Sixth
Legal

1. Intellectual Property Rights
2. Revision of the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War
3. Drone Warfare
Emphasizing that Spain has a constitutional monarchy, they have three main institutions known as Cortes Generales, they have a general assembly of representatives that control the legislative and executive powers, and

Appreciating their legal independence, the people of Spain all agreed with this government form in 1987, and

Believing that having a king was a good idea, they needed to worry about who next would take his place, and

Expressing deep concern that there may be unfairness between genders if girls and boys should be given equal rights, that proposal has not yet been decided, and

Stressing very many laws, their monarchy is very strict and indecisive, and

Allowing the right to return to your country, Spanish citizens can come and go as they please;

1. Promoting less competition on distribution, they are trying to make their government easier on their people;

2. Encourages the cooperation of their people to follow their government;

3. Agreeing to cooperate under their government, and to settle disputes appropriately;

4. Suggesting they use communication to sort out their problems, they hope to be as peaceful a nation as possible.
CONSIDERING that intellectual property refers to creations of the mind such as musical, literary, and artistic works, discoveries, and inventions, and words phrases, symbols and designs, and

AWARE of the efforts put behind bills such as SOPA and ACTA to protect intellectual property rights, and

REALIZING that SOPA and ACTA were considered too harsh by residents of the countries affected by such acts, and

CONSIDERING that piracy is an act that violates copyrights and has caused $12.5 billion dollars in losses in the United States alone;

1) STRESSES the need for stricter laws against piracy and better ways to detect it;

2) SUPPORTS efforts to make an international copyright law to protect works in countries other than the one of origin;

3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which it states "everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author";

4) REQUESTS that all countries present adopt laws to protect their citizens' intellectual property.
MINDFUL of the definition of intellectual property is property that results from original creative thought, such as patents, copyright material, and trademarks, and

ENCOURAGED that nearly every country has some sort of guidelines set into place, to protect the citizens' individual intellectual property, and

WELCOMING the fact that 174 different nations have adopted the Paris Convention, which establishes a union for the protection of intellectual property, as well as their own form of copyright law, and

BEARING IN MIND that this Convention was first put into effect in 1883, was last revised in 1979, and still stands today, in 2012, and

WISHING that this Convention could be further expanded to include some of the more modern issues, which may not have been addressed in the latest revision, and

DETERMINED to use the different treaties and organizations set up to further the laws and regulations regarding intellectual property, such as the Paris Convention and the WIPO, to use them for the good of citizens' preservation of their intellectual property everywhere, not just in their own nations;

1) **EXPRESSES ITS BELIEF** that the nations of the world can pull together and either refine the Paris Convention to pinpoint the exact modern issues with intellectual property that arise today;

2) **INVITES** nations to hold an international summit every 5 years, to modernize the Paris Convention as the regulations and circumstances regarding intellectual property change;

3) **PROMOTES** the involvement of the nations who have not currently signed the Paris Convention to attend the summit, educate themselves on the importance of intellectual property law, and possibly sign the Convention at the end of the summit;

4) **IMPLORSES** that those nations who have indeed signed the Convention to still attend the summit, in order to give their input on issues both within their own nations, and international problems as well;

5) **CALLS UPON** nations all around the world to address this issue.
CONSCIOUS of the fact that many people ignore a person's intellectual property rights while illegally downloading or buying the copyrighted item that rightfully belongs to the original owner, and

OBSERVING that infringement on many goods cost the global economy over $75 million, and

BEARING IN MIND the person's intellectual property, which can include, but is not limited to, movies, music, and books in an digital format, can decrease in value after it is obtained in an illegal manner, and

CONCERNED that infringement on copyrighted products can lead to a depletion of jobs and drive companies into filing for bankruptcy after not receiving compensation for their stolen goods, which, in turn, creates a dilemma for the company because they will not make a profit from said stolen merchandise, and continue to lose money and will not be able to afford to pay their own workers, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many nations have taken steps further to prevent piracy and infringement so that the rightful owner and creator of the copyrighted items will receive the money that is rightfully theirs;

1) **URGES** the idea that all nations and organizations should allow a form of protection against infringement and piracy of one's thoughts and creations;

2) **SUGGESTS** that all nations should strongly enforce a person's intellectual property rights and reprimand one that does not abide by someone's rights;

3) **RECOGNIZES** that if websites based solely on the purpose to illegally download products were forced to shut down, the percentage of stolen goods would drop dramatically, because pirating websites pose as an opportunity and place to obtain the copyrighted merchandise.
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that people’s right of their knowledge cannot be forced on people around the globe, but the nations that do not care about these rights need to understand the fact that every individual needs to be recognized for their works, and

BEARING IN MIND that patience and cooperation will be obligatory among all nations of the world, as well as all artists, developers, and corporations, and

RECOGNIZING the nations that have already been moving toward incorporating these laws into their own constitutions, and giving the rights to all people, and

TAKES NOTE OF the fact that some nations with these laws integrated into their governments are not giving full credit or acknowledgement to the rightful designers, and

AWARE of the fact that not all nations share identical morals, but the basic intellectual property rights should be apparent to all nations, and should be included in their formal government;

1) SUGGESTS the cooperation of all countries in the United Nations to include some form of intellectual property rights in their constitutions to ensure that all rights are given to the rightful possessors;

2) PROMOTES the small compromise of all nation’s laws in order to integrate intellectual property rights into their form of government and guaranteeing individuals their patents or copyright;

3) URGES the nations already transmitting intellectual property rights into their own tailored regulations to continue to develop those rights for the sake of the people;

4) RECOGNIZES that no nation has a correct response to the problem with Intellectual Property Rights, therefore, all nations ought to endeavor towards making a more perfect Intellectual Property Rights.
Submitted to: 6th Legal
Topic: Intellectual Property Rights
Submitted by: India

AWARE that intellectual property is defined as all works created by the human mind
these include creative works, inventions, ideas, new technology, medicine, and any
research advancing a particular field, and agriculture chemical products, and

ALARMED of the increasing number of stole patents on an international scale due to
lack of patent protection between nations, and

NOTING that with the advances in technology hackers are now proficiently equipped to
maneuver around security systems within corporations and private companies and take
information they seek to sell on the black market allowing the buyer to mark it off as
their own work, and

CONSCIOUS that this can cause turmoil between countries if there is a suspected property theft
between two or more nations and they have conflicting ideas on how the situation should be
handled, and

REALIZING that the World Wide Web has also made the theft of intellectual property
more attainable and easily accessible with the lack of cyber security, and

COGNIZANT that the intentions of thieves are not always honorable and if they were to
get of a hold of a chemical, medical, or technological patent and the information on how to
use the product that they would be able to use it to harm other nations or individuals, and

EMPHASIZING that not only does the thieving of these works take away the integrity of
the creator, but also takes jobs away from blameless people causes international conflict
if involving separate nations and harms the lives of innocent citizens, and

RECOGNIZING the progress the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
(TRIPS) agreements have had on the international law of intellectual property;

1) ASKS the sixth legal committee to create international regulations which
bind all countries under the plethora of multilateral treaties which exist
throughout the global communities

