Cleveland-Autumn Conference

2019

Position Papers for:

The General Assembly 1ˢᵗ Committee

Disarmament & International Security

Delegation from: Afghanistan
Represented by: Westlake High School

Position Paper for Disarmament and International Security (GA1 DISEC)

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

The first documented usage of a UAV was in an austrian incendiary attack on venice where bombs were strapped to incendiary balloons and dropped with a timed fuse. UAV development was directly related to wartime and military usage. Over the years of military use of drones in afghanistan has killed at least one innocent person, Daraz Khan who was mistaken for Osama Bin Laden. Using UAVs in combat may remove the immediate death of soldiers but it also allows a harsher way of fighting while retaining a moral compass.

Afghanistan has had very strict laws for drone usage in the past years. A person operating an RPA (must be), registered in Afghanistan or holding an operator certificate from Afghanistan, and its RPAS. No person shall operate an RPA in a manner that would cause a hazard to persons, property or other aircraft. Then once the RPA is Once authorization has been received by the Authority, the operator; Shall file a flight plan prior to operation of an RPA. Shall notify the Authority and ATC immediately in the event of a flight cancellation, and Shall, in the case of changes to the proposed flight, submit such changes to the Authority for consideration.

To regulate UAVs more heavily the united nations must implement an international registration system for all UAVs both domestic and military. The united nations must also create national boundaries for flying said UAV. The united nations must finally add some sort of "private property" to the sky so that using UAV spy planes will be much harder without breaking regulations set by the united nations.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Africa has become a major hub for growth in extremism, with many extremist groups battling and recruiting in north africa. Driven by factors such as unemployment, poverty, deprivation, and marginalization, citizens in North Africa turn to extremist groups in an attempt to improve their livelihoods. Between 2011 and 2016, there have been an estimated 33,300 deaths due to extremism in Africa. Extremist groups and recruitment methods are continually spreading at a more rapid pace because of the increased spread of technology, and uses of social media.

Afghanistan—officially the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan—has a tumultuous history of uprisings against the government, guerilla warfare, and foreign occupation dating back to the 19th century. Afghanistan suffered a record number of casualties in 2015, with more than 3,500 civilians killed and almost 7,500 wounded. Afghanistan lacks a "comprehensive formal national countering violent extremism (CVE) strategy." Former President Hamid Karzai created the National Ulema Council in 2002. Ulema Conference attendees issued a joint condemnation of recent violence and called on the government and armed opposition groups to reach an accord through peaceful negotiation. Afghan individuals accused of terrorism are prosecuted by Afghanistan's Justice Center in Parwan. Under a U.N. mandate NATO launched the International Security Assistance Force in 2001. The mission included 130,000 troops from 51 nations at its height. ISAF officially ended combat missions in Afghanistan in December 2014 and Afghan forces took control of the country's security.

One solution to extremism in the north african region is supplying small towns and villages with goods and services that inhabitants would otherwise be without. Providing natives with goods would stop extremist groups from gaining any more support, as previously stated africans are Driven by factors such

as unemployment, poverty, and deprivation to join extremist groups. If the natives are provided with goods and jobs most factors that drive them to join the extremist groups would be over, and this solution would spare the most human life. Another solution to extremism in north africa would be sending in a military from combined U.N. nations and ending the extremist groups with military conquest. However this tactic could drive more natives to join the groups because of the most likely oppression and worse environment the war would create. If this tactic were put into effect the UN would need to provide incentives to the natives to not join the extremist groups. Better yet would be a combination of the two, provide goods to natives so that they won't join extremist groups and boost the native morale in the U.N. and then start a military initiative to wipe the extremist groups out.

Delegation from: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Represented by: Beachwood High School
Committee: **General Assembly First Commitee**

Position Paper for Disarmament and International Security

The issues for deliberation before the United Nations Disarmament and International Security Council are: the Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Algeria is determined to deal with this developing issues while aiding its citizens as well as other countries.

I.   Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Throughout the course of history, unmanned aerial vehicles have evolved very quickly along with its analog, the commercially drone. The unmanned aerial vehicles have many benefits such as being able to provide Wifi to areas that in need and gather information and data during natural disasters. However, in 2001, a drone killed an innocent man named Daraz Khan, who was mistaken for Osama Bin Laden. This incident brought up the conflict of unmanned aerial vehicles. Although drone usage is meant to save lives, it can also end up as a threat to society. The country of Algeria takes these incidents very seriously and holds regulating unmanned aerial vehicles to its utmost importance.

The country of Algeria completely supports armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for military use. Starting in 2013, Algeria's military has expanded its UAV fleet. Algeria has tested many armed drones and since then the country has operated CH-3, CH-4 UAVs while having armed drones from the United Arab Emirates and China. Ever since the attack on the Tigantourine natural gas processing plant near Amena; Algeria has wanted to strengthen its armed UAV's, in order to protect its citizens. On the other hand, Algeria strongly supports that there must be a formal process for commercial drone licensing. Algeria has implemented pilot licenses, aircraft registration, restricted zones, insurance and a permit that allows the usage of drones upon governmental approval. The creation of an effective ban allows the government to regulate the UAV's pilots.

Algeria strongly believes that we must install international standards and regulations for drone usage. Installing international standards and regulations such as installing databases while keeping strict laws will ensure the good usage of unmanned aerial vehicles. Since there are no international laws regarding commercial users, the country of Algeria strongly supports that in order to buy a drone, it must be approved by the government.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Northern Africa has a history of groups attempting to gain control of the North African region through religious and ethnic persecution. The root of extremism, and by augmentation fear based oppression, can be found to develop from three fundamental reasons; religion, patriotism, and needing to get a network together with similar to them. Many citizens in the affected regions join these extremists because joining these extremist organizations will give them a break from their existence. Radical associations draw people to join the gathering under false claims that might be persuaded by strict reasons. Today, outrageous gatherings, for example, Al-Qaida, the Taliban, and Islamic State of the Levant and Syria are perpetuated by the attitude that their 'optimal type of Islam is being restrained" or not practiced accurately and, therefore, they battle against business as usual, neighborhood governments, and to control region for their employments.

Algeria is helpless against fear based oppression. As the Islamic State of Syria and the Levant loses force, fears are developing that extremists could return home and spark new revolts, a story that Algeria has little enthusiasm returning to. Tragically for Algerians, the nation hazards an arrival to the "Dark Decade" of the 1990s when fighters who went to Afghanistan to wage Sunni Jihad returned to Algeria radicalized to conduct a strict war. While there are just 175 known ISIS agents from Algeria, its neighbors, Tunisia and Libya, have seen large number of youth join the fanatic gathering. The conglomerate of radicalized, jobless youth threatens Algeria's strength and financial prosperity.

It is the firm conviction of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria that this issue is extremely serious and must be stopped. To fight against this extremist is to imply international laws that give protection to the citizens near these extremists. Algeria believes that we also must strengthen the subregional and regional organization by developing and retaining regional contact lists of focal points, monitoring the trafficking of small arms and heavy weapons, and facilitating intergovernmental communication and cooperation. Establishing early warning centers for the change of information on violent extremist activities must render this interaction more predictable and need to for that purpose be of additional charge.

Delegation from: Australia
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for The regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The Regulation of Drones is a topic that hasn't been considered much in past years. Now, thanks to advances and improvements in technology, Drones are not anymore a privilege and had became an accessible product for the general public and military. With the increase in its sales UAV's have become a relatively cheap product progressively.   Australia counts already with some regulations for the civilian use of these Vehicles because of the growing possession of these, there are over 10,999 registered civilian drone licenses in Australia, while in the world more than one million. In the military field, the deployment of armed drones has increased, and large numbers of drone assassinations have been carried out in secrecy, killing many civilians.

Australia shares and understands this concern and supports the idea to implement equal military, civilian regulations and monitoring to bring increasing transparency in this topic worldwide, this, to reduce these problems and threats to Human Rights and safety.

I.   Drones in armed conflicts

3,096 Drone attack victims have been taken from 2004-2018 as the "New America Foundation" states. And the main targeted countries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Yemen. These drone strikes have set a dangerous precedent that other countries are now set to follow, threatening international security.

 Drones can be classified by their physical attributes, functions, Maximum Gross Takeoff Weight and Normal Operating Altitude, Most armed UAVs are large systems with a maximum take-off weight in excess of 600 kg. There are examples, however, of armed medium-weight UAVs capable of carrying existing types of air-to-surface rockets, even smaller sizes of drones are able to employ smaller sizes of fire weapons thanks to its design or adaptation.

International humanitarian law, which applies only in armed conflict, requires that both parts distinguish between civilian and buildings on one hand, and combatants and military objectives on the other, and that they direct their operations only against combatants and military objectives.

In spite of the new technological advantage that Drones represent in armed conflicts, international humanitarian law should always be respected, its objective is "to limit the effects of armed conflict. And to protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare". Drones are not specifically mentioned in weapon treaties or other legal instruments of international humanitarian law. However, the use of any weapon system, including armed drones, in armed conflict situations is, and must be, clearly subject to the rules of international humanitarian law.

In 1949, following the events of World War II a Convention for the protection of civilians in wartime was finally added. Australian delegation acknowledges that times, weaponry and technology have changed since then, that's why we propose an update and further specification on the IH law methods of warfare and civilian protection. Whit the primary objective of eradicating drone attacks to civilians and making these rules harder to violate.

II.   Drones and the Individual right to privacy

The exponential Drone evolution has now made Drone's enter the private sector – albeit with models that are significantly smaller and not as heavily armed us drones like the U.S. Reaper which carries Hellfire missiles.

