Main Submitter: Ethiopia

Sponsors: India, Afghanistan, South Korea

Signatories: South Korea, Morocco, Afghanistan, India, Germany,

Acknowledging the attacks initiated on certain states such as Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen,

1. Urges that **r**egional leagues and Unions to forma ministry or governmental organization addressing aerial borders and security, which will benefit these countries through:

a. Ensuring that no bias is present in regulating air space rules,

b. Ensuring that all drone production and usage are continually monitored,

i. The countries producing and building drones should reveal the exact technology used to produce them,

c.   Ensuring that the buyers of the drones are identified to avoid armed drones falling into the hands of dangerous individuals;

Forum: General assembly six

Main submitter: South Korea

Sponsors: Ethiopia, South Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, Thailand

Signatories: Tunisia, United States, France, Yemen, Venezuela, India, Malaysia, Haiti, Palestine, UAE

Recalling Article 51 of the UN charter, and resolution 2286 (2016),

Recognizing that the establishment of a legal framework for the regulation of military drones in compliance with the acceptance of human rights will result in the proliferation of armed drones,

1. Further stresses the need for prohibition of aerial military strikes in areas that are used by medical personnel or civilians that are not required to be attacked by but not limited to:
   1. Establishment of a framework for all medical facilities, as to mark specific zones as no flying airspace for military or any other kind of drones,
   2. Establishment of a legal registry which is universally accepted that includes the information regarding all advanced military drones capable of mass destruction, their abilities, and purposes;
2. Also calls for the condemnation of all autonomous armed drones which are capable of firing missiles or causing destruction;
   1. There should be no air strikes in a highly populated area unless the intelligence is highly reliable; whilst also making sure that the target is visually identified,
   2. stresses using autonomous drones whose properties are safe enough to comply with the safety measures;

Forum: Sixth General Assembly

Question of: Military Drone Technology

Main Submitter: Afghanistan

Sponsors:  China, India, Ethiopia

Signatories: United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Syria, Canada

Guided by the session held at the UN Headquarters,   
Recalling the debate on the nature of a traditional battleground, and whether states are allowed to conduct unmanned strikes under international law,

1. Requests that aiming of drones be improved by:
   1. Requesting for the creation of a sub-committee regarding the technology of the drones,
      1. Sub-committee includes the countries producing the armed drones, like China,
      2. Includes countries who may be funding the production,
      3. Includes countries that are being affected by military drones,
   2. Calls upon nations to hold drone controllers accountable for unwanted damage.
      1. Establishing laws to tackle the issue of drone strike controllers who are neglecting the accountability of civilian deaths,
      2. Limiting the control of drones to professional experts;

Forum: General Assembly Six

Question of: Establishing a Legal Framework for the Regulation of Military Drones

Main submitter: Nigeria

Sponsors: Singapore, Ethiopia, United Kingdom

Signatories: Singapore, United Kingdom, United States of America, Algeria, Ethiopia

Emphasizing the importance of condemning the operation of drones in certain areas to ensure the safety and wellbeing of civilians,

1. Condemns the use of drones:
   1. Over people or large crowds, as a complication may result in serious injury and collateral damage,
   2. Near airports or where aircraft are operating, as aircraft contain large amounts of people and a flying drone near airports compromises their safety,
   3. During night time and in bad conditions, to ensure that no crashes occur, and no one is injured,
   4. In government areas, as it may contain weapons or classified information;

Submitted by: India

Sponsor: South Africa, Germany, Algeria

Signatories: Palestine, Congo, Singapore, Malaysia, Ethiopia

Recognizingand providing compensation to innocent victims of drone strikes,

1. Requests governments of victims to provide public estimates of overall civilian deaths and injuries as well as the criteria for determining civilians, militants, or combatant status;
2. Requests governments causing drone strikes to provide financial and technical assistance including but not limited to civilian victims;

Main Submitter: United Arab Emirates

Sponsors: Russia, Ethiopia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia

Signatories: Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Germany, USA, Malaysia

Bearing in mind the proposal by the UN for a global database for drone registrations,

