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Position Papers for:
United Nations Security Council
Delegation From: Plurinational State of Bolivia  
Represented By: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues presented to The United Nations Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation, and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. Bolivia is committed towards working to find effective solutions for these principal issues, and requests collaboration from all present countries in order to further peace on all levels.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

As a country of over 11 million citizens, Bolivia recognizes that the internet is an essential part of everyday life. About 44% of Bolivians have access to the internet, and this number is growing every year. The delegation of Bolivia acknowledges that cyberspace poses a new security risk, especially in a nation that has not reached its cyber-potential. As a result, Bolivia supports and will continue to support legislation that will enable the growth of cybersecurity in all countries.

Bolivia has taken steps necessary for building cyber security, although many more advancements need to be made to reach a point where Bolivia is competitive with other nations. In 2015, Bolivia was attacked by a group of Chilean hackers. As a result, Bolivia developed a sovereign cloud to store sensitive government data. The Science Research Technical Institute for the Police University (IITCUP) is responsible for cybersecurity in Bolivia. The Agency for the Development of an Information Society in Bolivia (ADSIB) has developed a national cybersecurity response team, and offers training to websites in order to protect them from cyber attacks. Recently, Bolivia passed Autonomous Municipal Act No. 067, which requires cyber cafes to filter web content in order to protect children. EducaBolivia is also offered to parents, teachers, and students to educate about how to stay safe online. Many Bolivian universities have begun to offer coursework in cybersecurity.

International cybersecurity is essential in the 21st century, and measures must be taken to foster a world where all populations feel safe online. It is also necessary in order to protect our nations from cyber attacks, and keep the information of our people safe. International law that requires governments to report weaknesses in network security could prevent data breaches worldwide, and promote partnership between our nations. Bolivia encourages that the United Nations work to pass legislation that better regulates the internet, and guarantee safety for all.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis.

With about 22 million people facing a humanitarian crisis in Yemen, Bolivia strongly believes it is critical that the United Nations Security Council address the growing crisis in Yemen. Due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen, the people of Yemen have been negatively affected in any and every way you can imagine. As poverty levels keep rising in Yemen, finding that next meal to feed to your family is increasingly onerous. The violence between the Houthi forces and the Saudi coalition has put them in the crossfire for year, resulting with reduced access to food and water, increase in health risks, poor living conditions and even loss of human rights.
Additionally, aid institutions, schools, and other basic facilities have been lost; thus, being inaccessible to the people of Yemen. Unfortunately, these unstable conditions have become violent against the innocent lives in Yemen. Saudi airstrikes kill innocent civilians in target cities, and Houthi forces executing any and all individuals in the way of their path with no regard to innocent bystanders, creates for a violent chaos that ultimately adds to the humanitarian crisis. Due to the extreme conditions, it has made it quite difficult for any foreign aid and relief workers to come and give the needed support and resources to the Yemen people. Ultimately, the Plurinational State of Bolivia believes that direct and substantial action from the Security Council is critical in providing any sort of peace and protection from the threats that succumb to the people of Yemen.

In the past years, Bolivia has fully recognized the struggle that the people of Yemen are going through. Along with the efforts of other countries, Bolivia has advocated for a more political solution rather than violent solution to the problem. Recently, Bolivia has taken part in a Special Envoy that advocates for unity of how the United Nations Security Council will go about its involvement in Yemen. At this conference, Bolivia's own Sacha Sergio Llorenty Solórz expressed on behalf of Bolivia that “we strongly believe in non military solution, and only a political one.” Due to military action like airstrikes, close to 200,000 innocent civilians have already died in Yemen. Sacha further explains how military action like bombings have only destructed Yemen particularly the hospitals and water facilities. Ultimately Bolivia is against such discriminate acts.

By acknowledging the full extent of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, Bolivia will strongly cooperate with the United Nations Security Council in constituting effective and positive change in Yemen through diplomatic and peaceful methods. Bolivia has the perspective that this issue can be accomplished with political negotiations hoping to stop the conflicts in Yemen which are having such a negative effect on the people of Yemen. Additionally, Bolivia also hopes to convince others in the council to support Yemen in similar methods of looking for diplomatic measures that can be taken in lieu of violent measures. Finally, Bolivia looks forward to instituting change in Yemen and in the Middle East in the future.
Delegation from: People's Republic of China  
Represented by: Berea-Midpark High School


The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The People’s Republic of China supports the security of all nations and hopes to create significant gains towards security against cyber threats and to help resolve the humanitarian crisis in Yemen

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cyber-attacks globally cost 500 billion US dollars a year. Hackers have the ability to infiltrate country databases to find out classified and vital information, which in turn could be used for espionage. The lack of cybersecurity can allow hackers to gain the ability to control of missiles, destroy economies, and disrupt the daily life of citizens. The People’s Republic of China firmly believes that cyber-attacks must be prevented in order to secure the welfare of all nations and the international community as a whole. The People’s Republic of China has become increasingly concerned about cybersecurity since the cyber-attacks on China in 2010, which totaled 500,000 individual cyber-attacks. Those cyber-attacks have drastically impacted the nation’s car factories, hospitals, shops, industries, and schools. These attacks also severely disrupted China’s economy and the daily life of the Chinese population. Citizens are especially impacted by ransomware, or software that locks down a computer until a ransom is paid. The average amount of ransomware attacks increased 37 percent in 2017 and the average cost of a single ransomware attack is 1077 US dollars.

In 2016, the People’s Republic of China passed the Cybersecurity Law. In Chapter II of the legislation, the nation creates and supports a cybersecurity system, and in Article 14, creates and establishes standard cybersecurity systems must be held to. Article 19 of the Cybersecurity law addresses another vital component of the current issue: education and awareness. The article promotes the education and training needed for cybersecurity, helping to raise essential awareness of the problem faced in the modern day by not only the People’s Republic of China, but in the world as a whole. China has also released the International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace. In the International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace Chapter IV China agrees to support General Assembly resolutions regarding cybersecurity. Also in Chapter IV China specifically mentions the protection of citizens as it relates to cybersecurity. In Chapter IV, China also supports the UN Security Council in efforts for cybersecurity and protection from cyber terrorism. China has also expressed interest in working with Japan, Korea, and other nations to combat cyber threats.

Despite the numerous and obvious benefits of cybersecurity, the cost is high with worldwide organizations paying a total of 81.6 billion US dollars for protection. It is estimated that that number will only increase in the next couple years. Not only is that an absurd amount of money, but often times the security doesn’t function. The average price of a breach is 4 billion US dollars, and many cybersecurity systems are ineffective in preventing these breaches. In order to help resolve this issue, the delegation requests that UN funding to be invested into cybersecurity.
As of the present day, both developing and developed nations alike struggle in securing high-cost, high quality cybersecurity. China would like to work with other nations toward better cybersecurity without infringing on national sovereignty. Not only does China believe money needs to go into research, but also into making effective cybersecurity affordable to all nations. The delegation also suggests composing and implementing an international document, similar to China’s Cybersecurity Law, to outline standards for cybersecurity internationally. Cybersecurity is a matter of individual, national, and international security, thus the matter must be held with the highest regard by every member of the international community.