They are also playing a role in rescue missions. In early 2018, Australian lifeguards deployed a drone to rescue two boys who were struggling in rough surf conditions off the eastern coast of Australia. The lifeguard piloted the drone equipped with a flotation pod which was dropped into the sea after spotting the boys. They were later rescued by other members of the lifeguard corps.

The ability of Drones of accessing to multiple places easily it is for sure an advantage in rescue missions, but has become a threat to civilian privacy. This has generated a significant body of legal precedents specifically addressing their implications with respect to privacy.

The current common law invasion of privacy is not sufficient to protect an individual's right to privacy for torts committed using the modern and complex technology of drones, and some countries don't even list any privacy regulations when flying drones over private property, Russia, Peru, Qatar, Mexico, are only a few examples

Even in the USA, the law enforcement referred to UAV's and citizen privacy in each state, has been shown to not be enough to prevent violations. One example can be the case of Tim Camerato a resident of New Hampshire who in the 29. of September of this year saw a drone from an unknown owner, surveillance and taking unauthorized footage of his backyard and house, after reporting this to the authorities, no further action was taken. In this case, law enforcement was hesitant because no privacy law in either New Hampshire specifically applies to drones.

The increasing preoccupancy and frequency of these incidents have led to us, the Australian delegation, to propose a solution. We propose uniform privacy regulations in respect to sovereignty for every single country, and a clear and direct series of consequences in case of violation, to guarantee an efficient and fast action.

Delegation from: Australia
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The definition of terrorism is the use of violence against civilians for political purposes, and is a problem that affects multiple nations worldwide, a clear example of one of this nations is Africa with 415 deaths from 82 terrorism incidents in last half of february 2019 (ACSRT REPORT)

Africa's constant growth in terrorist incidents and groups is caused by the precarious situation of its citizens, that, seeking for a better quality of life, or thanks to political conditions and long-standing feelings,s turn to extremist groups . Extremist groups use effective marketing tactics, sometimes based on religion such as AQIM and Boko Haram, to create false promises, leaving individuals to believe they will be better socially and economically if they join the group in question. Social media and new communication methods are a factor that increases the effectiveness of these marketing methods, where vulnerable and marginalized groups are the main target. Extremism is not only a problem that affects locally, it also affects Economy in a worldwide scale, Terrorist acts can cause ripple effects throughout the economy that have negative impacts. The most obvious effect is the direct economic destruction of property and lives. Market uncertainty, xenophobia, loss of tourism, and increased insurance claims, are other effects that can impact indirectly our economy.

I. *Pull extremist factors in Northern Africa*

The average poverty rate for sub-Saharan Africa stands at about 41 percent, and of the world's 28 poorest countries, 27 are in sub-Saharan Africa, all with a poverty rate above 30 percent. Africa's extreme poverty and unemployment are some of the greatest "pull factors" in this issue, we can also consider corruption, weak governance,   lack of education, marginalization, and other aspects that intersect with social identity and status. These factors collaborate to create an environment that causes the radicalization of individuals.

A big quantity of terrorist groups ideas, go around these concepts , speaking and giving fake promises about a "social and political change" this is why the solution to eradicate the formation of more of these extremist groups is to reverse completely these pull factors. Giving a better quality of life and education to the citizens is the key to lower radicalization.

II.   *Existing terrorism erradication*

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006. The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system's counter-terrorism activities and puts dialog, negotiation and prevention, before armed conflict.

Australian delegation shares, approves this measures and enhances the particular necessity of denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to the desired impact of their attacks, and also, proposes a more rigorous apprehension and prosecution of the aggressors in question.

Delegation from: Bangladesh
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The issues presented before the General Assembly are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Bangladesh acknowledges the significance of these topics to its own state and the rest of the world, and looks forward to forming a conclusion with the rest of the delegations.

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Safety and security of the state and its people are of utmost important to Bangladesh, and UAVs, or unmanned aerial vehicles, do pose a possible threat to these issues. UAVs, the most commonly recognized being drones, have the potential to cause damage to the governments and citizens of all countries throughout the world, and it is necessary to make sure that they are being regulated in an appropriate manner.

Although many people enjoy flying drones and similar vehicles for fun using devices like their cell phones, drones can be modified to fit more concerning purposes. Drones can be easily fitted with cameras and other monitoring devices, and often even casual "toy" drones come with a camera that can remotely send feed to a device in another location. This could pose a threat to governments or militaries that could easily be monitored by these devices, and also endangers the privacy of the people living in the areas where the UAVs are being used. Drones can also be built with weapons, which poses an even more serious threat. This would greatly endanger anyone living in areas where drones are unregulated, and could result in great damage and the loss of many human lives. Disregarding modifications, the presence of UAVs themselves could also cause problems. If a UAV were to get in the way of aerial traffic, it could result in a potential crash, and once again, the loss of human lives. Because of these dangers, The Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh has set in place a set of regulations for these vehicles. These include requiring permits to fly a UAV, needing to be above 18 to fly a UAV, needing permission to land a UAV on private property, and not being allowed to fly a UAV within ten nautical miles of any aerodrome without special permission.

To ensure the security of the world's governments and the safety of its people, Bangladesh encourages other countries to set similar regulations and requirements concerning UAVs in their own countries, in order to protect their own governments and citizens, and promote worldwide safety concerning these devices.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The safety and protection of human life is the utmost purpose of every country, in order to ensure the future of their country. Terrorism is a serious threat to this safety, and results in death and injury of many human lives, and general fear and disorganization. Throughout most of the world, terrorism has been on decline in the past few years, however, in some areas, it is continuing to be a growing problem. According to the 2018 Global Terrorism Index, from 2002 to 2017, "the increase in the impact of terrorism was greatest in the Middle East and North Africa." Terrorism, particularly religiously fueled extremism, remains a large problem in Northern Africa. Most people join groups after they are convinced that they will find a better life there, or that non-muslim minorities are the ones causing their problems. There has been a resurgence of terrorist groups in the area, largely the Al-Qaeda, and in March of 2018 there were more than 9,000 terrorist groups in the Northern African region, mainly concentrated in Algeria and Libya. The dissolve of many groups in the Middle East, for example the prominent group ISIL, has led to their movement into the Northern African region, resulting in many attacks that are threatening the lives of the people of countries such as Egypt, Algeria, Libya.

Bangladesh, being a predominantly Islamic state, has experienced many similar extremist attacks in recent years, although the attacks have been declining. The largest attack in Bangladesh took place in 2016, and similarly to many other countries of the world, terrorism has been on a decline since. According to the University of Cambridge, the majority of extremist attacks in Bangladesh have been targeted at ethnical or religious minorities, by Islamic groups like the Al-Qaeda. Being a secular democracy, all citizens of Bangladesh, regardless of religion, are to be protected by the state. To prevent terrorism in Bangladesh, the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund has been training religious school students in digital literacy and critical thinking, and has been teaching them in order to limit the traction of fake online news. These pushes have helped immensely in reducing the amount of Muslims willing to join extremist groups. However, because of the similar natures of the terrorism in Northern Africa and Bangladesh, there is concern that extremist ideas and groups currently based in the Northern Africa area could be spread back into the Islamic populations of Bangladesh, resulting in a rise of extremism. This could reverse the positive decrease in the amount of terrorism that Bangladesh has been experiencing in recent years, thus putting the lives of the citizens of Bangladesh, and possibly other Islamic nations, in danger.

Bangladesh is dedicated to preventing the spread of extremism and protecting its citizens. In order to help prevent more attacks in Northern Africa, Bangladesh, and the remainder of the world, Bangladesh encourages other countries to take similar measures in educating their youth to prevent their recruitment into extremist groups, and to further increase national security and regulate explosives. Together, these solutions should help decrease the amount of attacks, and formation and growth of new extremist groups throughout the world, especially current target areas for extremism like Northern Africa.

Delegation from: Canada
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly

The Issues presented by the General Assembly on this date are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Combating Extremism in North Africa. As it recognizes these issues as prominent to not only the world but themselves, Canada looks forward to working alongside its fellow delegations in hopes of finding long lasting resolutions.

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

With the advancements in the technological world becoming ever so prominent, it is no wonder a discussion is being held over the extent to which one can go with said technologies. In recent years, the discussion of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, or UAVs, have been increasing in demand by the general public, alongside the government. UAVs are incredibly resourceful, being that many provide a safe bird's eye view to it's beholder. But, as it should go without saying, with this power, there must be regulation.

Canada is not shy to this change, and welcomes it with open arms, fully acknowledging the responsibilities that come alongside UAVs. In recent years, Canada has introduced several laws in order to ensure that UAVs are being used properly, especially by the general public. As far as it comes to the use of unmanned aerial vehicles in war, there should be some strict regulation on what constitutes as fair use.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

As the problems in Northern Africa are leaning more towards needing outside resources to be resolved, there must be an in depth discussion over what methods can and cannot be taken. The reasons for the extremism, therefore, must be understood clearly, in order for a peaceful resolve.

Canada acknowledges just how important the discussion of extremism Northern Africa is, and is eager to participate in the resolvement of this issue. Canada prioritizes the alleviation of those suffering, the promotion of respect for human rights, and the end to violent extremism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction generally throughout Northern Africa. The country has also created specialized priorities for the targeted extremism countries. Canada vows itself to aid as much as it responsibly can to find a short term and long term resolution to extremism in Northern Africa.