1. Calls upon all member states to accept laws and procedures for drone registry and adopt them into their national and regional legislations;
2. Recommends a method for the regulation and tracking of commercial drones manufactured nationally such as:
   1. A serial number used to record and document usage of drones,
   2. Embedding a GPS tracker into all manufactured drones;

Main Submitter: China

Sponsor: Canada, India, France

Signatories: Cuba, Libya, Palestine, Germany, El Salvador

1. Expecting Governments to be more transparent with each other by informing each other in advance to when the drone strikes are to be executed,
   1. Further recalling countries and governments to reveal statistics of drone strikes so victims of drone strikes could be identified,
   2. Emphasizing that Israel furthers its negotiations with Palestine to make both governments transparent with each other,
   3. Noting further that states have claimed that targeted strikes are a response to continuous threats. They must explain the nature of the threat they are against and how international rules guide the use of lethal force;

Main submitter: Canada

Sponsor: Russia, China, India

Signatories: Congo, El Salvador, Libya, Afghanistan, Iran.

1. Approving the licensing of drones to be purchased by officials,
   1. Seeking a legal framework to be established to help manufacturers verify buyers are trustworthy,
   2. Bearing in mind that a buyer must have a clean criminal record to prevent any negative usage of drones,
   3. Affirming governments to increase border security to prevent illegal purchases of drones from reaching the black market or any terrorist groups,
   4. Prohibiting drones for unauthorized people;

Forum: General Assembly Six

Question of: Establishing a Legal Framework for the Regulation of Military Drones

Main submitter: Nigeria

Sponsors: UAE, Ethiopia, El Salvador

Signatories: Palestine, France, USA, Singapore, Algeria

Taking into consideration the basic human rights of civilians and refraining from violating

them.

1. Considers the privacy of civilians when operating military drones and collaborating with the Human Rights Watch to promote human rights for all people;

Committee: Sixth General Assembly (GA6)

Sponsors: Germany, South Korea, and UAE

Signatories: Morocco, Algeria, El Salvador, Nigeria, Haiti, Ghana, South Africa, Thailand

Topic: “Updating the current framework regarding the use of military drones”

Reminding all nations of the International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Stressing the need for reform and the better application of the framework regarding the use of

military drones (UAV’s)

1. Urges all member states to cooperate on updating the current framework;
2. Endorses the transparency in reporting such drone strikes and attacks;
3. Draws attention to the innocent civilians killed in drone strikes and calls upon nations to verify the potential victims of the unwanted consequences of drone strikes to be re-compensated;
4. Stresses the lack of legal framework regarding non-state terrorist organizations;
5. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-repetition.

Committee: Sixth General Assembly (GA6)

Questions of: The issue of transparency among Military Drone Strikes

Main submitter: Republic of Singapore

Sponsors: Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom,

Signatories: France, Iran, Vietnam, Germany, India, South Africa, Republic of Cuba, Saudi

Arabia, State of Palestine,

Reminding all nations of the creation of the UN as its charter in 1945, which brings nations together to combat global problems and bring peace and stability around the world,

Commending the role of community organizations in emphasizing the human rights influence of the use of armed drones,

Expressing deep concern at the civilian casualties resulting from the use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones, as reflected in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council,

Recognizing previous efforts from countries that provide complete transparency whether its individual or under an international agreement,