2) Suggests an international agreement for all nations to agree upon a diplomatic
policy that remains the same between nations dealing with intellectual
property theft;

   a) the treaty will state how theft will be determined and will
      not change based upon conflicting foreign policy

   b) the document will prevent turmoil within member states
      that cannot agree how to decide if theft has been committed
STRESSING the international cooperation, with organizations such as the World Trade
Organization, required to protect intellectual property rights on a global scale, and

RECOGNIZING the work of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights council
in countering counterfeit trademarked goods, and

CONCERNED that a much as $600 Billion of international trade is spent on counterfeit goods
annually, and

ENCOURAGED by the effort of more developed countries in creating effective international
intellectual property copyright laws;

1) REQUESTS further inclusion of less developed countries into organizations
   such as the World Trade Organization;

2) SUGGESTS that all nations consider an international digital copyright law to
deal with the growing problem of illegal digital intellectual property
distribution;

3) ACKNOWLEDGES the problem with counterfeit goods in Seoul, and
   implores fellow countries to crack down on counterfeit goods problems in
   their own communities;

4) DEMANDS the formation of an international organization to deal specifically
   with counterfeit goods violating intellectual copyright laws.
Noting with deep concern the amount of intellectual property copyright infringement that has occurred in the past decade around the globe, and

Taking note that the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) can only do so much when it comes to defending people and their intellectual property and applauding them on their efforts on the 25,000 cases they have ruled on in the past decade, and

Recalling the various efforts of the National Industrial Property Institute on its current effort to halt national and international cases of intellectual property copyright infringement, and

Noting with satisfaction that 38 states have joined the intergovernmental organization, the European Patent Office, and

Noting with approval the various acts performed by WIPO in order to educate Lesser Developed Countries on copyright laws:

Urges nations to consider joining the European Patent Office so that all ideas may be heard to protect intellectual property rights

Recommends that all intellectual rights become territorial, in the sense that countries are responsible for protecting ideas that originate from people within their borders, but a global framework needs to be established;

Requests the World Trade Organization get more involved and introduce stricter laws for intellectual properties based on specific country need for said laws;

Suggests a conference of all countries in order to set up international guidelines to follow when dealing with intellectual property copyrighting;

Stresses the importance of continued education of intellectual property rights to Lesser Developed Countries.
Endorsing the fact that, in order to maintain a stable sense of a country’s intellectual property that it must be kept in mind that certain measures and laws must be placed on such properties to maintain flow of all countries rights, and

Bearing in mind that all nations have different laws for protecting their country’s own intellectual property rights, the United Nations must come together and further discuss the applicableness of these laws as it applies to the nations as a whole, and

Taking Note that this is a serious topic that must be brought forth by the delegates of the nations to provide a more seamless law system in place for these specific laws, being that they are intellectual and not physical, and

Wishing all nations find it fit to apply a set of mutually agreed upon laws fully understood by all nations whom are involved in these types of intellectual property rights, and

Reiterating that all nations of the United Nations should ban together to place a set of laws upon these types of intellectual concerns, as a whole it seems as if intellectual property rights play a key role in the many types of functions our countries carry out, and

1) Draws attention to the simple fact that these rights will always be around and that the United Nations must advise one another on how to go about issuing these laws;

2) Expresses the hope that by improving and setting a standard by which all nations agree upon the ways in which nations can use and distribute intellectual property without infringing upon a sole nations ideals;

3) Notes with interest all nations seemingly have developed at the very least a simple standard on the rights of a nations intellectual property, thus stating that every nation seems to be heading in the same idealistic direction;

4) Requests that with any concern at all nations will realize that the topic of intellectual property rights is an important one and as nations it is a duty to the people to help set a standard about these rights by implementing a set of nationwide laws that express ones intellectual property rights;

5) Recommends with the strongest sense of urgency that all nations come together in the creation of a basis law system for the maintaining of all intellectual property rights.
Having regarded the intellectual property rights that are similar and formed by the same articles as North Sudan, that we have recently seceded from, also having seen the unendurable registrations that now only apply to those living in North Sudan, and

Mindful of how proper intellectual property laws are important in the success and advancement of every field from health to arts, and

Alarmed by the out-dated pre-secession laws that, according to article 198 of The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, will remain in effect, the Sudanese Copyright and Neighboring Rights Protection Act of 1996 and the Trade Marks Act of 1969, which were mutual laws that applied to all of Sudan before our independence, also the Investment Promotion Act of 2009 that states in paragraph 35 that the government shall protect the intellectual property rights of all persons and investors of South Sudan, and

Bearing in mind that South Sudan is a young nation, gaining independence slightly over a year ago on July 9, 2011, there will be more prominent issues that could over shadowed the burden of IP laws that an inexperienced government cannot possibly yet handle correctly, and

Believing that strong and stable IP laws are key to the economic growth and investment of South Sudan, encouraging innovation among many Sudanese people and other small African countries, and

1) Request getting help from a more developed country with advanced IP laws, this encourages other countries to become independent because it shows there are other countries willing to help if needed;

2) Appreciates any assistance from the United Nation’s World Intellectual Properties Organization in setting up a new system of intellectual property laws that encourages innovation and improvements on past innovations, also the jobs that would be created;

3) Expresses its hope in becoming a member of the World Intellectual Properties Organization, which would help the government and economy develop and become more stable, making exported resources such as timber and oil, have a steadier, reasonable price.
Taking note that the World Intellectual Property Organization defines Intellectual Property as anything that derives from the mind’s creation: inventions, literary and artistic works, names, symbols, images, etc., and

Bearing in mind that Intellectual Property promotes the enhancement of technology, economy, and education around the world by stimulating thought, it is a very important factor in increasing progress in both developed and developing countries, and

Appreciating that the United Nations has taken steps to promote creative intellectual activity in all countries by adopting a specialized agency called the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and

Expressing with deep concern that, individuals have taken advantage of the accessibility of these ideas through the advancement of digital technology, making it more difficult to locate the idea’s exact origin, and

Having considered the above-mentioned issue, the UN’s World Intellectual Property Organization needs to focus not only on promoting Intellectual Property, but also on taking stricter actions in order to prevent misconduct of Intellectual Property Rights, and

1) **Calls upon** members of the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization to assist in the prevention of Intellectual Property Right Fraud by taking a zero-tolerance stance as a deterrent from the crime;

2) **Invites** members of both developed and developing states to meet regularly to discuss issues concerning Intellectual Property Rights so that there is global uniformity in dealing with these problems since technology has made this an international issue;

3) **Stresses** the importance of a thorough examination of pre-existing patents, copyrights, trademarks, etc. before an individual considers applying for one in order to ensure the idea is original and avoid any conflicts concerning stolen ideas;

4) **Urges** the United Nations to recommend individuals to immediately apply for patents, copyrights, trademarks, etc. on an idea after the above-mentioned step is taken in order to ensure its safety.
EMPHASIZING that intellectual property (IP) is a product of imaginative thought, ergo, belonging to its original author, producer, creator, etc. and should be protected properly,

NOTING WITH CONCERN the marked increase in violation of intellectual property (such as pirating) in recent years through mediums such as the internet,

CONSCIOUS of the effect that intellectual property has had on the international economy, especially in recent years, and that stronger protection of such rights will have a positive effect on the economy,

MINDFUL of the want of many to keep the internet neutral and without restrictions, and that the internet is a young and constantly changing tool which should have some guidelines which allow fair use of it,