Delegation from: the Republic of Chile
Represented by: St. Edward High School

Position Paper for General Assembly 1, DISEC

The issues presented before General Assembly 1, Disarmament and International Security are: The Regulation of Unnamed Aerial Vehicles; and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Chile is fully against extremist groups in North Africa and their methods of violence to pass their agenda. Chile sees other delegates issues with UAV/drone usage, but Chile beliefs that the use of these UAVs with specific regulations is acceptable.

I.   The Regulation of Unnamed Aerial Vehicles

The Republic of Chile firmly believes that the usage of UAVs and drones should be permitted. These laws are able to be accessed and have been passed in part by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation of Chile (DGAC). The use of UAVs has many benefits such as a cheaper cost for aerial photographic information and much clearer aerial photographic information.

Although Chile sees that the usage of UAVs is a permitabble action, there are some restrictions that Chile believes are necessary for UAVs and drones to stay safe. Some of these rules include: All UAVs must be registered under each prospective countries aviation directorate (DCAG for Chile), only one UAV may be flown at a time, flying at night time or in bad weather condition is prohibited, You must not fly drones too high or too close to other people due to safety reasons, do not fly UAVs near airports, and do not fly UAVs near and around governmental and military areas.

Chile believes that these laws that restrict certain aspects of UAVs should be implemented all around the world and not just in Chile. These laws give people access to UAVs, which inherently can be used as a machine for non-dangerous means, but also restricts specific aspects of UAVs that can be dangerous. Such as the regulations on flying UAVs near and around airports, government buildings, or military bases. Airports and military bases both receive and send multiple aircrafts daily and UAVs have the potential to distract pilots. This can cause crashes and an increase in death, for a potentially accidental reason. On the other hand, Chile believes that the restriction of UAVs is essential near and around governmental buildings and facilities. This will restrict private information being shared and leaked. Chile recognizes that not all other nations have directorates that restrict and implement laws on UAVs, but Chile believes that the implementation of these directorates may be extremely beneficial. Fully restricting UAVs in a nation can cause turmoil with people who want to use these UAVs for legal photographic reasons. Hence, a directorate to limit the usage of UAVs for the downfall of a government with the aid of another could be extremely useful.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The Republic of Chile sees the issues of radical groups in Northern Africa and their violent methods and condemns them for this. On the other hand, Chile also sees that there are potential reasons in which these groups are carrying out such terrible actions, caused by social, civic, and economic pasts.

Many governmental systems in these Northern African nations where there are extremist groups have many layers of government that do not function properly. There is corruption and discrimination. This, seen in the past such as in Russia in World War I, idea of uprising against one's corrupt government is an idea that can be easily implanted into impressionable people's minds as a good solution to the problem. While an uprising against a corrupt government is not necessarily a bad thing, the means by which these groups are carrying out these actions are despicable, and yet they justify their actions by blaming the counter-parts, the government.

With a long history of poverty, these people used their lack of financial power and hatred to the government to convince the common people that violent retaliation is the only method to win. This is false and Chile realizes this. Chile believes that the potential education of young impressionable people in these Northern African nations could lead to these people understanding the deeds in which they would potentially be doing. A group focused on terror cannot be stopped by power, it has to be stopped from within. The best way to stop these groups is by affecting their interior. A potential financial aid system for poor families living in these nations that are not participating in these violent groups could also prove to be beneficial, because extremists would see that financial prosperity does not come from violence. Also, this aid donated to these people would aid in feeding an otherwise starving people. Overall, Chile believes that the use of military force in the Northern African nations to stop these extremist groups is not necessary, but the rebuilding of infrastructure with aid could lead to future prosperity.

Delegation from: the People's Republic of China
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School

Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

The issues presented to the Disarmament and International Security Committee are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV); and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. China is dedicated to the maintenance of international security and humanitarian rights, but with close attention to national sovereignty and international law.

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

Since the late 20th century the technology of unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs has been rapidly advancing. UAVs have become a common sight in the modern era through their increasing use in counterterrorism efforts. As UAVs and UAV technology proliferates there has been increasing concern over the regulation of their use and sale. As one of the largest exporters of UAVs the People's Republic of China recognizes the importance of discussion and action within this field. Highlighting also the importance of nations' rights to their own export restrictions and sovereignty.

The People's Republic of China supports multilateral efforts to monitor the exchange of armaments. The Chinese government recently demonstrated this by announcing the decision to join the Arms Trade Treaty. It also reaffirms that drone usage should respect the safety of civilians and the integrity of international law. Past action in this vein is represented by Chinese support of document A/HRC/25/L.32. This supports states' roles in ensuring transparency in the operation of unmanned aerial vehicles and supports further discussion within the field of armed drone regulation.

The Chinese government would, however, like to see maintained respect to sovereign airspace when it comes to UAVs. In addition, it places a strong emphasis on adherence to international law. China also highlights the protection of the welfare and wellbeing of innocent civilians when it comes to drone proliferation and operations.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Early forms of terrorism within North Africa likely originated from the violent anticolonial conflicts fought within the region. Militant agencies only gre from there but largely remained confined to the region. However, in the modern era, terrorism not only affects its home territories but also foreign states.To solve this problem the People's Republic of China stresses the importance of stability within the region of North Africa. It also emphasizes the role of multilateralism and international judicial cooperation in solving these problems.

The Chinese government is devoted to the maintenance of stability within the international community. This is evidenced by their donations to The United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF). The UNPDF has invested considerable amounts of time and money to countering terrorism across the African continent, including prevention of cyberterrorism and promotion of regional analysis in North africa. The People's Republic of China requests the adherence of member states to the Madrid Guiding Principles. Efforts taken by the committee should not have negative impacts on civilian populations in affected regions and humanitarian effects of any actions should be evaluated.

In addition the laws and sovereignty of North African nations should be respected when dealing with them. The Chinese government also places emphasis on opportunities for economic cooperation and development in North Africa. Resolutions which address North African extremism should focus on the root causes of terrorism as well its effects. International cooperation should also focus on terrorist financing as well as mechanisms which allows for regional cooperation in counterterrorism.

Delegation from: Czech Republic
Represented by: Strongsville High School

***Position Paper for** Disarmament and International Security (GA1 DISEC)*

The issues before Disarmament and International Security of "The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" and "Combating Extremism in Northern Africa" are critically important to the world today, thus creating a position that puts this committee at an urgence to intervene. The Czech Republic is in support of this committee taking action to uniformalize aerial vehicle laws and to resolve the tensions occurring in Northern Africa to provide aid and support.

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, or drones, have become a highly popular center of political issues around how they are utilized in other countries and the impact these aerial vehicles have had to solve problems and create new problems. Aerial vehicles have caused great development as far as pushing the line of how far industry and revolution has occurred in the society of today. In war and in militaries, aerial vehicles have been developed in a way to produce the ability for militaries to be able to help troops during war times, fly supplies to people, and be used as a firearm to shoot at the opponent. However, with all of the bright and beautiful developments of this great technology, the side is found that there are a lot of negative effects of drones like faulty technology, which is a failure to send the proper information with incorrect perception, which causes the drone to misfire. Or drones will break down mid-flight, causing a reliability to be unable to exist because of the concern of it not making it to the destination. The idea is then procured that one has to be able to judge if it is better to restrict the boundaries of aerial flight or to implement precautions that keep the actions within range of legal limits.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have been accepted as use for commercial purposes in the Czech Republic, with reasonably regulated strings attached. As far as how the limit is placed on the flying of drones proceeds for the Republic, the drones must be flown with an aerial work permit, have documentation of logs and manuals, and be registered with a fireproof registration plate ensuring the added layer of safe protection safe-guard against incidences. The Czech Republic takes a more conservative stance to the usage of drones due to wanting to prevent incidents of danger and havoc from ensuing, which has boded successfully for the Czech Republic by not having any big issues occur due to drone usage. This then only allows drones to be flown in areas where the drone will not interfere in manned aircraft or persons operating aerial vehicles, flying in restricted aerial spaces. To cover against the possibility of an incident occurring, an operator of an unmanned aerial vehicle has Liability Insurance up to 880,000 Euros for coverage. Then the drones must also abide by all rules designated in the L-2, Doplnek X for stating rules that sets regulations for the actual flight of the drone. This whole system that has been implemented by the Czech Republic for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles has placed the Republic at a no-tolerance stance that does not allow for instances of aerial incidences to occur.

The Czech Republic has a solid system of regulation and guidelines set in place that protects the flight of the Republic's aerial vehicles. Because of this solid background that the Czech Republic maintains, the Czech Republic would be able to add to the discussion of how to regulate

unmanned aerial vehicles with policy and guidelines that the Czech Republic was able to implement and turn up successfully with. The Czech Republic might be able to provide monetary funding to help guide the interest of the committee to form an alliance of all the delegations to structurally regulate all development and flight of drones. The Czech Republic has experience in creating organizations that advocate for change and regulation to create a stronger presence of peace and uniformity in all nations.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Northern Africa is facing a political warfare with the government that is placing citizens at a state of being the persecuted party for being ostracized by government wanting to set aside the importance of the people to be less-valuable. The government of Northern Africa is trying to impede the beliefs of people in the country by creating a need for people to join the government's side to be free and be saved. The people of Northern Africa are living in a trap, a warped reality, where the government is creating the conditions of unrest for the citizens to make them look for a need of safety, to which the government would be there, open arms to accept the people and provide protection from the persecutions occuring during the time. Instead, this is actually a cyclical cycle that continues until the people completely fight and breakaway from the government of Northern Africa.

