# UNCSTD
## TOPIC BULLETIN

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CHAIRS

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# Academy Model United Nations
## - THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE -

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Dear Honorable Delegates,

Hello! I am honored to welcome you to participate in this year's AMUN, in the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development, or UNCSTD. My name is David Wang, and I am a junior in BCA's Science Academy. I have been involved in MUN since 8th grade, and have been to numerous conferences with BCA's travel team, including Princeton and Yale. In this time, MUN has become one of my favorite pastimes, and I've had the opportunity to make several close friends and study and debate current events with delegates from across the country and the globe. Our trips to college conferences, and hanging out after committee have been the high points of my high school career. This will be the second committee I've ever chaired, and I hope to make it a fun learning experience for all involved!

Besides MUN, I am also involved in BCA's Varsity Debate and math team. I also play the piano, and enjoy listening to classical music.

We hope that the below topic guide is helpful and informative in guiding your research and shaping your perspectives. We eagerly anticipate your ideas and debates on these two highly pressing issues. Feel free to reach out with questions! My co-chair Minato and I want to make this committee both engaging for veterans of MUN and novices.

Stay safe everyone! We cannot wait for the start of committee!

Happy researching,
David Wang, Co-Chair, UNCSTD
davwan22@bergen.org

Dear Honorable Delegates,

Welcome to AMUN 2021! My name is Minato Shinoda, and I am a junior in the Academy of Visual and Performing Arts with a focus in music. I'm very excited to be one of your co-chairs for the UNCSTD. I was first introduced to the world of model U.N. back in eighth grade, though I only started participating as a delegate in freshman year. The topics for this debate were carefully selected by me, David, and the rest of the BCA model U.N. team to challenge every single one of you, whether you are a model U.N. first timer or an expert. AMUN was my first large conference, and I can speak from experience that it can sometimes be very intimidating to walk into a room to discuss global issues with veteran debaters. So please don't hesitate to reach out to me for any questions or concerns about the conference or the preparation process. I hope you walk out of the final day of debate with confidence and a deeper understanding of the two topics in question and of the model U.N. experience overall. I am looking forward to seeing you all in committee!

Best,
Minato Shinoda, Co-Chair, UNCSTD
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# Topic A: Regulation and Development of Autonomous Weapons

## Overview

The United States Department of Defense defines autonomous weapons systems (AWSs) as "weapon systems that, once activated, can select and engage targets without further intervention by a human operator." Lethal autonomous weapons (LAWs) , weapons that can exercise lethal force without human input, are a subset of AWS. Note that remotely-piloted drones are not AWSs, as they are still controlled by a human pilot.

AWSs and LAWs have several advantages over conventional weapons. For one, AWSs reduce the number of casualties sustained by the military that uses them; for another, as AI progresses, AWS can be programmed for highly specialized missions, allowing them to potentially access locations that would otherwise be out of reach, or analyse an environment faster and more precisely than a human could. Ever improving technologies in the fields of machine learning and artificial intelligence bring the day when our armies are automated

closer and closer; some experts believe that creating a usable LAW could be easier and done faster than creating a usable self-driving car.

However, AWSs, and LAWs in particular, raise numerous ethical issues. Perhaps the issue most inherent to the nature of AWSs is the issue of culpability. In other words, who, if anyone, should be held accountable for the actions of autonomous weapons? As an example of the ethical dilemmas at play, suppose an American "killer robot" were to malfunction, and mistakenly identify a civilian as an enemy fighter. Would this civilian's death be the fault of the US military, the individual who programmed the robot, or (if the robot is truly operating independently) the fault of the robot itself? How can nations differentiate between bona fide malfunctions and secretly threatening actions? Delegates are encouraged to think about these ethical and practical considerations when drafting guidelines for AWS usage.

On the issue of accountability, another pressing concern regarding the use of AWS is the potential for nations to distance themselves from actions or atrocities committed by their own military, by claiming that the actions of autonomous weapons are not connected to decisions made by the state's military apparatus. Transparency is another issue; delegates should consider how to encourage member nations to publicly disclose the actions and repercussions of AWS operations. Finally, delegates should think about how to keep powerful AWS technology out of the hands of rogue non-state actors, including terrorist and insurgent groups.