WELCOMING any way at all to help protect IP on the internet, but also keeping the internet free for all people to use without fear of losing their privileges;

1. CALLS UPON all nations to work together and create a set of guidelines which would not take away anyone’s rights to use of internet, but also protects one’s intellectual property;

2. CONDEMNS any set of laws or rulings that would take away a country’s rights to use the internet liberally as they would surely fail and cause unneeded problems;

3. REQUESTS that the formation of any guidelines should take into account the huge impact that IP can have on the economy globally.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that due to the increase in technology worldwide the obligation to protect the creations of the human mind is becoming more challenging and necessary, and

APPLAUDS all nations who promote the development of art, science, and music by authorizing property rights to all inventors and artists, and

CONCIOUS of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) which is an international copyright treaty whose purpose is to take a stand on illegal copying and piracy of different software, and

1) ENCOURAGING all nations administer copyrights, patents, and trademarks to protect artists, inventors, authors and musicians from misuse of their works, and

2) URGES the United Nations to form a subcommittee to create a safer internet environment.
CONCERNED by the fact that the internet has been a major obstacle when it comes to protecting intellectual property rights due to the broad area of internet usage, and

BEARING IN MIND that artists and other creative people lose money due to the illegal downloading or sharing of arts, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that several acts have been proposed to censor the internet in certain areas such as ACTA, SOPA, and PIPA but to no avail due to the backlash of the internet users and websites because of the loose wording, and

RECOGNIZING that if an action is too strong it will destroy full websites, inhibit freedom of speech, repress the transfer of information, and constrain people from becoming more united or socially interacting;

1) INSTRUCTS that intellectual property owners take more initiative to protect their rights by encoding watermarks and clearly labeling or stating that all property is protected and any use of the content will be prosecuted;

2) DRAWS ATTENTION TO systems such as the Madrid system to help protect rights worldwide;

3) INVITES the owners of the property to contact abusers by requesting the material to be taken down through a Cease and Desist letter and if all necessary contacting the host site or even an attorney if action is needed;

4) CONSIDERS that not all usage of copyrighted material is malicious or used to promote the illegal distribution or the works but may instead be promoting or circulating the work or pieces of the work to be suggested for purchase or even bringing up the material in a joking manner that may bring attention to it and once again bring more business in the way of sales.
NOTING that almost all of the world’s economy is created and maintained by the ideas of individuals that create with the intention of some form of personal gain, and

MINDFUL that without the incentive of advancement of quality of life for the artist, that the advancement of the human race and the global economy, and

STRESSING the importance of innovation and protection of ideas to the constant raising of quality of life and the increase in communication or availability of foreign aid, or in transportation of goods globally, and

RECOGNIZING that the lack of protection of ideas and the right of people to the gain of the inventing of a product or creating of entertainment would eventually lead to a slowing of progress of the entire human race and a decline in the global economy, and

AWARE that as the entertainment industry grows, the number of people that steal and illegally distribute the intellectual property of the rightful owner;

1) AUTHORIZES local and international forces to arrest and try the offender in their home countries by their countrymen, and

2) APPLAUDES counties that take action against the piracy of videos, songs, photos, inventions, and books by recognizing the effort globally, and

3) RECOMMENDS that all countries create a strong fine that is varied by severity of the crime such as a minor offence be fined the equivalent to $1,500 in the country’s currency to a major offence punishment of the equivalent of $1,000,000 and 5 years in prison which 95% is to be paid to the country’s government and 5% to the owner of the stolen property, and

4) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the use of the media to advertise the new policies of the country in which the message is to be shown, therefore most offenders cannot claim ignorance to the policy put in place to effectively end intellectual theft.
FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that Intellectual Property Rights is and forever will be, any creative work or invention considered to be the property of its creator, and

STRESSING that as of now the inventor is given certain rights as in some being: publish to various markets, license and manufacture and distribute product, and sue in case of unlawful/deceptive copying, and should be able to always keep these rights, and

EMPHASIZING that keeping and enforcing these laws should be mandatory at all times by all countries of the Model United Nations, and

ACKNOWLEDGING STRONGLY that some of the countries currently in the Model United Nations do not enforce these laws at all times, and

1) PROMOTING that having Intellectual Property Rights should give other people the right to build off of other ideas and make a joint right, giving two people rights to act as one and have to agree on the manufacturing, publishing, distributing, e.t.c. and both get equal credit;

2) SUGGESTS that the United Nations should get together every five years to make sure that each country is enforcing these laws for Property Rights and enforce new ones if need be;

3) IMPLORING that countries should aid other countries if need be to enforce these “said” laws of Intellectual Property Rights;

4) STRESSES that if we continue to keep these laws that all Intellectual Property owners would be forever happily satisfied.
STRESSING that many countries, such as the United States of America, are losing billions of
dollars each year due to counterfeiting, and on average 20 percent of consumer products in world
markets are counterfeit, when a product sells there is a high chance that it has been illegally
reproduced, and

REALIZING that copyright laws do not protect any procedure, system, idea, or discovery,
therefore these types of information are not guarded or defended by the copyright laws, and

EMPHASISING that the lack of education and resources available in regards to counterfeiting
play a role in the enforcement process, therefore many countries do not properly enforce the
rules of counterfeiting and let many cases simply be dismissed without punishment or proper
prosecution, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many countries do not have jurisdiction or power between
countries when involving piracy or counterfeiting, thus this is creating confusion between
jurisdictions;

1.) SUGGESTS that the World Trade Organization should strengthen and promote
better and more justifiable laws in regards to copyrighting and trade related deals;
2.) INVITES all countries to set up an organization such as China’s Trademark
office, which advises foreign countries to register their products with this office
where foreign businesses must be approved by Chinese agents during the
application process;
3.) APPLAUDS countries that have education in regards to enforcing counterfeit
laws, and that can seize the illegal product being copyrighted and prosecute the
infringer;
4.) DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT countries, such as China, have
court systems that deal with jurisdiction rules involving illegal activities and
counterfeiting.
CONSIDERING the Geneva Convention’s purpose to create standards of International law regarding the humanitarian treatment of prisoners, as well as other sufferers, of war, and

BEARING IN MIND that there were three already accepted treaties before 1949 when they were updated and a fourth treaty was added, this after the conclusion of the second world war, and

MINDFUL that the age of the treaties involved with the Geneva Convention may be outdated and in need of revisions to bring into the 21st century, and

AWARE that a prisoner of war is defined as either a combatant or non-combatant that is held against their will in a time of war, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that the United Nations is not able to monitor every POW, and

HAVING REVIEWED certain occasions regarding the mistreatment of POW that bring the importance of reviewing and updating, thus generally improving, the Geneva Convention’s treaties into a state that is up to date with current political affairs;

1) DIRECTS nations to work together when deciding how to deal with suspected violations of any or all of the Geneva Convention’s treaties;

2) INVITES interested nations to join a committee to further discuss the evolution of war crimes, especially those involving POWs, to decide whether a further meeting of nations is needed to update the Geneva Convention treaties as needed;

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations treat all prisoners of war as an equal to any citizen of their nation until a fair decision is made on their future state;

4) REITERATES the importance of specifically explaining the procedure that should be strictly followed when a prisoner of war is taken into custody by a foreign nation;