II. Addressing Yemen's Humanitarian Crisis

There are many aspects to Yemen’s humanitarian crisis, all of which need to be addressed by the committee. Over 22.2 million Yemenis are now in need in humanitarian aid, while 2 million of those individuals have been displaced from their homes. Over 85,000 children have died from starvation. Yemen is already one of the Arabs world’s poorest nations, and now is in the midst of a severe civil war, which is directly impairing the nation’s ability to provide for its citizens. Providing aid to Yemeni population, however, is only one part of the multi-faceted issue. Saudi Arabia plays a vital role in Yemen’s ongoing war. In fact, the nation had sparked the beginning of the war when it launched air strikes against the Houthi armed group in Yemen. The conflict between the Houthi armed group and the Saudi Arabia’s coalition, composed of the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Sudan has not once abated in the three years since it’s onset. Yemeni civilians have been caught in the middle of this massive onslaught, and have suffered immensely throughout the entirety of the conflict. The committee cannot secure the welfare of the Yemeni population, however, until the conflict comes to a definite end. Thus, the People’s Republic of China firmly believes that the welfare of the Yemeni population must be prioritized before all else, and has expressed this belief through providing humanitarian aid to Yemen.

In July 2017, the People’s Republic of China had shown their first sign of support by providing the Yemeni population with $22.5 million in relief supplies directed towards ameliorating food shortages and combating the nation’s cholera epidemic. The People’s Republic of China has also expressed its ardent stance through supporting all UN resolutions regarding the crisis, including S/RES/2216, which demanded an end to the violence in Yemen. Very recently, the UK had submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council, calling for a ceasefire within two weeks in the war-stricken nation’s city of Hodeidah. Hodeidah is one of Yemen’s large and most potent ports, and is a vital location in regards to importing basic necessities such as food, water, and fuel, as well as humanitarian aid. Throughout the course of the past few months, fighting has escalated in the significant city. As a result of the increased violence in the city, the flow of aid into the nation via this vital city has been severely handicapped. If a ceasefire were to occur, the flow of humanitarian aid into the nation would be able to resume. Therefore, the People’s Republic of China stands in full support of the draft resolution submitted by the UK. The occurrence of a permanent solution to being able to Yemen’s humanitarian crisis will not be able to occur as long as the war is ongoing, however. Bringing an end to the civil war is a vital step to dealing with the topic at hand, so the delegation from the People’s Republic of China firmly believes that calling the ceasefire in Hodeidah is a crucial step to resolving the crisis.
The delegation from the People’s Republic of China believes that the international community needs to take a united stance when dealing with Yemen’s humanitarian crisis, and that the most significant priority is to provide aid to the Yemeni population. If the United Nations Security Council does indeed successfully enforce the ceasefire in Hodeidah, then the delegation believes that the UN should call another ceasefire, this time covering more territory than just one city. The ceasefire would facilitate the process of bringing humanitarian aid into the nation. As stated earlier, the delegation firmly believes that in order to provide humanitarian aid to the ailing nation, the civil war must come to an end. In order to achieve this goal, the delegation strongly recommends the initiation of peace talks and negotiations between the the two opposing sides of the conflict to be held in a nation neutral to the conflict. Saudi Arabia will be a vital player in these negotiations, so their presence would arguably be essential. The delegation believes that the People’s Republic of China has the ability to play a significant role in ameliorating the tensions during these negotiations, as the nation has strong relations with Saudi Arabia. China will be able to play a vital role in securing global and regional peace, prosperity, and security.
I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

With a United Nations (UN) study having shown that fourteen adults are affected every second by a cyber crime it is becoming increasingly detrimental that comprehensive legislation be implemented in order to prevent any further exploitation of the internet. Many steps have already been taken by various bodies of the UN in order to increase awareness on the international development of the cyber network as well as explore avenues to decrease cybercrime in all UN member states. With the issue at hand having such a massive scale it is of the utmost importance that all nations work together in order to create an encompassing legislation to halt the rise in such heinous actions.

The nation of Equatorial Guinea is one of many that cybersecurity programs that remain at an infantile state. However the nation recognizes the need for cybersecurity legislation within their country, especially as the use of the internet for various purposes continues to rise. Currently the nation does not have a Computer Emergency Readiness Team (CERT) but has been working with various NGOs in order to educate internet users in order to mitigate the risk of cyber crimes.

Although they lack current legislation, Equatorial Guinea wishes to implement various programs in order to ensure the nation, as well as others globally, gain proper protection from cyber crimes, as has been shown through their willingness to educate their users. The nation advocates for a plan that will uphold free speech ideals as well as protect internet transactions, promote user protection, and protect information of the consumers. They seek global cooperation throughout the process of crafting such legislation, and ask any nations that can implement cybersecurity measures to do so in order to minimize the risk of such actions. As such Equatorial Guinea seeks to bring all nations together through the use of an annual summit, allowing all willing nations to share infrastructure as it pertains to the topic of cybersecurity and its legislation.

Without properly instituted cybersecurity legislation, nations will continue to fall victim to abhorrent cybercrimes that will only continue to get worse. Equatorial Guinea wishes to see all nations participate in pre existing cybersecurity methods as well as work cooperatively to create inclusive international legislation that will make the internet safer for its consumers.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

Since 2015, Inhabitants of Yemen have been bombarded with a series of brutal conflicts, aggressive diseases, and a lack of much needed humanitarian aid in their emerging humanitarian epidemic. Understanding the deep-rooted nature of the conflict between the two opposing parties, the Delegation of Equatorial Guinea understands the complexity of the much needed solution.
In the past Equatorial Guinea has expressed support to the immediate end of the conflict in order to protect citizens residing in the affected areas. The nation has hailed efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) as well as the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) as they relate to counteracting the dire cholera epidemic. Furthermore, the nation advocated for the protection of humanitarian law, as well as citizens and their infrastructure.

In response to the epidemic, the Delegation of Equatorial Guinea advocates for a lasting ceasefire with the assistance of United Nations Peacekeepers. Not only will the ceasefire benefit the innocent people of Yemen in restoring peace to the region, but it would allow for much-needed humanitarian aid for the growing cholera epidemic. Having over 1,000,000 suspected cases throughout Yemen, the ceasefire would allow for vaccines and other medical supplies to reach a wider range of Yemenis in need of such assistance. Additionally, The Delegation of Equatorial Guinea advocates for the opening of temporary air-compatible facilities in various locations throughout Yemen to provide better infrastructure and access to humanitarian aid. Currently, only one facility is equipped to receive and distribute medical supplies such as vaccinations, safe water, and sanitization instruments, making public access to medical care frugal. Furthermore, calls upon the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs to assess the epidemic and to create a comprehensive strategy for the delivering of aid to much in-need Yemenis.

