

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Afghanistan

Delegates : 龔信宇

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Outer space, the last frontier to be explored by mankind, is yet a great mystery. Humans have yearned to explore the massive expanse for many purposes, including military purposes. Since the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union have competed in developing new technology to conquer this unknown region and to outdo the other party. As current trends are showing, whoever has the technology to freely roam the outer space will have a great advantage in fields ranging from communications to reconnaissance.

According to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies, signed parties are not to use outer space resources, including the space itself, to conduct military actions. Furthermore, it strictly limits the exploration and use of outer space for “the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development”. It further claims that the Moon and other celestial bodies are the common heritage of mankind.

We, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan believe that many signatories have violated this treaty, and are free of condemnation and punishment. We urge fellow law-abiding parties to cooperate in bringing justice to these parties who are using outer space resources not only for exploration or benefitting all mankind, but also for military defense purposes. If we do not act now, there will come a time when these parties no longer stay in the dark, but use their more advanced technology to their own benefits. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan urges the Disarmament and International Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, and the International Court of Justice to strongly punish these states that have violated the treaty.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

As a convenient and effective method of executing military operations, Private Military Companies or Private Military Contractors (PMCs) are rapidly increasing in size and strength. PMCs offer countries, or other monetarily capable parties, an alternative to the conventional approach of dispatching army forces to wartime areas. However, PMCs are, after all, private institutions that carry out

orders from anyone who can afford it. This leads to a blurry and indefinite zone as to the responsibilities of these PMCs. Questions ranging from the moral values of PMCs to the sanctions of violations caused by the PMCs arise as well. How the PMCs should be governed is still quite vague concerning international regulations and the implementation of these regulations. Therefore, we, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan believe it is of the utmost importance for this committee to be held in order to establish concrete and practical regulations of PMCs.

During the 72nd plenary meeting on December 4, 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of Mercenaries (also known as the United Nations Mercenary Convention). This resolution strictly defined mercenaries and declared the illegitimacy of any kind of use or connection to mercenaries. Moreover, the resolution even proposed ways of condemnation and punishment to states that violate the resolution. Though major steps have been taken to regulate mercenaries, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan strongly believes that this resolution is outdated and impractical. Only 33 countries have signed the resolution, and most of them have no affiliations to PMCs. Furthermore, we believe that an official distinction between mercenaries and PMCs is necessary.

Since the adoption of the Mercenary Resolution, there have been multiple occasions in which PMCs have proven to have positive results. Yet, even more incidents have shown PMCs involved in the violation of human rights, the improper use of armed weapons, and the loss of innocent civilian lives. In the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan alone, several reports have shown PMCs known to receive orders from the United States Military violating human rights. Though we appreciate the United States for assisting us in basic military training, and bringing justice to extremists such as the Taliban or al-Qaeda, we cannot tolerate the violation of certain unalienable human rights. We, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, insist that a resolution concerning the regulation and jurisdiction of PMCs to be discussed. PMCs are, nonetheless, private firms that are profit-oriented. This fact alone is enough for one to question whether PMCs should be allowed in any context. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan proposes a new, up-to-date, and pragmatic approach to the governance of PMCs. We believe that PMCs should be highly restricted in both quantity and the services they provide and that they should only be used on official United Nations authorized missions. We believe that unless under absolute need, countries should use their army forces and not private military contractors. The Islamic Republic of

Afghanistan hopes that during this conference, short term goals can be reached,

and further long term goals set.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Belarus

Delegates : 林詩捷、張紹仁

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Our side believe that it is proper and profitable for our country (Belarus) supporting the motion ! First of all , because of the country now is still not very stable(1991/8/25independence) and there are still the beginning of economic raising , we have the reasons to protect ourselves not just in term of country but including individual .Secondly , our country relay on some mineral such as peat and the location of us is at the middle of Europe and inland . consequently , in order to protect ourselves from other depriving , we should give the right for individual to own the military company.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

First of all I need to admit that the country (Belarus) still lack of power of producing the stuff of outer space using .However , the outer arm race should be not just limited in the country of American or china which is able to manufacture but it should be the the issue of every country in globe to discuss about. I believe that we should forge the law of competing of arm race among the countries. First of all , being the one of the world , we assert to protect the using right of outer space. Coz the resource they development is relaying on earth , they don' t have the right to occupy the outer space. Secondly , facing the difficulty of causing disaster such as aeolite every country should have the obligation to protect the world . likewise , we should pay for them in proper payment .

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Belgium

Delegates : 吳懷珏、蔡秉中

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Belgium considers that sustainable development, scientific and industrial competitiveness and security are important areas that involve space science. Belgium already relies on satellites to monitor its agricultural, environmental and civil protection policies.

Belgium believes that defense is the main driving force behind the development of space systems that offer important civil benefits. For years, Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB) devotes its solely effort on space plasama physics, space weather, solar radiation, etc, with limited commitment to defense-related space activities, which leads to technological deficiencies due to insufficient investments in some areas. Belgium is increasing willingness to explore the idea of creating a defense industry structure within European Space Agency (ESA).

Belgium regards the prevention of an Arms Race in outer space, and Belgium suggests reaffirming “Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures,” and a more efficient resolution on it.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Though PMCs/PSCs are providing base support services as well as armed forces to states and international organizations for justified purposes, it is necessary to regulate such behavior with strict scrutiny.

Belgium considers that without international supervision, private military contractors are very likely to perform violence to innocent civilians, such as the case of Blackwater Baghdad shooting. Other than increasing casualties, the existence of PMCs playing a role similar to mercenaries actually gave rise to war proliferation. The essence of such companies will also threaten sovereignty and military power of states.