5) RECOGNIZES nations that have taken a stand against the abuse of POWs in their prisons as well as citizens from their nation that have been taken into by foreign nations in times of war.
REALIZING the need for revision of the Geneva Treaty's section on Prisoners of War, (POW's),
and
UNDERSTANDING that all country's that were previously involved in the Geneva Treaty's
creation must be present and agree upon any revisions of the Treaty, and
BEARING IN MIND the horrible events that took place in Guantanamo Bay because the Geneva
Treaty was not held up, and
RECALLING that events at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq in 2004, where several cases of
torture, sodomy, psychological and physical abuse were reported, and
STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE of making sure that the Geneva Treaty is upheld by all
nations with no exceptions, steps need to be taken to enforce the Geneva Treaty;

1. **RECOMMENDS** that Guantanamo Bay and Abu Ghraib prison close and release all
its prisoners;

2. **SUGGESTS** that when all countries obtain a POW that representatives of at least two
nations who are unbiased in the war the prisoner was captured in, be sent to oversee
the treatment of the prisoner;

3. **REQUESTES** that there be yearly inspections on POW's by two unbiased nations to
see that the rules of the Geneva Treaty have been upheld;

4. **RENEWS ITS APPEAL** to close Guantanamo Bay and any facilities like it.
Considering that the Geneva Convention consists of four treaties for conditions of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field and the sea, treatment of prisoners of war, and protection of civilian persons in time of war, and

Aware of the Fact that the Geneva Convention is established in order to provide safety and stability while preventing inhuman treatment of prisoners of war, and

Establishing that Article 3 of the Geneva Convention states Treatment of Prisoners of War is “Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture” and countries hold responsibility for caring for all prisoners of war including wounded and sick personnel, and

Emphasizing that many countries agree to obey to all part of the Geneva Convention concerning the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and

Alarmed that of these countries heinous acts continue to be carried out including sexual abuse, trading of prisoners, psychological abuse, murder, and other forms of merciless torture, and

Determined to provide proper treatment for Prisoners of War while preventing mistreatment and abuse to create human establishment during times of war, and

1) Urges all members of the United Nations to abide by the Geneva Convention and look closer for violations of Article 3 of the Geneva Convention;

2) Suggest the United Nations create a committee in order to investigate and prevent inhuman treatment of Prisoners of War while also enforcing the Geneva Convention by punishing any country who violates Article 3;

3) Encourages any member of the United Nation that fails to be part of Geneva Convention to reevaluate their views and turn toward ethical treatment of Prisoners of War;

4) Calls Upon all member of the Geneva Convention to reevaluate the Articles in order to create the best atmosphere for Prisoners of War.
AFFIRMING that Denmark has remained peaceful and out of war since WWII (about 70 years) and,

RECOGNIZING that this has helped Denmark become an advanced nation in technology, have an average to high economy including trading, and have a low unemployment rate and,

STRESSING this country/nation is a great example on why we should revise the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war

RECALLING that with other countries/nations the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war has not been so effective.

AWARE that other individual countries/nations’ laws or regulations override/supersede the laws of the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war and,

1) INSTRUCTS the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war to revise their laws so that they have more power of the nation laws

2) STRESSES the nations to sit and revise their laws and rules concerning prisoners of war, and the jurisdiction when in the hands of the Geneva Convention

3) SUPPORTS that the head of the Geneva convention and the head of the government of the particular nation sit down and meet together.
Affirming that the death penalty does not give 100% insurance that only guilty criminals are being charged with such matter, with 51% of all countries dropping such possibility of innocent men/women being executed, and

Pointing Out that for every 7 death row inmates executes, 1 is found wrongfully convicted, and

Applauding the progress made thus far on a global scale, and

Taking Into Account many Death Row inmates were convicted while being defended by court-appointed lawyers who are often the worst-paid, and most-inexperienced, and least-skilful lawyers, and

Realizing that while China has carried out thousands of executions, countries in the Middle East such as Afghanistan and Iran also maintain a steady flow of executions, and

Also Realizing a life sentence cases which guarantees no future crimes, is frequently half the price of a lethal injection, and

Conscious of the unknown number of innocent people that may have been put to death in said countries, and

Deploring China’s equivocation on the number of how many executions that have taken place, as it creates suspicion on accounts of violation of international law;

1. Suggests the revision of the legal process by which the death penalty is pursued;

2. Calls Upon the United States’ realization of their influence on other countries, as well as their image, by keeping the death penalty alive;

3. Promoting the consideration of the legitimacy of the death penalty by all countries that employ such an entity;

4. Urges an alternate route to dealing with heavily charged criminals, throughout the world.
AFFIRMING the Geneva Conventions provide guidelines and rules to safeguard members of
the armed forces, and

STRESSING the fact that everything possible needs to be done in order to protect members of
the armed forces and prisoners of war, and

APPRECIATING the work that has been done to protect the members of the armed forces and
prisoners of war, and

NOTES the fact that the definitions and terminology of warfare are ever changing, and

REALIZING violations of the Geneva Conventions have occurred in the form of torturing
prisoners of war, and

DETERMINED to stop the physical and mental torture and inhumane treatment done to
prisoners of war, combatants, and noncombatants, and

ALARMED at the fact that children are more regularly becoming combatants and not given a
choice in the matter;

1) ENCOURAGES member states to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child:
a) To ensure that no child under the age of 15 will not be forced to be a combatant;
b) By strongly suggesting states raise the minimum age to 18 for recruitment into
   combat;
c) By outlawing any non-state actor groups using children under the age of 18 as
   combatants;

2) STRESSES the need to enforce stricter regulations on the Third Geneva Convention
   in order to guarantee more protection to prisoners of war;

3) SUPPORTS the utmost protection of civilians and all other noncombatants by
   increasing the involvement of the International Criminal Court (ICC) by bringing
   individuals believed of war crimes to justice;

4) REQUESTS the revision of the definition of inhumane treatment and interrogation
   techniques;

5) WELCOMES all help from member states in order to make the Geneva Conventions
   stricter and more effective to safeguard combatants, noncombatants, and prisoners of war.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: Revision of the Geneva Convention
Submitted By: Austria

COGNIZANT of the fact that many atrocities have been committed by many states that violate
the terms of the Geneva Convention, and

TAKING NOTE that the Geneva Conventions do not readily correspond to the ever-changing
nature of modern warfare and tactics, and

NOTING THE NEED to modernize the protocols the new nature of warfare while maintaining
the conventions core value, and

ENCOURAGED by the efforts of member states to maintain basic rights of prisoners of war
within international law, and

AWARE that non-state actors have clouded the complexity of the modern warfare including its
tactics and the rights of individuals under the guidelines set by the Geneva Conventions, and

DEPLORING the fact that children have become combatants in conflicts thought the world with
increased regularity in many states;

1) DEMANDS that member states stop using children as combatants to carry out
missions;

2) CONFIRMS the belief that all member states should sign the Convention on the
Rights of a Child to raise the minimum age for recruitment and deployment to 18
years of age;

3) ENCOURAGES the updating of the Geneva Conventions to address the variety of
conflicts that exist today as a result of modern warfare;

4) EXPRESSES the hope that member states establish a secure database that monitors
and tracks the adherence of non-state actors to international protocols and laws;

5) STRESSES the need for non state actors to act in accordance with internationally
established protocols;

6) URGES, the maintenance of the rules of war to obtain the safety and security of
civilians, hors de combat and humanitarian workers;