As the humanitarian crisis continues to rip through Yemen, thousands suffer from governmental negligence as the conflict continues. In addressing the treatment of this widespread disease, we must first address the need for peace in securing a lasting solution.
Delegation: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Represented by: Beachwood High School  
Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Position Paper for United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. Ethiopia looks forward to discussing both with member states in the Security Council and herein expresses its profound hope for cooperation and advancement the world over.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

In the modern age of information and the internet, cybersecurity is a deeply troubling issue. According to the 2017 Cybersecurity Ventures Official Annual Cybercrime Report, the cybercrime industry will overtake the entire global illicit drug trade in value by 2021. This same report estimates that costs associated with cybercrime will reach US$6 trillion by 2021 (in comparison with the 2015 total of US$3 trillion) and further projects that by 2019, every 14 seconds a business somewhere in the world will fall victim to a cyber attack. Legitimate concerns raised by security breaches are twofold: first, the ability to hack into a distant device undermines the concept of confidentiality and in turn the integrity of diplomatic and corporate matters, and second, cyber attacks often result in illegal financial gain or theft of consumer, intellectual, government, and military information. The 2017 Accenture Report claims that the most expensive damage caused by cybercrime is indeed “information loss”—amounting to approximately 43% of cybersecurity costs in 2017—although other harmful issues persist, notably injury of reputation and diminished incentive to invest in affected businesses. Moreover, the emerging use of cyberspace as a platform for state-sponsored espionage has reinforced fears that cybercrime may one day become weaponized, that is, engineered into cyberwarfare. While the data is far from reassuring, there is great capacity for advancement of cybersecurity measures. Internet users from developing countries and Least Developed Countries constituted approximately 65% of consumers in 2015, and since these nations are typically those which have the least developed cybersecurity, they represent a crucial body in which measures can be implemented early on to regulate cyberspace and promote safe cyber growth. In addition, nations with high internet connectivity can still improve mechanisms to detect and respond to cyberattacks, enforce the penalization of hackers, and adopt proactive initiatives to prevent recurrence. Ethiopia seeks to capitalize on these possibilities and, in cooperation with member states of the Security Council, achieve a long-lasting resolution addressing the pressing issue at hand.

Despite a low internet access rate of 15.4%, Ethiopia has already instituted advanced cybersecurity measures, widely considered to be up to par with those of the European Union and other western coalitions. Certain past acts, such as the Telecom Fraud Offences Proclamation of 2012 affirming the state monopoly over the telecommunications sector, were regrettably cited to detain government critics and justify censorship. Per the 2018 elections, however, the Ethiopian prime minister (whose reformist agenda included eradication of corruption) has wholeheartedly embraced the privatization of the state monopoly on telecommunications, an enormous step
forward for Ethiopia in regard to both cybersecurity and corruption. Ethiopia is presently in the process of increasing the scope and efficiency of its own cybersecurity legislation but is simultaneously working with nearby nations through mediums such as the First African Forum on Cybercrime (October 2018) to better cybersecurity measures outside its own borders.

Building upon precedents set by the First African Forum on Cybercrime as well as UNSC resolutions A/RES/55/63, A/RES/57/239, A/RES/58/199 and A/RES/64/211, Ethiopia looks to establish a dynamic, forward-looking system under which nations can voluntarily engage in forums to discuss cyber trends, exchange relevant information, and consult as needed—all in the general spirit of cooperation. In addition, Ethiopia recommends more investigations into cyberattacks so that all proactive measures aimed at recognizing and preventing future cyberattacks are up-to-date and combat the issue as effectively as possible. Finally, for cultural, economic, and diplomatic reasons, Ethiopia sees it necessary to restore faith in the integrity of cyberspace through development of efficient remediation processes and the founding of methodical mechanisms for reporting suspected malware. These are mere propositions, yet Ethiopia hopes that something may come of them and that ultimately the Security Council will enact an effective, all-encompassing resolution to mitigate cybercrime.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The current internal conflict that Yemen is facing is one that is often overlooked by mainstream media, however is extremely important and has had severe consequences on the local populations. From a human rights perspective, this war is one of the most horrific events in recent memory. According to a UN study, over 10,000 people have been killed, 3.1 million internally displaced, and over 14 million rendered food insecure. The UNSC must most promptly address the issue caused by the inability of humanitarian aid organizations to provide relief for the citizens tangled within this conflict. Such action is crucial, and Ethiopia reminds the committee that this is in direct violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949. Ethiopia supports the provisions of UNSC resolution 2216 which demanded that all violence threatening the political transition in Yemen be terminated. Furthermore, the Security Council has repeatedly condemned the violence in the region as well as the actions taken against civilians receiving humanitarian aid. Unfortunately, these resolutions have fallen on deaf ears as neither side has taken meaningful action to reduce violence and suffering in the area.

Ethiopia is most concerned with stopping the horrific war that Yemen is currently experiencing. While Ethiopia has refrained from supporting either coalition, it has already taken in many refugees from not only Yemen itself but also Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia. According to the UN Refugee Agency, “at the end of September 2017, [Ethiopia] hosted a total of 883,546 refugees mainly from neighbouring countries, making it the second largest refugee-hosting country in Africa.” The situation in Yemen is of great concern to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia due to the proximity of the war and the impact it has had on national security of neighboring countries (like Ethiopia). This delegation is willing to work on any resolution which will bring about a swift end to this conflict.

The biggest issue posed regarding Yemen is the accessibility of humanitarian aid, as ports and airports in key cities in Yemen have been shut down due to violence and all humanitarian efforts
inevitably rebound. Hospitals are severely underfunded and unable to properly assist citizens due to a lack of medical material and trained personnel. Ethiopia strongly encourages attendance of all parties involved in the upcoming February 2018 peace summit in Sweden and suggests incentivizing the implementation of a ceasefire and its observance. Seeing as both sides have recently reaffirmed their commitment to this conference, the Security Council remains optimistic in establishing peace in the affected region. Ethiopia is committed to reconciliation, peace, and humanitarian security—all in the sincere hope that diplomatic relations between opposing coalitions may be restored, horrific violence be brought to an absolute end, and above all, livelihood of all those affected be guaranteed.
United Nations Security Council  
France  
Monroeville High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council - France

The topics to on the table for this year's committee meeting are: Cyber Security and International Cybersecurity legislation and Addressing Yemen, a Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement. France, as one of the five permanent members of the UNSC, seeks to promote peaceful solutions, and provide assistance, through the United Nations, to countries and regions in need of peacekeeping and support.

I.) Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cyber Security is a new threat facing our world. As our society gets more technologically advanced, our cyber security becomes increasingly at risk. The more advancements made to computers, processors, software, hardware, the more likely it is that these advancements will be used to harm nations. That is why, as the representatives of France and members United Nations Security Council, we believe it is our duty to uphold our cyber safety.

France has always been involved with maintaining our cybersecurity. In 2001 we signed treaty 185, entitled the convention on cybercrime. As of 2018, 60 other countries have joined us in signing this treaty. We would also like to point out the Paris Call For Trust and Security in Cyberspace. Both of these works, identifies that we recognized that the world’s cybersecurity is a crucial part to the future of world.

We, the Delegates of France believe that as the Security Council, we should have jurisdiction over any and all cyber attacks. The punishment would be decided after the attack has been dealt with and would depend on the severity of the crime. We also believe that the Security COuncil has the responsibility and obligation to establish rules and guidelines pertaining to cyber security. To prevent more cyber attacks from happening, we believe the best hands this problem should be in is our own.