Belgium recognizes two main opposing arguments that: first, the demand and supply should be unleashed, let free market be the invisible hand. To retort such point, PMCs services are strongly related to states’ security, which makes it a political issue not an economic one. Financial system is not competent to handle PMCs. The other argument insists that PMCs are mercenaries and should

be completely prohibited, which is not even possible. PMCs involvement in global affairs has made it impossible to terminate the partnership with the UN and other legitimate parties. In addition, services vary with multiple purposes, it might do good as well as harm.

Facing PMCs/PSCs controversies, it is understandable to describe such companies as a double-edged sword. To prevent potential danger meanwhile enjoying the privilege, it is critical to utilize private military companies in a moderate manner. Belgium suggests the measures to be taken includes: emphasize the Montreux Document, set up regulations aiming PMCs themselves, and convention endorsed by delegates with articles on the working group specialized in PMCs/PSCs issues.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Canada

Delegates : 蔡鎮隆

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Attack from outer space is a topic that easily makes all the delegates draw a blank. Nowadays, there is no exact proof of existence of species living outside the planet. Even though this topic was discussed decades before, we believe this issue isn't necessary enough to bring up unless there is more information through space explorations.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

We are delegate of Canada ,one of the ratifying states of the Montreux Document. The Canadian Association of Defense and Security Industries (CADSI) is the national voice of our defense and security industries, a sector that employs 109,000 Canadians and generates more than \$12.6 billion dollars for our economy every year, more than half that for the export market.

We are more interested in discussing topic B. Acknowledging of the Montreux Document and humanitarian law, we wanted to discuss about this issue which is becoming more and more serious.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : China

Delegates : 吕又山

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

During the Cold War, the then two great superpowers – the Soviet Union and the United State of America – spent large proportions of their GDP on the research and development in the field of space militarization, known as Space Race. As a result, by the end of 1960's, both countries deployed numerous satellites and moreover, anti-satellites weapons(ASAT) were developed to destroy rivals' satellites. Mao Zedong, our chairman at the time, decided to launch a series of space project amid the tension, and has made great progress in the past few decades, including the establishment of : the China's Space Medical Institute(founded by the Central Military Commission), the Northern Missile Test Base, the China Aerospace Industry Corporation.

However, China fully recognizes the possible consequences if tensivity among regions, such as the rivalry in the Korea peninsula, or the clash related to the Diaoyu Islands, turn into warfare between superpowers. The fierce space weapon competition between potential rivals would likely lead to a space war, which includes space-to-space and earth- to-space weapons. As humankind boosts its reliance to satellites, the overall destruction caused by space war is compelling. Even with the several agreements adopted in the 1960's and the 1970's, it is undoubtedly that there are still space weapons under development among nations, which posts potential threats to mankind. Acknowledging the significant problem, on 12 February, 2008, China and Russia jointly submitted to the Conference on Disarmament (CD) the draft Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects (PPWT) in its Plenary Session. 'A peaceful and tranquil outer space free from weaponization and arms race serves the common interests of all countries. It is therefore necessary for the international community to formulate new legal instruments to strengthen the current legal regime on outer space.' says Yang Jiechi, state's Foreign Minister.

On January 11, 2007, China launched a missile into space, in the mission of destroying an old Chinese weather satellite exclusively. Although the incident has been seen as a demonstration of China's capability of building substantial numbers of ASAT, this was never China's intent. Following on February 21, 2008, the U.S. launched a modified missile-defense interceptor, destroying a U.S.

satellite carrying one thousand pounds of toxic fuel about to make an uncontrolled atmospheric reentry. War between China and America are unlikely, given the increasing economic interdependence and ongoing efforts in both countries to improve relations. Nonetheless, if the possibility of war over Taiwan becomes actual conflict, aggression in the space would be most likely since it would be casualty-free. Such actions could well escalate the conflict between China and the U.S.. Therefore, avoiding the actual use of counterspace weapons and shaping a more stable and secure space environment for mankind is always in China's interests. As China wishes the same for other nations, this collective consensus could avoid more military competitive space domain.

China appreciates CD's unremitting efforts over the order in the space, and international community's contribution to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. CD is, iterated by the U.N. General Assembly, the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. China's utmost wish is to cooperate and negotiate with other delegates in order to establish a comprehensive resolution that would be soon adopted by all nations.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

After the demise of the Cold War, there were less incentives for strong states to intervene hot spots with their troops. As skilled armies withdrew from many regions, some weak states were left with acute security concerns increasingly unto themselves. Consequently, weak states in dreadful security situations had little choice but to contract private order at home. The circumstances then required Private Military Companies(PMC) to maintain the order indeed. Today, even within strong nations, such as the U.S. and Russia, the growing trend is to hire PMCs to substitute their own troops in regions they do not wish to deploy armies for various reasons. However, several problems arose since then, and China's interest is to minimize the adverse effects caused by PMCs, and to restrain the trend of hiring PMCs if possible.

China will not sanction the development of a large private military sector or the export of China's own military's strategies and skill sets via private firms. China possesses adequate army to protect China's people and guard China's territory. However, PMCs still exist for the need from other states, international organizations, NGOs, humanitarian and development agencies, multinational corporation and even individuals. These companies are often used to compensate for a lack of states' capacity, or help groups to function well in dangerous. Despite

the advantages, PMCs remain problematic for severe reasons. China urges all member states to first recognize the priority of which controversial issue we should deal with, then discuss the solutions one by one.