7) REQUESTS that all coercive interrogation techniques by state and non state actors
should be condemned.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Revision of the Geneva Convention Concerning Prisoners of War
Submitted By: Federal Republic of Nigeria

MINDFUL that the Geneva Convention was put in place to define and protect prisoners of war, and

REALIZING that there have been reports of blatant violations of the Geneva Conventions concerning prisoners of war in several nations, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that there have been numerous injuries and casualties that are results of violations of the Geneva Conventions, and

RECOGNIZING the strained international relations between countries due to treatment of prisoners of war, and

STRESSING that the revision of the Geneva Convention is a world-wide issue that applies to all countries and should be taken very seriously, and

BEARING IN MIND that it is probable that, if the Geneva Convention remains unrevised, more casualties and injuries may occur and that those who should be held responsible for these potential tragedies would go unpunished, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that should these deeds go unpunished, more illegal action could occur and cause more death and destruction;

1) URGES for all UN Nations to agree that a revision of the Geneva Convention is necessary in order for nations that share strained relationships to repair and improve said relationships and increase both the quality of life for their people and the quality of life for their neighboring countries’ people, and

2) APPEALS to developed and prospering countries to pool their resources into aiding developing countries that have been targeted and terrorized by nations who have violated the Geneva Conventions, and

3) STRESSES the importance of the revision of the Geneva Convention as these international laws affect every nation’s government, people, and stability, and

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations represented in the United Nations revise the Geneva Conventions and add to them the illegal use of drone warfare based on the tragic and unjustifiable murders of innocent peoples.
Subject: Death Penalty
Sponsored By: Italy
Submitted To: 6th Social

Affirming that the death penalty does not give 100% insurance that only guilty criminals are being charged with such matter, with 51% of all countries dropping such possibility of innocent men/women being executed, and

Pointing Out that for every 7 death row inmates executes, 1 is found wrongfully convicted, and

Applauding the progress made thus far on a global scale, and

Taking Into Account many Death Row inmates were convicted while being defended by court-appointed lawyers who are often the worst-paid, and most-inexperienced, and least-skillful lawyers, and

Realizing that while China has carried out thousands of executions, countries in the Middle East such as Afghanistan and Iran also maintain a steady flow of executions, and

Also Realizing a life sentence cases which guarantees no future crimes, is frequently half the price of a lethal injection, and

Conscious of the unknown number of innocent people that may have been put to death in said countries, and

Deploring China's equivocation on the number of how many executions that have taken place, as it creates suspicion on accounts of violation of international law;

1. Suggests the revision of the legal process by which the death penalty is pursued;

2. Calls Upon the United States’ realization of their influence on other countries, as well as their image, by keeping the death penalty alive;

3. Promoting the consideration of the legitimacy of the death penalty by all countries that employ such an entity;

4. Urges an alternate route to dealing with heavily charged criminals, throughout the world.
OBSERVING the increasing utilization of drones, unmanned and remotely controlled aerial
vehicles, to engage in aerial strikes, and

BEARING IN MIND both their advantages and flaws, some of which remain undiscovered or
unknown due to the relative newness of this technology, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that drones may soon be standard in warfare and surveillance throughout
the world;

1) STRESSES the importance and necessity of flexible laws as more nations acquire and
use drones instead of manned aircraft;

2) EMPHASIZES that United Nations regulations regarding human rights must be
considered in the construction and use of drones;

3) REMINDS nations of the sovereignty, privacy, and intellectual property disagreements
that often accompany the utilization of new technology, especially when this technology
is used to engage in attacks and surveillance;

4) HOPES that nations can reach agreements to foreseeable problems and prevent future
disputes.
BELIEVING that the issue of drone warfare is creating a better and more useful UAV, and

BEARING IN MIND that Poland is currently undergoing a renewal of 123 to 225 UAVs used for intelligence purposes only, and

AWARE that the current war between Afghanistan and United States is primarily fought with drones;

1) SUGGESTS that the countries of Afghanistan and United States also use their UAVs for intelligence purposes;

2) INVITES the UN to come together and confirm the purposes of the individual countries and explore new ways to improve UAVs.
1. Acknowledging that the use of Robotic drones in Modern Militaries has become common in some Developed countries, also
2. Realizing that many Nations not have a robust or technologically developed Economy or Military to afford or develop this Advantage are calling for regulations on Drones Pertaining to their use as Weapons and as Recon Devices over there sovereign air space.
3. FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that most of these Drones, Most Commonly one from the United States of America, are constured with material that would make them invisible to radar, and that most Drones can travel at altitudes high enough to make them near impossible to see or track with visual capturing devices, and
4. NOTING WITH Deep Concern that many of these drones, Majority from the U.S.A., have been spotted violating the sovereign air space of several nations in the Middle East and Asia.
5. ALSO EMPHASIZING that the development in this level of robotics could increase Nations Security while lowering over costs and use of man power and would also lead to development of robotics to adapt this technology into other area besides Security and Warfare.
6. 1) SUGGESTING we Encourage the development of this technology all world to allow a more even field in warfare
7. 2) STRESSING that this would end the U.S.A.’s current Monopoly on Military based drone technology
8. 3) ASLO Reminding the committee that the U.N. has no real power to regulate a countries technological progress or any other form of internal affair.
CONCERNED for the innocent lives in Middle Eastern Countries that are of risk during drone warfare.

TAKING NOTE that children, women and men are left severely injured or dead.

CONCIOUS of the fact that the U.S. sent in drones so U.S. personnel aren’t risked.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the U.S. does not have the permission from the sovereign nations the drones are being sent into.

WISHING that grief counselors are provided to those that are grieving over dead, beloved ones that were killed from the United State’s usage of drones.

1) DEMANDS the U.N. to require any and all countries to receive permission from the U.N. to send and use drones in another country.

2) URGES the U.S. to make an attempt to isolate the target(s) from innocent civilian populations before shooting missiles off at the target.

3) SUGGESTS some type of grievance center is provided for those who have lost loved one(s) due to the usage of drones.

4) RECOMMENDS the U.S. attempts to receive permission from the sovereign nations the drones will be sent into.

5) EXPRESSES ITS THANKS to the U.S.’s attempts to identify the innocent victims dead because of drone usage. However stresses that more should be done to identify victims so families will have closure.
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OBSERVING the increasing utilization of drones, unmanned and remotely controlled aerial vehicles, to engage in aerial strikes, and

BEARING IN MIND both their advantages and flaws, some of which remain undiscovered or unknown due to the relative newness of this technology, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that drones may soon be standard in warfare and surveillance throughout the world;

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4) HOPES that nations can reach agreements to foreseeable problems and prevent future disputes.
ALARMED BY the increasingly common use of war drones to target and murder individuals
by the U.S. and others, and

NOTING the recorded deaths of 29-35 people in Yemen, 337 in Pakistan, and nine in
Somalia, and

EXpressing DIssatisfaction at the U.S.’s refusal to justify their use of drone’s in the
act killing individuals, and

GRAVELy CONCERNED that an estimated 17% of drone killings were civilians fatalities in
Pakistan, and

BEARING IN MIND an estimated of 175 children have been killed due to a drone strike;

1) FULLy BElieves that drones should not be used in warfare due to the dangers it
poses to citizens;

