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Position Papers for:

United Nations Security Council
**Committee: United Nations Security Council**  
**Delegation from: Belgium**  
**Delegates: Aurelia Igielinski, Sydney Ollie**  
**Represented by: Lakewood Catholic Academy**

**Position Paper for the Security Council**

The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis.

**I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation.**

In article 22 we state in our constitution that everyone is entitled to the protection of his or her private and family life. Cybersecurity prevents attacks on major establishments. Through the number of attacks that have been made on banks and private companies we have been brought more attention to our issue. Since our biggest attack in 2015 at the Google data center in Mons which resulted in permanent loss of data. We have now enhanced our cyber security to prevent an attack like the Google attack in Mons again.

As part of the Council of Europe, we must take seriously the threat of cyber-attacks present to not only our country but Europe. Because of this we entered into the Convention on Cybercrime on November 23, 2001. We implemented the conventions requirements through a new amendment to the prior Act 28 on cybercrime that introduced cybercrime to our Criminal Code. In 2016, out of 183 countries we were ranked as the most vulnerable to cyber-attacks with the ranking of 1 out of 183. In 2017 we improved this score a great deal and are now ranked 179 out of 183 countries on the most vulnerable list.

We are now looking to improve in our military field. We recruited 92 computer experts in 2017 and are still planning to add up to 200 more expert recruits. In doing this we will have formed a cyber-army and this will hopefully minimize the attacks on our military targets. In the past troops would fight face to face on the battlefield, but now troops also fight miles away on the internet. Cyber-attacks can come from any country at any time.

Therefore, The Belgium privacy and data protection legislation was first set on December 8, 1992. The privacy protection act was then changed on December 11, 1998. The update was to implement an EU General Data Protection Directive (GDPD). The GDPD will be replaced by the new EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The new GDPR was created on May 24, 2016 and replaced the old GDPD on May 25, 2018. All of this new legislation is designed to help protect our Belgium citizens’ privacy and guard against cyber-attacks.
II. Addressing Yemen's Humanitarian Crisis

In all of the world, Yemen has the greatest level of humanitarian needs. Due to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, there have been about ten thousand deaths. The larger population of people in Yemen are trying to stray away from all the violence and diseases. About 80% of Yemen’s population is in need of humanitarian assistance. Because medical supplies, fuel, and food are very low, Yemenis are having a very hard time surviving. Since wheat and other staples are being decreased in supplies, over 12 million people are going hungry. Most hospitals are closed due to power cuts and the lack of medical supplies, causing more than 15 million to be without access to health care. Belgium has aided Yemen in many ways.

Belgium is primarily involved in helping with the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. They have been paying very close attention to the respect of the international humanitarian law, and the protection of human rights. Because of this Belgium wants to help Yemen however they can by donating money and supplies to help the humanitarian crisis.

€ 25 million have been donated by Belgium for the humanitarian aid in the country Yemen, since the beginning of the war. € 5,5 million was given as extra humanitarian aid by Minister De Croo who is the Deputy Prime Minister of Belgium. The UN refugee fund UNHCR and the UN children's rights fund UNICEF will be receiving the donated Euros. Minister De Croo is taking Yemen’s humanitarian crisis very seriously and has stopped sending weapons to Yemen.
Delegation from: People’s Republic of China
Represented by: Laurel 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 wants to make an effort in aiding the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis and reducing the number of cyber attacks. It is a pleasure to be able to discuss these topics further with other countries.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

China is honored to have the opportunity to discuss the issue of international cybersecurity and its legislation. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, China has strong beliefs about cybersecurity and wants to help eradicate the number of attacks. Cybersecurity in total is very costly and is not proven to be efficient. Western Europe is expected to spend $19.5 billion on cybersecurity in 2020. Hackers are able to access and steal personal and valuable information. There is a lack of cybersecurity internationally, so people have been able to hack devices and illegally view private information. Because of this lack of cybersecurity, certain computer criminals have been able to access missiles and even ruin economies. These cyber attacks are frequent and costly. Globally cyber attacks cost 500 billion US dollars a year and still happen frequently on an international level. The loss of cybersecurity has allowed computer pirates to destroy economies and social lives.

In 2010 China had cyber attacks and the hackers were able to disrupt China’s economy and the daily lives of China’s citizens. They hacked The Republic of China and were able to get past the security. In 2017 China passed the Cybersecurity Law that is focused on protecting personal information. Companies also need to introduce data protection measures and sensitive data. This will increase the security and make it harder for hackers to get into the systems and databases of China. Countries should not have to pay more for cybersecurity that does not work. Even though a lot of money has gone into cybersecurity hackers have been able to still steal and spy on citizens of countries. Hackers are able to destroy the lives of citizens and the economy of countries. They steal classified information and invade the privacy of the citizens.

The costs of cybersecurity are increasing and the money is not proven effective. Hackers are still able to hack into classified information and steal. Current systems are still not effective, so the United Nations, not countries, should fund cybersecurity. Even with the money that the countries have put into the security no outcome is coming from it. Money from the UN should go to research, and they should make cybersecurity should be affordable for everyone. Another solution is a document that will have the standards for cybersecurity to make the process more organized. Overall cybersecurity should be paid for by the United Nations not the countries and there should be a document with all the standards for international cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is an international problem and should be treated as the highest regard.
II. The Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

The People’s Republic of China is concerned and aware of the severity of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Yemen was already a poor country, but the situation has only worsened since the conflict began in 2015.

China was depending on Yemen for producing fish, vegetables, and fruits, and they export these items primarily to us. Out of all their targeted market, we make up 37.3 percent of all their sales. We are also dependent on Middle Eastern oil, in which Saudi Arabia and Yemen are both located. There are lots of other countries that are dependent on Yemen products. This war could also weaken or hurt those countries.

The Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen has gotten worse. Seventy-nine percent of people in Yemen are living in poverty. Eighteen million people are food insecure and 8.4 million do not know when or how they will get their next meal. Yemen is the poorest country in the Arab reign. The war in Yemen started in 2015. Even though China was previously in a war with Yemen, it is still important for us to help Yemen.

On July 13, 2017, China sent $22.5 million in resources to Yemen, including relief supplies, food, and cholera epidemic relief. Even though China has had strong ties with Saudi Arabia, we still think this war and crisis should end. The current president of the People’s Republic of China, Xi Jinping, has asked for a resolution. Xi Jinping told the Saudi Arabian crown prince, Mohammed Bin Salman, “The situation in Yemen concerns the security and Stability of the Middle East, especially of the Gulf region, and efforts on the political resolution process for the Yemen issue ought to be speeded up. China is willing to keep in close touch and coordinate with all parties to jointly push for an appropriate resolution at the earliest stage for the Yemen issue.” Xi Jinping also said that all parts of the UN security council and proposals should help to ensure safety in Yemen, as soon as possible.