As one more point of discussion, delegates should consider how much control humans should have with regards to AWSs. In other words, should there be a back-door software feature in every AWS, allowing humans to take control should something go awry? Or would this defeat the advantages of using autonomous weaponry? Creativity in this aspect is highly encouraged.

As a final note: delegates are encouraged to be thoughtful and comprehensive when thinking of potential regulations and guidelines to be put in place with regard to AWS development, deployment and accountability. Delegates should also be mindful of national sovereignty, and consider methods of incentivizing countries to comply with the committee's decisions without violating each nation's right to self-government.

## Topic History

While AWSs in their modern form have only existed for a few decades, the broader idea of "killer robots" has been around for centuries. As early as 1495, Leonardo da Vinci, the Italian polymath, designed a "mechanical knight" capable of mimicking a wide range of human motions through a complex system of pulleys and gears. More recently, in 1898, Nikola Tesla displayed the world's first wireless remote-control vehicle, a "teleautomated" iron-hulled boat. Tesla later tried to sell this boat to the US military,

along with blueprints for radio-guided torpedoes.

World Wars I and II saw rapid development in mechanized and semi-autonomous weaponry. In the first World War, the United States developed a winged-bomb dubbed "the Bug", while the Germans created radio-controlled coastal patrol boats, loaded with explosives and other ammunition. By 1943, the Germans had developed an anti-ship glide bomb, the Fritz-X, which could be steered after being launched. This bomb, which was steered using a radio signal, is arguably the grandfather of modern radio-controlled drones.

Throughout the Cold War, the United States was the main developer of AWS, including unmanned aerial vehicles in Vietnam which circled enemy positions and took pictures until they ran out of film. In 1963, the Department of Defense's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) gave MIT a $2 million dollar grant to study "machine-aided cognition," jump-

starting computer science and AI research in the US.

In 1988, during the Iran-Iraq War, the semiautomatic Aegis anti-aircraft defense system aboard the USS Vincennes, a US warship, shot down a commercial airliner over the Persian Gulf after it was mistakenly identified as a hostile aircraft. All 290 of the airliner's passengers were killed. This episode is a poignant reminder of the consequences of an AWSs malfunction; even a glitch in a semi-automated weapon can have disastrous human consequences.

Nonetheless, the United States continued its AWS development, achieving a major breakthrough in 1995, when the first drone was guided using GPS technology. A year earlier, the DoD had given General Atomics (a weapons developer) a contract to build the first predator drone, the RQ-1. Within 10 years, drones would become a defining feature of the American-lead War on Terror. In 2009, the US Air Force released a long-term path towards the full

automation of aircraft, including those capable of using lethal force.

Other nations have begun developing AWS as well. In 2006, South Korea deployed Samsung Techwin SGR-A1 sentry robots along its border with North Korea. These robots, which are armed with automatic weapons, are fully capable of tracking and targeting enemies autonomously; the South Korean government claims a human is required before the robots open fire. Other nations have also grappled with transparency-related issues regarding AWS development: in 2013, documents given to the British Parliament revealed that a supersonic stealth drone had started tests in Australia without their knowledge. The drone's developers, BAE Systems, insists that "a human is in the loop", i.e. this drone is not yet fully autonomous.

In 2012, researchers at Cambridge University sounded the alarms regarding AWS development, writing "We risk yielding control over the planet to intelligences that

are simply indifferent to us, and to things that we consider valuable — things such as life and a sustainable environment." Later that year, the US DoD released a directive which sought to "minimize the probability and consequences of failures in autonomous and semi-autonomous weapon systems" by requiring "appropriate levels of human judgment" in LAWs, at least for the time being. In 2013, the UN special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, and arbitrary executions called for a moratorium on AWS development until sufficient international laws and regulations regarding AWS usage had been drafted, and in 2014 at a meeting of the Convention on Certain Weapons (CCW), member states passed a resolution which stated that international humanitarian law applied to AWSs, and urged member states to retain some human control over autonomous and semi autonomous weapons.

## Current Situation

While research and development of AWSs has not slowed, no significant progress on AWS regulation has been made in the past 5 years. Meanwhile, the global market for AWS is on the rise, with projections indicating it could grow to between $16 and $18 billion dollars by 2025. At present, development and use of AWSs is dominated by a handful of powerful and wealthy countries which possess the resources necessary for research. However, studies have shown that emerging technologies including 3D printing, as well as ever increasing computing power, will soon allow both poorer states and non-state actors to produce their own AWSs. As it stands, a $35 Raspberry Pi computer processor can run AIs powerful enough to defeat US combat pilots in simulations; terrorist and insurgent groups like the Houthi rebels, Boko Haram, and ISIS have all begun using improvised drones, including as explosive devices.

