RED CEDAR MODEL UNITED NATIONS SESSION IX

Beginners Committee: DISEC Double Delegation

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Letter to the Delegates

Welcome to the Disarmament and International Security Committee at RCMUN IX. The United Nations First General Assembly -- commonly referred to by its acronym DISEC -- is the first of the Six General Assemblies established by the United Nations (UN). Established in 1945, and sometimes called 'The First Committee', DISEC remains one of the oldest and largest bodies in the UN. Despite its age, the crown jewel of the General Assembly remains an active force in the world today.

Delegates, you are entering the room to debate in a world quite unlike it has been at any point in history. DISEC has continued to change and evolve to face the changing world that it is placed in, however some issues continue to create friction and divide its members. Focusing on the modern issues that are brought on by the increase in technology and globalization, the DISEC committee at RCMUN IX will tackle the very modern issue of **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles** (UAVs, or Drones), as well as the extremely complicated issue of **Military Intervention** in an increasingly globalized world. Delegates will find that at the present, the success and failure of any singular nation is more than ever tied to the success and failure of the committee as a whole.

More important than the issues however, is this committee's goal as a place to learn how to debate, not only in the specific format of Model United Nations, but how to debate complicated issues civilly and productively. The moderators for this committee, myself included, have been working very hard behind the scenes all year to prepare the perfect learning experience for you. We hope that through this forum you will be able to learn what moderated and unmoderated caucuses are, how to write and vote on a resolution, and most importantly how to conduct yourself and speak in all those situations.

In persuit of this, myself and the rest of the dias would like to make ourselves as accessable as possible. We can be reached directly at the comittee email GA1@msumun.org , and we are commited to prompt replies to the best of our ability. Our goals and yours are the same, and we are focused on a colaborative experience. In an increasingly globalized world, working together has never been more important in the entire history of the UN's oldest committee.

We wish you the best of luck,

David J. Morse
Evie Fang
Joey Killman
Noihrita Masud

Topic A: Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Introduction:

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) also known as drones are defined as aircraft which are operated without a pilot on board. Their flights are controlled either automatically by on-board computers or by remote control which is then operated by a pilot on the ground or possibly in another vehicle. Today, drones are widely available to the public at relatively low cost, meaning that almost anyone can acquire a drone and operate it. Thus, one can only see the upward growth in the purchase and usage of UAVs in the future. For instance, global militaries will spend $70 billion on drones by 2020 to be used as target decoys for combat missions, research and development, and supervision. For instance, the global militaries will spend $70 billion on drones by 2020 to be used as target decoys for combat missions, research and supervision. The market for commercial and civilian drones has grown at an annual growth rate of 19% between 2015 and 2020, with 5% growth on the military side. With the increasing popularity of UAVs in multiple sectors, there are numerous problems that also arise and delegates are recommended to address these in the conference

History- Present:

The history of drones is dated back to ancient times. Starting from kites carrying explosives that were used by a warlord to assault the walled city of his enemies in China to ancient Greek philosopher, Archytas who reputedly built and designed a steam propelled 'pigeon' which apparently flew 200 meters before running out of steam. The origin of the modern drone can be traced to the First World War in which drones were created as target practice for the British army. For instance, The Hewitt Sperry Automatic Airplane made by the British could fly at speeds up to 80km/hr and carry a bomb weighing at 135kg. This plane represented a technological progression as it even included a gyrostabilizer that prevented the aircraft from rolling. This was followed by General Motors successfully flying a 'more sophisticated unmanned aircraft', an aerial torpedo, called the Kettering Bug which could carry heavier bombs, strike at a faster rate and travel longer distances. The modern cruise missiles are the modern versions of the Kettering Bug. The Second World War also used commercial level production of low cost radio-controlled planes as target practice which then led to the invention of flying bombs by the Germans. The Vergeltungswaffe-1 could be directed towards a target and programmed to crash after a set time, dropping 900 kilograms of explosives. During the Cold War, the use of drones was primarily focused on surveillance and reconnaissance (military observation of a region to locate an enemy or ascertain strategic features) and there were various notable drones used during this period. During the post-Cold War era, drones have been used in the global war on terror for targeted attacks on people in different countries. Therefore, drones have been used extensively in military based operations. Meanwhile, they are also being utilized by commercial industries starting from delivery and to perform tasks that have been extremely

risky for humans. For example, in 2013, Amazon unveiled its 'PrimeAir' project involving delivery by drones while Drones carrying flamethrowers are used in China to clean power lines, a highly dangerous occupation for human workers.