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is worsening daily. It is a priority to China to ensure Yemen better living conditions, and a safer environment. The crisis needs to end, and it needs to end immediately. There have been several attempts by the UN to stop the war, but all have been unsuccessful. But we can not ignore this crisis. China is willing to do what must be done to assist Yemen. We are open to working with other countries in the United Nations to accomplish peace. We sincerely hope that other countries will cooperate, and we look forward to discussing this matter further with all countries.
Delegation from: Côte D’Ivoire  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

*Position Paper for the UNSC Security Council*

The issues before the UNSC Security Council are the installation of more cybersecurity legislation and the civil war crisis in Yemen. We the Delegation of Cote d'Ivoire are excited to find a solution to the issue at hand.

### I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cybersecurity is defined as the solution to hacking threats. If cybersecurity is executed well it can limit the number of cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks can hold severe financial and reputational harm. Cybersecurity on an international scale is more important than ever.

There are various forms of cyber attacks like cyber espionage which consist of gaining information without the consent of the person in possession of the information. Another form of cyber attacks is Cyber warfare which can spread to nations attacking each other by infiltrating each others internet networks. There are many other threats but Cyber espionage and Cyberwarfare seem to be some of the most common.

In Côte d’Ivoire, many people are able to “hack” money off of people on the internet- which establishes the misconception of Cyberattacks. Instead of the stereotype that all Cyber attacks are to the government and its infrastructure, it is more complex and diverse and mostly targeted towards private enterprises.

In 2013 Côte d'Ivoire established a legislature that dealt with cybercrime. Specifically, the law discussed topics like data/system tampering, online protection for children, fraud, and forgery (computer related) along with the illegal interception and illegal access. Around a similar time, there was a cybersecurity detail put in place called the Plateforme de Lutte Contre la Cybercriminalite (PLCC). The PLCC consist of Cote D’ivoire’s law and security team. Côte d'Ivoire is also a member of the Initiatives for Internet Governance in Côte D'Ivoire (IGICI).

Currently, Cote d'Ivoire is one of the few African countries with legislation against cybercrime. Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire are two of the countries handling cybercrime issues. Cote d'Ivoire is involved with advocating for stronger cybersecurity initiatives. At the moment there is no worldwide requirements or standard for cybersecurity, this could cause disinterest in the issue and the dangers of cybersecurity. Cote d'Ivoire would be glad to help other countries struggling with cybercrime develop a legislation similar to their current initiatives in place. Most African countries have disregarded cybersecurity, so it is important to set a standard to prevent future issues. Cote d’Ivoire has already taken on cybersecurity, fraud, forgery, child protection and system tampering they would like to Encourage other countries to take similar measures in hope of making or online communities safer.
II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

Since the civil war in Yemen started, people have been living in awful conditions. Currently, 79% of Yemen’s population is suffering from poverty. Both sides of the war are neglecting human rights. It is challenging trying to get help to the Yemeni because of the violent conditions. The Yemen humanitarian crisis is affecting over 20 million Yemeni and since it’s affecting such a big population it continues to be an important topic.

Currently, the IRC, WHO, CARE and many other organizations are concerned about this issue. The UNSC has addressed the opening of Yemen's seaports, famine, missile attacks, children and armed conflict. The human rights situation is also being monitored. There have been several resolutions regarding the crisis in the past eight years. UNSC has taken many measures against the crisis but the problem is yet to decrease in size. Cote d'Ivoire has been fairly impartial about this issue.

Measures need to be taken by the UN regarding famine and civilian casualties. To battle the famine many civilians are suffering from the Ivory coast would suggest sending aid packages with food, water and farming supplies. Civilians should be excluded from fighting but 50,000 children died last year due to fighting and famine. There should be away to get Saudi Arabia to stop targeting civilian areas and events. Since Saudi Arabia has not declared war they are not dishonoring the legislation that prevents civilian casualties during war. Since there are people in need living in Houthi areas it will be difficult to provide them with aid packages without creating conflict with the Houthi.

Regarding aid packages there is few ways this could go. Sending food could support the citizens suffering from famine and sending agricultural supplies would let them support themselves. Getting aid packages to Houthi areas is difficult to do without angering the Houthi. We could attempt sending in a military force with the package, but that could cause major conflicts and fighting between the UN and the Houthi. It would be difficult to send packages because many airports have been destroyed and seaports are continuing to close. The preferable thing to do would be to send aid workers but it is extremely difficult for them to provide service when they are fearing for their lives. Sending the workers and doctors would help the issue but it would be hard to transport them and get them out safely.

The US and Saudi Arabia have been allies for a while and the US sends them aid packages with guns so they could defend themselves from the Houthi, but they use the resources that the US sent them to bomb hospitals, churches, and funerals. This results in killing innocent people. We need to fix this problem to stop the deaths of innocent people. There should be consequences enforced if Saudi Arabia continues this blatant disregard for human safety.

The Yemen crisis is messy but with enough funding from the UN and other countries, advancement can be made to make the Yemini’s live better and safer. We should find a way to stabilize the situation peacefully without using blatant force.
Issues before the United Nations Security Council are: Hacking phones, computers, TVs, cameras, different programming systems, hacking banks, wars broke out between people, people were hacking into systems to rob buildings,

I. cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

The United States is the number one tourism source to the Dominican Republic. All of tourists each year bring in $1.5 billion dollars. The Dominican Republic has four major products that they sell to make a profit. They sell sugar, tobacco, coffee, and the number one thing that they make money off of is tourism. Since tourism is the number one money maker in the Dominican Republic, they have to make sure their tourists are safe using cybersecurity. Cybersecurity helps keep people safe from all hackers that may do something to their phone, computer, or anything electronic. If anyone feels unsafe there, their profit will eventually decrease overtime by having less people come there. Cybersecurity is really important to keep all of the banks and ATMs safe from being hacked. Without having cybersecurity, people will feel unsafe coming to the Dominican for vacation or work purposes. Thankfully, cybersecurity is on all devices in hotels or public places. People who have cell phones maybe could not afford cybersecurity and gets hacked or even robbed. Having cybersecurity is important because as technology improves, so does the hacking techniques. Today, people can see you through your camera through your phone, computer and even your TV. They can see what you type on your computer, buy or click on any moment.

International Cybersecurity is when all of the governments of the world come together to try and make cybersecurity safer. Although they try to make cybersecurity better, somehow hackers are still able to hack their way into systems all over the world. International cybersecurity and cyber security are very similar, but there is one difference between them. International cybersecurity is when the whole world has cybersecurity on all of their electronics. This helps them and also can be very harmful to them. The positive side is that they keep them all safe from hackers and also it is less of a price. The negative side of having International cybersecurity is if someone's cybersecurity is hacked, everyone else's can be hacked as well. Using today's technology, hackers could get a security number, address, credit card number, all passwords, bank information, and emails. On the other hand, cybersecurity is a security when
people have a choice to have it or not. Some people do not even have a choice because they can't even afford it.

**II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis**

Yemen is a county at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula is Asia. It is extremely poverty stricken and constantly at war with Saudi Arabia, and other neighboring countries. It is also highly above the population level as well. 28.25 million people (as of 2017) are all living on 527,970 square kilometers of land.