Some proposal of regulations have already been put into actions, such as a licensing scheme, the Working Group etc. Some have great potential to be put into action, such as a general prohibition on certain activities, or to create a international body to regulate PMCs. However, it is undoubtedly that U.N.'s efforts to regulate private security have been largely inadequate. China hopes that the nations that are most likely to use PMCs can cooperate and negotiate to reach the consensus referring to the regulations.

China is party in favour of the established intergovernmental working group, and will continue to stand as a nation in the interests of regulating and reducing the use of PMCS. China supports innovative and effective ways of establishing collaboration between all member states, and looks forward to form a resolution that benefits the majority.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Croatia

Delegates : 王珮璇、熊郁雯

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Space arms races developing were derived from basic rocket technology matures. The original concept about using space weapons is in 1950's. When the first geosynchronous was successfully launched by Union Soviet. The U.S. president Eisenhower instantly created NASA to develop the satellite. Finally, US launched the first Reconnaissance satellite next years and made the satellite function more higher. It can monitor the military intelligence up the hostile countries sky. The Anti-satellite missile is also known as suicide satellite. It can quickly destroy the Enemy states in orbit. These weapon researches may differ in forms. However, they all seek absolute strategic superiority and absolute security for country. During the Cold War, The United States and the Soviet Union conceived each other as rivals. In order to maintain a balance of terror, they continued to create more powerful weapons than the other. However, with an increasing number of both strong arms, the developing armaments have gradually exhausted. In 1969, U.S. President Nixon declared " Negotiation instead of confrontation and ease in order to fight." Both of them signed a series of military agreements. Generally speaking, the end of the Easing policy is due to U.S. President Reagan. To combat the Communist forces .He shift to a pressured policy against the Soviet Union. The series of activities of all-out developing and testing of outer space weapons in recent year have given rise to concerns in many countries around the world. In the new opinion, early armaments research is to gather intelligence from other countries. Later is to prove the strength and technology to other countries. Prevention of an arms race in outer space has become an actual and urgent thing for the international community.

In 1958, after the first artificial satellite-Sputnik-1 launched, To manage the peaceful uses in outer space. The United Nations General Assembly established an ad hoc Committee .In the beginning; the Committee just had 24 members. But now it has grown to 74 members, from the growing number in participate countries, we can clearly know how much important the topic influence the whole world is. Nowadays, there were four major satellite navigation systems in outer space, including US's GPS, China's BDS, EU's Galileo and Russia's Glonass. Though, we approximately have three solutions can prevent an arms race in space. First, the key is a powerful international pact to prohibit all weapons in

space-- the basic international law on space, the Outer Space Treaty. Among its principles, it bars states party to the treaty from placing Nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction in orbit of Earth, installing them on the Moon or any other celestial body, or to otherwise station them in outer space. Second, the anti-ballistic missile treaty limited nation to launch sites. That because once the United States can choose their launched position. They may take the outer space into a war zone, the consequence will turn outer space into a lived destructive weapons and a battle field. This will break regional and global stability, bringing totally new arms race and threatening international peace and security. Third, the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind. The reason why Global is Urgently to prevent outer space arms race .that because the weapons emitted by the outer space are lethal more accurate and powerful. It will bring the future and human life dramatic changes. So through UN's treaty can early prevent the disaster and ensure the best quality future of mankind.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Ancient armies, from the Chinese to the Greek and Roman, were to a large extent dependent on contracted forces, as was Victorian Britain, the Italian city states of the Renaissance period and most of the European forces during the Thirty Years' War of 1618–1648. Similarly, private actors have played a role throughout US military history: contractors have supported the US military in every contingency since American revolutionary War 1775-1783. However instances of mercenary activity during the 1960s were sporadic and limited, with immediate personal financial gain the main motivation. Although isolated mercenary activity is still carried out today, it is relate more to the realm criminal activity than to the broader development of the private provision of security services. The rise of the contemporary international private military and security industry began in the early 1990s, with the emergence of private security providers with clear corporate structures. Whereas all these factors have played a part in the broader 'privatization of security', the explanations for the industry's growth vary with specific security contexts. In weak or failing states, 'privatization' is essentially a misnomer since consumers have turned to the private sector because of the lack of functioning.

Substantive issues are raised by the use of private security actors that simply cannot be addressed through regulation. Even if the processes by which companies are hired were formalized and if it were possible to regulate who

hires them to operate and where, and how firms deliver their services with adequate vetting of personnel, human rights standards and punishment for individual wrongdoers, there still remain significant losses when a private company performs services in this sensitive area of policy. These losses are for the most part intangible loss of knowledge of local conditions by the primary donor and of personal relationships between donor and recipient; loss of visible authority and prestige; and, above all, a weakening of long-term commitment and sustainability of security and military relationships.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Cuba

Delegates : 莊凱茜、何岱育

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

After the Cold War, the atmosphere of the global political changed. With cutting national defense budget, countries started relying on private military companies, which resulted in the dramatic growth of PMCs in both size and numbers. The phenomena lead to lots of strives and problems, such as people rights, legality and responsibility. Therefore, how to reach the equilibrium between them is the most important issue currently. Today, we are going to represent Cuba to make some proposals for these issues. We're looking forward to reaching consensus with countries and get win-win situation.