The Czech Republic recognizes and understands the position Northern Africa is placed in currently. The Czech Republic once too was put in a position of being underrepresented and oppressed by the government, but then worked through the issue and figured out how to fight the regime. As a result, the Czech Republic now has one of the most economically developed countries in Eastern Europe. Due to this fact, the government of Czech Republic would be able to provide aid and support to Northern Africa. The former Czechloslovakia had viewpoints so starkly different and sharply contrasting that the start of the Czech Republic was because the difference was threatening the need for the survival of the republic, creating need for divide.

The Czech Republic would like to see Northern Africa's government get helped by the Czech Republic for the experience the Czech Republic went through from having to fight a controlling regime. The Czech Republic would see it to be favorable that the committee come to a solution that incorporates the idea of Northern Africa working to gain support from other delegations, such as the Czech Republic, that can aid monetary funding and engage in the political battle to build up the arsenal the citizens of Northern Africa needs to gain strength and fight the government. The committee would be moving the boundaries of fighting extremist, oppressive governments with a fresh precedent that paves the way to encourage the continued goal of empowering the oppressed to fight back and gain a voice to maneuver the waters of political patriarchy. If an organization or group of delegations were to come together to create an organization alliance, not formed for the governments, but formed for the people, aided and lead by the governments of those that have successfully fought against oppressive regimes, the undersupported people would have a reliant system to be able to lean on for guidance and backup support when it comes to employing an arsenal of those who will vouch for the oppressed and fight too.

Delegation from: The Dominican Republic
Represented by: Beachwood High School
Committee: **General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security**

Position Paper for the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, Disarmament and International Security (GA1 DISEC)

The issues before the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, Disarmament and International Security are as follows: the regulation of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and combating extremism in Northern Africa. The delegation of the Dominican Republic desires to engage in productive and rich discussion, reaching a satisfying conclusion.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are exactly what they sound like: tools which fly through the air to accomplish a military, surveillance, or transport goal without a pilot, or any other human being, on board. The first UAVS were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s, when they were first given the moniker "drones" after the sterile male bees, but they wouldn't be used efficiently in the military sector until the 1955-1975 Vietnam War. These drones, while invented and produced by private enterprises, were not available for recreational or non-military professional use. Drones matriculated into the public eye afterwards. Extensively used by the United States in its various military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and now available for purchase, drones became a central part of the technological cultural landscape. The turning point in this respect, however, was Amazon's December 7, 2016 announcement that they would, one day, begin to use drones to deliver packages instead of traditional delivery methods. Since then, we have seen drones everywhere: their use is central to Mysterio's plans in *Spiderman: Far From Home*, and there exists a company that repurposes taxidermied dead pets into drones for their former owners. While there exist regulations for private drone use in most western nations, the use of drones by governments goes mostly unchecked.

Our Directorate General of Civil Aeronautics has made it quite clear: flying a drone in the Dominican Republic functionally is and should be legal. However, in the interest of public safety, drone use does not go unregulated. Drones weighing 4.4 pounds or more are required to be registered with the Dominican Institute of Civil Aviations, and even drones under 4.4 pounds cannot be used in a reckless or dangerous manner. Specifically, it is forbidden for any drone to drop projectiles. Ironically, according to Lawfare, the United States government killed 50 innocent non-combatants in a 10 year period (2001-11), a cost that would go unpaid if the United States military was bound to the same restrictions as individuals in the Dominican Republic. The Dominican delegation also wishes to explore drone use in the medical field. The maternal mortality rate in the Dominican Republic is thirteen times that of Canada, and the Dominican delegation firmly believes that the use of drones can improve healthcare in the Dominican Republic.

To protect innocents in conflict zones, and to better healthcare in countries not yet through their demographic transition, the Dominican delegation believes it best to implement a variation of the Baruch Plan for international drone regulation. Member-states of the United Nations must, in exchange for access to an international database of drone technology, consent to regulations by an international organ which will monitor manufacturers of drones and military drone operations to guarantee that their use is in line with modern standards of disarmament and international security. Such a database must also, to benefit nations struggling to provide healthcare to its citizens, design systems for transporting medicine through topologically complex areas.

II. Combating Extremism in North Africa

Since the 2001 attacks on the Twin Towers in New York City, the international community has concerned itself with barricading the world from radical islamic terrorist organizations. After the defeat of the Islamic State of Syria and the Levant, extremism blossomed in North Africa, a place known for religious conflict since the days of the Arian Schism and the First Council of Nicaea. The rise of ISIL agents (or rather, of extremists formerly associated with the now mostly defunct Islamic State) is catalyzed by the lack of sufficient border patrol in many North African countries, the instability and infectivity of local governments, and the societal unrest present across the continent. Arguably, extremism in North Africa has much more to do with the Arab Spring than the war in Syria; conflicts between a government and a people, as not long ago in Syria, empower extremism, as it has the keen power of marrying progressive discontent with traditionalist thought. The delegation of the Dominican Republic thus firmly argues that a solution to this problem must be a combination of civilian aid, economic aid, and military aid (heretofore abbreviated CEMAID).

The Dominican Republic has been a loyal ally of the international struggle against terrorism since day one. The Republic is particularly proud of Secretaria de Las Fuerzas Armadas Commando Especial Contra Terrorismo, our local anti-terrorist brigade which has had the honor with training with the United States Marines. While the Republic has been financially, geopolitically, and socioeconomically to supply any ground troops to recent conflicts with radical Islamic extremists, the Dominican Republic's strong democratic values and unbroken desire for world peace have made it a strong bulwark against extremism.

It is the wish of the delegation from the Dominican Republic to implement the aforementioned CEMAID plan. By civilian aid, we mean an attempt to quell the ongoing conflict between democratically-minded protestors and more conservative regimes. Seeing as it is political instability and civil unrest in North African countries that breeds extremism, we see it absolutely necessary to mediate these unrests, and the best way to do it is to create a system that enables government and civilian leaders to converse and compromise within the United Nations framework; the goal is not to "fix" the Arab Spring, it is to eliminate violence between groups that may harbor extremism in the long run. Simultaneously, economic aid to people in North Africa will work to minimize the recruiting pool that exists among impoverished, disillusioned rural populations. This economic aid should take the form of programs to technologically advance the agricultural and manufacturing industries by specialists from other nations, increasing the standard of living across the board. Finally, military aid is necessary to keep terrorists at bay. While the delegation of the Dominican Republic refuses to bury the international community in another armed conflict with extremism, we firmly believe that by lending North African governments methodology for more efficiently policing their borders and assisting them in tracking down terrorist threats, we can cripple the advance of this dire threat.

Delegation from: the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Represented by: Westlake High School

Position Paper for Disarmament and International Security

The issues that are to be presented to the Disarmament and International Security committee consist of: Concerns regarding The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS); And Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Ethiopia has a deeply vested interest in stemming the spread of ideals that work to destroy Northern African society and maintaining the control of vehicles with the potential to violate the privacy of citizens and governments of every country.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS)

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes that drones have posed many questions regarding public safety, privacy, and secure nation sovereignty. Drones have been used for surveillance starting around the 1960s and onward from there. Starting from the 2010s and recent years, popularity with small surveillance drones has risen exponentially with civilians. While it is important for us to understand the issues that may arise from the use of drones we also have to realize that issue lie more in governmental drone use rather than civilian drone use.

Ethiopia has currently not issued any civilian or tourist drone regulations as they are seen as an issue of low importance. We have applied our focused more strongly on drone based operations in conjunction with other countries. From October of 2011 up until January of 2016 the United States had a drone base set up in Arba Minch, Ethiopia that was used to send drones to survey Al-Shabaab militant groups in Somalia which were thought to have ties with Al-Qaeda. At certain points, the drones from this base were used to launch attacks on leaders of Al-Shabaab groups. We believe that it is important to strongly regulate drone use and maintain effective communication between member states who wish to utilize drones in another's airspace.

As it stands now, Ethiopia believes that the use of UAVS must be of mutual approval between member states. In order to establish a stronger control on the military use of drones, we must establish a requirement for interactions. We believe that we should put in place an international policy that requires a member state to ask permission of another member state in order to utilize drones in another's airspace. Every detail of the use should be explicitly explained. Whether those details are the intended purpose, what times this will occur, what kind of drones will be used, and how many drones will be used. We do not believe in the use of drones for the purpose of a member state attacking a fellow member state. We wish to provide assistance in clarifying any more details in regards to the development of this policy.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia believes that extremist groups are a direct threat to the goal of the United Nations. Extreme groups believe that all people should fall under a certain ethnic or ideological group. The United Nations wants to unite people and celebrate different cultures. Many of the issues in Northern Africa stem from Libya and have raged on even 8 years after Muammar Al-Gaddafi's fall. Throughout this time, extremism has been moving outward

into nearby countries, including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt. The chaos is also leading to a variety of terrorist groups becoming active in locations of interest, especially Nations with oil. We believe that groups based on hate for all other groups must be stopped in order to maintain prolonged global peace.

Ethiopia is quite close to being affected greatly by extremism. As it stands now, Ethiopia is only affected by it on a smaller scale than the more Northern countries. Most of the extremism that Ethiopia has to deal with comes from groups in Somalia. Extremist groups like Al-Shabaab, a group strongly influenced by Al-Qaeda, have gained a lot of ground in Somalia and wish to expand outward, posing a threat towards Ethiopia. In order to combat this, the United States and Ethiopia have worked in conjunction in order to keep these groups as far away from Ethiopia as possible.