II.) Addressing Yemen, a Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement

France has always been dedicated to the respectful and humane treatment of refugees, whether they are internally displaced, or fleeing their country entirely. However, the civil war currently taking place in Yemen has posed a serious threat to the rights of not only refugees, but civilians as a whole. Although this most recent war began only fairly recently, Yemen has faced almost a half century of violence, stemming from the decolonization of South Yemen by the U.K. The cause of the fighting lies mostly in the religious differences of the two sides, with the Houthis rebels representing the Shia sect of Islam, and the controlling government representing the Sunni sect. Although the Houthis represent the minority group, comprising only 35% of the population compared to the Sunni’s 65%, they have successfully controlled the capital Sanaa since 2014. The government has resisted, taking up positions in the south of the country, most
notably around the historic city of Aden. Other groups, including the terrorist organizations Al-Qaeda and ISIS have made their presence known in the region. As stated previously, the rights of refugees and civilians are in jeopardy, and aid previously sent by the U.N or other NGOs has come under threat by belligerents, both Yemeni and foreign. France proposes that the UNSC not only move to protect the U.N and NGO aid workers, but immediately begin peacekeeping operations within Yemen.

While no solution has been reached with Yemen, France has participated in numerous peacekeeping operations and peace talks as a member of the UNSC, including for conflicts that resemble Yemen, such as the Troubles in Northern Ireland, the Israel-Palestine conflict, or the fighting in Cyprus. In relation to Yemen, France was a contributor to UNSC resolution 2216 (2015), which called upon the rebel Houthis to cease all use of violence, and imposed arm bans on both sides. This resolution was ignored, and the Houthis continued to use violence to achieve their political goals, which led to an escalation in violence from government forces and Saudi Arabia. The sanctions imposed by resolution 2410 (2014) also did little to slow the fighting. France believes that to protect the rights of civilians, further steps are now needed.

As to what those steps are, there is much debate. However, France believes that a three step plan by UNSC is viable, with the second and third steps taking place in an if scenario. The first step is to move to denounce all fighting in the region and place further sanctions on all of the belligerents, including foreign nations if they are not acting out of self defense. The UNSC must reaffirm its dedication to human rights and the safety of aid workers. Secondly, if the hostilities continue on a large scale, the UNSC should implement even heavier sanctions, and begin the mobilization of small scale peacekeeping units to protect the rights of civilians, refugees, and aid workers. Thirdly, if the fighting persists, France believes that a large scale peacekeeping operation is within order, both to protect non-belligerents and to promote peace talks between the two sides. The peacekeeping force will establish a buffer zone, similar to the one used in Cyprus, and police the actions of the two sides. They will act in accordance with all UN and UNSC guidelines, and ensure a relative ceasefire between the two sides. Hopefully, only the first step will need to be taken, but the UNSC must be ready to act to protect human rights should the war spiral further out of control. The delegation of France looks forward to working with other delegations to solve this difficult issue.
The issues that stand before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are the increasing issue of Cyber Security, and the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen. With over 28 million connected internet users in our country, we take the security of our people very seriously.

Cyber Security has been a growing issue in the world ever since the rise of popularity in the internet in the late 90s and early 2000s. This current day, the internet controls almost everything and is connected to almost anything such as fridges, coffee makers, and even entire houses, and with the growing use of the internet, there is a growing concern over security, anonymity, and confidentiality.

As Côte D´Ivoire grows, more and more people become connected to the internet, and with that, we must ensure their safety and anonymity. Côte D´Ivoire is pushing for a tighter policy on server security worldwide with a special firewall that protects all registered internet users and have frequent and mandated checks on government devices.

**Topic II : Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen**

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is a worsening issue that must be addressed. As of now, over 10,000 casualties have occurred, and over two million people have been displaced. (Care) 79% of the population is suffering from poverty as opposed to 49% just one year prior. (UN News)

Lack of proper access to food and water has left a large portion of the population malnourished and unhealthy, primarily young children. Demands for medicine is increasing however it is difficult to obtain. Various organizations have attempted to assist Yemen during this crisis by attempting to bring these necessities to the people. These organizations are also screening for malnutrition in children and assisting in any way possible. (IRC)

This crisis in an urgent matter that desperately needs a solution. The demands for food and water in Yemen is similar to our own demands in the Ivory Coast. We relate to the struggle in Yemen and understand the urgency of this issue.

The Ivory Coast has previously called for all hostilities in Yemen to cease, and for all parties involved to look back to the Special Envoy’s Peace Plan. We have also stated that we would like all restrictions on humanitarian assistance to be lifted. We would be willing to give assistance to several NGOs such as Care, the IRC, etc through monetary donations as well as direct support.
Delegation from: Kazakhstan  
Represented by: North Royalton High School  


Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity

In recent decades, widespread usage and dependence on the internet has called for the implementation of stricter cybersecurity legislation worldwide. The internet, understandably, is a necessity around the world because of its broad range of implementations and usages. However, this universal medium for communication has become so ingrained in governments around the world that hacking now poses a greater threat than physical weapons to the government. Kazakhstan’s President, Nursultan Nazarbayev, feels the need for the security council to defensively accommodate the threat of potential issues that may arise from an unregulated internet.

Recent issues involving inadequate cybersecurity has played a major role in sparking Kazakhstan’s interest in pursuing provisions for tougher cybersecurity legislation. Illegal activity has risen by 40% in Kazakhstan and there have been several instances where hacking has led to problems on a commercial and governmental basis. Kazakhstan feels it is now time to take the initiative to protect internet users in all countries alike from cyber attacks such as these. To pursue this initiative, Kazakhstan request cooperation internationally.

Several steps have been taken to ensure internet safety in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan’s Cyber Shield, proposed in October of 2017, introduces new, reliable internet provisions that will alleviate the present threats associated with internet usage. Kazakhstan has recently approved the plan to implement the Cyber Shield of Kazakhstan by 2022. In addition to preventing cyber attacks, the Shield will modernize the government’s approach to dealing with internet threats. Kazakhstan requests the UN’s Security Council cooperation with taking this cybersecurity provision to scale the project internationally. International support is required to create a universal protocol if hacking were to affect the government. Order and uniformity are lacking in internet legislation, and if left alone, there is a higher possibility of a security breach due to the advancements in malware and hacking.

Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

Millions of people in Yemen are suffering from the effects of the prolonged conflict that has been raging in Yemen for the past seven years. The lack of resources, food, and money prevent the Yemeni government from taking effective action to subdue the growing humanitarian crisis. Over seventy-five percent of the population is in need of some form of aid. Basic human necessities are ignored because of the country’s focus on the conflict. Currently, the primary goal in Yemen is to resolve the conflict. However, increased air strikes and naval blockades from the likes of Saudi Arabia and its coalition of countries have done nothing to resolve the crisis.
Kazakhstan understands and acknowledges the growing issues in Yemen. Concern for the issue has led Kazakhstan to suggest several provisions to aid in the crisis. Kazakhstan believes increased military involvement is the wrong approach to resolving the issues in Yemen. Instead, a political solution between the warring entities in Yemen is the only solution to ending conflict and distributing humanitarian aid as quickly as possible.