Most of Yemen’s poverty comes from the lack of food. 41% of Yemen's population is food insecure, compared to America’s percent, which is 12.3. More than two thirds of the population lives in remote areas. Which means that they don’t have access to food markets. So, families have to grow their own food in very hot weather (the average temperature is 40*C, which equals 104*F.) This makes it very difficult to go grow food and raise animals.

Yemen is the second largest country in the peninsula, most of its land taken up by people. Many citizens who live in poverty move to the rural areas of the country. Before doing so, they don’t think about the harsh weather, growing food, and raising animals to support themselves, and sometimes families. Most of these problems would be solved by having a local farm and garden. Each town would have their own small farm with goats and camels. The plants in each garden would be grown from seed, which they would have from the last harvest. The gardens and farms would supply the growing need for food, help save money on food, give kids activities to do during the day, and bring hope to small towns in Yemen.
Delegation from: Equatorial Guinea  
Represented by: Beachwood Middle School


The issues for deliberation set before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. Equatorial Guinea is devoted to increasing cybersecurity and fully supports creating international legislation on cybersecurity. Equatorial Guinea is also well aware of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Thus the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is committed to international cooperation and finding lasting solutions to the issues at hand.

I. Cybersecurity and The International Cybersecurity Legislation

In the current era, the race for information is key. With the race for information comes the struggle for security. If we do not stand firm on creating strong international cybersecurity legislation, the consequences could be dire. In 2017 alone, it is estimated that global cyberattacks resulted in over $12 million being forced to be spent on cybersecurity in each country, and over 130 major cyber-attacks, a 27.4% increase from the previous year. It is clear that if we do not unilaterally increase the funding for cybersecurity in all member states, the costs could be in the millions. Although within the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, only approximately 23% of our citizens have access to the internet, cybersecurity still remains a relevant security concern as we modernize. As many third world countries race towards modernization, it is imperative that we stand firm and set in place international cyber legislation that would help all countries in need by creating plans and guidelines to follow.

Equatorial Guinea has many programs in place to increase cybersecurity so breaches do not happen. In 2017, the credit company Equifax got hacked and over 145 million accounts were compromised. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea believes that the UN should start putting programs in place to prevent attacks like this. Many companies are hacked for the information that they store with associates and customers and take their personal information. When people information gets stolen, they are at risk because now all their information is on the web and in dangerous hands. Countries and companies both need to increase their cybersecurity to prevent breaches.

There has been a recent agreement, signed in Paris, that is endorsed by more than 50 nations, 90 nonprofits, and universities, and 130 private corporations and groups to increase cybersecurity. Even though the US, China, Russia, Iran, and Israel did not sign it is a big step forward in the advancement of cybersecurity. Equatorial Guinea if all for the advancement and the improvement of cybersecurity.

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea believes that the UN should work to increase every countries cybersecurity in an attempt to make the internet more secure. The security council should write a resolution to create programs in order to make the internet more secure. The more secure the internet becomes the easier it is to become connected to the rest of the world without
the threat of being hacked. Equatorial Guinea thinks that the UN has to put programs in place to make the internet more secure and to decrease the number of cyber-attacks each year.

II. Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

Starting in the early 2010s, the civil war that erupted in the Republic of Yemen has left millions of unarmed civilians starving and many more millions displaced. It is without a doubt a humanitarian crisis, with over two-thirds of the population in Yemen in dire need of humanitarian aid and several million more having no access to primary aid. Since the beginning of the civil war, nations such as the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, along with a multitude of rebel groups such as the Houthi rebels, have joined the armed conflict, only to add fuel to the growing flame, resulting in an ever-widening humanitarian crisis. If a resolution is not immediately brought forth, the situation will only continue to deteriorate. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea remains dedicated to finding an end to the crisis in Yemen and will work openly with other member states in the hopes of providing aid for the people of Yemen.

The current situation in Yemen draws stark parallels to the 2014 situation in Syria. The U.N moved to give humanitarian aid to the people, and Equatorial Guinea needs to take a similar approach to the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis. Equatorial Guinea has recently supported many of the resolutions past to try to stabilize the situation and thinks military action should not be taken. But, Equatorial Guinea agrees with the actions taken by the rebels to try to overthrow the government. Since the Yemenese president has been exiled by the rebels the economy had been down in part due to the fact that many countries have placed embargoes on them. This is more the reason we need to provide the humanitarian aid. Although Equatorial Guinea has an embargo themselves it is for the safety of our port cities and to avoid smuggling.

As the United Nations, we also need to control the number of IDPs in Yemen. With the increase of recent fighting, has come with an increase of IDPs. The UN needs to get the IDPs and refugees out of Yemen to countries who are willing to take them. In the epicenter of the fighting in Yemen, there have been Saudi Led airstrikes which have been destroying whole cities and making the IDP crisis worse.

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea firmly stands against all military action in the sovereign nation of Yemen and believes that opening a channel for dialogue within the nation would be far more effective at stemming the current humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Equatorial Guinea is committed to finding a diplomatic solution to the issues in Yemen and make sure all the vulnerable citizens get the help they need. The Equatorial Guinean President has been stressing diplomacy to the General Assembly and we think we should use the same diplomacy to solve this crisis in Yemen.
Delegation from: France
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen, A Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement. France is devoted to increasing cybersecurity and protecting citizens from cyber crime and criminals.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

The French Republic is highly dedicated to protecting the privacy and data of online citizens. In November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron issued the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, where leaders from around the world met to discuss matters of cybersecurity and protecting those online from malicious activity. This was part of Paris Digital Week, which took place in Paris and was also dedicated to diplomatic discussion of digital activity. As the Internet grows in size and magnitude, the effects the Internet has on nation-states across the world also grows. Cybersecurity has been a concern for all ever since the Morris Worm took down 10% of the Internet in 1988. Today, major world events have drawn cybersecurity into the global fray, including the 2017 French presidential election hack (in which supporters of Marine Le Pen of the National Front leaked false documents related to the campaign of Emmanuel Macron of En Marche!) and the 2016 American presidential election hack. Cybersecurity becomes more of an issue every day. New techniques that reveal the data and information of people are invented and created every day, from viruses to phishing. In light of these recent events, it becomes the responsibility of governments across the globe to come together and combat this scourge through legislation and enforcement of said legislation.

France is concerned about cybersecurity because we know that a lack of it will be dangerous to everyone. This is why France has a variety of legislative measures to protect its citizens. France’s first line of protection is ANSSI, the National Cybersecurity Agency of France. France is also part of the European Union, and is therefore a country that has the EU General Data Protection Regulation in place as a law. French companies who are not compliant with the network of French cybersecurity laws are liable to face harsh penalties if they do not act under regulation. The GDPR is a major step in protecting the data of citizens, and its goals included giving citizens power over their own data. Because of this, the GDPR has received praise from various major figures, including Richard Stallman and Mark Zuckerberg. Domestic French cybersecurity laws are quite comprehensive and cover penalties on all sorts of actions, from hacking to phishing.