To prevent the problems we just mentioned, we hopes to take back parts of the control right of the military business. If so, we can make more regulations for the military firms with legislative and eliminate unnecessary strife. To retrieve the military control right to some levels, the primary condition is to increase the national defense budget of the government. As a result, we hope to improve the cooperation between countries and countries by Trade Liberalization which we have been making efforts on. Also, we can increase the national incomes to solve the problems of national defense budget by doing so.

The port of Mariel is our first special economic zone. It has the potential to be the center of commerce and logistic. Besides, the Mariel special economic zone is located in the region of Caribbean Sea, and nearby American continent. We believe that the opportunity and profit will increase with great potential under the expectable situation like the increasing volume of sea-borne, the change of international commerce. As a result, we hope we can improve our economic environment with the foreign investments. Then, we can adjust the budget allocation to retrieve the part of control right of military business.

We look forward to allocating the shareholding between government and PMC to regulate the degree of using military of PMC. Besides, we advise each state to achieve the treaty of military usage together. For example, PMC should follow the certain process which is confirm by government to trade the weapons. Therefore, each country can prevent the abuse of weapon under the public scrutiny.

In conclusion, we hope we will decrease the power of PMC by retrieving part of shareholding. Besides, governments can supervise each other to control the PMC effectively by signing the treaty. Last but not least, we believe Cuba will play a more important and potential role in the international commercial situation. We are glad to build the good relationship with you. Thank you.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Czech Republic

Delegates : 黃依晴、姜蓁

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The prevention of the arms race in outer space is a critical issue on the United Nations disarmament and control agenda. The UN has established the United Nations Committee of Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) in 1959, seeking for peaceful cooperation in outer space, also, the COPUOS oversees the implementation of five treaties---Outer space treaty, Rescue agreement, Liability convention, Registration convention and the Moon treaty. Yet, there are still plenty of obstacles lying on the road to overall disarmament in outer space. The followings are some measures proposed by Czech Republic, of which the feasibility leaves room for further discussion.

First, one of the reasons why states cannot achieve consensus of disarmament is due to the unspecified definition of "weapon". Some states regarded that military satellites are certainly weapons defined in all the treaties relating to the disarmament in outer space as military intelligence would be easily revealed; while others believe that they exist for a nation's self defense. In that, Czech Republic propose each country has to precisely define "weapon" in the circumstances of outer space in the meeting. It would be the indispensable fundamental of further negotiations.

Second, proper and fair monitoring system of any movement in developing weapon system for the utilization in outer space is also of great importance. Prevention is always better than remedy. Therefore, Czech Republic strongly suggests that every country attending the meeting has to put forward a general and transparent monitoring mechanism to maintain the security in outer space once and for all. As for the details, there is still room to be elaborated.

Instead of vanished with the Cold War, the militarization of space development turns white-hot nowadays. Accordingly, Czech Republic would like all member states in DISEC cooperate to deal with the thorny problem. On this basis, the issue will likely be less complicated to be fully considered.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Private Military Company (PMC) , officially Private Military and Security Company seems to be a new industry in business, but its origin can be traced back to WWII. Through business contracts with clients, PMC offers several kinds

of military and security services.

Czech Republic believes many benefits come with the existence of Private Military and Security Company. PMC provides some services that military won't provide, for example, private security, event security plans, effective response to real-world threats training, and so on. PMC conducts some missions which are used to be carried out by military, helping government to cut down the military expense. What's more, PMC offers a huge number of job opportunities, which decreasing the unemployment rate. However, it is hard to clarify the responsibilities of Private Military and Security Company, which leads to several serious problems. PMC is not like traditional military, which is organized by government and has a rigorous system. PMC is a business company and is regarded as armed civilians. To earn a huge amount of profit, PMC might accept the contracts that bring money but violate human rights. PMC ends the time that countries monopoly arms force. Without any powerful governmental organization or international agreement supervising PMC, PMC may become the basement of terrorists.

Czech Republic did not against the existence of Private Military and Security Company, but we do believe it must be well-regulated. International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, building on the basis of Montreux Document, is a non-state agreement reached by many PMCs in the world. The companies utilize this code to regulate each other. The code mentions not only the problem of violation of human rights, human trafficking, prohibition of slavery and forced labour, child labour and discrimination, but also the monitor system and the steering committee. Until 2013, there have already been 708 companies in the world signed this code, including one established in Czech Republic, called Defense. Czech Republic urges the countries which are going to participate in the conference could figure out a way to strength the regulation. Establishing an effective monitor system and giving out severe punishment to the company that breaks the rules will be prominent ways to make the situation better and reach the more peaceful world.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Georgia

Delegates : 王閔悅、陳彥光

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Ever since 1950's, the arm race between countries had evolve into a competition in outer space rather merely on earth. Various types of weapons were introduced during Cold War and simultaneously, unpredictable dangers gradually emerged and tensions between states raised higher. One of the dangers in outer space is that almost every object can be a weapon. It does not take more than a tiny stone to destroy a satellite, which is one of the great inventions of arm race in outer space. As we can see, even a tiny rock can cause harms; thus, it is needless to tell how much damage can a thoroughly designed weapon cause in outer space.

In decades, human beings have devoted themselves in inventing facilities or appliances to commit a better living style. However, the creation of outer space weapons seems to proceed in opposite directions. Space weapons include weapons that have the ability to attack space systems in orbit or disable missiles travelling through space. During 1957-1975, the United States has spent 100 billion on space race and on the other hand, the space race has cost Union Soviet of Socialist Republics 45 billion Russian Ruble. What's worse, the space race has brought about more than ten casualties. The invention of outer space weapons has resulted in several kinds of problems, thus the prevention of arms race in outer space has become rather significant.