Kazakhstan feels that it is the right of sovereign nations to sort out their own issues in Yemen. Kazakhstan has no plan to enter into the conflict. Kazakhstan plans to support the UN’s actions to distribute humanitarian aid. Mobilization of emergency services and distribution of food are the best temporary resolutions to the issues in Yemen. Temporary solutions are all that are possible until the warring entities in the middle east resolve their issues and come to a consensus on how to reverse the effects that war has had on the Yemeni people.
The issues before the security council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. Kuwait is dedicated to the safety of its people and wishes to reinforce relations between delegations and reach a solution that benefits all people.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cybersecurity, the state of being protected against the criminal or unauthorized use of electronic data, and the protection of stored governmental information are important points in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The foundations of an international code of conduct have been established and a resolution reached to increase global cybersecurity. However, the predicted annual cost to combat cybercrime has increased by six trillion dollars. Kuwait believes that the further development of cybersecurity policies is necessary at not only a national level, but an international level as well.

Kuwait has taken many measures to ensure the safety of the information stored in online databases, including annual cyber defense summits to raise awareness, and the creation of a plan to further combat criminal misuse of information technology. This plan, known as CITRA, (Communication and Information Technology Regulatory Authority) has three objectives: to promote a culture of cybersecurity that supports safe and proper usage of cyberspace, safeguard and maintain security of national assets, and promote the cooperation, coordination and communication of both local and international bodies. In addition, many cybersecurity summits and conferences are held in Kuwait including the ITU Regional Cybersecurity Week and the Naseba Cyber Defense Summit. These are used to acknowledge the dependency of the world on technology while addressing the importance of protecting the infrastructure created. Similarly, education of the youth in cybersecurity is also necessary to maintain a safely used internet.

Kuwait, along with the rest of the security council hopes to create a global plan to educate on the protection of online personal information, as well as encourage the establishment and maintenance of an international cybersecurity center to fight against cybercrime on a larger scale, while developing national standards towards the protection of online information.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen, being called by many ‘the worst humanitarian crisis in the world,’ caused by the ongoing war between the Yemeni government and the Houthi Rebels. With 22 million people in need, famine plaguing the country, and a major outbreak of Cholera, a
disease caused by an infected water source, this pressing issue must be resolved quickly and efficiently.

Kuwait believes that the only successful assistance that could be provided to Yemen is an end to their civil war. The Security Council has come very close to a resolution seeking to negotiate a ceasefire in Yemen, and Kuwait agrees wholeheartedly with this motion. In the past, Kuwait has been a mediator and will continue to accept this position with the Yemeni civil war. Great Britain has also recently brought forth a draft to the body on November 19th, 2018. These conditions continue outside of Yemen as well. Displaced Yemeni struggle with lack of food and shelter, as nearly 3 million people are displaced. Other countries offering asylum, such as Djibouti, are overrun with women and children seeking safety. Kuwait is included in the coalition of Arab States created to support the government of Yemen and defeat the Houthi rebels. These rebels have intercepted attempts to send food and medicine into Yemen and carried out a series of attacks against Doctors Without Borders (DWB) as they make hospital runs. It is clear that the Rebels carry no regard for the safety of the people and action must be taken.

Kuwait believes that without intervention, the Houthis will not stop. To save the Yemeni people, sacrifices must be made. Kuwait believes that support should be sent to those countries offering asylum to displaced Yemenis to better the living space there. Food and medicine can be funded by non-governmental organizations such as the ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross) or the IRC (International Rescue Committee) to be sent to the countries surrounding Yemen. At the same time, military support should be shown, by countries willing, to the Yemeni government.
Delegation from: The Kingdom of Netherlands
Represented by: Solon High School

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The Kingdom of Netherlands believes that a multilateral approach is necessary to effectively combat cybercrime on a global scale and also encourages swift and concise action to address Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

The Kingdom of Netherlands has practiced numerous unilateral approaches towards cybersecurity and has worked alongside EU member countries in some multilateral approach as well. But understanding that the digital world has no national borders, the Netherlands believes that it must be addressed on an international level. The modern world has become increasingly dependent on technology and the internet; therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen global cybersecurity to protect global citizens.

The Kingdom of Netherlands currently adheres to a policy called the National Cyber Security Strategy 2, placing a heavy focus on the objective nature of solving cyber-problems. There have been continued efforts in the sector thanks to the establishment of the National Cyber Security Centre — the main organization in the Netherlands regarding cybersecurity. Concerning domestic cybersecurity, the Kingdom of Netherlands has taken multiple actions to ensure the protection of its citizens. First, there has been a renewed investment in the sector where the Netherlands has committed a structural investment of 95 million euros in a coalition agreement regarding cybersecurity. With a strong, integrated, public-private approach, cooperation between the government and private sector organizations has proven successful. Second, new legislation is spearheading the movement to address the rise in cybercrime. In an effort to protect our constituents, the Computer Crime Act III has been proposed and passed earlier this year, enabling law enforcement to catch and prosecute cybercriminals more easily. Third, the Kingdom of Netherlands has adopted many international resolutions regarding cyber terrorism such as S/RES/2341 (2017) in an attempt to further prioritize the increasing concerns of cyberterrorism and cyberattack on a global scale.

The Kingdom of Netherland urges an internationally orientated approach toward cybersecurity to address digital crime on a global scale and highly prioritizes a more secure digital domain. Recognizing that the Netherlands has had success in dealing with cybercrime and holds a pivotal geographical role with multiple cybersecurity agencies located in the region, the Kingdom of Netherlands believes that it can help lead the way in the development of a multilateral cyber defense approach.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis.

Division in Yemen has existed since its formation as a state in 1990. There have been two main parties in the status quo: The Yemen Arab Republic and The Democratic Republic of Yemen.
With sensitive relations in the region, there would have undoubtedly been future conflicts. In 2014, the factional conflict instigated by the Houthis essentially created a civil war between those backed by Iran and those backed by Saudi Arabia. The discord in this region has directly led to an increasingly concerning humanitarian crisis. The United Nations estimates four out of five Yemenis need humanitarian aid, amounting to at least 21.2 million people impacted. The scope of the crises is clear when understanding that this figure is greater than the population of the Netherlands as a whole.

The Kingdom of Netherlands has deeply advocated to address the calamity in Yemen. The Netherlands has frequently supported efforts to alleviating the crisis in Yemen with resolutions such as A/HRC/RES/30/18 (2015) and A/HRC/RES/36/31 (2017). In addition to the efforts in the Human Rights Council, further emphasis has been placed in the Security Council since January 1st of this year - the first day the Netherlands had received a seat on the council. In 2016 the Netherlands have already allocated at least 11 million Euros in efforts to relieve the horrific conditions in Yemen and heavily encourages sending humanitarian aid to aide Yemen.