The first step is the acknowledgement of this issue. This is already taking place, through methods that range from the various hacks on political campaigns that come into the public conscious, to various media institutions reporting on this issue, with facts and statistics to back their claims. The second step in combating this issue is honing in on data. Information related to this issue will greatly increase our ability to fight misinformation and cybercrime. Committees and commissions can be created to help in this analysis. Institutions will rise to the cause to assist. There is already a large body of data for politicians and diplomats to consult. This period will hopefully add even more information to this area. After reports are compiled and conclusions are drawn, the drafting of legislation can begin. The third phase calls for governments big and small across the world to meet and draft the new laws and agreements. These must be based on the knowledge gained in the second phase. The United Nations would ideally ratify a document that would be comprehensive and set the bar for the handling of this issue, while also allowing the governments of nations to add domestic legislation within their borders for the further handling of this problem. The fourth phase therefore becomes the final and also the longest phase- the enforcement of these policies and the denouncement of any nation-state or government who organizes and encourages such action. This phase will constitute no less than an all-out war on cybercrime and criminals. These can range from the actions of domestic law
enforcement to diplomats denouncing and sanctioning nations that engage in such behavior. It will be the duty of every nation to examine its own behavior, and correct it. Legislation is the cure to this problem, and enforcement will be the syringe that it is delivered by.

**II. Addressing Yemen, A Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement**

The civil war in Yemen only officially started in 2014, but it has already caused decades worth of damage. According to U.N. officials and analysts, the death toll from this conflict has nearly reached 50,000. At least two-thirds of the country's population is worried about food or already starving. There are multiple conflicts associated with Yemen, spanning from its unification in 1990 through its seven consecutive war with the Houthis, an Islamic religious-political-armed movement started in Northern Yemen in 1990. The Houthis currently have control of the capital, Sana’s, and Yemen’s President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi has fled to Saudi Arabia. France is in support of President Hadi, and would like to see him reinstated. Saudi Arabia responded when called for support, launching a military intervention along with nine other African and Middle East countries. This coalition instituted a naval blockade in 2015, later joined by the United States. This blockade has blocked the majority of food and aid coming into Yemen. Over 78% of the Yemeni population is in dire need of these supplies. As well, there has been an outbreak of cholera that has already infected over 1.2 million Yemenis. As of 2015, there are at least 2.5 million Yemenis internally displaced. So many people have lost their homes, and are sick and starving without aid. The United Nations has declared this a level 3 emergency, a humanitarian crisis of the highest degree. France is determined to resolve these conflicts, and send help however we can.

As of January 2018, France has dedicated around 7.8 million euros, or $9.9 million toward humanitarian aid in Yemen. That includes donations to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, and the High Commission for Refugees. In addition, France dedicated 3.7 million euros to Yemen during the Geneva Donor Conference in April. They later leveraged further loans as well. The French government financed several NGO programs, with over 2 million euros being donated. Several other programs have given aid, such as WFP (The World Food Programme), which has been present in Yemen since 1967, and managed to help at least 7.2 million Yemenis in an operation in October 2017. As well, the UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service), managed by the WFP, reached districts in Yemen through flights with humanitarian workers. Of the over 22.2 million Yemenis in need of aid, over 2 million of them are IDP (Internally Displaced Persons). That is a staggering statistic in what Secretary-General António Guterres called, “a dire, unrelenting, humanitarian crisis”.

We need to find a peaceful resolution to the Yemen conflicts, and France believes negotiation and a summit is the only viable option. There have been several peace talks surrounding Yemen, including one recently in Sweden on December 4, 2018. There were many discussions about prisoner swaps, with the Houthis possibly releasing 6,000 prisoners, including Yemeni commanders and civilians. The two sides have also reached an agreement for a ceasefire in Hodeida, the fourth largest city in Yemen and its principle port. There have been a few more Yemen discussions, including one in Switzerland 2015, and in Kuwait in 2016. None have yielded any massive progress before the Swedish one. The first step is to negotiate to reduce the amount of weapons from Yemen, to reduce civilian casualties. Several countries have suspended some arm sales to Saudi Arabia, including Belgium, Spain, and Germany. Many still supply them with weapons, with their biggest suppliers being the U.S, the UK, and France. The second step would be reach an agreement with Saudi Arabia to remove their naval, air, and border blockades, and transport supplies to Yemen civilians in need, while also maintaining a border to prevent the rebels from attacking other countries. Saudi Arabia already has soldiers combating the Houthis on the border, but specific sites could be set up to send medicine and food through. This would greatly impact the current humanitarian situation-taking place in Yemen. The final phase would be to reach an agreement with the Houthis and terrorists that will force them to let Hadi reinstate him as the president and take back the government. A summit could be used to reach such an agreement through treaties and negotiation. France believes we need to reach a peaceful resolution to this bloody, barely three-year-old conflict. If not for our own gain, then for the Yemenis currently sick, hungry, and without a home.
Delegation from: the Federal Republic of Germany  
Represented by: Monticello Middle School  


The issues before the United Nations Security Council are as follows: Addressing Cyber security and International Cyber Security Legislation; and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The Federal Republic of Germany is devoted to increasing cyber security and becoming less dependent on foreign technology.

I. Addressing Cyber security and International Cyber Security Legislation

Over the past three years, the Federal Republic of Germany has been hit with a barrage of cyber attacks. Notable data breaches have occurred at the IT system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in February 2018, and the German Parliament in 2015. We firmly believe that in order for Germany and other countries to stay safe online we need to come up with our own technology and need to become less dependent on other nations technology. German minister, Horst Seehofer, thinks that we should work to develop our own new technology, in order to increase online safety. In other countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, South Africa, and many others, cyber attacks have been costly. In Germany alone, manufacturers have lost $50 billion due to cyber attacks. We are developing a defense strategy called “The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency” to fight these cyber attacks. The agency is obtaining 200 million Euros ($230 million) between 2019-2022, and will eventually gain 100 employees. All of this started in February 2018 when Germany was hacked, and so, the government said they would “examine the possibilities of cyber counterattacks.” The hackers successfully attacked the IT system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and this heated up the political debate about cyber security. Germany's goal is to increase their cyber security, and to become less dependent on other nation’s technologies, with regards to cyber security.

The Federal Republic of Germany is working toward taking a completely new approach to cyber security. First, we have created the German Institute for International Cyber Security to become the central place, nationally, for all things related to cyber security. They will act as an independent partner for the private sector, academia, and civil society organizations. There will be widespread training for businesses and citizens to learn more about protecting themselves. Finally, we are funding research on our own cyber security software and technologies to end our reliance on other countries technologies for cyber security.