1. Calls for the promotion of pronounced transparency and accountability on the part of third countries regarding the utilization of armed drones in relations to the legal basis for their use and to the operational responsibility, to authorize for judicial review of drone strikes and to secure that victims of unlawful drone strikes have effective access to remedies;
2. Declares the need for governments to announce their attack before doing so. This is to avoid questioning of neighboring countries of why the military drones are flying over their land or territory. Especially with the purpose to avoid civilian casualties;
3. Requires any nation that conducts a drone strike to deliver a transparency report, preferably via shared intelligence gathering division, revealing the target, the motivation for striking the target, and the results including casualty reports, to further increase trust between nations and to draw conclusions about the legality of country’s actions;
4. Affirms that Member States are obligated to conduct immediate, meticulous, efficacious, independent, impartial and transparent investigations into any incidents which have lead to death or serious injury as a result of the use of force inflicted by armed drone strikes. In circumstances pertaining to armed conflict, Member States are under the same responsibility to analyze credible declarations of violations of international humanitarian law, including where unanticipated civilian casualties occurred as a result of drone strikes;
5. Encourages each member state that utilizes armed drones or assists in their usage to develop and issue a transparent set of national rules and guidelines, including clear regulations about when drone strikes are admissible. The states must publicly disclose the legal basis for the use of drones, targeting criteria, impact (including civilian casualties), and information regarding alleged violations, investigations and prosecutions;
6. Emphasizes the importance of authentication by visual or physical documentation to serve the purpose of drones, that is avoiding the loss of human recruits, and having accurate visual on places not accessible by a larger body. In order to confirm the legitimacy and the legality of drone expeditions, and to put a justification on the use of these drones, particularly when they are being sent out to interfere or aid with international conflicts. These documentations should be available for governments to provide legitimacy and a reference for future investigations;

Committee: Sixth General Assembly (GA6)

Questions of: Establishing an ethical legal framework for the use of military drones

Main submitter: Syrian Arab Republic

Sponsors: Germany, Republic of Singapore, Yemen

Signatories: Ethiopia, France, Iran, UAE, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia

Reaffirming Article 2(4) of Chapter 1 of the United Nations Charter, which urges upon all

members to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political

independence of any state,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees right to life, liberty and security of person, by the control of military drone usage,

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution 68/178 and Human Rights Council Resolution

19/19 on Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (both adopted by consensus),

Recognizing previous contributions from countries that provide transparency to the use of drones under an international agreement;

1. Calls for the Security Council to propose a treaty to be signed by the member-states;

which establishes a well-structured ethical framework for the use of military drones;

1. Encourages transparency when the use of drones is in need;
2. Ensures accountability of UN officials when misuse of the vehicles is suspected;
3. Denies nations from conducting drone strikes on another nation’s soil unless that nation’s higher authorities are informed in advance under complete secrecy and gives its full informed consent, unless the state wishing to conduct the strike can provide verifiable proof that the host state and organization are collaborating;
4. Requests nations to provide military aid in the form of UAVs to nations which experience security problems related to terrorism and are not sanctioned by the Security Council of the United Nations;
5. Further requests the Security Council to create an international commission, appointed by the GA6 committee, which will be empowered to set rules regarding war crimes and set strict violations under this treaty and further recommends imposition of penalties,
   1. the minimum penalty would be financial, in case the violation did not end the lives of innocent civilians,
   2. the maximum penalty would be imprisonment in case the violation intentionally, and recklessly, murdered civilians.
6. discourages the sale/export of any drones and/or equipment to produce drones to any nation which is not party to this treaty;

Main Submitter: India

Sponsors: China, Canada, Libya

Signatories: Palestine, El Salvador, Canada, China, Libya

Expecting the usage of drones to be used by authorized people,

1. Affirming the usage of drones not being sold to the black market and terrorist organizations;
2. Recalling drones to be used for security purposes just like surveillance;

Main Submitter: Russia

Sponsors: Iraq, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates

Signatories: Algeria, Afghanistan, Canada, China, Libya, India, Singapore

Bearing in mind that terrorist groups buy and modify commercial drones for military purposes.

1. Calls upon all member states to enforce the restriction of the sale of commercial drones where there is an ongoing conflict in order to ensure their buyers are not terrorist groups or that they have links to terrorist groups. This can be implemented by many methods, including but not limited to:
   1. The ban of the sale in countries experiencing armed conflict,
   2. Legal consequences for states that allow companies to continue to sell commercial drones without conducting background checks;

Committee: General Assembly 6

Question of: Establishing a Legal Framework for the Regulation of Military Drones

Submitted by: Venezuela

Sponsors: Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, India, France

Signatories: Yemen, South Korea, Morocco, Ukraine, Iran, Iraq, Germany

Acknowledging that commercial drones can be converted to armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Warfare,

Realizing that whether it be for military purposes or commercial, rogue drones can be a threat to civilians and national security,

1. Implementation of tracking chips in Drones/UAVs to avoid their usage in restricted areas;