The Kingdom of Netherlands believes that the fundamental right to life should not be infringed upon. Recognizing that there is an inherent form of neglect by standing idle in the crisis that afflicts the constituents of Yemen, the Kingdom of Netherlands highly encourages UNSC intervention in the area in order to secure humanitarian aid: alleviating the urgent need for food, water, and health services. The failure to act on a grave issue like this sends a message to the sufferers and instigators: the action may continue undisturbed. The Kingdom of Netherlands advocates for the complete and sustained opening of Yemen’s ports for humanitarian and commercial goods. Unimpeded access in Yemen is essential to solving this humanitarian crisis. However, since humanitarian aid is only a short-term solution, the Netherlands calls for urgent efforts to restore public services to revitalize Yemen’s economy and better their quality of living. Advocating for a policy framework that respects the international humanitarian law, the Netherlands is hopeful for a multilateral approach placing emphasis on diplomatic dialogue between all parties of the conflict to reach a negotiated political settlement.
Delegation from: the Republic of Peru  
Represented by: Monroeville High School  


The issues before the security council are Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen and their crisis.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

The Republic of Peru firmly believes that cybersecurity and the international cybersecurity legislation should be bettered. With the increase in the global use of technology and the internet within the past forty to fifty years, security has been breached time and time again. The information that is being collected from these internet breaches can be and usually are extremely important pieces of information being held. This information, sadly, is stolen from countries trying to gain a lead over another. For that reason, the Republic of Peru supports the uprising in technological security. The Republic of Peru also urges that this information on security be taught to the public.

The Republic of Peru believes that in order to have a set rule or law for cybersecurity, we need to have a complete definition of cybersecurity and cyber-attacks and what these things include. This definition of these two terms could help define who should be at the top of our priorities to take care of, and what to punish these people with. In addition, the Republic of Peru believes that laws or rules should be made to protect individual people in nations that have high technology for everyone in that nation. Afterall, protection should not just go for a country, but also for everyone inside of them.

The Delegation of Peru urges a political and enlightening approach to solving the cybersecurity issues. We believe that the most important issues falling under the cybersecurity topic should be given to the Security Council. However, for those cybersecurity issues that fall below a written benchmark, they should go to a Cybersecurity Council. This council would handle affairs that aren’t as impactful as some may be but is still at a level of importance that the nation needs global involvement. It would then be the Cybersecurity Council’s decision on what is to happen with the issue. Next, the Republic of Peru believes that teaching civilians how to better protect their information could be a vital move to increase security. In addition to teaching civilians, we could urge major companies to follow a certain guideline to increase the security of their products and their buyers. Peru drives to create a safer place for the technological world to stay.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The civil war in Yemen has been named one of the worst humanitarian crises time and time again. With 79% of the population living in poverty and over 22 million in need of humanitarian assistance, Peru cannot sit idly by while the people of Yemen are dying each and every day. The delegation of Peru welcomes peace talks, but understands that more humanitarian aid can be provided in the meantime.
Peru cautioned against further escalation of violence in Yemen, and supports resolutions such as S/RES/2402 and the asset freeze and travel ban it proposes. This can drastically dilute the conflict enough for humanitarian aid to enter the country.

In order to properly aid the Yemeni population in distress, the Peruvian delegation believes all airports and ports must be opened. This will allow aid workers to come into the country and provide food and water to the impoverished civilians, as well as begin rebuilding schools and healthcare centers. Access to Yemen should be a top priority. In addition to gaining access to Yemen, the delegation of Peru supports a political solution that will create long-lasting peace. Peru is driven to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people and put an end to this ongoing civil war.
Delegation From: Poland  
Represented by: Orange High School


The issues in front of the United Nations Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. While both topics are very different, they are both considered pressing matters, and the delegation of Poland seeks to resolve both crises in order to benefit all member states. As the world progresses, it is extremely important to address the security that comes along with technological advancements as well as ensuring that all nations, like Yemen, are moving on the right path.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Because of the rate of technological progress across the globe, the need for cybersecurity has dramatically increased in recent years. As the internet has developed, cybersecurity has become increasingly problematic as billions of lives have become dependent on it. As early as 1994, cybersecurity became an international crisis when two Dutch teenagers were able to hack into the U.S. military institutions, gleaning information on missiles and nuclear weapons in the process. This practice has been common around the globe, as many nations like the United States, China, Serbia, the Netherlands, and Russia have intruded the systems of nations that are hostile to their own. Cybersecurity has been a pressing matter for many years, but many have not known about its importance until it was brought to the forefront by the Russian involvement in the United States’ election in November of 2016. The importance of cybersecurity cannot be understated as it is necessary to protect the military, governmental, and economic information of every nation.

The delegation of Poland has taken great strides in the development of cybersecurity in recent years. In 2001 Poland signed Treaty 185, ensuring that it would implement national measures to protect cyberspace and to prosecute cybercriminals. Additionally, Poland has created a National Cybersecurity Organization which aids in implementing laws created by the Polish government as well as by the European Union. In July of 2018, the Polish Parliament passed the Act on the National Cybersecurity System (ANCS) concerning a high common level of information systems across the EU. Additionally, ANCS will introduce a new national cybersecurity system, which will include the largest service providers from various parts of Poland, thus ensuring that this new system will vastly increase the protection of governmental information. The new legislation will produce an efficient and secure system which will increase the level of cybersecurity in Poland and allow for rapid co-operation with other Member States of the EU.

In order to address the necessity of cybersecurity, the delegation of Poland understands that it must take the ideas of the United Nations, the European Union, and its own officials into consideration. Poland has created many pieces of legislation as well as a new cybersecurity system and seeks to continue its progress with the many regulations presented by parliament as well as the European Union. The delegation of Poland is willing to work with all member states that are willing to reevaluate cybersecurity systems in order to ascertain that all countries’ sensitive information cannot be hacked and stolen.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis
The Civil War in Yemen and the subsequent human rights violations being subjected unto the people of Yemen is a monumental issue facing the global community. Throughout the Yemen Civil War, the violence present in the country has been prominent and indiscriminate to children and other vulnerable demographic. While the war has been raging, both the rebels and Yemeni government has yet to receive any support of mediation from the international community. However, as it is currently of time of high risk to the lives of the Yemeni civil hood, the United Nations must come to a solution of peace.

Humanitarian aid may not be enough to help the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. The solution to this conflict may be rooted in the foundations of the war, not necessarily addressing the symptoms of the problem as a whole. Poland has a long history of being involved in military and guerrilla conflicts, being very involved with both World War I and World War II. While its been hundreds of years since Poland has experienced a substantial civil crisis, Poland has acted as a mediator and involved party in many other wars. The delegation of Poland has acted as an Ally combatant in the Middle East Theatre of many of the World’s sub-Saharan civil crisis. During the Arab Spring, Poland recognized and sent support to many of the peaceful combatants during civil crisis.