The proliferation of AI and AWSs is having ramifications beyond

enabling violent terrorist groups, however. In fact, many troubling trends are either directly caused or indirectly fuelled by the rise of AI-powered AWSs. One such trend is the resurgence of authoritarianism worldwide, and the accompanying growth in government surveillance states. As an example of how instrumental AI can be to authoritarian regimes, one need only look to China, whose AI-driven surveillance allows it to monitor and stifle dissent, and enables crackdowns like the ones currently ongoing in China's northwestern Xinjiang province. China has held training sessions with government officials from over 30 countries regarding the use of AI in monitoring/controlling public opinion. Another possible result of growing AWS use is the start of a global AI arms race, as nations compete to develop the most efficient or accurate AI to be used in their AWSs.

In 2018, Human Rights Watch polled adults in 26 countries, and found that 61% of adults opposed LAWs, an increase from 55% in 2017. Notably, some of these countries were ones in which the government had opposed a pre-emptive ban on LAWs. In marking the 100th anniversary of the end of WW1, which kickstarted the use of AWSs, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said "Imagine the consequences of an autonomous system that could, by itself, target and attack human beings. I call upon States to ban these weapons, which are politically unacceptable and morally repugnant." In 2016, the CCW established a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) to further facilitate discussions of AWS; in 2018, 26 of the 85 nations present expressed a desire for a pre-emptive ban on LAWs, and 12 opposed the idea.

At the same time, private sector tech companies like Google and Microsoft have come under fire for contracts with the US DoD regarding development of AI for military purposes. In particular, Google employees urged the company to shut down Project Maven, a program developing AI for analysing drone footage. After Google cancelled its contract with the DoD, over 200 companies and

3,000 individuals signed a pledge to "neither participate in nor support the development, manufacture, trade, or use of lethal autonomous weapons."

## Possible Solutions

While, as mentioned before, several nations have expressed support for a pre-emptive ban on LAWs, strong opposition from various other nations (including the US, Russia, South Korea and Israel) has stymied any progress in enacting this ban.

At the 2018 meeting of the GGE, member nations outlined three potential courses of action which delegates can consider in drafting their solutions to the issue of AWS development. The first option was advanced by Austria, Brazil, and Chile. It urged the GGE to "negotiate a legally binding instrument" regulating AWSs. This proposal was supported by a majority of delegations present, but further conversation regarding this bold course of action was effectively shut down by the American,

Russian, Australian, Israeli, and South Korean delegations.

The second proposal advanced at the GGE, supported by Australia and the UK, was to continue discussions regarding "existing applications under humanitarian law" and create guidelines for AWS use under international humanitarian law.

A third proposal was made by France and Germany, who suggested that the GGE release a formal declaration listing best practices and guidelines to show consensus and establish benchmarks for accountability and human control.

Another policy delegates can explore creates limits on when AWS can be used in the first place. As an example, China has stated that, while it does not oppose the development of AWSs, it does oppose their deployment on the battlefield.

Finally, some countries, in particular the US and Russia, have cast doubt on the applicability of international humanitarian law to the decisions made by AWSs and

LAWs. The UK, along with the US, also argue that national, rather than international, review systems are ideal to monitor and regulate AWSs usage, rebuffing countries which seek a multilateral solution.

## Country Policy

***The United States:*** Considering that some of the first AWSs were made and deployed by America, it is not unexpected that the US is the world-leader in AWS development. With a defense budget that outweighs that of Russia, China, all 28 EU nations and South Korea combined, it is also hardly surprising that the US is investing the most money into AWS development as well: from 2017 to 2021, the US is projected to spend $17.5 billion on drone development. The US has been staunchly against a pre-emptive ban of LAWs, and argues against multilateral regulation of them.

US military policy on autonomous weapons is governed by DoD Directive 3000.09, which allows semi-autonomous weapons to engage pre-selected targets, and for fully autonomous weapons to select and engage targets, but only after approval from senior officers.