In order to properly deal with the extremist groups in Northern Africa, Ethiopia wishes to establish anti-propaganda measures. In order for an extremist group to gain power, it has a lot of active members; and in order for an extremist group to have lots of members, it must have a sufficient way to gain new members. We believe that if it does not immediately stop it, anti-propaganda measures could work to greatly slow down the progress made by these groups. It appears that the best way to defeat the extremist propaganda would be to establish proper anti-extremist education in schools, on television, and through advertisements in densely populated public areas. The education in schools is the most crucial part because extremist groups most often target children for indoctrination because they are the most easily influenced and least educated overall. People can still potentially be persuaded into joining at older ages, so it is important to have advertisements that can reach all types of people. Television can reach a lot of people, especially wealthy people who can have a greater influence. Most importantly, having advertisements outside can be good for people who do not have access to television, but can learn about it during their daily rounds. The best way to combat extremism is by ending their strongest means of recruitment.

Position Paper For General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security

The matters of concern before the General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security comprise of: the Russian occupation of Ukraine, as well as the issue of illicit arms trading. The delegation of Germany recognizes these concerns as well as the need for a peaceful resolution.

I.   Addressing Russian Occupation of Ukraine

The Delegation of Germany recognizes the ongoing tension between Ukraine and Russia as Russian forces continue to occupy Crimea. The imposition of sanctions has increased tensions from the behalf of the Russians. Germany seeks to mediate between these two great nations in order to resolve ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine and minimize collateral damage. While Germany has provided a near total sum of €1.3 billion of bilateral financial aid, we as a delegation acknowledge that a more permanent solution is necessary. We seek to continue as a pivotal role in peace negotiations and enforce a ceasefire with the prospect of armistice later on. In addition, we look favorably upon the withdrawal of all Russian forces from Crimea.

In addition to the withdrawal of Russian forces from Crimea, the Delegation of Germany looks favorably upon humanitarian aid granted to the areas affected. Cooperation of all EU countries would allow for the quick recovery of damage caused.

II.   Illicit Arms Trading

The Delegation of Germany acknowledges the struggles caused by illicit arms trading and promotes swift action and justice. We call on all member nations of the EU and UN to strictly enforce international and martial law regarding gun policies. Germany does not tolerate the illegal trafficking of military, assault, and personal weapons. We seek the justice of all international criminal organizations that promote and participate in such dealings. We seek to enforce sanctions on any country that fails to comply with current rules and regulations as well as promoting newer, more detailed regulations on the handling of all weapons foreign and domestic.

Germany seeks to also hold responsible the manufacturers, dealers, and buyers of any and all illegal arms. Germany encourages member nations to concur with the practice of punishing those

who invest in these practices. Fines as well as fair trial are favorable for those who do not abide by current international laws regarding the use and abuse of weaponry.

Hungary
General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security (GA1-DISEC)
Fuchs Mizrachi School

The issues before the General Assembly, Disarmament and International Security are the regulation of unmanned aerial vehicles and combatting extremism in Northern Africa. Hungary supports international cooperation to address these important issues and prevent security risks to all people.

A. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), also known as remotely piloted aerial systems (RPAs) colloquially known as "drones" play many roles in different fields. They were first used in 1849 as bomb carriers and later on used with aircrafts, movie production and in the military. Drones have drastically changed the way societies gather and share information. Wars are fought through these devices, pictures are taken from these devices and weather is predicted. Life is changing because of technology and drones are playing a big part in that change.

In contrast to its small size, Hungary is the thirty-fifth largest export economy in the world.

Hungary is quickly building its drone industry that is used both commercially and militarily. Any citizen with a permit and insurance is able to fly a drone. This accessibility to such advanced technology has allowed industries such as farming and engineering to further advance and grow.

Drones are used to do jobs that were previously dangerous for individuals. Some examples of this include performing electrical inspections and delivering supplies to remote areas that do not have much access to mail.

In regards to the military, UAVs gather intelligence, video live where it is dangerous for people and send information to troops at war. UAV's save lives of thousands of people a year just by performing tasks that weren't always the safest.

The technology and use of UAVs can be very beneficial. Instead of trying to use UAVs only for government purposes, all law abiding citizens should have the ability to access them in order to advance their personal and professional lives. By giving people opportunities such as this the world will further advance in all realms of life, not just in realms certain governments see fit.

B.   Combatting Extremism in Northern Africa

Terrorism has infected societies of the world dating as far back as 264 BC. Examples can be found throughout history from the crusades, colonizations of early Americas, 9/11 and the Pittsburgh shooting.

North African religious extremist groups such as Al Qaeda, ISIS, Abdullah Azzam Brigades and Al Shabaab are responsible for rising terrorist attacks in Africa, the Middle East and world wide. During the year 2016 alone there were over 11,000 attacks worldwide and a total of 25,722 deaths. Through international efforts and cooperation, this number has decreased in recent years — but thousands of people are still victims.

Hungary is fortunate that it does not directly suffer substantial effects of terrorism. However, we are not immune. In 2016 a terrorist planted a nail bomb in Budapest attempting to kill two police officers. From this experience Hungary has taken extreme measures to ensure that this does not happen again and strengthen the security of our country. One step in this direction was banning the assault of a police officer, even throwing a stone at them. In addition, Hungarian Prime Minister Orban has vocally stood up against terrorism and the European Union for not fixing issues to prevent more attacks and encouraging financial assistance to countries rebuilding from terror attacks.

The Jobbik party is the second most powerful in the government. One of its objectives is to create strict immigration policies that limits the entry to people from countries that share cultural and religious values with Hungary. This excludes people of Africa and the Middle East. While this may be viewed as an extreme measure, it secures Hungary's borders and infrastructure by lessening the chances of attacks.

Therefore, we propose limiting immigration in order to increase the security of the rest of the world. By isolating dangerous people we can decrease chances of spreading terrorism and international attacks. We also encourage investigation of potential immigrants, including from Africa. Through this investigation current and potential terrorists will be able to be identified and apprehended. Our proposal recognizes the impact it will have on some law abiding citizens, but in the long run it will make the world a safer place for us and our future generations.

Delegation from: the Republic of Iraq
Represented by: St. Vincent-St. Mary's High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

The issues presented to the General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) are: Regulating Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Iraq is invested in the protection of its citizens and is dedicated to finding a solution to these issues. Iraq is willing to cooperate with other nation whilst maintaining national sovereignty.

I.   *The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)*

As time moves forward, technology only continues to grow. The question standing is how does that affect international relations and will that have a positive or negative influence on the global stage. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs), commonly known as drones, have become an integral part of both personal and militaristic affairs. These remotely controlled aircraft can come in many shapes and sizes and can perform a variety of tasks. These tasks can be beneficial, however, the Republic of Iraq recognizes that drones propose a threat to international security and believe that this issue be addressed.

Recognizing the importance of the safety of our citizens and the danger of drones, the Republic of Iraq believes that the use of drones is highly dangerous and should be completely prohibited. This is why we have done so in our own nation, which has gone well for us so far. Now drone related incidents have completely terminated in our glorious republic. While our own country has not had any issues with drone attacks, we recognize that some of our neighbors have. We think that this could be prevented by the prohibition of drones, but we respect our neighbors sovereignty.

The Republic of Iraq believes that the regulation of drones is a problem that many nations have, even though we do not have that problem ourselves. We don't understand why this problem needs to be brought before the UN when it should be an issue that each country should face itself. Iraq thinks that drones shouldn't be regulated, they should just be completely banned across the world unless in emergencies to send aid to countries that are struggling. If every country is responsible when regulation drones, than this will not even be a relevant problem that we need to solve.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

While some countries become more peaceful over the years, countries in Northern Africa do the opposite, they become more extremist as time moves on. Factors such as unemployment, poverty, and lack of food has contributed to the growth of extremist organizations. As people become more desperate, they turn to more desperate ways of keeping themselves alive. The actions of these groups has caused many social and economical issues by the constant violence that follows them wherever they go. The Republic of Iraq recognizes the danger of these actions represent to the international stage and believes that the issue needs to be addressed.

In the past, the Republic of Iraq has done monumental things to help rid our country of extremist groups and leaders. After the downfall of Iraq's former president, Saddam Husein, in 2003, many extremist groups have been able to take root. Groups such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda have captured much land and put their extremist and oppressive ideas into place. At its height ISIS controlled almost 50% of Iraqi land. Now our organized government has been able to take almost all of that land back including our second largest city, Mosul. With the help of our allies, we were able to liberate much of our land and oppressed peoples. Through these hard times we, the Republic of Iraq have emerged triumphant, a better and stronger nation.

Recognizing the issue of extremism in Northern Africa, Iraq believes that this is an issue that needs to be addressed, but Iraq is not in a position to help with the effort, we are still recovering from costly events in the past. The Republic of Iraq recognizes that this is the case for many nations. We are all facing extremists on our own soil, with no help from other nations, besides our closest allies. This should be the case for Northern Africa as well. Iraq is perplexed as to why this issue is of global importance specifically to Northern Africa but not to the world. We believe we should fight all extremist groups across the globe and maintain the livelihood of our nation.

Delegation of: **Japan**
Represented by: **Chardon High School**

Position Paper for DISEC

The issues before the General Assembly are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa.

Topic A: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The delegation of Japan believes that the regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) is an important global matter that needs to be addressed. The use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, or more commonly known as drones, has been exponentially growing in the past decade. While the first drones made during World War 1 could only perform basic tasks, drones made today can do the most complicated of tasks, some even that humans cannot do themselves. Drones now have many functions such as military use, agriculture purposes, and surveillance. While these uses have many benefits, they also harbor many conflicts.

