

Sample MUN Resolution

Committee: General Assembly 1st Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Topic: The Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones)

Sponsors: Argentina, Ethiopia, Germany, Kazakhstan

Signatories: Poland, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that the purposes of the United Nations include "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace...",

Recalling its resolution A/RES/68/178 which sought to limit the use of armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles UAVs in combating terrorism without the express permission of Member States,

Concerned by the recent high rate of civilian casualties in the rate of armed UAV strikes,

Aware of potential medical, commercial, agricultural, and other beneficial functions of unarmed UAVs,

Expressing concern that countries' national sovereignty is being violated by certain nations, conducting extrajudicial targeted killing in their territory with UAVs without declaring war,

Welcoming the January 2014 report of the Secretary General S/2014/9 on the need for global cooperation to combat terrorism, specifically in sub-saharan Africa,

1. *Encourages* countries to adopt a UNHCR and UNODA orchestrated 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes that:

- a. Treats extrajudicial targeted assassination outside declared conflict zones as violations of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- b. Reaffirms the rights of nations to develop drones, especially for nonviolent purposes,
- c. Acknowledges that drone use in self-defense and inside declared war zones is acceptable in accordance with existing international law;

2. *Strongly encourages* the use of drones in peaceful and primarily civilian affairs within each nation for instances of agricultural progress, surveillance, monitoring natural disasters and the environment;

3. *Notes* that the 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes will be based on the principles that:

- a. Every state has the right to develop unmanned aerial vehicles for peaceful civilian purposes such as development and transportation of goods,
- b. In times of peace, no state can operate UAVs in another state's airspace without consent,
- c. Parties undergoing war must adhere to the norm of proportionality, which states that the anticipated benefits of waging war are greater than the expected evils or harms;

4. *Calls* for the establishment of the World Forum on Drone Innovation (WFDI) that will meet annually starting in 2015 for private companies, national governments, and NGOs to discuss drone uses for peaceful purposes including but not limited to scientific, agricultural, and economic uses;

5. *Affirms* the use of drones for:
 - a. Emergency Preparation and Disaster Responses,
 - b. Agriculture, including but not limited to crop dusting, pesticides, infestation eradication, and monitoring of soil moisture levels and crop growth,
 - c. Cargo Delivery including but not limited long haul trips, transporting hazardous material, and deliveries during hazardous flying conditions and emergencies,
 - d. Environmental Monitoring, including but not limited to wildlife tracking and monitoring droughts and floods,
 - e. Maritime Domain Research and Awareness, such as:
 - i. criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. identification and surveillance of low observable vessels and small craft,
 - f. Law Enforcement, such as:
 - i. reconnaissance and criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. communications augmentation,
 - iv. border Patrol Security;
6. *Encourages* the creation of a fund supported by the UN ICS to develop satellite technology drones (instead of the actual antenna technology drones) in the following five years specifically for efficient longer-ranged operations that contribute to international security;
7. *Recognizes* the work of the "Responsibility to Protect" which was launched in 2005 and insists that drones should be used under the following guidelines:
 - a. carry the primary responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing, and their incitement,
 - b. international communities have the responsibility to encourage and assist states in fulfilling the protection of their countries,
 - c. the international community has the right to use appropriate diplomatic humanitarian and other means to protect populations from crimes;
8. *Emphasizes* the need for protective measures used against any violations that destabilize public security and pose any nation to the threat of terrorism, which can be done by methods including but not limited to expanding the relations between the UN Counter-Terrorism Center and governments;
9. *Calls* for the international community wishing to increase their aid for expanding and enhancing community centres that ensure the rehabilitation of people traumatized and physically affected by drones that can be done by means including but not limited to:
 - a. providing psychological aid for those suffering the aftermath of drone attacks such as PTSD,
 - b. insuring the medical care for physically injured persons,
 - c. providing shelter and food for those affected by drones until they are physically and mentally able to pursue their lives;
10. *Requests* the Secretary General to deliver a global report on the progress toward achieving peace through the use of unarmed UAVs in UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Special Political Missions.