***Russia:*** Russia is perhaps the world's most fervent supporter of AWS development, and is actively trying to take humans out of the military decision-making process. To that effect, Russia has also stated that it will not comply with any international law seeking to limit or outlaw the use of AWSs in war. Like the US, Russia opposes a pre-emptive ban of LAWs. Unlike the US, China, and the EU, Russia's defense budget is relatively small, only a quarter of that of China's, and a mere tenth of that of the US. Despite its smaller defense budget, Russia is heavily investing in AWS development, seeking to replace all human guards for their weapon silos by 2020, and to automate 30% of their military by 2030. Despite cuts in Russia's military budget, as a result of international sanctions, AWS development is still going strong; Russia has recently deployed their autonomous Uran-9 tank in Syria.

**China:** China is fast becoming a world leader in AI and AWS development. Boasting the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the world's largest, Chinese defense spending is the second highest of any nation, and from 2017 to 2021, China is on track to spend $4.5 billion in drone development. Chinese leader Xi Jinping has publicly announced he will push for China to be the global leader in AI by 2030, and according to some benchmarks, China has already achieved this goal. From 2013 to 2018, China's funding of AI projects constituted 60% of the world's total, and from 2011 to 2015, Chinese researchers published over 40,000 AI papers, double that of the US. To this end, China seeks to actively export their technology to other countries.China possesses swarming, machine gun-mounted drones capable of independently choosing targets and attacking in the thousands; Chinese companies have developed autonomous land vehicles with machine guns and rocket launchers; and a classified government operation, the 912 Project, seeks to create autonomous submarines in the coming years.

However, China opposes deploying any AWSs on the battlefield.

**European Union:** While the EU has the world's second-largest defense budget when combined, differences in opinion among its members have kept it from becoming a more heavily invested player in AWSs. Indeed, while some individual member states have pushed ahead with AWS development, the European Parliament as a whole maintains that humans must stay the final decision-makers with regards to lethal force; some nations, such as Austria, have gone further, pushing for a pre-emptive ban. The EU also has the most AI researchers and top talent in this field, and should their expertise be combined, it is plausible that the EU could emerge as the dominant player in AWSs. At the moment, most of the EU's AI researchers are concerned with industrial AI rather than its military applications. France, Italy, Germany, and the UK have all either developed AWSs or view them as key to their military's modernization; the UK in particular

has invested heavily in swarming drone technology.

**South Korea:** Despite having the smallest defense spending of any of the listed countries above, a consistent military threat from the north has pushed South Korea to invest heavily in automation, leading to it becoming a disproportionately influential country in the field of AWSs. As population growth slows in South Korea, the ranks of its military, which is based on drafted service, are expected to shrink. The Korean government has sought to make up for this shortfall by automating parts of its military, becoming a global specialist in autonomous sentries and turrets. Samsung developed the first such weapon in 2006, the SGR-A1, to guard the DMZ. Korean defense contractor DoDAAM followed suit by inventing the Super aEgis II turret, capable of detecting, tracking, and firing on targets autonomously and from a great distance. South Korea has reportedly sold this technology to the UAE and Qatar.

After Google Deepmind's AlphaGo AI defeated reigning Go champion Lee Sedol, Korea pledged $1 billion to AI research, and seeks to remain globally competitive in AI by opening 6 AI-focused schools by 2020.

**African Countries:** In general, African countries have expressed concern over the proliferation of LAWs and AWSs, and have called for regulations governing the use of AWSs and ensuring that their usage remains in accordance with international humanitarian law. A handful of African nations, including Egypt, Algeria, Uganda, Ghana, and Zimbabwe, have expressed support of a total ban on LAWs. Many others have called for negotiating "a new international law—a new treaty or CCW protocol—to address concerns over [LAWS]", specifically to set limits on the use of lethal force.

**Latin American Countries:** By and large, Latin American countries are in opposition to the further development of AWSs and LAWs, especially due to their incompatibility with international

humanitarian law. They have also voiced concerns about the potential for AWSs, and countries using them, to use force without proportionality, face little accountability, and offer no transparency into their actions. Several Latin American countries, including Cuba, Ecuador and Costa Rica have called for moratoriums on their testing, development, and usage, while Brazil and Chile spearheaded the GGE initiative to create a legally binding instrument regarding AWSs, a motion ultimately shot down by AWS-invested countries.

can these regulations ensure accountability and increase transparency?