The Federal Republic of Germany is taking a variety of new approaches to Cyber Security, both at home and internationally. In Germany, we are increasing federal funding, hiring a ‘special force’ of 100 people into our growing cyber security field to monitor our IT systems, and implementing more college classes that offer specialized training in cyber security. We have also begun working on multiple programs in cooperation with other countries that have existing cyber security programs. First, we will help German college-bound students going into this field find college placements in other countries educational programs. We would also allow other countries cyber security students come to Germany. Secondly, we will look to hire cyber security experts from other countries with experience to help us quickly improve
our technology and software. And finally, we will study the ‘best practices’ of countries with strong cyber programs already in place.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The Federal Republic of Germany firmly believes that we should all work together to help stop the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis. With 79% of Yemen’s population suffering from poverty and 2.8 million people facing starvation, it is important that all countries work together to put an end to this crisis. The Yemen Humanitarian Crisis has led to reduced access to healthcare, reduced quality of life, loss of human rights, and the spread of disease. It has also reduced access to basic necessities, such as food, water, and shelter. The conflict started with the Yemen civil war in 1994, which caused unrest, allowing for attacks from rebel group, Houthi. The disagreement stems from a religious conflict between the Sunni and Shia Muslims, due to their differing beliefs. With the Saudi-led coalition attacking with air strikes, and Houthi not only attacking the Saudi-led Coalition but innocent civilians in cities and crowds, it is clear that there are many lives in danger. Action needs to be taken, and Germany will do everything it can to stop this crisis.

The Federal Republic of Germany has taken many important steps towards addressing the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis, since it started. The Federal Foreign Office (the FFO) provided a total of 165 million euros (approximate 190 million USD) towards humanitarian projects in Yemen in 2017 alone. Additionally, Germany has contributed 40 million euros (approximately 45 million USD) to UN humanitarian aid programs. German-funded projects have helped provide food, water, hygiene items, medical care, and have also provided refugee protection. Also, the German Red Cross has teamed up with the Yemeni Red Crescent and is providing aid to several thousand people each month through many mobile and stationary health centers. On top of providing aid, Germany is also working to stop the war by suspending sales of all firearms to any countries or groups participating in Yemen’s civil war. Germany also supports its allies France, the Netherlands, the United States, and the United Kingdom in the passing of resolution S/RES/2402(2018). Through these actions Germany firmly believes that we can resolve the crisis more quickly.

The Federal Republic of Germany firmly believes that all countries need to work together to end the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis. We strongly believe that all countries need to provide aid and money for those in need. We also believe that we should not be supplying weapons to those participating in the war. If we take these steps, we hope that other countries will follow in our footsteps. Of course, we will also need help from the UN. We would like to thank the Security Council for taking recent action on the issue by holding briefings and consultations. We believe that in order to solve the crisis, everyone has to work together and help from the UN will be necessary. We think that the UN could discuss ways to solve this issue amongst all nations, as well as starting a UN peacekeeping operation. This will help the UNSC meet many of its goals, such as maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations amongst nations, cooperating in solving global issues, promoting human rights, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of other nations. This would also help the UN reach many of its sustainable development goals, such as no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, clean water and sanitation, and sustainable cities and communities. We believe that if the UN can lead by example and start a peacekeeping operation, many countries will follow suit and work together to help solve the disastrous Yemen humanitarian crisis.
Delegation from: The Republic of Peru  
Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The Republic of Peru is devoted to protecting the rights of each citizen, while also bringing an end to the major problems the world faces.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

In the 21st century, technology has become a part of everyday life. Left and right, citizens are holding phones, working on computers, or surfing the internet. Along with benefits that technology brings, it also holds many disadvantages. On the internet, information can be accessed and shared with ease. Because of this, the art of hacking has become more and more popular in the past 35 years. What poses a threat to the countries in the U.N. is internationally hacking. International hackers are famous for illegally storing information they find on the internet and selling it to a countries’ enemy. This tactic has been popular in wars, such as In the past few years, hackers in Peru have broken into government sites and military sites in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, and Venezuela. This type of behavior from the citizens is a threat to, not only Peru but also, other countries in the U.N. The only way to control it would be to pass legislation laying out the consequences of such actions.

The Republic of Peru has been enthusiastic in their efforts to contain crime involving the internet. The former prime minister of Peru, Prime Minister Juan Jiménez Mayor, said, in a press conference, “It is time for the country to put an end to the problem of wiretapping, to the violation of private communications.” Since then, the country has created a series of laws in the past regarding cybersecurity within the country. One law that Peru enacted was the Computer Crimes Act. This act made it illegal to create and use unauthorized computer databases. An offense like this is punishable for up to five years in jail. Another law that Peru has passed is regarding the protection of personal data. This legislation touches on the issue of sharing information without the consent of the owner. In some cases, Peru requires written consent prior to the sharing of information. If one fails to follow the rules that this law puts forth, they could be fined up to $14,800.

Peru believes that the right way to solve the cybersecurity crisis that the world is currently facing is by creating stricter laws for cyber offenses. International crimes should be punishable by several years to prison. If an offense of this nature were to include members of the U.N, the case could either be resolved between the countries in question or the case should be taken to the security council. If the case is resolved between the countries, an equal number of qualified judges from each country should sit on the panel and hear the case. No punishment should be bestowed upon the defendant without the consent of all the countries involved. If the case comes to the U.N, however, a representative fit to judge a case of this sort from each country in the security council would gather to hear the case. These judges would then rule the case as they deem fit. To give everyone a fair trial, a set of laws regarding international cyber crimes should be laid out. Every country should vote to decide on what the consequences should be for each type of offense.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

Yemen’s humanitarian crisis is an issue that has not yet been properly addressed in the United Nations Security Council. In 2004, the uprising by a Yemenis rebellion called the Houthis began, a group that now has left millions impoverished and the country’s government desperately weakened. Such is the
upheaval caused by this organization that now about 22 million out of the 28.25 million Yemenis are facing a humanitarian crisis and the poverty rate has increased from 49% to 79% since 2017. The war is the reason why an estimated 1.1 million in Yemen are infected with cholera and 2 million are displaced. The Security Council has so far tried to stop the Houthis and provide aid to the civilians of Yemen, but to no avail.

Peru has dealt with humanitarian crises such as the one in Yemen, one including the Venezuela Migrant Crisis. 95% of Venezuela’s revenue comes from their rich oil mining industry, but prices for oil have gone down and the country has faced severe hyperinflation, making it extremely hard for many Venezuelans to find accessible aid. The country of Peru has one of the fastest growing economies in South America, making it an ideal place for the Venezuelans to live. Peru, in response to this influx of migrants, intended to resolve this matter peacefully and in a manner that focuses on the people being harmed. About 400,000 migrants from Venezuela have traveled to Peru in the past year, with, recently, about 3,000 arrivals. The approach Peru had with the migrant crisis is similar to their strategy for the humanitarian crisis in Yemen.

