FORUM: Disarmament Commission
QUESTION OF: Measures to Establish Comprehensive International Frameworks for the Regulation of Armed Drone Deployment and Mitigation of Civilian Harm
CO-SUBMITTERS: Ukraine, The Republic of Bulgaria, The Republic of South Korea, The Federal Republic of Nigeria
MAIN SUBMITTER: The Republic of Cuba

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Acknowledging the rapid development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), shifting the roles of UAVs from a supplement to machines capable of precise airstrikes, resulting in concerns regarding transnational peace and security,

Fully aware of incidents including untargeted civilian destruction, despite the acknowledgement of UAVs and its capacity for exact target attacks, highlighting a need for constant regulation on civilian and military drones,

Emphasizing the constant sightings of modified civilian UAVs appearing at battlefields, using civilian drone parts that are inexpensive and easy to mass-produce on UAVs that cannot be identified, leading to indiscriminate killing of civilians,

Reaffirming the sovereign equality of all Member States as stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with concern unequal technological capabilities among Member States may allow advanced nations to disproportionately influence international regulations governing armed drones,

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Convention and 1977 Additional Protocol I, which have established a legal foundation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for civilian protection in armed conflicts,

1. <u>Encourages</u> all member states to collaborate with non-governmental and governmental organizations to promote public awareness regarding civilian harm caused by armed drone deployment through ways such as, but not limited to:
    a. Collaborating with cities and content creating platforms to spread awareness by means such as but not limited to:
        i. A website concerning drone safety and awareness and setting up YouTube videos, TikTok reels, X posts, or Instagram reels to notify civilians,
        ii. Setting up banners and awareness posters around public places near areas vulnerable and susceptible to armed drone attacks,
    b. Working and collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to spread awareness concerning UAVs by means such as but not limited to:

i. Starting and initiating protests by collaborating with public figures to spread information using primary testimonies to convey the people to stop using armed UAVs for malevolent purposes,
ii. Holding periodic meetings where delegates of the UN can collaborate to discover solutions to the problem at hand,

c. Organize charity events across all nations to help support areas containing citizens harmed by UAVs by means such as, but not limited to:
i. Creating a website such as GoFundMe with an open donation box which can provide information about as well as help in spreading awareness for citizens in need,
ii. Holding annual donations or charity events to support those in dire need of help from injuries caused by drone attacks or UAVs;

2. Calls for organizations to create a framework for monitoring drone usage in countries, to investigate drone strikes and whether any civilian or military infrastructures were damaged or destroyed, and correctly determining the number of any civilians that may have been harmed or killed by:
   a. Establishing an independent investigative panel and calling the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) to properly examine civilian harm and develop recommendations to improve civilian protection through measures such as but not limited to:
      i. Reviewing credible allegations, claims, or declarations of civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure through independent investigations examining and assessing civilian harm,
      ii. Maintaining objectivity thorough geographically balanced representation and independent legal and humanitarian experts from diverse Member States across the globe,
      iii. Assessing drone footage, footage that would be public if clause b is followed, to assess any damage done and to hold UAV or FPV drone pilots accountable,
   b. Livestreaming any Russian and Ukrainian UAV and FPV live footage and making it accessible to the public for assessment and accountability among Ukrainian and Russian soldiers,
   c. Assessing the proximity of civilian inhabited areas from military locations so as not to harm civilians when targeting military spots by:
      i. Viewing satellite footage of a targeted area to determine the distance,
      ii. Urging all civilians to keep a safe distance from military bases,
   d. Enforcing, for any governments or individual who commits war crimes and fails to abide by drone regulations, punishments to prosecute any soldiers who have potentially committed war crimes by the International Criminal Court (ICC);

3. Proposes the creation and establishment of an International Armed Drone Export Accountability Framework (IADEAF), coordinated by UNODA, to increase transparency in armed drone transfers and address the responsibility of exporting states for potential

misuse, and emphasizing the need for Unique Identifiers (UID) on all UAV parts to have the ability to track the location of illicit drone component trading by means such as but not limited to:

a. Making a contract comprised of all nations to include Unique Identifiers on all UAV components and constantly following it by:
    i. Requesting UN conferences involving all UAV-equipped countries to communicate and formulate the contract, therefore being able to let all nations agree to it,
    ii. Communicating with non-UAV-equipped countries to form a pact on having UIDs on all UAVs if the country is planning to start mass-producing it,
b. Making a unit controlled by the United Nations to inspect civilian UAV facilities in high-risk areas and check if the UAVs have a unique identifier on all drone components by means such as, but not limited to:
    i. Reviewing credible allegations, claims, or declarations of civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure through independent investigations examining and assessing civilian harm,
    ii. Maintaining objectivity thorough geographically balanced representation and independent legal and humanitarian experts from diverse Member States across the globe,
c. Requiring exporting states to conduct extensive pre-transfer risk assessments to identify and mitigate potential threats to civilian populations, preventing the potential misuse of armed UAVs through:
    i. Evaluating the receiving state's previous record of civilian harm and compliance with International Humanitarian Law, along with risks of unauthorized redistribution to third parties and the chances of deployment against civilians,
    ii. Requiring exporting states to establish appropriate end-use monitoring arrangements with recipient states, including recurring reports concerning the current location, possession, and authorized use of transferred UAVs alongside procedures for identifying unauthorized redistribution or other deviations from agreed transfer conditions,
    iii. Requiring reassessments from both the exporting party and the recipient party when significant changes or credible new information may significantly affect the original risk assessment's results;

4. <u>Recommends</u> the protection of infrastructure and innocent people in areas prone to drone attacks by the dismantling of potentially active oppressor drones, and implementing counter drone strategies through ways such as, but not limited to;
    a. Using net cannons manned and shot from the ground, or net cannons fired from other drones, to intercept and stop the rotor blades of approaching drones,
    b. Improving armed drone-detection capabilities which can help track and identify potential air attacks through setting up radars to counter any nearby

drones, radars like the Counter UAS radar which uses micro-doppler radar technology to provide full 360-degree coverage in 3D to detect and identify drones moving up to 100 km/h,

c. Supporting National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System (NASAMS), an already established air defense system which utilizes fighter jets missiles that are shot from the ground to target other enemy missiles or drones,
d. Improving emergency response procedures by:
    i. Establishing communication channels between maritime authorities or coordinating search-and-rescue operations for endangered crews,
    ii. Monitoring high-risk shipping routes and commercial ports, developing early-warning systems to alert civilian vessels to potential threats, or conducting joint emergency-response exercises;

5. Requests that a common standard for military drone operations be implemented in all countries, as well as sanctions on non-compliant states or armed entities,
    a. Making sure that drones used in warfare be properly registered, identified and understood that they are military drones by:
        i. Seeing to it that no civilian can own a UAV, FPV, or any military drone, prosecuting those in illegal possession of military drones,
        ii. Governments to Train volunteers, or soldiers how to properly man a drone and how to correctly follow these guidelines,
    b. Establishing no fly zones within which prohibit areas where drones are allowed to fly such as but not limited to:
        i. Establishing drones flown in the 45-radius vicinity of airports can be incredibly dangerous,
        ii. Restricting armed drones entering public spaces such as parks, schools, or governmental buildings,
    c. Sanctioning all non-compliant states or countries that deliberately go against established rules by means such as but not limited to:
        i. Prohibiting international markets and freezing international bank assets connected to the concerned country,
        ii. Imposing energy related bans, including restrictions on oil, natural gas, and coal,
        iii. Restricting non-compliant countries from entering the Olympics and other national events;

6. Suggests member nations to interject artificial intelligence assistive technology into UAVs to aid the identifying of civilians and important civilian buildings and prevent further catastrophe in ways such as, but not limited to:
    a. Putting artificial intelligence into the process of UAV training to help pilots better identify civilian areas and avoid casualties by:
        i. Placing AI into a software to help analyze sensor data and quickly make real-time decisions,

    ii. Letting AI construct feedback on pilot trainings daily to assist the pilot and improve on mistakes made in training,
    iii. Creating special programs made by AI to record pilots' flight data, including speed, altitude, battery usage, and GPS path,
b. Training AI on identifying the difference between civilians and the military by:
    i. Hiring professional AI trainers to enhance the efficiency of AI in the program to avoid casualties,
    ii. Temporarily shutting down AI and enhance the program if casualties have been made,
c. Regulating the use of AI in such programs to prevent the over relying of the software and prevent the worry of UAV training when AI cannot be dependable by:
    i. Creating training programs without the help of AI to help pilots navigate accurately with the lack of AI,
    ii. Shutting down AI on purpose in training to teach pilots that AI should not be always dependable.