2) RESolves there will no longer be innocent blood shed;

3) URGEs the lowering of the amount of drone strikes near civilizations;

4) NOtes that there are better ways to go about war then the use of drones;

5) TRUSTS that the United Nations will reconsider the use of drone warfare.
EMPHASIZING that worldwide terrorism effects the world’s security, development and economies, and

REALIZING that it will take a unified world effort to fight terrorism around the world, and

AFFIRMING that al Qaeda has sent up bases in countries with weakened law enforcement and unstable governments, usually found in third world countries, the surveillance and intelligence gathering should take place in these countries, and

CONSIDERING that western countries such as the United States must work in cooperation with these countries and the surrounding countries governments, and

REAFFIRMING that by working closely and sharing technology and intelligence, such as drone aircraft, terrorism can be fought, and

1. URGES a partnership with underdeveloped countries and help prevent terrorist from setting up bases in these countries;

2. RECOMMENDS help to create stable governments in these same countries to help promote peace and development in these nations;

3. APPRECIATES an increase in world peace and security by working with these nations and ending terrorist threats;

4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE for stable world economics and trade by making the world safer and sharing technology and education in the third world.
Stressing that immediate and effective efforts must be made to prevent the multiple dangerous consequences brought on by the horrendous uses of unmanned air combat throughout the past and coming years, and

Noticing with Deep Concern the fact that, completely unmanned, automatic drones cause engrossing issues with establishing a disciplinary cause for those who are responsible for harming others, and

Keeping in Mind the fact that former UN delegate, Philip Alston, presented a report arguing that the use of unmanned combat air vehicles for targeted killings should be regarded as a breach of international law unless the United States can demonstrate appropriate precautions and accountability mechanisms are in place, and

Bearing in Mind the past UN efforts have been made and fully acknowledged, agree, and hopefully build upon the former attempts to stabilize and control the unlawfully and desensitizing killings that have been brought on throughout the world, and

1. Further Recommends that rules and regulations should be thoroughly thought through and established to prevent endless and unaccountable deaths to benefit all;

2. Strongly Urges to promote the use of limiting or banning unmanned air drones in place of man to man combat;

3. Further Invites the use of political gatherings of many ethnicities and countries present to discuss the use and most excellent projection of unmanned air drones and their effect on social contracts and the wellness of the world;

4. Emphasizes the importance of guidelines on when appropriate situations are expected to allow the use of drone warfare and establish consequences of murderous, without logical and necessary reasoning, to protect the better good of the people and the environment that this specific warfare effects.
Taking into account that the world is always moving forward as with new technological advancements are constantly being developed, but it must also be taken into account the price at which the advancements come, and

Realizing the fact, that less developed countries do not have the resources available to them that the more developed countries have access to, leaving the under developed countries defenseless against the technological advancements made in the warfare off other counties, and

Noting with grave concern the in accuracy of certain types of warfare are putting the lives of innocent civilians in danger, with the current statistic being that every 1 in 5 casualties is the life of a civilian. and

Considering that this technologically is still new and that there are some flaws, does not excuse the fact that the lives of civilians are put in danger, and

Having decided that this is a problem that needs intervention and raises questions about international law the United Nations have threatened to put in place laws and regulations that protect human rights and compensates the victims of drone warfare, but they are hard to track so no serious action has been taken yet, and

1) **Express the hope** that there is a balance to be found in this situation, where countries can still make advancements in technology without causing the death of any civilians while in use,

2) **Suggests** that the use of certain types of warfare not be used all together, so people do not have to worry about the violation of their basic human right and there is no uncertainty about international law;

3) **Welcomes** strongly that nations involved in the United Nations set specific laws and regulations in place so civilians are not worried about their safety, there is no uncertainty about international law, and promotes peace between nations;

4) **Recommends** that only surveillance drones be used until the accuracy of bomb drones is improved.
Realizing the fact that drones are sometimes used by a nation as a source of information and accessibility into another nation, it would then violate that nation's right to privacy. A nation that uses drone attacks against another nation do not heed the United Nations recommendation of completing an independent investigation in cases where drone attacks include deaths. This violates the protection of the right to life, and

Accepting that drones are used more or less as a military advantage for nations all around the world, there has to be a line drawn between military action and intelligence gathering. However, using drones to carry out targeted killing presents a major challenge to the system of international law that has endured since World War II, and

Noting with deep concern, a nation's public safety is significant. Drone attacks have resulted in inadvertent non-combatant death rather than hitting their main intended target. Secondary drone strikes on rescuers who are helping the injured after an initial drone attack are war crimes, and

Fully aware that drones can and are used as a beneficial advantage to a nation, they can root disputes about espionage and involve the world court to handle an international case, and

Recognizing the apprehension of improved technological enhancements in drone use, nations may have the capability to develop more efficient and precise drones to their advantage. The U.S. has defended drone attacks as self-defense against al-Qaida and has disregarded international judicial processes and scrutiny of the UAV program from the United Nations, and

1) Stresses the importance of violating international law and the protection of the right to life without legal authority. Killings may be lawful in an armed conflict (such as Afghanistan) but many targeted killings take place far from areas where it's recognized as being an armed conflict. The United Nations must seek adoption of a Bill of Rights under international law to protect the rights of civilians around the globe;

2) Affirms the concern with some countries having the ability to “spy” on neighboring countries and/or attack if the UAV is armed. Drafting a treaty and/or resolution that restrict the use of drones when this infringes on the sovereignty of a country's airspace without that respective country's permission;

3) Confirms that drones are more prone to accidents and crashes than any other type of aerial vehicle. The nation utilizing the drones should pass stricter regulations for the operation and accountability of UAV usage in airspace not belonging to them;

4) Expresses the concern with nations that may use drones to their own advantage such as for surveillance, intelligence, and eaves-dropping to improve their own commercial or military goals;

5) Acknowledges one of the latest UAV developments that concerns human rights groups is the way in which attacks, they allege, have moved towards targeting groups based on perceived patterns of behavior that look suspicious from aerial surveillance, rather than relying on intelligence about specific al-Qaida activists. The United Nations could draft a resolution based on what states can and cannot utilize their drones and consider establishing an investigatory body if deaths are involved.
RECOGNIZING that warfare is the use of an unmanned aircraft or military robot that solely requires human control from any distance, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that many countries use drone warfare today as part of their military routines, for it replaces other less self-sufficient machines and tactics, and

REALIZING drone warfare is very convenient for a country’s defense, border country, and overall safety; and

NOTING WITH WARINESS AND CONCERN that although drone warfare may be used to prevent harmful conduct, it may additionally be used to instigate harmful conduct and conflict between countries, groups, and/or citizens, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that drone warfare may be very beneficial to the growth of country’s defense and security as long as it is used properly, effectively, and efficiently, and

1) COMENDING the United Nations previous efforts in promoting the growth of drone warfare for positive uses on the world’s welfare;

2) PERMITS the use of drone technology and other unmanned military crafts within general area of said country and where it has been permitted by others;

3) ENCOURAGES countries to research and spread the positive use of drone warfare;

4) IMPLORES that drones may not be permitted in no-fly zones and other areas without authorizations, drone warfare may not be used without the permission of host countries the Security Council;

5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations creates an annual summit that not only includes drone warfare but also includes current issues regarding warfare and new military technology of that time.
RECOGNIZING that advancements in technology have allowed for the creation and use of military drones in the United States, and