While Japan already has regulations set in place for recreational and surveillance drone usage, military drone usage is still a thriving threat. In recent years, China has also been developing an armed force of drones. With China being Japan's greatest adversary, regulations need to be set in place in order to keep privacy and safety between countries.

The delegation of Japan urges the United Nations to reform military laws in regards to drone usage internationally. The plain fact that most countries do not have any laws regarding military UAV usage is a problem. Each country needs to be on the same page when it comes to military attacks or strikes with drones. International standards and regulations should be put in place, depending on the type of aerial vehicle. Doing this will lower the amount of conflict that would otherwise be a problem.

Topic B: Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The delegation of Japan believes that extremist and terrorist groups have been causing detrimental unrest for decades in Northern Africa. A power struggle has always been present in Northern Africa, especially after the imperialism time period. In the last few decades, terrorist and rebel groups have been on the rise.

With the United States being Japan's biggest ally, most opinions held by the USA are also held by Japan. Japan has contributed lots to the war on terrorism, and is activley against any form of extremism.

The delegation of Japan calls on the United Nations for a solution to this problem. Action needs to be taken as an international community. Coming up with a plan that each country agrees to will help combat this ongoing conflict.

Delegation from: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Represented by: Westlake Highschool

Committee: General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly are: The regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and combating extremism in Northern Africa. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hope to influence other great nation's attitude and create a successful and fair resolution benefiting all nations.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Unmanned drones have been a technological focus of several countries for decades now but only recently there have been major strides in this area of technology. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea have seen the use of drones in passive roles such as recreational use, commercial use in shipping, or industrial use in scouting land. Drones also have active roles in military operations, they have been used for scouting and dropping ordinance on hostile countries. This military operation has lead to several innocent deaths, especially during the Obama era presidency.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea employs many self defense exercises and strategies in order to safeguard the citizens of our great nation. With aggressors constantly at our doorstep we operate several UAVs in which act solely on reconisons in a defensive manner. Even though The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not have an official stance, we believe that countries should be allowed be allowed to operate surveillance and military drones but not own war mongering drones similarly to the models used in several Middle East wars.

We would like to see a plan made to address mainly military drones, especially those used in war which often have civilian casualties. Our Proposal is that we limit a variety of UAV components starting with liftoff weight and weapons allowed on them for weaponized uses. Utilitary UAVs should be much more less restrictive as they have constructive purposes.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Over the past decades, extremism in Africa has been constantly rising due to multiple factors within these impoverished countries. Extremists have been recruiting in northern Africa using propaganda and making empty promises in order to recruit people into their organization. The result of terrorist activities has caused the death of 33,300 people across africa. However it is also seen extremist organizations providing for communities, running hospitals, utilities, school ect. Despite world leaders acting against them Jihadist groups still hold sizable numbers across

northern Africa. As extremism infects religious roots, rates of Muslims, Christians, and Jewish populations are being driven from northern Africa continuously rise. If it is not stopped it will affect the entire world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has dealt with terrorist before, for instance our Embassy in spain, but we are talking about a different kind of terrorism. Religious extremists in the northern parts of Africa threaten the lives of citizens with their activities, but also have been seen taking care and providing with their community. Their extremists activities are of a defensive nature and they want to fix their countries failing system. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no official opinion on these extremist organizations, we believe that they should be negotiated with in order to stop violent activities and focus on community rehabilitation.

The Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes that this issue should have both short term and long term solutions. The short term would be to address the current problems of extremism, such as civil wars and military aid, while the long term should focus on building the communities of Africa and installing a strong and powerful governmental control. By having a two prong plan, we are able to minimize damage and allow prosperous growth. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is willing to help collaborate and build a better africa.

Delegation of: **Russian Federation**
Represented by: Saint Edward High school

Position Paper for Disarmament and International Security(GA1 DISEC)

The issue before the Disarmament and International Security Committee are: the use and regulation of unmanned aerial vehicles and combating extremism in northern Africa. The Delegation of the Russian Federation is committed to productive debate and forming peaceful and effective solutions.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The Russian Federation has found the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles has multiple merits and advantages. The use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have a wide plethora of uses and are useful in situations such as delivering small payloads of supplies to gather surveillance. The developers and creators of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, also known as drones, have found and made use of many of the benefits of UAVs, such as monitoring the cease fire agreement in Syria or delivering supplies to military, commercial, and civilian ships in the North Sea and Arctic.

The Russian Federation has made substantial investments and gains in Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. Russia has made use of many of the uses of UAVs such as border patrol, arctic exploration, communication, and land surface. The use and Development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles had in recent years been responsible in the advancement of the Russian Federation. Russia has always supported transparency in the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles sited in the Russian Federation's support of resolution A/HCR/25/L.32 titled "Ensuring use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones in counter-terrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian l."

The Russian Federation believes Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to be an innovative piece of technological advancement. This technology can revolution work of any kind for civilian, comyercial, and military use. The Russian Federation stresses the importance of advancing the technology of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. The Russian Federation hopes to promote the expansion and growth of this revolutionary technological advancement for the betterment of civilian, commercial, and military use. Over regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles would hinder the possibility of advancement and hinder the discovery of the technology's potential uses and potential future.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The Russian Federation recognizes the growing issue of extremism spreading throughout northern Africa. The region of northern Africa has been a major focal point for extremists groups. The growth of extremism and spread of terrorism in this region have become promonent due to economic instability and mass civil unrest. The growth of terrorism has in many place led to violence and in many cases has grown out of the control of local domestic governments. Many seek extremism to improve living conditions or be apart of something they think will better society as a whole. The main driving factors of joining these extremist groups is driven through religious tensions, economic unrest, and individuals seeking protections and security.

The Russian Federation supports efforts to diminish and end extremism in all of its forms. Extremism spreads and affects all nations and regions of the world. The Russian Federation for example has faced threats from numerous extremist groups such as Chechen Separatists, ISIS, and Hezbollah. The Russian Federation has in many ways, taken action to handle extremism in Russia. One such action is The Federal Law of the Russian Federation on Counter Extremism Activity. Legislation such as this allows the government of the Russian better sanction and penalize groups or individuals involved with extremist groups or extremists activities. In the specific region of Northern Africa, the Russian Federation has taken action to counter extremism in the region. The main action being selling arms to security forces and training security forces to counter terrorist operations.

Recognizing the issues present in the region of northern Africa, the Russian Federation hopes to end extremism in the region and restore order to the region. The Russian Federation has taken measures to increase stability in the region in both security and the economies of north African nations. The Russian Federation is the largest supplier of arms to the continent of Africa and trains up local security forces to better combat local extremists. The Russian Federation has also invest over 20 billion US dollars in trade with the African continent in the year 2018 and the Russian nuclear agency Rosatom, is set to build Nuclear power plants in Algeria, Egypt, and Sudan. Solutions like this will help strengthen national governments in the region, off security of the region, builds up local economies and improve living standards so local civilians don't feel the need to join these heinous groups of radicals.

Position Paper for General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

The issues before the General Assembly's First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) are: the Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle's (UAVs) and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Saudi Arabia is dedicated to analyzing both issues in a way that represents the sentiments of all nations. Through an open line of communication and a common desire to solve the concerns presented to DISEC, Saudi Arabia is confident in our ability to take the measures necessary to settle both of the issues at hand.

I.   The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Technology is a source of great power, a power that can be used for good or for bad. In light of recent events, technology can hardly be construed as innocuous when in the hands of zealots. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will protect itself from the threat of drones in the hands of terrorist and extremist groups. We are devoted to regulating the use of drones and protecting our assets that are under the threat these drones hold.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, drones are viewed as a serious risk for public security, privacy, and are therefore generally prohibited. Approximately four years ago, Saudi Arabia completely banned private and commercial drone flying. However, that has been modified to allow pilots to fly drones with a permit administered from designated police agencies for particular reasons in permitted locations. Over the years, Saudi Arabia has achieved unprecedented technological growth through its regulation of not only drones but other technology. Through the implementation of the General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has monitored major developments in passenger transportation, air cargo, airport construction and equipment, air navigation and control. However, through all of our regulations, we are not protected from other nations' use of drones because of the lack of international attention. Saudi Arabia is one of many nations to be attacked by radical fanatics who have acquired technology from allied governments. In a letter to the Security Council, Abdallah Al-Mouallimi, a permanent representative said, "The Kingdom condemns the egregious crime, which threatens international peace and security."

The Kingdom recognizes that some of our neighbors do not respect our dominion, however, we have respected them and will not use our drones for bad even if we are capable. Saudi Arabia will use our history as a light to guide us through the future and we strongly believe this will enhance technological prosperity in our nation. With that being said, Saudi Arabia recognizes

there is no official international legislation on the definition of UAVs and there is no system in which they can be identified easily. Saudi Arabia would like to establish a global definition of drones and work with the committee to implement international regulations.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Extremism is the advocacy of extreme views or ideas, often to force a certain way of life on a population. Terrorism or violent extremism includes violent behaviors that originate from an ideology shared by a limited group of individuals. Violent extremism includes the willingness as well as training, preparation and the actual conduct of violent acts against civilians. In Africa, extremism has grown through the recruiting and battling across Northern Africa. These groups manipulate the citizens of a nation into aligning themselves with these groups. They also use their access to media and the Internet to manipulate people.