Peru believes that the right way to solve the humanitarian crisis in Yemen is through directing the Council’s attention to the Yemenis affected by the Houthi rebellion. The approach is to send aid to the Yemenis government in order to promote discussion among the havoc-wreaked country. In addition, the Security Council should provide assistance to the millions of civilians that need support in Yemen as well, such as medical aid, food, water, and protection. Sea and airports, as well as roads, should be reopened permanently in order to distribute fuel and aid to those in need more efficiently. The effect of the newly opened ports will accelerate the response for the Yemenis, including the millions infected with diseases, wounded, and malnourished. The Council’s response to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen are steps being made in the right direction but not enough to protect and restore peace in Yemen as promised. If the Yemenis are left defenseless, what the Security Council has tried to achieve would have been for nothing. The Houthis actions are unacceptable and the organization should pay for what they have done thin Yemen, but this issue should be resolved diplomatically if possible. This way, no one will be hurt in the crossfire but the country will still be able to make progress. The United Nations Security Council will be able to accomplish this only if the countries of this committee unite despite differences to assist Yemen.
Delegation From: Poland  
Represented by: Shore Middle School  

Position Paper for Security Council

The issues that have been presented to the United Nations Security council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The delegation of Poland values the technological security of its nation and respects the universal rights of all people. Thus, the Delegation of Poland wishes to find effective solutions to both issues.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

With the constant increase in usage and sophistication of technology, cyber attacks are becoming far too common. This makes taking the initiative and implementing ways to protect themselves and their citizens an unfortunate necessity for all governments. Recently, in October of 2018, there was a major malware attack on multiple European companies, some of those being in Poland. This incident was foreshadowed by an earlier attack on Ukraine, which left thousands without power. That served as a wake up call for many, fully demonstrating the power of technology. With this in mind, Poland is moving towards new legislatures and documents to potentially increase the effectiveness of Poland’s cyber defenses. If this plan succeeds, Poland can hopefully begin to allocate more resources towards the project and seriously develop its cyber capabilities. Poland has already put multiple documents, such as the Act on the National Cybersecurity System (ANCS), in place which have led to several governmental departments teaming up to increase safety for all. The ANCS law hopes to raise the common level of defense in Poland. The success of this plan launched several new actions that will help to propel Poland to the frontline of the effort to secure the internet.

The Delegation of Poland has participated in international competitions dealing with cyber attacks. A team from Poland came in first place at the International White-Hat Hacker Competition demonstrating Poland’s dedication to cultivating specialists in the area of cyberattacks. Poland feels that it is a priority and has put considerable effort into cultivating specialists in this area. If better understanding can be achieved, more efficient methods can be implemented. Cyber attacks affect everyone, and as their severity grows, so too should our response. Technology can definitely better the lives of many, but it can also be exploited. With hackers increasing in ingenuity and cunning, the attacks are growing more dangerous, making it necessary for the U.N. to begin treating this as a major security threat. Once it has been acknowledged as such, a concerted effort can be made to oust these hackers. Poland is open to any country with a good idea, no matter their view. Being open to differing suggestions is a part of the process Poland is very willing to partake in, in the hopes that a solution will be arrived at soon.

The Delegation of Poland continues to develop talented white-hat hackers in an effort to combat those with malicious intent. These hackers expose weaknesses in programs before enemies can exploit them. Poland feels that they are an important piece of the solution, as they can help prevent attacks before they begin. Poland also hopes to lead by example, having already put
documents in place such as ANCS that gather resources to use in cyber defense. The ANCS is the document that brings companies in Poland into helping with cyber defense. Poland feels that the real focal point should be on the white-hat hackers as benefits are innumerable, and there are few negatives. The ability to test the structural integrity of a program before it is published is invaluable, as well as potentially trapping and revealing opposed hackers will provide vital information. While Poland will strongly advocate for this solution, Poland is still open to any potentially working plan, as the focus is not to pass one country’s plan or another, but global internet security for all.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

In 2011, following protests and civil unrest, the corrupt President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh, resigned. The Presidency was transferred to Saleh’s Vice President, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, in a one man election. Since then, President Hadi has been faced with Al-Qaeda attacks, corruption, disobedient military officers, and most notably, a civil war. The civil war began when extremists known as “The Houthi Movement” took over northern Yemen and has continued to this day, with constant fighting. Surrounding Middle Eastern countries, such as Saudi Arabia, have provided military support to President Hadi. The conflict has directly killed more than 6,800 civilians and has blocked imports, leading to mass starvation. Additionally, destruction caused by the fighting has taken away access to clean drinking water and medicine, causing the worst cholera outbreak in the world with 56,000 cases and over 2,000 deaths. These factors lead the United Nations to claim that Yemen was the country most in need of humanitarian aid in 2016. The war has continued to this day, causing heavy casualties and depriving Yemeni citizens of necessities like food and clean water. The Republic of Poland believes that the Yemeni civilians’ basic rights are being infringed upon and that where war and air strikes have failed, diplomacy and compassion can thrive.

While the nation of Yemen lies in a geopolitical area much different from Poland, the people and politicians of Poland can relate to the citizens of Yemen through the similar situation of death and pain that was brought by Soviet and Nazi occupiers. The Republic of Poland regularly provides Middle-Eastern countries with aid, especially those displaced, often during times of war and could supply Yemen with similar aid and relief in the future. Poland has pledged ten million dollars to help Syrian refugees, and should this prove an effective solution can continue to provide for those in need. Poland has also financed two projects in Jordan to help with similar refugee crisis.

Poland is a strong supporter of international human rights and believes that all people deserve the chance to be safe and happy. Poland has backed these beliefs with action by providing humanitarian aid for Middle-Eastern countries in crisis, such as Jordan and Syria. The Republic would be willing to work with other nations to provide similar aid to the people of Yemen. Alongside giving aid, The Republic of Poland has been a strong supporter of The Declaration of Human Rights, although at the time of its creation, Poland had been annexed into the Soviet Union and was unable to express it’s support for the document. Overall, The Republic of Poland wishes to find a peaceful and effective solution to Yemen’s crisis that best benefits the people.
Delegation from: Russian Federation
Represented by: Shore Middle School

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 Humanitarian Crisis. The Russian Federation believes that both Cybersecurity and the Yemen Humanitarian Crisis are two topics that need to be resolved quick and easy with the most fairness to all countries. Cooperation with all will help keep order and keep fairness in the world.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

With the recent accusations of Russian hackers tampering with the United States elections, the Russian Federation has been criticized about their strength of cyber security. Russia denies any action or involvement and that cyber security is is efficient. Through the the history of Russia, cyber security was one of the main modern military protection services we provided. Russian hacking groups have been caught before, and this had led to the belief Russia is more of an offender than a victim.

As stated before, the accusation of Russian tampering in United States elections have been brought to the country’s notice. Presidents of both countries agreed to a joint investigation on both sides to see if any tampering was done. Though evidence found tampering, the groups of Russian hackers will be found and other measures will be put in to avoid such actions to ever happen again. To prove this point, Russian officials have arrested one of its highest cyber security officials to investigate a possible crime that was committed by him or any other disciples of his work. Russia is also under attack through statements made about Russia’s “Rare Level 2” cyber security. This cyber security level was soon changed to a level 1, as the cyber security power rankings change.

With the cooperation of other power countries cyber security could be helpful and a must have for smaller countries. Treaties for limiting hacking protocols and rights could be put in effect to help countries be shielded for outside interference in online events like voting. Also, having more computer specialist monitors who can scan for hackers could help reduce the number of alleged hackings. The world is changing and Russia doesn’t want to be on the outside looking in, so actions must be put in place to keep restrictions in order.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

With conflicts starting as far back as 2011, the Yemen crisis has been an enormous conflict over the years. The Yemeni Government and the Houthi Militia have been battling since 2015 and have caused an astronomical amount of damage to the country of Yemen. The civil war between the two had prompted great poverty for Yemen leaving over 70% of Yemen’s population living in extreme poverty. This led to the halt of essential imports, exports, and trade as well as resulting in the UK, US, and Russia being unable to give help to either party.