Georgia has been a decisive location of oil and gas output to Western countries. Thus we expect to make use of our advantage and turn into a condition in UN's treaty of preventing arms race in outer space.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

In the past two decades the rapidly increasing development of PMCs has caused many problems such as violation of human rights, harm of state sovereignty etc. With the prevalence of PMCs, however, there is still lack of regulations or laws. We Georgia deeply concerns about the probable chaos that the rampancy of PMCs may cause to the public society.

First, we have to realize the differences between PMCs and mercenaries.

Owing to the fact that the United Nations has already enacted a treaty which post a ban on mercenaries. Nevertheless, PMCs are slightly different from the

mercenaries. So that the UN convention against the Use of Mercenaries can't totally fit in the case of PMCs. We Georgia can't deny the importance of the PMCs. For example, it lessens the occurrence of pirating in Somalia, the USA spends 60% of its annual expenditure on PMCs in Iraq and Afghanistan. The existence of PMCs cannot be overemphasized. We do not want to outlaw all the PMCs instead we urge the UN to enact a new law to restrict the PMCs from being too powerful, from interfering into first-line mission, from taking part in the peacekeeping jobs.

The method of stopping the PMCs' growing stronger is by restricting the ratio of PMCs' army and the state's army, controlling the ratio at 1/2. So that the country always have about twice the members of those in PMCs to prevent them from replacing the state. And to confine the numbers of PMCs in a state, so that we can monitored each companies more easily.

We Georgia is really looking forward to seeing that every delegates can put effort in enacting the new law to make this world a better place.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Germany

Delegates : 莊久億、黃緯易

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

The arms race of outer space was happened in cold war. We all know the United State and Soviet Union were developing their technology to gain upper hand in order to win the war. Until now, this situation is still happening right now. Some countries have a big study and develop new technique to product the weapon. This kind of move is all about to show the country's ability, to show the power to the other country. We Germany as one of the big country in this world, we think the country which have the high technique in the outer space, we all have the responsibility to maintain the peace on earth, even the space. So we hope every country can have a peace talk, crate a peace Draft Resolution.

In this issue, we Germany hope every countries can focus on the definition of the mercenaries, to figure out what's the work mercenaries to do. So then, we can simply to complete the treaty to limit the activities of mercenaries, let more countries to become the signatory country. Furthermore, we Germany also hope more countries can follow Switzerland to establish a treaty, which forbids firms or holding companies based in Switzerland to "directly take part in hostilities within an armed conflict abroad." Use this to step on the road of banning PMCs.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Greece

Delegates : 楊育昀、陳琬茹

For the safety of the world, we Greece claim to prevention of an arms race in outer space and decrease Private Military Companies.

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

For the first topic of prevention of an arms race in outer space, our main position is to shrink the budget of the arms and nuclear power technology, the purpose is to prevent a new race of financial ability and finally lead to an un-peace world.

The weaponization of space will destroy strategic balance and stability, undermine international and national security, and disrupt existing arms control instruments, in particular those related to nuclear weapons and missiles. These effects will inevitably lead to a new arms race. Space weaponization would seriously disrupt the arms control and disarmament process.

We have some suggested policy as follows:

1. No more nuclear power weaponization.
2. Decrease the percentage of military budget, and to increase the budget to promote the life level of your people and domestic security.
3. Decrease the number of the outer space arms research and use.
4. The clear number and budget to decrease have to discuss with all the delegates.
5. If any of delegates break the rules, should have some punish or withdraw UN.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

For the second topic of the rules and regulation of Private Military Companies, we Greece think we should ponder over following questions:

1. If the police are unable to keep law and order what is being done to address that?
2. If indeed the police are unable to provide domestic security, why is the government not turning to its domestic army rather than bringing in foreign military contractors?
3. Why has a cash strapped government which prefers external security support, maintained its military expenditure throughout the crisis – despite cuts to all other areas?

4. Given that Blackwater(one of the private military companies) is not cheap, how much – exactly – is all this costing?

All these are questions that urgently require answers, but we can think about what actually can bring safety to us.

And the suggested policy is like the same as we mention already:

1. Shrink the military budget.
2. If there is necessary to hire a Private Military Company for some reason, the contract should be the short-term one, and can not renew the contract within one year.
3. And the reason for hiring a Private Military Company should be the domestic security, and just can hire If indeed the police are unable to provide domestic security.
4. The clear regulation of the policy should discuss with all members here.
5. If any of delegates break the rules, should have some punish or withdraw UN.

All the policy we suggested is for the world peace, balance, and the happiness of the people.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : India

Delegates : 成品序、曾致睿

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Whether the United Nation and one's government setting regulations and restrictions on Private Military companies would be workable or eliminating the presence of PMC's would be necessary for a nation to maintain its sovereignty? India as a close ally with United Kingdom and United States of America believes that eliminating the presence of Private Military Company would not be a feasible method; however, setting regulations and restrictions on those companies would be a possible solution for those who questioned the system. India is also aware that governmental incompetence of a nation is undeniably revealed when the nation admits that PMC's have threatened its own sovereignty; thus, decided to eliminate them in order to avoid the any uprisings.

This delegate believes that in order to achieve the goal of maintaining national status quo and security, we should be providing shelters and necessities for the victims. In addition, setting up a transparent ammunition market among countries under the monitor of the United Nation would aid to prevent the weapons being transported around, which the international laws prohibited. Also, through the denial and restriction of the PMC actions would help maintain national security. Furthermore, through the act of freezing all financially and economically support to those PMC would help the reduction of PMC attacks, which often violates the humanitarian rule. Lastly, starting to narrow down the number of each PMC members would also help the catastrophic attack to decrease as a consequence.

