing similar laws and consequences for all nations, so that immigrating and emigrating is given the same degree of consequences in all locations, making it nearly impossible or undesirable to immigrate elsewhere.
Submitted To: 6\textsuperscript{th} Legal  
Topic: Immigration  
Submitted By: Peru

Reassuring that all foreigners (non-citizen) whom enter the country of Peru that they abide to the local laws and regulations, those whom enter illegally should be extradited out of the country and having the foreigner handled by his/hers government, and

Noting that approximately 2.3 billion dollars’ worth of minerals and precious metals are stolen and smuggled out of Peru yearly, and

Reminding that there are laws and regulations set up to enter the country of Peru and that there are ways to enter and work in Peru legally, yet there is still a large amount of illegal activities, and

Stressing those violators should stand trial for their actions and receive appropriate repercussions for their misdoings, and

Encouraging all countries to help the Peruvian government handle the problems at the borders;

1) \textbf{Urges} all nations to check for stolen and smuggled goods thoroughly at all borders;

2) \textbf{Request} for UN help to patrol the borders in watch for smugglers;

3) \textbf{Calls} for the need of UN troops or patrol groups to watch the borders at all times;

4) \textbf{Stressing} the effect of the economy of Peru from the copious amount of stolen goods.
Noticing that the amount of illegal immigration has not gotten any better since the issue was first addressed, and

Prompting the immigration laws to be more carefully treated and abided by non-citizens, and

Acknowledging immigration is a problem currently on a global scale and illegal immigration must be stopped at once, and

Cognizant that many illegal immigrations have taking the jobs of citizens for less pay and more hours causing the amount of people of out of a job to increase substantially, and

Aware of the fact that immigration may only be a major problem for few countries in the world but is still an important issue for the countries who it effects substantially, and

Suggests the implement of laws in specific areas to increase the amount of security of border patrol, and

  1) Urges countries of the United Nations to report a specific estimate of how many illegally citizens have entered the country and how many illegal citizens have been deported, and

  2) Implies that the countries with the biggest problems of immigration meet with the countries representative where the illegal citizens are coming from, and

  3) Calls Upon countries to handle immigration efficiently and illegally due to jobs that are lost from immigration, and

  4) Supports citizens to legally move from one country to another without breaking laws and putting many people out of jobs for less pay, and

  5) Affirms that all citizens should not support the idea of illegal immigration and instead be against it due to it affecting the whole nation.
REASSURING that all people from birth are free and equal before the law, and

NOTING all aliens are equal to the citizens in Georgia, except in cases covered by the Constitution and by the law, and

REMINDING that Aliens are to be discriminated because of one’s origin, race, sex, beliefs, and so on, and

STRESSING that recent world events have caused a number of displaced people and the need for immigration into various countries;

1. EMPHASIZES that the law will take action and no exceptions will be made for violating the Equality of Citizens;

2. ACKNOWLEDGES the examination of incidents involving discrimination against Aliens;

3. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that all Aliens and stateless persons should enjoy the same freedom and rights, and have equal obligations to the citizens;

4. CALLS UPON nations to increase the number of legal immigrants they accept into their country;

5. INVITES the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights and the Government of Georgia, on strengthening the protection of human rights, for both citizens and Aliens.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the drastic increase in Salvadorans coming into the United States, 45,000 Salvadorans came into the U.S. between 1970 and 1974, and 334,00 said that they came between 195 and 1990, and

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the specially trained corps of asylum adjudicators that the INS organized that rose the approval rates for Salvadoran asylum applicants to over 25% in a year, and

HAVING DEVOTED ATTENTION TO to the temporary protected status, that grants to all eligible nationals from a designated country residence and work permission for a period of between six and 18 months in which afterwards they would have to apply for political asylum, and

FULLY ALARMD BY the 2% of people that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service granted political asylum applications to due to the claim that democracy existed in El Salvador and that the death squads were overblown, and

KEEPING IN MIND OF unauthorized Salvadorans living in the U.S. could be as many as 400,000 based on the estimate from US government data, and

1. ENCOURAGES the General Assembly to accept more immigrants into the political asylum to help them become citizens; and

2. URGES that Salvadorans be granted more assistance in coming into the United States and other countries and starting their lives there; and

3. CALLS for the development of a better system to accept immigrants applying for the political asylum; and

4. REQUESTS that the TPS allotted time to stay be extended to give immigrants a better chance to prepare for applying for the political asylum or more time before they are sent back to their country.