STRESSING the possibility of other nations obtaining use of drones in the near future due to the current developments of programs in approximately 50 countries including China, Russia, and India, and

CONCERNED use of these drones may violate Protocol I of the Geneva Convention and perform a programmed kill on a man without accepting his surrender, and

AWARE current drone killings violate international human rights as they are performed outside declared war zones such as Yemen, and

ALARMED by an estimated 385 to 775 Pakistani civilian deaths due to drone-fired weapons, and

1) CALLS UPON nations to recognize the reality of current and future drone warfare;

2) ACKNOWLEDGES a drone strike as the remote killing of a human being by a programmed robot that may or may not be monitored by a human operator;

3) SUGGESTS creating an international law that establishes the circumstances in which a military drone may or not be used;
   a) It may only be used in previously established war zones;
   b) It may not cause the death of civilians;
   c) Strikes carried out based purely on the speculation of an individual’s military activity are prohibited;

4) RECOMMENDS the United Nations match the growing advancements in this military technology by regularly creating and updating its laws;

5) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that by applying a basis of international law for drone warfare now, future use of these weapons will be better monitored and less problematic.
CONSCIOUS that weaponized drones are owned by many countries including the United
States, Europe, and the Middle East, and

TAKING NOTE that the United States is the most avid user of drone warfare, and

RECOGNIZING that 1.3% of Belgium’s National GDP is used for military expenditure (based
on 2005 estimate), which is number 113 on a list of countries percent’s GDPs that is spent on
military expenditures, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that Belgium itself has drones and of a 4 billion dollar defense
budget includes military space operations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that drone warfare by joint countries will continue to
destabilize government in the Middle East in places like Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and
Saudi Arabia;

1) CALLS UPON - All countries with a far reaching drone warfare influence to a meeting
concerning regulations and restrictions;

2) DEMANDS the frequency, duration and range of drone strikes be limited to a certain
radius of a countries military presence;

3) REQUESTS that collateral damage as defined by international courts shall be no more
than 8% in populated areas;

4) DIRECTS that countries which have adamantly rejected for the presence foreign military
drones and all other military space related operations by opposing or allied countries be
protected from unlawful intervention.
Recognizing That the use of Drone warfare occurs on an international scale, and

Acknowledging that Drone warfare can be beneficial as it can be controlled by several different people in places miles away from the action, and

Aware of the Fact That the debate about drones effect on warfare is focused primarily on America’s use of this technology, the morals behind it, and

Realizing that other countries deploy drones for their own militaristic benefits while other countries work to counter such acts, and

Cognizant of the fact that drones are a major cause of the death of innocent people, and

Affirming that Drones have taken on crucial tasks in the military that have often been deemed too risky for humans and are not worth risking human lives;

1. Calls Upon the United states to use drone warfare in a civil manner;

2. Suggests the implementation of laws restricting the use of drones in certain areas;

3. Supports the use of drones by all standing militaries;

4. Urges Strict regulations and checks upon the use of drones being allowed by the Lbeague of Nations.
RECOGNIZING the fact that drone warfare is a valuable asset to the worldwide community in
its ability to kill terrorist and other extremist that pose a threat to countries worldwide including
Central American countries, and

STRESSES that countries that are equipped with technologies used in drone warfare should
practice impeccable ethics in their use of these technologies and that these weapons should only
be used to eradicate persons that are deemed a threat to a nations national security, and

CONCERNED that nations possessing unmanned drones have a power over nations that do not
have a military and the threat that malfunction, human error, or hijacking of the computer
software that runs said drones could have upon countries that have no ability to defend
themselves from unprovoked attacks from the air, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that even though drone attacks often hit their intended
targets that there are numerous occasions in which a persons have been misidentified, which has
resulted in the killing of numerous civilians who committed no crime other than performing daily
task, and

ALARMED that countries that have drone technologies are able to target and spy upon other
countries without consequence, and

1)URGES the United Nations to create a contract that all countries possessing
technologies used for drone warfare must sign that states a procedure for identifying
targets before drone attacks and a moral code that countries should follow to determine if
it would be ethical to eradicate a targeted person;

2)APPEALS to the United Nations to start a committee with the sole purpose to record
all Drone attacks and to record the results of such attacks to ensure that no innocent
civilians were harmed during such attack and that correct procedure from the above
stated contract were followed before the use of a drone attack;

3)REAFIRMS IT'S BELIEF that the United Nations is concerned for all human life and
that they will make sure that all drone attacks occur for a good reason and do not result in
any civilian casualties;
Mindful of the fact that Drone Warfare has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of armed terrorist in the middle east, the deaths of which has helped to being peace and stability to the region, and

Emphasizing the fact that the use of drone warfare is an important part of the war on terrorism and is a technology that should be used with care and consideration to the wishes of the countries off which the drone attacks are happening, attack is forced to pay restitution to the country in which the attack occurred, and

Stressing that any drone attack that occurs in a sovereign nation without the permission of that nation is a violation of the nation’s sovereignty, and

Expressing deep concern that drone strikes that are meant to kill terrorist can result in the killing of innocent civilians, which are mistaken as terrorist while performing simple task such as driving or collecting water, and

Condenes drone attacks on any Middle Eastern country especially without the consent of the host country, and

(1 STRESSES that nations in control of drone warfare technologies use them carefully and respects the wishes of the sovereign nations in which they are;

(2 CALLS UPON the United Nations to form a committee to regulate the use of drone attacks and to respond to complaints by sovereign nations that drone attacks are occurring without permission from the nation in which the attacks are occurring;

(3 REQUEST that when unwanted drone attacks occur that the nation responsible for the attack pays restitution to the nation in which the attack occurred.
GRIEVED that despite the death of nineteen soldiers and ten civilians in Yemen caused by a U.S. drone, the government does not acknowledge the event as an official antiterrorism attack, and

CONCERNED with the use of Drone Warfare to eliminate the terrorist of other countries without governmental knowledge, and

ALARMED with the governmental use of Drone Warfare against innocent civilians concerning the rights of the individuals associated with the warfare, and

DETERMINED to keep the people safe from the impending doom of unsupervised use of unmanned mechanical machines, and

MINDFUL of the views of other countries about the use of Drone Warfare, and

REAFFIRMING that Colombia will not partake in the use of Drone Warfare as an act of forceful negotiations with other countries, and

BEARING IN MIND the importance of sharing responsibilities with the distributions of small and large arms around the world;

1) AUTHORIZES that the use of Drone Warfare be stopped:

2) STRESSES the safety of the civilians of all countries around the area designated as a target for terrorist behavior;

3) ACKNOWLEDGES that only six countries of one hundred ninety-six countries have access to the use of drones;

4) REQUESTS that the use of Drones be eliminated from use in the six countries that have it.
EMPHISIZING the use of drone warfare to further strengthen the power of the Democratic 
People’s Republic of Korea, and do believe such measures must be taken to allow for the ability 
for nations to be able to protect their homeland with whatever means necessary including 
funding, constructing, maintaining, and possessing of unmanned aerial vehicles as well as other 
drones; and

RECOGNIZING the continued tension between the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and 
the Republic of Korea deeming it necessary to keep such drones in order to the death rate of 
citizens lower than such skirmishes without drones; and