Are some kinds of AWSs less problematic than others? Should some kinds not be developed at all? When is it less problematic to use AWSs?

How can this committee encourage member nations to comply with its decisions without violating national sovereignty?

## Questions to Consider

What constitutes an autonomous weapon? How much control can a human have in a weapon before it stops being "autonomous"?

How can nations keep autonomous weapons from malfunctioning? And who is to blame it one does, causing damage and/or loss of life?
What regulations should be put in place regarding AWS usage? How

# Topic B: Expanding Internet Access in Developing Nations

## Overview

As technology and the Internet become increasingly crucial to everyday life in many parts of the world, there rises one concern: the lack of Internet access in developing countries. According to recent studies, over four billion people currently do not have access to the Internet, and an estimated three billion of them live in just twenty countries. This is ninety percent of the population in the U.N. categorized "least developed countries" who are without Internet access. Needless to say, the Internet has the capability to significantly grow businesses as well as national economies and better the lives of individuals. Research also suggests that having Internet access can lead to changes in the social and political landscapes as well, such as improving women's rights and forming more democratic governments. Given the Internet's potential to bring about significant improvements, its absence causes detrimental effects on many people and countries. As with the majority of international concerns, the solution to this issue is still unclear.

There are numerous barriers that add to the continuously growing digital divide between the developed and the developing world, including but certainly not limited to, literacy, linguistic, and income differences. In our debate, delegates will discuss the obstacles developing countries face in implementing Internet access and ways the UNCSTD should contribute to solving this global issue.

## Topic History

As the Internet grows at an alarmingly fast rate, countries are not caught up in solving issues surrounding it. Furthermore, since the barriers that halt the application of the Internet to developing countries are so deeply rooted in the countries' cultures, traditions, and political as well as education conditions, executing this is not as simple as it may seem.

It should not come to delegates as new information that literacy levels in developing nations are alarmingly low. However, the issue of literacy is often largely neglected. Almost 800 million adults are illiterate globally, most of whom are women. This further complicates the problem at hand, since it is significantly more difficult to teach illiterate people how to operate the web as well as for them to utilize the information online. Even if the literate population was taken into consideration, most of them lack digital literacy. The failing education system in place, if any, makes it near impossible to adapt Internet service in many developing nations.

Not only is illiteracy a contributing factor in slowing down the expansion of Internet access, but the lack of diversity in languages on the web is also a major concern as well. Ever since the birth of the world wide web, English has been the dominating language. In earlier years, over half of the content online was in English. Although the percentage has decreased to about twenty-six percent, it is still a large portion considering only about twenty percent of the world speaks English and merely ten percent are native speakers. In many

developing countries, especially those in Asia and Africa, the language spoken is extremely diverse. In fact, only about five percent of existing languages are represented online. Therefore, this makes it challenging for people in those areas to effectively utilize the information online, even if they gained access to it.

A far majority of individuals in the offline population earn low incomes if they earn anything at all. Attaining Internet access is tremendously expensive, considering the cost of ownership for a device or devices, data plans, and consumer taxes and fees. Consequently, the heavy costs of gaining access to the Internet outweigh the convenience and services the Internet provides for most of those individuals. Especially in countries with poor national economies, the implementation of the Internet is grueling and highly overlooked.

Illiteracy, language, and wealth issues are some of the most prominent contributors in slowing down the process of the Internet reaching the developing world. There are many other factors that create obstacles for potential new Internet users. Some elements delegates may spend time considering are anxiety learning how to navigate through the web, the oppression of women and girls, and lack of infrastructures, such as cell towers and stable electricity. These factors are not entirely independent of themselves, so it is incredibly crucial that they are addressed in coordination.

## Current Situation

Although developing countries are getting closer to becoming technology-centered nations, there are still countless changes that must be made. Achieving this goal will bring about tremendous benefits to not only the developing world, but also the developed world as well. Having access to the Internet is essential for sustainable economic growth on an individual level, a business level, and a national level. Individuals living in isolated areas can be lifted out of poverty by gaining access to the

modern economy with ease through online systems, such as microloans and e-banking. Digital banking systems are also much more suitable to prevent fraud and corruption than analog systems. Furthermore, the World Bank estimates that a ten percent increase in high-speed Internet connection can increase a nation's GDP by almost two percent. It is more than evident that the Internet gives businesses and nations an edge by providing better opportunities and security.