In Saudi Arabia, extremism began with Islamic extremists. The targets not only included the citizens of Saudi Arabia but foreign civilians as well. These attacks have occurred since 1995. This is why the Kingdom is working to combat the multi-faceted threat of extremism by focusing on three areas of concern- security, economy, and "de-radicalization". We are doing this by diverting our attention towards understanding and addressing the roots of extremism instead of acting on a reactionary basis. Saudi Arabia has reached out to the youth and they have helped create many programs to root out the threat of terrorism in Saudi Arabia. Saudis for Peace is an organization that aims to build bridges of peace and mutual respect for people of diverse religious and cultural backgrounds to lessen the uprising of extremist groups.

These efforts illustrate the extent to which global counter-terrorism requires cooperation between local and international entities to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and decisive action. As a result, Saudi Arabia would like to see the implementation of peace and tolerance programs throughout Northern Africa. With these programs and global cooperation, Saudi Arabia believes this can be the start of a peaceful Africa.

Delegation From: South Africa
Represented by: St. Edward High School

Position Paper for Disarmament and International Security (GA1 DISEC)

The issues before the Disarmament Committee are as follows: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and the question of Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. Both of the issues have significant importance in maintaining peace and international diplomacy all around the world, especially in a time where everyone is so divided.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles became popularized around the world as a common child's toy in the late 2000s and their popularity has grown exponentially in recent years. People have found many unique and creative ways to use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles such as the transportation of goods, filming, and strategic military use. Many people have also found ways to use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in terrorist acts such as the attempted assassination of Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro on August 4th, 2018. The Delegation of South Africa firmly believes that Unmanned Aerial Vehicles should have multiple required restrictions/limitations to who can operate them and where they should be operated.

South Africa has already put a number of limitations on the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. The delegation of South Africa firmly believes that the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles should be limited to people who have already had a pre-approved flight in a specified area. The delegation of South Africa also believes that anyone operating these should have to be at least 120 meters away from many key building/areas such as, but not limited to: prisons, nuclear power plants, crime scenes, police stations, courts of law and many other key national building/areas. The delegation of South Africa also believes that everyone is prohibited from flying Unmanned Aerial Vehicles near a manned aircraft, due to the risk of collision and accidents. The delegation of South Africa also believes that the operator of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle should always maintain a direct and constant line of sight with their drone.

The Delegation of South Africa believes that this issue could be handled in one comprehensive and final resolution. The Delegation of South Africa wants to see that the regulation of drones is stringent and similar to our own restrictions. While recognizing national sovereignty, the Delegation of South Africa believes that all nations should prohibit the usage of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle near key buildings and landmarks. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that all nations should prohibit the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles near large crowds or other public events without prior authorization from a local government office.

II. Combatting Extremism in Northern Africa

Northern Africa is a global center for extremism and jihadists, and the situation is getting worse day by day. The Middles East and Northern Africa areas have had the highest rate of religion-based violence and persecutions for a very long time and now their ideologies and violent tendencies are spreading downwards towards Sub-Saharan Africa and South Africa. The

Delegation of South Africa believes that the Extremism in Northern Africa needs to be stopped before it can spread and affect the rest of the world.

The Delegation of South Africa is particularly worried about the Extremism in Northern Africa because of our proximity to the situation. The Delegation of South Africa believes that the Extremism in Northern Africa needs to be contained to that region and limited to only a few nations. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that the international community cannot solve this problem in large comprehensive resolution because it is a multi-pronged issue that has many different facets to it. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that resolution A/RES/70/291 is very effective in certain areas, but it is lacking in others and needs to be ratified. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that countries that have stocks or infrastructure in oil or other natural resources in the MENA area should be the primary sources of funding for the resolution.

The Delegation of South Africa believes that there needs to be many small, but effective resolutions passed on this issue. Each resolution will target a different facet of the issue and will address that facet as a separate issue all in itself. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that financial aid is necessary for combatting Extremism in Northern Africa, due mainly in part to the fact that many people are joining these extremist organizations because they believe that they will increase their social and economic status. The Delegation of South Africa also believes that a resolution should have a form of contentment, which is necessary for preventing the spread of extremism into other parts of Africa.

Committee: GA1 DISEC
Delegation: South Sudan
School: Chardon High School

Position Paper for GA1 DISEC

The issues before the General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. The delegation of South Sudan is committed to a productive debate that comes to a resolution resaonable to all countries involved.

A. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The use of UAVs in South Sudan is becoming more and more of a topic of discussion as the United Nations seeks to employ the use within South Sudan's borders. The deployment of UAVs within South Sudan's borders will allow for potential disagreement and hostility during these times of civil unrest.

The safety and wellbeing of citizens is also a concern regarding the use of such UAVs, as it is possible that they may believe we are under attack from another nation. South Sudan is a young nation, and wishes to preserve the relationship it has with its people as healthy. If UAVs are to be flown so sudden and without warning, it could incite violence within the people. This violence has already claimed over 400,000 lives, and is a problem that to be resolved within our nation, should not be met with new policies the people may be opposed to. However, the use of small drones may be a potential resolution in the future, when it is politically safer to do so. The use of small drones at a trusted time and with the right intent could provide great wellbeing to South Sudan.

South Sudan would like to see a reasonable agreement from the Disarmament and International Security that would help resolve the needs of South Sudan and the United Nations.

B. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Extremism in Northern Africa has become a global discussion as its effects reach out to more and more places of the world. When it comes to South Sudan, more and more extremists from North Africa are starting to come further south and make their way to sub-Saharan nations. This not only brings terror into our nation, but the battle against it as well.

Since last year, radical terrorist groups come into our borders and offer promise to young children growing up in South Sudan. This results in the children not trusting our attempts and

stabilising the nation, and in turn pushes us further from modernisation. The problem further arises when entire villages trust in these terrorist groups, and push away from the government. The increase in radicalised villages cause more outcry from the non-radicalised, which turns eyes from outside nations to us. This brings conflict towards these terrorist organisations, which in turn, brings conflict towards South Sudan.

The country of South Sudan seeks help from other countries in resolving this issue. South Sudan is open to working with other countries to find reasonable and peaceful resolutions, both short and long term.

Delegation from: Turkey
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly (GA)

The issues before the committee of "The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)" and "Combating Extremism in Northern Africa" present eminent threats to both the sovereignty and safety of the Turkish people as well as the global populis. Turkey supports the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and is eager to expand the possible implications of drones. However, Turkey is feverishly against the extremism in Northern Africa and is eagerly willing to combat the issue.

I. Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have existed for centuries dating back to the mid 1800s in which they were solely used for military purposes. However, as time has past, countries have begun to expand the capabilities of such devices; thus amplifying their presence in everyday life . Many countries worldwide have restricted access to these devices in order to preserve the safety/privacy of the citizens from ariel strikes or intelligence gathering operations. Such restrictions have been put in place to protect the rights of privacy in countries such as the United States that have restricted usage to solely military personal. Many recent attacks on foerign targets such as Osama Bin Laden, have been dealt with through means of drone. Opponents however argue that by allowing for an increase of military drone abilities, governments will begin to operate with less caution because their level of direct responsibility decreases.

Turkey, however, supports the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and disagrees with the opponents of the issue. The nation has built their own unmanned aerial vehicle industry by domesticated 100 percent of the materials/production necessities; the company is called ANKA. Even though Turkey supports drone usage, the people do believe that strict regulations are in order to protect the safety of the nation and its people. Such regulations pertain to weight restrictions. For example, UAVs that weigh less than 20 kg are prohibited to be flown by civilians. Turkey uses much of the drones/other UAVs for commercial uses in order to maintain cell towers, deliver goods and even manufacturing railways. The uses for UAVs are only expanding, a concept Turkey is a proponent of due to the fact that the marketplace is strengthening; the devices are increasingly integrating into everyday life.

Turkey suggests that strict regulations are a necessity in regards to UAVs, but also strongly suggests that the access to commercial UAVs be increased. If the weight in which the vehicle is restricted in order to decrease the chance of using it as a military weapon, Turkey believes that the device is crucial in progressivism. In addition, governments should be held responsible if certain military strikes occur and in turn cause conflict or death. Sanctions should also be

considered when it comes to upholding such restrictions. Such sanctions can include removal of UN aid, forces, medical help or even trade opportunities.

II.   Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Extremism in Northern Africa has increasingly become more prevalent and is thus hindering the freedoms of people world wide. The overwhelming threat of jihadists is a terrifying reality many people within the region live with. A plethora of nations and groups worldwide have assisted in preventative and countermeasures; such groups include the International Crisis Group, Turkey, and Japan.

Over the years, turkey has increased aid to foreign nations in means of monetary gains, military troops, and food supplies in efforts to combat extremism. An operation known as Operation Peace Spring was launched by the Turksih president; such an operation included cross border air strikes into nations such as Syria and Iraq. In addition to air strikes, the government also sent ground strikes into Kurdish territory and artillery bombardments. Millions of dollars have been spent in order to diminish the exponentially growing crisis. Turkey works in conjunction with the United States to capture ISIS members and further reprimand them.

Turkey calls upon the United Nations Security council to increase aid funding to regions devistated by terrorism as well as send troops in to defend Syrian land. An increase in military presence would play a key role in controlling the regions of land that are susceptible to extremism reign. If troops were sent in to assist the Syrian government or other nations' governments, extremist groups would prove feeble to both the sheer numbers and weaponry. Beyond an increase in financial and military aid, Turkey believes that the borders within the region should also be closed in efforts to halt the terrorist from obtaining more land. Within ever border stop their should be military artillery and maned troops in order to fortify the borders. If any nation is helping the extremists then sanctions should be placed upon them in the form of a termination of all financial and military aid, trade and food aid.

