

**Davis Model United Nations Conference 2013**  
**UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)**



Honorable Delegates,

I am excited to invite you to join me in the year 2035, as we explore the creation and use of human cloning and the ethics of using drones in warfare. My name is Aamir Azam, a third year student studying Political Science, communications, and economics at the University of California at Davis. I am deciding on whether I want to attend law school, med school, and or grad school. I have been participating in MUN since my second year in college, and have both attended and helped host a multitude of conferences. I am also highly involved in the UC Davis community, acting as the treasurer of the Table Tennis club and as the chaplain of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity on campus.

Please research the three topics and write your positions papers. I would also highly recommend that Wikipedia be a starting place and not the place that the majority of your position paper is centered around. If you have any questions in regards to the topics, don't hesitate to email me with the title MUN topic guide questions at [aaazam@ucdavis.edu](mailto:aaazam@ucdavis.edu). I look forward to reading your position papers and seeing you at DMUNC 2013 in May!

## Drones:

I am very excited to be able to discuss the topics of drones, cloning, and refugees in our growing international community. In today's world, the use of drones by countries has skyrocketed. Drones have become so widely accessible and affordable that even the poorest countries like; Somalia, North Korea, and Azerbaijan have gained access to weaponized and highly lethal drones. While these cheaper drones owned by poorer nations are outdated versions of the newer drones that the P8 (United States, Russia, China, France, United Kingdom, India, Brazil, and South Africa) own, these drones are still weapons that can be used against sovereign states.

While more developed nations such as the western world have created missile defense systems against many of these drones. Most undeveloped nations have yet to create defense systems that will protect themselves from drone attacks. These defense systems are also in the developmental stage, and sometimes fail when activated. This raises the issue of large scale international war between undeveloped nations that cannot afford these expensive defense systems. This large scale warfare can be seen throughout the continent of Asia and Africa. Many third world nations that have histories of war and oppression continue to launch drone attacks against one another. These drone attacks may not affect the governmental system in these countries but the people most impacted by these attacks are the poor citizens living in these developing nations.

With the invention and consistent use of drones, a multitude of issues arise and must be addressed. Many unstable nations are currently in control of many of these weapons whose countries are also home to many terrorist organizations. These terrorist

organizations could get access to these weapons and potentially attempt to attack both developing nations and developed nations. While these defense systems serve as a defense mechanism, they are still not fool proof and unable to completely protect developed nations.

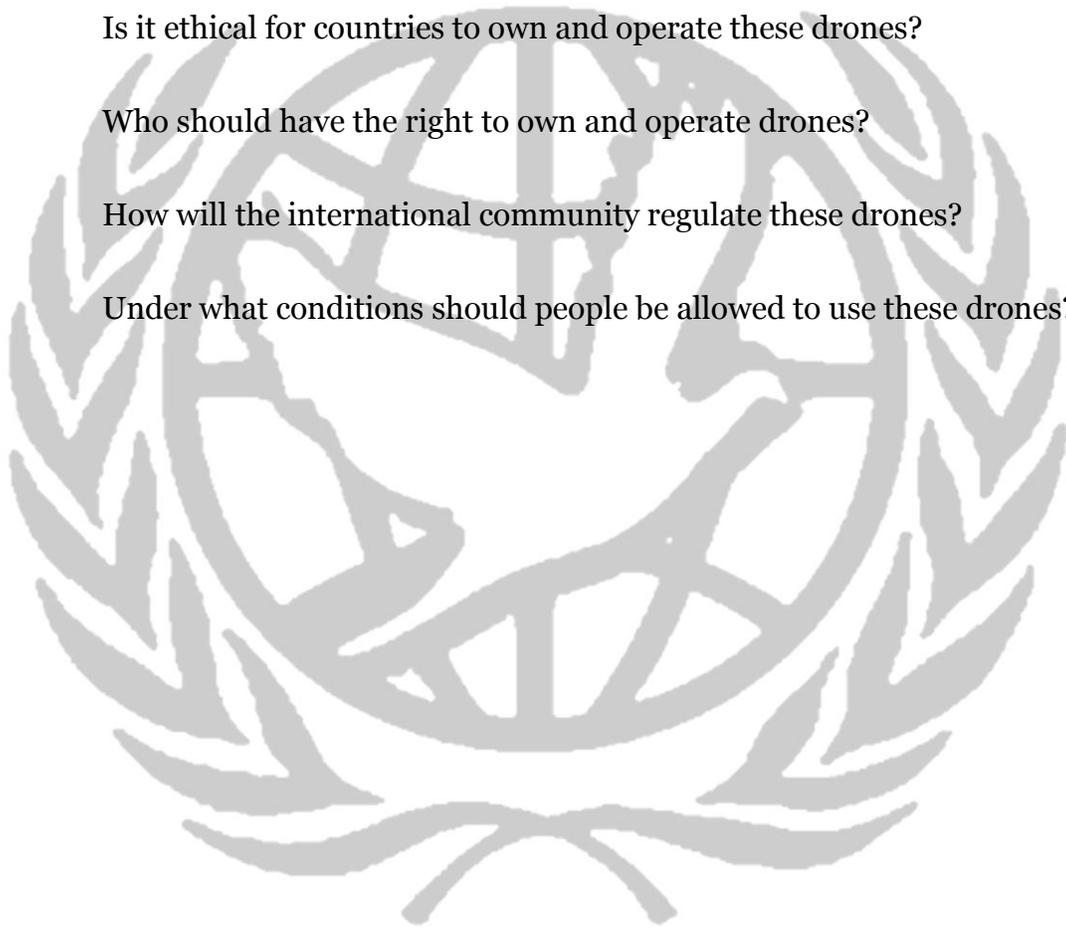
Questions to consider:

Is it ethical for countries to own and operate these drones?

Who should have the right to own and operate drones?

How will the international community regulate these drones?

Under what conditions should people be allowed to use these drones?



## Cloning:

When scientists first began to clone animals, their attempts were unsuccessful due to the cloned animal dying of many organ issues. After many unsuccessful years, a Chinese and Indian scientist working together accidentally switched DNA around in one of their samples enabling a successful cloning of an animal. After many more years of research and flawless cloning of animals, scientists have come to the international community in the hopes of getting enough support to begin the first stages of human cloning.

Countries backing the cloning of humans argue that jobs that are unwanted by the public such as highly dangerous jobs could be filled by the clones created from the cloning process. These countries also argue that cloning would enable wars to be fought with clones rather than just normal humans. The countries opposing the cloning of humans argue that cloning humans is against the will of god and that it is unethical because these clones would be used for life threatening jobs such as fighting wars. These countries argue that the clones are still human at heart and forcing them to take these jobs would be an act of slavery and against the freedom of individuals.

The use of cloning would bring about a slew of issues that the international community would need to assess. Countries would need to draw the line on whether or not human clones would be considered to be humans and what rights these humans may or may not have. Additionally, how would normal people tell the difference between clones and non clones. These clones could even one day rebel against humans and take over.

Questions to consider:

Is the cloning of humans ethical?

What use would these cloned humans serve and would these cloned humans be allowed to live normal civilian life?

What countries should be allowed to clone humans and what countries should be stopped?