Through all possibilities mentioned above, setting regulations and aiming for goals that would be beneficial for a nation's future developments would be the feasible method in order to tackle this crisis of PMC rather than eliminating all those companies.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Islamic Republic of Iran

Delegates : 黃廷凱，張慧

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Space race is also a kind of arms race which escalated during the 1950s with the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. With the first satellite "Sputnik 1" been launched to the space in 1957 and the first human to successfully land on the moon in 1969, the space race seemed to reach its zenith. Iran successfully launched the first domestically built data-processing satellite-"Omid"- into space in 2009, for the use of monitoring natural disaster in the earthquake-prone nation, also improving the telecommunications. Since then, Iran had become the 9th member of the elite group of nations capable of launching satellites into space. The other eight members are Russia, United States, France, Japan, China, United Kingdom and Israel.

Established in 2004, the Iranian Space Agency (ISA) was mandated to cover and support all the activities in Iran concerning the peaceful application of space science and technology.

Being the ninth country to develop an indigenous satellite launch capability, and one of the 24 founding members of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space(COPOUS), Iran believes that the technologies of outer space should be used in a peaceful propose and meet the needs of all the mankind. Also, there should be a more impartial and effective mechanism which could restrain the development of all satellite-launch capable countries in a fair standard instead of judging some in double standards.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

The rapid growth of Private Military Companies (PMCs) brings International Community to confront a major concern. Besides involving several severe problems likes harm of state sovereignty, violation of human rights and legitimacy, the regional complexity will make the issue become more sensitive to some particular countries containing Iran. Most important of all, if the problem cannot be effective control, will generate potential threats to International Security. Therefore, the discussion and implement of the international regulation on the PMCs is important and imperative needed.

Although Montreux Document and International Code of Conduct for

Private Security Service Providers were brought up to set up the regulation on

PMCs, their lack of legal force make them couldn't be the thorough solutions to the problems. Iran believes that a clear international consensus should form, no matter PMCs themselves or any involvement led to conflict should be legally prohibited, even for security or support purposes. If not, the privatization of war will become more and more rampant and cause the problems worsen. Thus, Iran also believes that United Nations should prevent from using PMCs on peacekeeping.

Iran supports the creation of a legal binding international instrument, which would set up rules and effectively measures to monitor the activities of PMCs. It needs to comprise, firstly, a legal definition of PMCs. Then, draw up the rules and construct a monitor mechanism on the activities of PMCs, and also make state responsibility regarding to the use of PMCs be ascertained. Finally, establish an international agency which linked to United Nations, in order to get this regulation and monitor mechanism always in harmony with the respect of State Sovereignty.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Japan

Delegates : 葉穎

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Mr. Chair, fellow delegates, and distinguished guests,

On behalf of Japan, we thank you for the honor of being present, and look forward to this conference. Japan, as a member nation of the United Nations, is committed to engaging in social and political reform nationally and internationally, especially on the following topics of the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space and The roles and regulation of Private Military Companies.

Private military companies (PMCs) have had explosive growth in the past few decades. It has caused some problems of security and the violation of human rights which should be attached more importance. Here are some specifications should be strengthened more. The lacking of regulations and laws both domestically and internationally; defining what a PMCs and mercenaries are, but also whether they should be regulated; the fact that it might cause a war more easily when everyone could afford hire them; the problem of the power, benefit of the minority are overemphasize; leaking of the important information; the human rights of the PMC employees; the relying on commercial institutions which induces the companies do things in grey areas of international laws; a working group of the issue hasn't been formed officially; The Mont reux Document is not a legal binding instrument, an international law for PMCs is still under discussion. Here are all the areas for improvement and problems should be brought up to the table and discussed. Furthermore, Japan strongly believes that making a balance between national interests and human rights is an urgent task, and also in the same time, the intergovernmental consensus is needed vitally. Japan is looking forward to a resolution can be passed that nearly every country could agree on.

Japan is also committed to comprehensively examining and discussing various issues related to the Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space. With regard to the draft treaty on PPWT, we consider that there are a number of issues that need to be carefully examined. Japan is actively contributing to the development of an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. The draft Code of Conduct proposed by the EU would regulate both civil and security aspects, including a variety of Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures. Besides, the necessity of space debris mitigation measures as a future urgent issue. This obstacle should be addressed together by the entire international community. We therefore regard it necessary to examine possible measures to effectively ban ASAT that affects the safe operation of satellites. Japan will continue to be actively engaged in the international dialogue to establish international norms. We will intensify our efforts in the field of developing space debris removal technology. As such, Japan is committed to securing a safe space environment.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

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Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Kuwait

Delegates : 李元皓、張妍伶

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Since 1957 the first human artificial Earth satellite had launched, the issues of outer space has been widely discussed in the UN General Assembly. Over the past few decades, more and more countries are committed to expand the use of the outer space environment and its vast resources; therefore, the outer space environment has become increasingly crowded also controversial and most importantly more competitive between countries. Over so many years, delegates regularly hold meetings, sharing the use of outer space resources in order to make the activities more transparent to public, building up trustful relationships in the activities and having a further discussion of the constraints of space.