Existing Laws:

According to the Global Drones Regulation Database, various countries have different and numerous laws regarding the flight and ownership of UAVs. There are rarely any international laws regarding the current issues posed by drones. Although there have been no international laws, many panels have been hosted between different countries through the UN platform to discuss the urgency to address the issues with the rapid popularity and making of UAVs. One of the most notable panels was called "The Expanding Use of Armed UAVs and the Need for International Standards" which transpired on the 24th October, 2018 and it focused on the lack of transparency, the need for a common understanding of use and proliferation, and compliance with international law. The panel further delved into the topics of the need for a sufficient legal framework to clarify what is and is not permitted regarding UAVs, a required decrease in the domestic production of UAVs, permissive export policies and the arming of unarmed systems while stressing the importance of considering the potential roles of existing arms control mechanisms, such as the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Thus, the role of international law in reducing and redressing civilian harm is far more essential now than ever with the aim on two key areas: principles of proper use and notification requirements .

Existing Problems:

Some of the problems include the inability of these UAVs to recognize and avoid other aircraft and airborne objects. Due to the increasing amount of personal and commercial small UAVs many aircraft and airborne objects completing their daily tasks on predetermined routes need to navigate differently in order to avoid collisions, resulting in air traffic and accidents. There are also vulnerabilities in the command and control of UAV operations such as GPS-jamming, hacking and cyberterrorism due to a lack of technological and operational standards needed to guide safe and consistent performance. Furthermore, the lack of comprehensive governmental regulations necessary to safely facilitate the accelerated integration of UAVs into the national airspace system results in the lack of international compliance since there is no accountability and no accurate data. Additionally, UAVs have also led to cunning approaches for criminal use and as a terrorist tool where drug cartels have recently used drones to transfer illegal drugs at an ever increasing threat to the privacy of civilians. However, these issues paired with the rapid rate of newly progressing UAV technology comes the problem of lack of laws to regulate UAVs nationally and internationally. In this conference, delegates need to address how to not only comply with other countries internationally to define vague laws but also how to match regulation laws with the rapid change of technology.

Country Positions:

There are many different stances depending on different countries. However, the most noticeable ones can be noticed between developing and developed countries. Since developed countries are better equipped to advance and invest more in UAVs, an increasing disparity between the usage of UAVs in developed and developing countries becomes prominent. In peacekeeping operations in particular, unarmed drones are essential for fulfilling the UN mandate, as they can perform several non-lethal functions (i.e. monitoring, information gathering, surveillance and reconnaissance). However, drones—although unarmed and employed for peaceful purposes—pose a number of legal issues, particularly from the perspective of the protection of human rights and the liability of their operators.

What to Include in a Resolution & Questions to consider:
- How to manage laws with the rapidly changing progress and increasing purchase of UAVs
- The tensions it will create between countries during peaceful and wartime situations
- How to improve laws internationally when there is so much to regulate domestically
- How to comply internationally between different countries with various policies
- How to define existing vague laws
- How to create regulatory laws to mitigate the issues with drones highlighted in the background guide

Topic B: Military Intervention

Introduction:

According to the Charter of the United Nations Chapter VII, the United Nations has the right to call upon members of the UN to use armed forces in response to any threat to peace, breach of peace, and act of aggression (United Nation, 1965, Chapter VII). Since its creation, United Nation approved many military actions towards another country. These courses of action, following the Charter of United Nation, were meant to fulfill the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and remove threats to peace. However, many military interventions adopted by United Nation failed to fulfill this purpose. The backlashes of these interventions raise the debate about the legitimacy and regulations of past and future military interventions.