In an attempt to reduce matters in Yemen, Russia has made good allies with surrounding countries like Saudi Arabia. They have signed a treaty to help each other with oil loss and costs from places like America who are raising oil prices. In September of 2018 the treaty was signed to help ensure that Yemen has enough energy to be able to keep up with the conflicts. Because of this Russia can secure a better diplomatic role in the Middle-East
The delegation of the Russian Federation believes that if we take control of the Yemen politics, it won’t end in a catastrophic consequence. If the Russian Federation does not take control politically then the two forces could cause even more destruction throughout the entire country. Any involvement in western nations could lead to intense turmoil in the area. In order to not take complete sides with the Yemeni government, the Russian Federation has chosen to give aid such as weapons and medical supplies to the Houthi rebels. The Houthi Rebels and the Yemeni government both hope that Russia can play a big role in ending the crisis in Yemen.
Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. South Africa is loyal to making sure all people are safe and is determined to communicate its desire for all citizens to be able to experience and enjoy safety and comfortability.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cybersecurity has been an issue for many years. Cybercrime (in the form of hacking) became known around 1970 when the early phone systems became targets. During that time, hacking was used mainly to steal others’ long distance call time. Viruses became a problem not too long afterward, when the Morris worm virus came out, damaging more than 6,000 computers. Cybercrime has gotten worse as the years have gone on. It has gotten so bad that by 2021, there are expected to be about 3.5 million cybersecurity jobs with no workers because of the shocking growth in cybercrime. Coincheck, an exchange service located in Japan, lost 530 million dollars because of hacking. There are not enough forces that can override cybercrime. South Africa is concerned about these problems and is determined to do their best to change them.

Unfortunately, South Africa seems to be a popular target for cybercrime. According to author Jamie McKane, SABRIC (The South African Banking Risk Information Centre) CEO Kalyani Pillay says “the number of online investing incidents have more than doubled compared to the same period last year...” It had gross losses of R23,593,631. The number of episodes with mobile banking apps increased by 20%, with gross losses of R70,156,364. Online banking incidents increased by 44%, with gross losses of R89,368,722. SABRIC is trying to decrease the number of cybercrime incidents in South Africa. It is doing this by making people aware of different events pertaining to cybercrime and providing tips/help to avoid it. The U.S. Secret Service is also helping to prevent cybercrime throughout the United States. That organization is supporting Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTF), of whom’s main focus is to recognize and locate cybercriminals causing cyber invasions, bank fraud, data breaches, and other mobile offenses. The Cyber Crimes Center offers help for cybercrime, along with cybercrime instruction for federal, local, and international law enforcement organizations. Unfortunately, these actions are not enough.

The Organization SABRIC is making people aware of cybercrime and helping them to avoid it. This could be a great practice for the Security Council. It could hold public informational meetings explaining how serious these problems are, and what they can do to help. ECTF's idea of recognizing and locating cybercriminals is great for keeping the US safe of cybercriminals that may be active. Although the UN may not be able to do that, it could maybe be of assistance. For example, if cybercrime were to take place anywhere, the victims of cybercrime could get in touch with the Security Council and explain to them what happened, and they could do their best of tracking them down or doing other things to identify them. They could also create another committee within the UN that will be trained to recover data on computers and other devices, and should help people who have been affected by cybercrime. Representatives from Sweden could maybe sponsor this new committee, considering that they have the lowest rate of malware
infections. They could present their strategy and some ideas to help defeat cybercrime. Hopefully, these actions will improve the cybersecurity in the world.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis

The Yemen humanitarian crisis has been described by humanitarian aid organizations like the International Rescue Committee as, “undeniably world's largest,” with 22.2 million in need of assistance, and 8.4 million malnourished. Yemen, even before the crisis, was already seen as one of the poorest countries in the Middle East, and now conflict arises as airstrikes have been a daily occurrence for millions of civilians. After Yemen president, Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down, there was a peaceful transition that occurred where Saleh’s former deputy, Rabo Mansour Hadi was elected. President Hadi struggled to deal with many problems, including a separatist movement in the south, the continuing loyalty of many military officers to Saleh, as well as unemployment, corruption, and starvation. The Houthi movement took advantage of the new president's weakness by taking control of their heartland Saada. They then attempted to take control of the entire country, forcing Hadi to flee Yemen. Saudi Arabia and eight other mostly Sunni Arab states, Alarmed by the rise of the group, began an air campaign aimed at restoring Hadi’s government.

Organizations, like the International Rescue Committee, have been on a call for a ceasefire, attempting to provide aid and relieve the intense suffering of civilians caught in the crossfire of the conflict. Organizations like Mercy Corps have been providing food vouchers for the most vulnerable people and several cholera treatment centers with cold water, equipment, and other much needed supplies. What stresses humanitarian aid organizations is that, unfortunately, all sides of the conflict have restricted many from providing life-saving medicine and enough clean water. The IRC calls on all parties to cease the fighting and allow for a U.N.-led peace process. “The protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure is not a luxury,” said Frank Mcmanus, Yemen country director at the IRC, “It is an essential provision of international law. When these laws fail, civilians suffer.” Most recently, On december 13, 2018, the US senate voted to end America military assistance for Saudi’s war.

Arms exports to Saudi Arabia, in particular, according to the World Peace Foundation, are highly controversial due to the kingdom’s egregious human rights record, and their role in leading armed combatants into to the Yemeni war. The EU parliament passed a non-binding resolution calling for an arms embargo in February 2016. To date, however, only one EU member state has taken up this call. So who is supplying arms to the Saudi-led coalition? The US has long been the leading supplier of arms to Saudi Arabia, which it sees as a key ally and force for stability in the Gulf region. The UK is the second largest supplier of arms to Saudi Arabia, who is the UK’s biggest customer by far since British Tornado and Typhoon aircraft are a major component of the Saudi Air Force, active in Yemen. We believe that for the constant supply of military weapons to Saudi Arabia from significant arms suppliers like the US, UK, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Sweden, to be suspended, could result in a decrease in hostilities and allow more humanitarian aid organizations to step in and provide clean water and food for those affected by the civil war. A temporary decrease in conflict could also allow time for the IRC’s call on a U.N.-led peace process to take place.

The issues before the United Nation Security Council are: Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation and Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis. The United Kingdom is optimistic that peaceful resolutions will be established. We are hopeful to see cooperation between countries.

I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation.

Cybersecurity is one of the most important topics of today. With many countries having differing opinions in what should be allowed to happen in cyberspace, the United Kingdom has taken a more defensive stance on this matter. The United Kingdom believes that computers should not be used for invading the personal files and databases of a country. The United Kingdom believes that cyberspace should not be a place of warfare, but a place in which businesses can feel safe when accessing the internet. The United Kingdom and all of Europe has been working towards making cyberspace a safer and more protected place for all users.