During the Gulf War, the U.S. military spent almost every military satellite system, using the total number of satellites up to 72, and also requisitioned some orbited commercial satellite. Throughout the war, the communication of more than 90% of the theater is transmitted via satellite; U.S. precision-guided weapons play an unprecedented power in the war is also the main beneficiaries in GPS precise positioning technology. In summarizing the experience of the U.S. Gulf War that, from a certain sense, the Persian Gulf War in a human history is the new beginning; moreover, "Gulf War proved that space weapons systems in terms of strategic or tactical action have become indispensable in modern combat system part.

We believed to be a part of DISEC we have the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, which is the prevention of an arm race in outer space. As stated by the president, Mr. Bush, he feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by space war."

We are a neutral party in space wars but join treaties and conventions identified as such National Missile Defense in the context of the Stars War Program in 2002. Also, our country start to from project, such as young space activities which is organized by the youth in collaboration with SGAC, with most of them being volunteers based. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the members of the United Nation, Kuwait is an active member of the DISEC, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection

of prevention to best benefit the global community.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Since the end of the Cold War, Private Military Companies (PMCs) and contractors in related business sectors have played a growing role in areas of defense, homeland security, and humanitarian reconstruction.

The major problem of PMC lies in the lack of regulations or laws, both domestically and internationally. Private military contractor is not the "mercenary" that we define traditionally in international law; it contains military training and consultant, security guard, base support, and so forth.

Despite the success of cooperation between many countries and PMCs, it also aroused some criticism. Firstly, PMCs violate the monopoly of countries to organize force. Secondly, several PMCs are accused of involving much torture, such as arbitrary detention, health damage, and trafficking in persons. Lastly, PMCs may harm state sovereignty because they rely on commerce institutions.

Switzerland and International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) have done some action for the purpose of solving these tricky situations: Montreux Document (2008). However, this document is not a legal binding instrument, which means that it does not affect or limit any current obligations of states and PMCs. Fortunately, International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoC) which built on the basis of Montreux Document was signed in 2010. ICoC is more comprehensive and more powerful than the previous document. Undoubtedly, this is a milestone for the development of PMCs industry.

The use of PMCs is a good deal because of the high efficiency and reasonable price. We suggest that Kuwait government should cooperate with PMCs on the premise of legitimate use of force. In other words, cooperating with ICoC signatory companies will be the only choice. Next, PMCs will not be used in the front-line missions in order to prevent over-reliance on them (Defensive attack is permitted). Likewise, Kuwait agrees to the use of PMCs on peacekeeping which launched by UN because it can save the defense budget. Kuwait government may require PMCs to return working progress report regularly with a view to monitoring the activities of PMCs. In conclusion, PMC is a double-edged sword, we will make full use of them under the previous limitation.

Finally, we reaffirm that we use PMCs to protect our country rather than to aggress against others.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security

Committee Country : Malaysia

Delegates : 吳仲文 、吳倩妤

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The arm race in outer space had started since the 1950s, when the Cold War had initiated. Though UN had its first proposal prohibiting the outer space arm race was early, 2 years right after it had started, various problems and issues remain to be discussed. The Malaysia Kingdom sincerely believes that the technical competitions in outer space between nations are related to the whole world and can bring harm to our one and only mother Earth. Besides, citizens around the world will live in risk since the arm race on outer space is not will controlled and monitored.

Malaysian Kingdom had overcome severe domestic problems and eventually became an independent nation 50 years ago. Delegate of Malaysia deeply concern about the international security and the stability we share. Below are some of the suggestions that the delegate of Malaysia would like to point out:

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

1. Construction of an official supervising system

There are already many treaties banning nations to place space weapons, but the loopholes left the nations ways to develop secret weapons. Take the Outer Space Treaty as example, it banned nations from establishing space devices for military purpose. However, in nowadays, we don't have an official organization monitoring the space gadgets established by distinguish nations. Establishing characters that hold international authority as space police, supervising the operation of all space devices and activities in outer space, enables the decrease of danger and prevention of the unknown damages. The transparency of space activities should be ensured.

2. Explicit and Strict regulations restricting the placement of space weapons Nations

are allowed to set up satellite in use of domestic safety. However, in outer space, almost anything can be used as a weapon. A space weapon is generally defined as a space-based device that has a destructive capacity. In addition, it is necessary to reconsider the boundary of domestic protecting devices and space weapons. Vague definition toward space weapon shall be revised immediately.

Besides, nations should follow the effective regulations declared by UN, and accept the request of the reformation or the removal of the potentially dangerous space devices.

The delegate of Malaysia holds neutral statement and will be interested in all possible solutions and discussions with distinguish delegates.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

The Malaysian kingdom is deeply concerned on the past actions been made by these private sectors. Since the end of Cold War, the original purposes of these Private military companies existence is vanished and shall remain stillness. There should be no member states taking any advantages from PMCs to achieve any political benefits.

For the past fifty years, Malaysian Kingdom has passively draw into some predicament including various issues, such as resources, sovereignty and boundaries uncertainty. In which, military conflicts, nonetheless, influenced the process to reach common goal in best result. The followings are some arguments or grounds, principles which the Malaysian government found worthy to be consult with:

1. The justification of military operations and responsible objectives
Due to the controversial border issues, military conflicts are often adopted. However, some of these operations were executed by various forces. Including official and PMCs. It is hardly to identify the unit for the operation. Whether to explain the reasons for such action or taking responsibilities. Black-Water's condition shall no longer acceptable. Financing by the government yet operating secret missions which international society finds it opaque and brings trepidation for whom would be its next target unit. On the other hand, French Foreign Legion's formation given as example for transparent and clear opponents. International society could simply declare discontented or further condemnation.
2. Lead to another form of arms race
The Charter of UN has clearly stated out the aim of it. To maintain world peace. However, UN still remain an IGO but not a Global Government. Therefore, lack of suppressing force would turns out nations only follow treaties for they own interest or concerns. PMCs nearly a second choice or alternate option to government to being an arms race. First, PMCs are running as private sectors which only needs the official permission or registration. PMCs could be strengthen by the financing from the government. Under the theory of Anarchy. Every opponents would draw into such race to ensure one's safety. Aside from

the official military forces. PMCs are more flexible and higher mobility. Shirk responsibilities could be made with these PMCs using as scapegoats.