By participating in this committee, delegates should begin to understand the balance DISEC strikes between the sovereignty of individual nations and maintaining international peace and security. There have been many military interventions in the history of United Nation. Delegates will be tasked on the build up new segments on existing resolutions of United Nation while considering new problems which past resolutions failed to cover. In this delegate should consider the role of DISEC in military interventions. How can DISEC determine the difference between internal conflicts and international conflicts? What can United Nation do to protect sovereignty, equality, and political independence of existing nations? How to make sure the domestic government will not take advantage of United Nation military interventions to accomplish its geopolitical goal? Is military intervention a necessary solution to existing questions?

Unauthorized Military Intervention

As a method mostly spread in with the idea of colonization, military intervention was commended by colonized countries. After United Nation General Assembly adopted resolution 1514 (XV), which reinforced the right of "self-determine," resolution 2131 (XX) was adopted by a vote 109 votes to none (McWhinney 2010,1). Resolution 2131 (XX) restated the idea of "No State has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any State." and condemned any actions which attempted to "threat the personality of the state" (UNGA 1965, 12). However, some member states continued its use of force to another autonomous nation without authorization of United Nation.

Case Study: Iraq 1991 "Non-fly Zone"

In 1991, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and other allied nations created a "No-fly Zone" in Iraq (Label and Ratner 1999, p124). The UK and USA both claimed the establishment of "No-fly Zone" was approved by the United Nations through resolution 688, which condemned the repression of the Iraqi population in Kurdish populated areas and allowed immediate access to international humanitarian organizations in Iraq (Label and Ratner 1999, p124). However, resolution 688 did not contain any clauses that call upon the

use of such force.

Case Study: October 1993-March 1996 United Nation Assistance Mission for Rwanda

Despite United Nation Assistance Mission for Rwanda is approved by United Nation since October 1993 to support the transitional Rwanda government (UNSC 1993). It took five months for UNAMR to reach the authorized strength of 2,548 personnel, and unresolved issues between parties caused the transitional Rwanda government to never take place (United Nation). In April 1994, after most foreigners had been evacuated from Rwanda United Nation adopted resolution 918, reduce the size of UNAMR from 2,548 to 270 (United Nation). This action was hugely criticized for abandoned Tutsis during a genocide against them.

A 1999 UN report assessing UNAMR called the mission "disgraceful" for abandoning "safe zones" they had built for Tutsi refugees. Troops were withdrawn when they were most needed," said former U.N. chief Ban Ki-moon in 2014. "We should have done much more." (Gradian).

Question a resolution must answer

Legality and definition
1. The Charter of United Nation and numerous resolutions have stressed no state should intervene in domestic jurisdiction of any states. However, how can DISEC classify a conflict as domestic jurisdiction? And what can be classified as a threat to peace which requires military intervention?
2. What are the differences between internal conflict and international conflict?
3. There are worries that military intervention can be used as a tool for high military capacity countries to oppress low military capacity countries. Some governments may use military intervention as a way to achieve their geopolitical goal. What should DISEC do to prevent preoccupied, pre-planned Intervention?

Solution to Pre-existing issues

1. United Nation had proposed the idea of "sustainable peace" which is the ultimate purpose of a peace operation. However, many past operations failed to achieve long-lasting peace in the region after the withdrawal of armed forces. How can DISEC ensure conflict in the region is resolved but not oppressed by foreign military forces?
2. How can DISEC ensure the efficiency of the effectiveness of current and future United

Nation peacekeeping missions?

Pro-Military intervention Countries: Russia, UK, Large, regionally powerful, or well allied nations with global agendas and military power.

Con-Military intervention Countries: Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syrian, Bhutan, Smaller or militarily weaker nations in relatively unstable areas;

Neutral Countries: Brazil, Sweden, Non-aligned nations in relatively peaceful areas

Contradictory nations: China, Saudi Arabia, USA those in favour of or practicing military intervention that will often speak out against or try and prevent it outside and within their own region

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