Poland believes that the best solution of addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen would be to treat the root of the Yemeni civil Crisis instead of just treating the symptoms. The delegation of Poland believes that the number of United Nations peacekeepers in the country should be increased by large numbers to ensure the stability of the region. Poland also believes that a separate committee should be created under the United Nations Security Council that will also act as a separate tribunal entity to assess and try many of the parties active in the Yemeni Civil War. Through these two initiatives, the delegation of Poland believes that the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen can finally be resolved.
Delegation From: the Russian Federation
Represented by: St. Vincent- St. Mary High School

Position Paper for the Security Council
The issues before United Nations Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The Russian Federation recognizes the importance of both of these issues and would like to find a solution that will benefit all nations and their people, while respecting the national sovereignty of nations involved.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation
Cybersecurity is an increasingly important issue as technology advances. Cybersecurity is of importance for the control of political, social, and economic factors in all nations. Financial systems, national communication networks, and military systems are all being put at risk because of the lack of cybersecurity in many nations. Cybersecurity not only affects the nation in general, but affects the people in their personal lives. People use technology more and more as time goes on and their lives are at risk without cybersecurity. This is an issue that affects the whole world.

In the past, Russia has approved of a cybersecurity doctrine that identifies cyber-security, privacy, and information security as important to the national interests of Russia. This doctrine is meant to form the foundation of further progress in public policy and public relations, as well as improving systems for the protection of information security. Russia has also implemented an internal cyber surveillance system operated by the Federal Security Service. The Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Mass Communications controls information blacklists and regulates the media.

The Russian Federation has taken many steps to improve cybersecurity but realizes there is always room for improvement. Russia recommends implementing a cybersecurity unit so countries can analyze cybersecurity threats together and creating international legislation to deal specifically with cybersecurity. Resolving the issue of cybersecurity is definitely on the Russian agenda, and Russia is dedicated to keeping our nation and other nations safe from outside threats.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis
The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is an issue of growing international importance. The proxy war that exists in the region between Saudi Arabia and Iran has resulted in the death or injury of thousands of people, and the involvement of third parties has further escalated the conflict. The direct fighting in Yemen is between Houthi rebels and those who support the democratically elected government. Iran supplies the rebels with arms and other resources, while Saudi Arabia, the United States, and others have supported government forces. The multitude of involved nations and interests have made attempts to provide aid to the citizens of Yemen difficult and often futile. As the violence in the country continues, finding a solution to the humanitarian crisis becomes increasingly imperative.

The Russian Federation has supported many efforts to bring peace to the region and help Yemeni citizens. Russia has voted in favor or abstained from numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions that provided aid and imposed sanctions on groups that have been contributing to the
humanitarian crisis. Additionally, Russia has been working to provide economic stability to the region by coordinating currency production with the Hadi government. Under this agreement, which was reached in 2017, Russia agrees to safely manufacture and transport banknotes to the legitimate Yemeni government. Furthermore, Russia has established communication with several of the rebel groups in Yemen. By working with all parties involved in the conflict, the Russian Federation believes that it will be able to better facilitate peaceful negotiation. Russia has been advocating for these negotiations for the past few months.

Russia believes that the only way for the crisis in Yemen to reach a peaceful resolution is through negotiations mediated by a third party. Western powers must stop sending in military support and instead begin to focus on humanitarian aid. By halting the military escalation of the conflict, rebel forces and the government will be able to more effectively come to the negotiation table. The stability of the region should be the priority of the committee when discussing a solution. Once this goal is achieved, the citizens of Yemen will be better protected against unnecessary violence and terrorist actions. It is important however, to ensure that the principle of national sovereignty is upheld by any and all solutions to the problem.
Delegation from: Sweden  
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School


The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation, and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. Sweden is dedicated to complying with the European Union directive on network and information security as well as developing and enhancing our security provisions. Sweden is also committed to resolving the Yemeni crisis, through diplomatic efforts and aid.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

With the threat of cyber-attacks growing every day, Sweden supports the advancement of cyber security and defense as a form of protection. As a leader in cyber technology, and one of the most well-connected countries in the world, Sweden has increased elite military intelligence and homeland security agency expenditure by 10% over the past year. As a nation, over 95% of the Swedish population has access to the internet, and therefore values the safety and security of not only the Swedish government, but of each and every Swedish citizen. For these reasons, Sweden condemns any form of cyber-attacks or terrorism.

One of Sweden’s more recent precautionary actions was to align with Denmark to combat fake news and disinformation from the growing threat of Russia. In Sweden alone, citizens have been given an updated copy of precautionary war instructions, which includes a page on identifying disinformation. Sweden therefor condemns any form of fake news, and is shifting the military power from peacekeeping to defense.

In hoping for the best outcome, Sweden will not be able to combat the cyber war alone. As a member and supporter of the United Nations, and one of the only members to contribute close to the encouraged .7 of gross national income, Sweden’s primary efforts will be to solve issues diplomatically, though if necessary Sweden will not hesitate to use military force. Diplomatic efforts encouraged by Sweden will not only create safer opportunities, but they will create safer, closer relations with former enemies. The cyber world is one of power and opportunity. Sweden acknowledges this, and is therefore not condemning cyber use overall, but is condemning any cyber behavior that will endanger others. This allows Sweden help other countries with cyber security, but it also allows Sweden to receive help with cyber security. Sweden suggests building more permanent alliances and stringent guidelines to create a safer, less vulnerable cyber world.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The country of Sweden believes that the Humanitarian Crisis occurring in Yemen is completely unacceptable and that there should be immediate action taken by the UN to aid in this humanitarian infringement on Yemen citizens. The UN has Sweden’s utmost support in whatever course of action decided upon.
Sweden recognizes the effort made by the UN to relieve stress and pain within the country, but Sweden calls for more to be done. Although much has been done in efforts to stop this catastrophic humanitarian crisis more must be done. With the people of Yemen fighting the world’s largest humanitarian crisis the UN must be present in providing help to combat the crisis Yemen citizens are facing. Sweden understands that those inflicted by this crisis are increasing, and operational medical facilities are decreasing. With this in mind Sweden calls for more to be done.

It is clear that there is a large humanitarian crisis occurring in Yemen with 75% of the population, 22 million people need humanitarian assistance. Sweden would like to remind the UN that the conflict has been occurring for over 4 years and even now there seems to be no end. Drastic problems require drastic solutions; thus, Sweden proposes more UN humanitarian aid and training for citizens in the area to learn First Aid treatment. It is important to recognize National Sovereignty and the UN must work in association with Yemen. The UN must be careful not to infringe on National Sovereignty, but the UN must not become complacent in a matter that has impacted so many innocent Yemen citizens. Sweden would also like to address the more recent fighting occurring on the road between Hodeia and Sanaa and the potential impact that would have on the humanitarian aid. With the increasing famine and 5.2 million children at risk currently it is imperative the road between Hodeia and Sanaa is not blocked. If the road is blocked another 1 million children would be at risk of famine, clearly the UN must work with the Yemeni government and at all costs prevent this from happening. By increasing humanitarian aid and improving the aid the UN supplies; Sweden sees promise in ending the humanitarian crisis. By creating a program which allows for increased support to Yemen while working bipartisanly with the Yemeni government and the United Nations there is a great hope. By creating this program, the United Nations will be able to better combat the crisis and help save millions of lives being lost due to this heinous humanitarian crisis.
Delegation From: Campus International
Representing: The United Kingdom

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. England strongly believes that cybersecurity is a very important aspect of security in our growing society. As for Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis England believes that we need to help Yemen through their humanitarian crisis.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

The United Kingdom recognizes the need for cybersecurity as each and every nation is growing as the internet is revolutionizing our society. The potential we have with the internet is amazing, but with that comes a need for protection. Without cybersecurity nations are at a greater risk for terrorist attacks and the theft of government information and sources. The internet is a very complex place, it can be used for many positive things to help and uplift countries. The internet can also be used to target weak aspects and hurt people and countries as a whole. With most information stored online it leaves countries open to easy attacks. When not monitored and contained right it can lead a country to its demise.