Not only is having the Internet beneficial for a country economically, it can also have major impacts on a nation's social issues as well. Internet connectivity allows those living in rural areas to receive education that they would not be able to receive otherwise. There have been many projects to grow access to education in developing areas, such as a campaign run by the Kenyan education ministry to spread education using inexpensive, durable tablets. These computer or mobile phone aided instruction are proven to increase levels of learning

in disadvantaged areas. Needless to say, the Internet also serves as an extremely efficient communication tool. With access to online platforms and chat applications, families and friends are able to stay in touch regardless of distance or financial issues.

Furthermore, the Internet has political effects on countries. With better education systems and widespread news, citizens are able to stay up to date on issues around the world. Developing countries are home to many internal conflicts and civil wars, making information gathering a vital duty of their citizens for their safety. Similarly, social media raises awareness on many issues common in developing countries, including women's rights and corrupt governments. An example of social media being used for this purpose is the Iranians using Twitter as a platform to discuss and plan the protesting against the Iranian election in 2009. Internet access can lead to greater transparency of the government, increased political participation from citizens, and as a

result, a more democratic governance.

## Possible Solutions

Considering the reasons why improving Internet access has been delayed in the developing world is crucial to finding out possible solutions to this dilemma. The first way to increase Internet availability is to reduce costs related to telecommunication. Governments lowering connectivity taxes may encourage those who were burdened from the Internet financially to join the digital world. In an effort to make costs more affordable, some governments are protecting new companies from being eliminated by monopoly providers. Enhancing network efficiency can also help make costs less steep. Improving data compression and catching techniques are suitable ways of achieving that.

Another method is to increase digital infrastructure availability, especially for those in isolated areas. In the last decade, a project was launched by Google to give antennas to people in remote areas using balloons. Similar successful experiments using drones have been executed as well. Earth satellites are also useful in expanding infrastructure networks. Although they are more costly than balloons or drones, they will eventually be more affordable in the long run.

Diversifying online content is a key element of the solution to this global problem. Programs specifically tailored to aid the developing nations' citizens' jobs and everyday lives may significantly increase Internet participation. Ghana launched a project to make it easier for crop producers to connect with industry experts who can advise and consult the producers through online chat rooms. Services like this may incentivize those who were not interested in participating in the digital community before to go online.

# Country Policy

***The United States:*** The United States has been making an effort to expand Internet access around the world. In 2016, the U.S. Department of State introduced the Global Connect Initiative with the goal to connect one and a half billion people to the Internet by 2020. This initiative brought together over forty countries to work toward solving this pressing issue.

***Russia:*** The Russian Federation has recently been working towards creating its own national Internet system. In 2019, President Putin signed into law a legislature that would make this easily controlled, separate Internet possible.

***China:*** Though China has one of the top number of Internet users in the world, it places strict censorship on the Internet. The Chinese government blocks certain websites, apps, and services from its citizens to access.

***The European Union:*** The European Union states that it intends to be a leader in promoting Internet access to developing countries. The European Union established the Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO) with the goal of spreading digital knowledge and expertise among countries and organizations.

***India:*** Though India has the second highest number of people using the Internet, it only accounts for about a third of the national population. As an effort to connect the disconnected in rural areas of the country, India set up information shops in four underdeveloped villages. Residents in those areas were able to use these kiosks to access the Internet, improving their medical and employment conditions.

***Mozambique:*** Located in East Africa, Mozambique struggles with poverty throughout the country. The Mozambique government is in support of increasing Internet access within the country. It takes note of the fact that there exists a digital divide between the urban and rural areas and is committed to bringing the rural parts of the country up to date.

## Questions to Consider

Why is spreading Internet access to developing nations important?

How can the UNCSTD help bring about change to the deep rooted causes behind the digital divide?

How can the government ease the process of implementing the Internet in developing countries?

What are the foreseeable dangers that come along with expanding Internet access?

What effects will expanding Internet access to the developing world have?

What incentives can be put into place for the developing world to gain access to the Internet?

To what extent can the federal government regulate newly implemented Internet access?

Are there any downsides to expanding access to the developing world? If there are, what can the UNCSTD do to prevent or alleviate them?

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**Topic A**

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