The United Kingdom was present at the latest European Council concerning immigration and cybersecurity. The Council collected on October 18, 2018, and the council came to the conclusion that there was a need to combat cyber and cyber-enabled illegal and malicious activities, build a strong cybersecurity, prevent and respond effectively to radicalisation and terrorism, provide resources to face new challenges posed by technological developments, and strengthen crisis management capacity.

The United Kingdom wishes to make cyberspace safe for all users by investing more money into protecting cyberspace. The United Kingdom does not want cyberspace to become another platform in which countries will use for warfare, but a place in which people feel comfortable in keeping their personal. The United Kingdom also sees the need to address the issue of the lack of safety for children on public computers and devices. The United Kingdom wants cyberspace not only to be safe from hackers but also to be safe of inappropriate content circling about cyberspace. The United Kingdom wishes to achieve cyber safety for all by stopping black hat hackers, making it more difficult and more costly for hackers to hack into cyberspace, and to restrict all inappropriate public content on cyberspace.

II. Addressing Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis.

The humanitarian crisis currently happening in Yemen is a disaster for the entire population of the country. Hundreds of thousands of Yemeni people are living in famine, and over 70% of the population (20 million people) is living in an emergency level of food insecurity; 9.8 million need assistance now. This terrible conflict has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of over two million people trying to find shelter from sickness and war, but still the crisis has not ended. Yemeni women and girls are having an even tougher time; millions of children are suffering from the lack of food, of which several hundred thousand under 5 are suffering from severe starvation. There’s are roughly 1.1 million under-fed pregnant and breastfeeding women. The hunger/famine are directly caused by the war, and can only be gotten rid of by ending it.

The United Kingdom believes in helping to stop this humanitarian crisis. The United Kingdom has been aiding the citizens that cannot provide for themselves by sending aid packages through the few open ports out of Yemen. The United Kingdom realizes that many access ports for aid packages are shut down/shutting down due to bombings and the Hothi rebels attacking and taking them over. This results in
very limited accessibility of Yemen making it a necessity to keep these few ports open. The United Kingdom observes that to keep these few ports open will be very challenging, and it urges Yemen to keep these ports open for the sake of their people. The United Kingdom has been sending Yemen aid packages, yet it knows that if more countries would donate more to help the dying Yemen civilians, the help would be greatly appreciated and would aid much in helping the people of Yemen.

The United Kingdom wishes to achieve the goal of helping Yemen’s population by starting another global fundraiser to raise money for help. The United Kingdom realizes that there has already been a fundraiser to help the citizens of Yemen, but believes that the Yemeni people are still in need of salvation from their famine. The United Kingdom wishes to raise awareness for the fundraiser by promotion on the United Nations website. Many still do not know the severity of the situation that Yemen is in, and allowing the Yemeni people to continue suffering cannot be allowed to happen. We believe that if people could see the Yemen crisis in relation to what that could be like for their own family, the fundraiser would be all the more powerful/successful. The amount of deaths in Yemen is unfathomable, yet they continue to happen, and if people could see the severity of the situation, they rise up to the challenge and help donate to the cause. In conclusion, the United Kingdom wishes to help support the dying people of Yemen by starting a fundraiser, and trying to get more countries to donate aid packages.
Delegation from: The United States of America  
Represented by: Berea Midpark Middle School

Position Paper for The United Nations Security Council

The issue the US has been presented with are: Cyber Security and International Cybersecurity Legislation; and Addressing Yemen, A Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement. The US is determined to deal with these issues carefully with thought out solutions to leave a lasting effect on legislation concerning cyber security and the refugees in Yemen.

I: Cyber Security and International Cybersecurity Legislation

Cyber security is a growing issue in today’s society with the ever growing reliance on computers and technology, the threat of cyber attacks grows. Multiple countries have been threatened and had cyber attacks carried out on them, including the U.S. multiple times. The goal of this is that all countries will have equal access to all aspects of the internet with equal security, but this will be a challenge to achieve due to the technological differences between countries. It can also be made difficult due to state-sponsored attacks by countries on each other. The U.S. gives full support to the prospect of equal cyber security across all countries.

The United States would be willing to help with efforts to maximize cybersecurity around the globe. The U.S. has been cyber attacked multiple times in the past. Some of which include in the Moonlight Maze incident in which Russia was able to steal mass amounts of safeguarded information from U.S. universities and U.S. government networks in 1998. Another incident was during the First Gulf War when Dutch teenagers were able hack into US military institutions and steal information about nuclear warheads that could have drastically changed the outcome of the war. The US has passed resolutions such as Resolution 64/211, a creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures. The US has also signed the United Nations Convention Against Organized Crime, which includes cyber crime in the treaty. There are many other resolutions in the field of cyber security the US has supported, such as Resolution 59/61, involving developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of national security. This along with resolution 60/45 and the fact the US and its territories have introduced and considered 256 bills and legislations related to cybersecurity shows the country’s support.

The US would like to see new policies put in place that protect and distribute proper cybersecurity to countries all around the world. All countries should have equal access to information services while still being able to know that they are safe on the internet. The US would be able to help with funding needed to perform any such resolutions that require it. One possible solution the US would like to see is an international agreement that bans cyber attacks on other countries. Though, this is not always possible, so as said before, the best solution may be to get proper technology to other countries that are currently gaining major access to the internet. This would help these countries in their development and overall improve quality of life for citizens living there.
II: Addressing Yemen, A Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement

A lot of people are suffering from the humanitarian crisis in Yemen because of the civil war between North and South Yemen. The crisis has been encompassed with health risks, access to food and water, poor living, and diseases have all been increased. About 24 million people are in poverty compared to 14 million in 2017. The UN predicts that 10 million more could also go into poverty. That has been caused by the civil war between North and South Yemen. Many places that are vital to a city have been blocked, destroyed, or damaged in any other way such as hospitals, schools, and many others. These conflicts have been so dangerous that not much action can happen at this moment. Those reasons all encompass why the humanitarian crisis has continued. The UN has been struggling to help many people in Yemen.

150 relief agencies have been started, including at least 8 UN agencies. The agencies have been working around the clock to help those in Yemen who are in need. Nearly $3 billion have been mobilized to help the struggles of Yemen for this year’s response plan. Another Agency, “CARE”, reaches 1 million of the most vulnerable Yemen citizens per month providing water, food, and shelter. CARE is trying to reach up to 2 million Yemen citizens per month as a new goal. Many people are suffering and many organizations including CARE and the UN have been trying to reach and help those Yemen citizens who are suffering.

The United States has congenial relations with North and South Yemen in the past. But, now because of the civil war it has hampered efforts because it isn’t safe. Then again, The United States has been committed to Yemen’s stability. The US has also tried to influence terrorist groups like ISIS. The US supports the UN and Coalition. The US has also been one of the top donors to help Yemen.

There should be solutions that help all the people in Yemen to fight the humanitarian crisis. The US supports the idea that the UN could cooperate to provide resources in the form of financial means, food, and medical aid. Another solution is to make a sizable agency and base it near Yemen for easy transport of aid to Yemen to help their citizens more efficiently.