Delegation from: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security

The issues before the General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles; and Combating Extremism in North Africa. The United Kingdom is devoted to the development of potential technological advancements and expresses its hope for peace and stability in North Africa.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

The use of drone technology has a multitude of functions. Governmental organizations could use UAVs as potential forms of communication, as military units could use drones for air strikes. Companies such as Amazon have considered and tested the idea of using UAVs as a way of shipment, as it may become more cost and time efficient. The use of drones by the U.K. is mostly in commercial use as of right now, as people have the ability to buy drones as a form of entertainment, but are quickly spreading to military and other functions. This point is represented by the funding from the government of the United Kingdom for the use of drones in both military operations and shipment opportunities.

In 2018, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) called for the regulation of armed UAVs and stated that international standards of UAVs was necessary. The United Kingdom has used drones in the past as a form of military use without entirely mobilizing ground troops. The UK, along with the United States, conducted drone strikes in Syria during control of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, killing ISIL officials. When discussing the potential benefits of UAVs for the United Kingdom's military and commercially, valuing the economic gain that may incur and the potential saving of lives of UK soldiers must be considered.

The United Kingdom has and will continue to support the use of UAVs by the military, and will support the expansion of its usage into other aspects of function. Many of the uses of drones and UAVs in the United Kingdom would be privately funded, and companies would be able to profit from the sale of drones for recreational purposes, but the government and the UN would be able to regulate the military uses of drones for the purpose of airstrikes, and obtaining information both visually and auditorily. The Study on Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Prepared on the Recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters references that the use of armed UAVs must only occur in a humanitarian fashion and in specific areas with active hostilities, and will not cause riots or major disruptions to society. The delegation of the United

Kingdom would like to call upon the worldwide community of nations to consider the benefits of allowing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to increase its usage of UAVs both militarily and in other facets of life.

II. Combating Extremism in North Africa

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland fully supports the combating of extremism in North Africa and the protection of civilians and non-combatants in regions of Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, and the Middle East. As the UK is of a strategic location to North Africa, it is in their own best interest to fight the extremism occurring in the region, which is based on religion. In 2011, the Arab Spring, which was a series of revolts against the governments of North African and the Middle Eastern nations, beginning in Tunisia, and quickly spreading. The events in Tunisia ignited riots in other nations, turning deadly and because of this, Extremism in North Africa must be combated by the United Kingdom and supporting nations.

The United Kingdom has been involved in North Africa since the 1900's, and stability in the region is of extreme importance to the interests of the United Kingdom. Allied forces had occupied Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, and Egypt during World War Two. The UN Disarmament Commission for 2013 A/68/42 stated that the United Kingdom was in full support of reducing extremism and the level of conflict involving weapons in North Africa. It is essential to the government of the UK to have peace in North Africa as no more civilians should suffer at the hands of extremists.

The United Nations supplying the countries in North Africa with peacekeepers, and police officers who will truly enforce the law would greatly influence the extremism levels in North Africa. Also, international support monetarily and militarily of anti-extremist organizations, whether that be the government of the country, or the militias of rebels in the country would be of great effect in the support of anti-extremist movements. As many of these countries are quite poor and lack the basic economic values of a stable country, supplying resources and funds from the UK and supporting nations would also be of great effect to efforts against extremism. The Money and resources though, must be directed towards the right people and cannot be placed into the wrong hands. In March of 2019, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) discussed the importance of limiting extremist actions in North Africa, by seeking to support parliaments with international counter-terrorism implementations and obligations. The UK believes that the standard of life and safety of North Africans can be heightened combating extremism in the region.

Delegation from: The United States of America
Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper for United Nations General Assembly

The issue seen to be addressed by the General Assembly would involve the regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and combating extremism in Northern Africa. The United States of America would look to keep the use of UAVs while placing restrictions on entities that are seen as a threat to stability. Even in Africa, the United States of America feels certain that direct military personnel is not the best solution towards the problem, but more seeing other nations support in the fight against extremism in the area. The ability to accomplish both of these solutions will allow for the world to be in a more cooperative and peaceful state.

I.   *The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAVs)*

The United States of America would be seen as one of the first countries to develop the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Use of the object in the Twenty-First Century would be established in 2001 when President Bush using the UAVs during "War on Terror" to eliminate any terrorist threat seen towards the United States. This development would later see greater significance during the Obama Administration with the amount of UAVs used increasing along with sending 30,000 troops to the Middle East. The use of UAVs have been an important part of military tactics through the use of UAVs killing potential terrorist threats to the United States. In 2009, the Central Intelligence Agency stated how the use of UAVs allowed for 20 percent of al-Qaeda members to be eliminated. This number would continue to grow by nearly 10,000 in 2013. The ability for drones to carry out military orders while limiting death amongst soldiers should allow for other nations to see the advancement of technology not as a threat, but as another utility. Even so, countries should see the growing threat of other nations when considering the use of UAVs.

For example, the Department of Homeland Security has warned citizens to avoid Chinese based technology due to the ability for the technology to hack American based technology. This would later be seen with the company DJI in China due to the wide popularity of the company in the United States while being rumored to work with the Chinese Government. The potential threat of hacking from China would lead to the United States not buying any Chinese based technology company for military purposes. China would announce in 2019 that Saudi Arabia would by UAVs from the country. Furthermore, the Chinese government has seen a significant increase in investments towards United States companies that focus around UAVs.Similarities would be seen with Russia through the government using UAV for surveillance in the North Sea and the Arctic. The intention for countries to use such technology to harm other nations would be a vital point to address concerning the topic of UAVs for the assembly.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

The United States of America has seen the development of extremism in Northern Africa ever since the involvement of the United States in 1941. The escalation of issues can be seen from the famous "Black Hawk Down" where a US helicopter was shot down and even killed military personnel in 1993 to Tongo Tongo ambush in 2017 leaving four US soldiers dead. With the push of other threats towards the United States and political conflict with presence in the area, the United States of America feels best that other countries get involved in the area to combat this problem. This stance can be demonstrated by the United States pulling 2,000 troops from Syria and planning to pull 14,000 in the future. Furthermore, the United States of America has already pulled back 25 percent of military troops and personnel from Africa. Despite the United States pulling troops from the area, the United States has offered help in other forms to combat extremism in Northern Africa. For instance, the United States of America has provided 28 airstrikes against al-Shabaab in Somalia for 2018. This contribution towards extremism in Northern Africa can show how the United States will continue to support other nations, but through alternative support instead of direct military personnel.

Even so, the United States would also look in favor of training men in nations that are affected by extremism in Northern Africa. The establishment of this plan could be demonstrated by the United States creating the United States Africa Command, AFRICOM, in 2007 to support African nations' militaries. Such support could be done through United States military exercises or even direct military support. The United States would continue their support in the area by approving an 500 million dollar deal in the Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI), which would be given to Northern African countries to combat terrorism. Then in 2008, the United States would establish four main commands of military in Africa along with two subordinate commands to help the main four commands. These commands include: U.S Army Africa (USARAF), U.S. Naval Forces Africa (NAVAF), U.S. Air Forces Africa (AFAFRICA), U.S. Marine Corps Forces Africa (MARFORAF), U.S Special Operations Command Africa, and the Combined Joint Task Force - Horns of Africa. The ability for the United States to establish such a program allows for other nations to see the benefits of direct training military troops directly in Africa compared to bringing troops to the area.

Delegation of: **Venezuela**
Represented by: **Chardon High School**

Position Paper for General Assembly 1 Disarmament and International Security.

The issues before the Committee of Disarmament and International Security are: The regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Combating extremism in North Africa. The delegation of the Republic of Venezuela is committed to a productive debate that comes to a resolution reasonable to all countries involved.

Topic A: The regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs are remotely piloted. They can be any size and any shape. These drones can be used for reconnaissance, supply missions, or in open warfare. The main use of drones is using them for anti-terrorism. Not only is using drone technology effective in putting pressure on extremist organizations, by providing a constant overhead threat, but drone use also removes the threat of having a soldier operating technology on the ground, as drones are operated remotely. As the debate over drone advancement and technology reaches the discussion of national sovereignty, it is important to formulate cohesive action before this issue becomes more polarized.

Drones have been used in an assassination attempt recently in the city of Caracas, Venezuela. Two drones were detonated during the 81st anniversary of the Bolivarian National Guard. Eight people were injured, including one civilian. No one knows who caused the drone strike, but many nations have condemned the act.

Although our very own president was just recently attacked by drones, the Delegation of Venezuela is for the use of unmanned aerial vehicles in supportive roles, but not as weapons. The delegation of Venezuela would like to propose restrictions on using UAVs as weapons.

Topic B: Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Over the past few decades, Africa has become a major hub for growth in extremism. Africa continues to pose a threat as extremist groups have begun battling and recruiting across africa, primarily, northern Africa. Extremist groups use marketing tactics to create false promises, leaving individuals to believe they will be better off socially and economically if they join the ranks of the extremist group.

The terrorist group, Hezbollah, maintains active cells in Venezuela. Hezbollah has a long and sordid history in Venezuela. A cocaine-smuggling ring active throughout the 2000s led by a Hezbollah-linked Lebanese national named Chekry Harb, a drug trafficker and money laundering kingpin who went by the nickname "Taliban," used Panama and Venezuela as critical hubs in an operation that sent narcotics from Colombia to the United States, West Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.

The delegation of Venezuela would like to set up parameters of battling extremism in Northern Africa and recognizes that the is a fine line between battling terrorism and impeding on national sovereignty.