The United Kingdom has a very well planned security strategy in place currently. According to the new statesman, The Uk has recently invested 1.9bn pounds for cyber security. The UK ensures that the environment surrounding the internet is safe and a vibrant place to be used a tool to benefit the country. This money will go to regulate the “Pandora’s Box” that is internet and online trade in the United Kingdom. This money is used to help business to safely do online business and make everyday life better for the average internet user.

The United Kingdom realizes that making strict laws against cyber freedom is stripping the rights of citizens. The UK recognizes citizen privacy and realizes it is a need for the people of the UK. Which is why the UK plans to create a system of security that monitors what the people are doing without invading into the privacy of the citizens. The UK will achieve this by setting up a report system within the country. When suspicious activity is thought to be found in an individual or group there will be a report hotline/mail in/website to report the said suspicious activity. When 3 or more reports are filed on an individual by 3 or more different people a further investigation will happen. This will be achieved by a monitoring system that can be switched on and off per citizen. When the 3 complaints of suspicious activity are filed than the system will check for any activity that could be considered suspicious. This will be used by a facial recognition software and a key word recognizing software that will detect the suspicious activity.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The United Kingdom acknowledges the humanitarian crisis ongoing in Yemen. People in Yemen are dying at an alarming rate, with the brutal violence the civilians face everyday. More than 7,000 have died and more than 45,000 injured. As of January 2017 some 2 million people were
displaced. Since 2015 around 180,000 people have fled the country. People all over the country are homeless, jobless, starving and dying. Children do not have the proper access to the medical care they need to grow up healthily which is resulting in serious birth defects and outbreaks of diseases. With the country in such a financial and political crisis, the citizen’s are in danger

The UK has given about £4.3bn worth of guns to Yemen. The UK’s attempt to provide security for Yemen failed, the UK realizes that efficient aiding in Yemen’s crisis is not helping by giving guns. By providing these weapons, the United Kingdom’s hope was to provide stable government and security. In early 2018, the United Nations set into place a financial aid plan to bring food and stability to struggling Yemen. As of October third, 65% of the allotted $2 billion to Yemen. With this plan active, the UK recognizes that more must be done and is interested in being even more involved in the solution.

The UK has a plan to force the blockade of all Yemen ports to end and encourage the free flow of goods in the country. There also need to be an end to the violence in the country as that is where the problems have roots in. Strong peace talks need to happen within the country. Aid needs to be sent into the country with people and goods, not with guns. That is why the UK proposes the plan to put an end to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen by having all stable countries in the UN send in x amount of resources and people to the country to set up hospitals and schools so that civilians can continue to get an education and the proper health care they need.

The topics of interest before the United Nations Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The United States of America is dedicated to working with state and non-state actors to come to a conclusion on these issues, while maintaining the sovereignty of all nations involved.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

As the world becomes increasingly electronic, cybersecurity has forged itself as a prominent issue. As of June 2018, nearly 55% of the world population has internet access. This leaves over half of the population vulnerable to cyber attacks. Cybersecurity also poses a threat to national security, due to the ability of hackers to access financial systems, military, corporate, and transportation networks. Increased cybersecurity legislation would allow for the internet technology to remain influential, while being safe for all users.

Historically, the United States has fallen victim to cybersecurity attacks numerous times. During the 1990s, United States’ military institutions were hacked by a group of Dutch teenagers. Likewise, the Moonlight Maze incident of 1998 compromised the cybersecurity of the United States’ military again, as well as some U.S. universities. Another incident like the aforementioned occurred from 2005-2012, with Chinese sponsored attacks on several nations, including the United States. To combat cybersecurity attacks, the United States collaborated with other countries at the 2001 International Convention on Cybersecurity, which was held in Budapest, Hungary. As a result of this convention, the United States agreed to Treaty 185, which took measures to work against cyberattacks on national and international fronts. Additionally, Treaty 185 paved the way for mutual assistance between nations, with the purpose of protecting cyberspace and prosecuting cyber criminals. Furthermore, the United States’ government has developed cybersecurity policy, known as the Four Pillars of Cybersecurity which have continued to be pushed under the Trump Administration. The Four Pillars are as follows: (1) protect the American people, the homeland, and the American way of life, (2) promote American prosperity, (3) preserve peace through strength, and (4) advance American influence. The United States intends to continue to use its Four Pillars of Cybersecurity to guide future cybersecurity legislation.

Moreover, the delegation sees creating new cybersecurity legislation of utmost importance. Internet, technology, and networks are constantly changing and are essential to twenty first century life. The United States stands firmly in the statement that a nation with strong cybersecurity is a strong nation, and calls upon all members of the Security Council to work collaboratively towards legislation that works in conjunction with international law and neutrality during times of conflict. The United States also sees importance in minimizing the effects of cyberattacks, through creating a formal procedure for governments to report cybersecurity attacks. Above all, the United States is seeking safe and secure networks for all parties involved.
II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The situation in Yemen has captured the attention of many global powers since 2014. Essentially, civil war broke out when a group of Muslim rebels, known as the Houthi, overthrew the government of Yemen, led by Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. Hadi struggled with military, and the loyalty of officers, as well as food insecurity to begin with. Since the beginning of the civil war, Yemen has faced an extreme humanitarian crisis which threatens nearly 22 million citizens. Severe malnutrition is affecting the lives of almost 400,000 children under the age of 5. Even worse, the world’s largest cholera outbreak has taken over Yemen, and the healthcare system has collapsed. Clearly, the humanitarian crisis should be of utmost importance to the Security Council.

The United States recognizes that its previous actions in Yemen have worsened the situation. However, since the 2017 fiscal year, the United States has provided Yemen with $854 million USD worth of humanitarian aid. The U.S. Government also supports purposeful aid, ensuring that basic needs are met and healthcare is provided where needed. The U.S. is also in support of Saudi Arabia and their opposition to the Houthi rebels. The United States, as well as the United Kingdom and France, have been generous in the troops sent to back Saudi Arabia, as well as lending support for airstrikes against the Houthis. Moreover, in terms of aid, the U.S. has provided food assistance, medical treatment and vaccinations for children, women’s health services, household items for displaced families, and water treatment supplies.

The United States regrets past actions in the area and plans to offer and partake in peace talks in attempt to correct our actions. Through this meeting of some of the world’s finest countries, the United States hopes to course-correct our actions so they become helpful, and take the first steps towards improving the lives of the Yemeni citizens by ending this devastating humanitarian crisis.