MINDFUL of the fact that the Republic of Korea’s Aerospace program is developing short range 
missiles capable of striking the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s homeland, see that it is 
unethical to disarm drones in this country but not in surrounding countries who publicly 
announce their funding, constructing, maintaining, and possessing of all drones;

1) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the necessity of drones to ensure the safety of all nations 
and their citizens and do believe such international laws against such measures of 
homeland security should be revoked by the United Nations; support the liberty to 
fund, construct, maintain, and possess drones, unmanned aerial vehicles, and 
individual countries covert projects of nuclear weapons because in this modern age 
said weapons are going to be needed strictly to insure security and peace of mind of 
those countries who possess them;

2) **EXPRESSES THE BELIEF** that a treaty with the Republic of Korea is dubious in the 
near future and have discovered intelligence describing advances in the Aerospace 
program of the Republic of Korea consider it a necessity for the insurance of 
homeland security that citizens support funding of a program to develop drones 
because said drones would be used to provide safety for the citizens, themselves, in 
the future;

3) **WELCOMES** the idea of disarmament of drones especially drones of destruction if 
the disarmament is agreed upon by all nations included in the United Nations to 
insure the disarmament is ethical, however not supporting the disarmament of 
surveillance drones seeing as they cause no harm to another nation’s civilians and 
believe they would be necessary to keep up intelligence of surrounding nations and to 
insure no destructive drones are being constructed.
Acknowledging that drones can be used for other reasons aside from combat such as to mine ore, and

Conscious that countries spend millions of dollars a year on drone technology, that it’s used it attack a precise target during through the military, and

Aware that the use of drones have become a popular weapon in the military and their use has risen since 2004, and

Concerned that there has been an estimation of 330 drone attacks between Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Haqqani, and others since 2004, and

Appalled that an estimated number of around 3000 people have died including both military and civilian deaths since 2004 just between the countries of Pakistan and the United States;

1.) Suggests that countries try to limit the use of drone technology and drone warfare to only ways that could benefit there nation;

2.) Encourages nations to resolve disputes peacefully without the use of weapons and violence;

3.) Promotes the idea of nations keeping in mind the amount of money that is spent on having drone technology and to encourage them to spend the money on things that are more beneficial to their people.
Bearing in mind that drone warfare is the use of remote-controlled, pilotless aircrafts, ships, and land vehicles to attack targets, and

Aware that drone technology is spreading rapidly and many countries are developing and advancing their systems, and

Appreciating that drone technology is helpful to countries and are used to patrol their borders, and

Conscious that drones are invaluable because of their precision on long range attacks, with the ability to carry and launch missiles at enemy targets and that high-performance drones are used in hazardous exploration missions, and

Alarmed about the possibility of war being easier to wage if many countries have been developing their drone warfare systems, and

Noting with regret that some countries are now using drones to kill people easier and cheaper than before;

1. Notes with Appreciation the countries who use drones for helpful reasons, such as patrolling borders or coastlines, instead of using them to target another country;

2. Stresses the possibility of a drone war starting if countries expand their drone technology for the purpose of threatening enemy countries;

3. Considers the idea of committees being formed to observe drone usage in countries with drone technology.
Conscious of the fact that drone warfare is necessary in order to combat major terrorist groups, and

Stressing the fact that there is a thing called “just war”, where the use of these drones are for the civilians’ advantage, by protecting them, and

Recognizing the fact that without the use of these drones and their ability to attack specific buildings deep within terrorist dominated areas with long ranged, accurate “smart bombs”, terrorist groups would make life miserable for the civilian population, and

Emphasizing the fact that civilians do not have to be harmed, as the drones are only to be used in locations of minimum civilian population, without sacrificing a single troop, ground effort or civilian, and

Appreciating that the United States is helping Italy out by giving us drones, and

Mindful that Italy has a good strategic location to launch these drones towards countries in the Middle East where the terrorist groups are based, and

Taking Note that fighting these terrorist groups is just the morally right thing to do because without Italy’s help in doing so, the Middle Eastern countries would be a lot worse off than they already are, and

Acknowledging that the cost of drones is incomparable to the cost of repairs done to the buildings and lives lost by terrorist attacks;

1) Stresses the importance of fighting against terrorism in the most effective way – drones, to benefit the world and get rid of such an evil act on mankind;

2) Reaffirms the concept of deterrence, in which doing so, promotes world peace;

3) Reiterates the idea that there is no safe harbor for terrorists that attack our civilian targets;

4) Promotes the cooperation of Countries in the United Nations, as our allies in the fight against terrorism and evil, to follow the path of the United States and give Italy more drones for the benefit of mankind.
EMPHASIZING that reduction of the use of drone warfare is essential, and

STRESSING that we must cooperate as nations for this action to take place, and

AWARE many countries will not want to cooperate with this resolution and see it as their right, and

MINDFUL Netherlands spends 1.6 of its GDP on Military expenditures, and

REALIZING there is a growing amount of drones pose a threat to the underdeveloped nations in the Middle East, and

ENDORSing that countries start the reduction of drone warfare;

1) REQUESTS nations must start the reduction of unmanned drones;

2) INVITES the cooperation of larger countries such as the Unites States;

3) SUGGESTS a plan of action that reduces a nation’s drone count by 20% over the next 5 years;

4) REITERATES this plan will be difficult to carry out without help from major drone containing nations. This plan is set to help both the smaller nations from these more powerful nations, while still giving some power to larger nations;

5) EXPRESSES THE HOPE this plan will eventually lead to more reduction in drogne count and hopefully nations will gradually approach zero total drones.
Recognizing That the use of Drone warfare occurs on an international scale, and

Acknowledging that Drone warfare can be beneficial as it can be controlled by several different people in places miles away from the action, and

Aware of the Fact That the debate about drones effect on warfare is focused primarily on America’s use of this technology, the morals behind it, and

Realizing that other countries deploy drones for their own militaristic benefits while other countries work to counter such acts, and

Cognizant of the fact that drones are a major cause of the death of innocent people, and

Affirming that Drones have taken on crucial tasks in the military that have often been deemed too risky for humans and are not worth risking human lives;

1. Calls Upon the United states to use drone warfare in a civil manner;

2. Suggests the implementation of laws restricting the use of drones in certain areas;

3. Supports the use of drones by all standing militaries;

4. Urges Strict regulations and checks upon the use of drones being allowed by the League of Nations.
CONSCIOUS that weaponized drones are owned by many countries including the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, and

TAKING NOTE that the United States is the most avid user of drone warfare, and

RECOGNIZING that 1.3% of Belgium’s National GDP is used for military expenditure (based on 2005 estimate), which is number 113 on a list of countries percent’s GDPs that is spent on military expenditures, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that Belgium itself has drones and of a 4 billion dollar defense budget includes military space operations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that drone warfare by joint countries will continue to destabilize government in the Middle East in places like Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia;

1) CALLS UPON-All countries with a far reaching drone warfare influence to a meeting concerning regulations and restrictions;

2) DEMANDS the frequency, duration and range of drone strikes be limited to a certain radius of a countries military presence;

3) REQUESTS that collateral damage as defined by international courts shall be no more than 8% in populated areas;

4) DIRECTS that countries which have adamantly rejected for the presence foreign military drones and all other military space related operations by opposing or allied countries be protected from unlawful intervention.