3. The necessity of PMCs existence.

In spite of formulating a new mechanism to legalized such sector. Optimize the existing model apparently a wiser choice. There should be no more secret mission for individual regime to accomplish unstated attempts. If any nation still intend to hire or organize such sectors. Transparency, duty and scope of management should be listed in details.

The Malaysian Government stays flexible and open to any beneficial recommendation contributed by any member states.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Poland

Delegates : 游宛弋、林郁晟

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The weaponization of space will not only destroys strategic balance and stability but also ruins international and national security as well as the peace of humanity. Most Most UN member states are concerned that weaponization of outer space will inevitably inevitably leads to an arms race to an arms race, endangering the future. Therefore, the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS) is a critical issue on the UN disarmament and arms control agenda for a long time.

PAROS affirms the importance and the fundamental principles of 1967 Outer Space Treaty and advocates for a ban on the weaponization of space. Furthermore, the following PPWT restates that prohibition of deployment of weapons, elimination existing lacunas in international space law, creation conditions for exploration and use space law, creation conditions for exploration and use of space.

As one of a high-developed country in European, Poland appreciates the efforts all States made in the past. However, Poland worries that effectiveness of preventing the placement of weapons and an arms race in outer space is insufficient. The possible solutions that Poland proposes are listing as following: International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (ICoC), Group of Governmental Experts (GGE). The delegation of Poland strongly believes that the long-term solutions should be focused on the setting ICoC as a basic global standard on all outer space activities via the help of GGE based on transparency and confidence-building measures(TCMBs). By applying ICoC to whole over the world with the aid of GGE, PAROS will eventually turn into a new leaf.

Seeing to outer space's potential threat and promising development, the delegation of Poland proposes that development and application of ICoC is the key solution toward PAROS. To enhance safety and security in outer space, the role of GGE and TCMBs should not be ignored. Poland believes that by solutions we proposes, the establishment of an agreement acceptable to all interested States will bring effective security benefits in a relatively short term.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Mercenary is specifically recruited for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at overthrowing a government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order. On the contrary, Private Security Company is disinterested in the government and generally bound to adhere to the laws.

Throughout history, mercenaries - individuals use their identity of soldiers as a means of financial gain, and in a country or conflict have played an active role in warfare. Although the United Nations (UN) and its individual member states have succeeded in establishing numerous international treaties, which diminish a state's ability to wage a high intensity conflict, attempts to eliminate mercenary armies have fallen far short of their intended outcome. In many of today's protracted conflicts, the recruitment of mercenaries has prolonged these conflicts to unnecessary lengths. Hence, private military company plays a critical role in solving these issues. Whether a country needs them on peacekeeping and reducing the military budget, there are lots of problems and controversial points left to be discussed. Lacking of transparency and accountability give private military company excessive power on armaments manufacturing, which may cause serious country safety problems.

In past years, working group has been studying emerging issues, manifestations and trends regarding private military and security companies. In the report of Global Research published in January 27, 2014 informed the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly of the importance of these issues. The particular importance in the reports is the session of Human Rights Council held in September 2010, including the Mission to the United States of America in 2009, Document A/HRC/15/25/Add.3; the Mission to Afghanistan (4-9 April 2009), Document A/HRC/15/25/Add.2, and the general report of the working group containing the draft of a possible convention on PMC for consideration and action by the Human Rights Council, Document A/HRC/15/25.

Most UN Member States, upon considering the impact of PMSCs on the enjoyment of human rights, assert the opinion that outsourcing functions related to the legitimate use of force to private contractors requires binding regulatory and monitoring mechanisms at the international level due to the transnational character of the industry. Without strict producing and monitoring regulations, international and social military conflict will be expanded.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Russian Federation

Delegates : 劉懷謙、李冠儀

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The issue on arms race in outer space started in 20th-century with competition (the Space Race) between two Cold War rivals, the Soviet Union and the United States. The Space Race had its origins in the missile-based arms race that occurred just after the end of the World War II. The space race was developed to be “arms race in outer space” because of the potential great benefit in the outer space. Although the conflict have not yet happened, the Russian Federation was deeply concerning on the issue which arms race in outer space was likely to happen in the past decades.

However, since the cold war ended, the political conflicts and military tension have relieved started from the late 20th- century, and all kinds of destructive competitions have been gradually replaced with technical collaborations which are more constructive. The Space Race sparked increases in spending on education and pure research, which led to beneficial spin-off technologies. An unforeseen effect was that the Space Race contributed to the birth of the environmental movement by providing sharp color images of the global Earth. In the “Proposed Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Moon Program”, which was proposed by the United Nations, proposing that the United States and the Soviet Union join forces in their efforts to reach the moon. The evidence shows that also the development of arms race in outer space is happening, the development of technologies which can benefit all are much faster.

As above-mentioned, the space race is gradually on a big progress, and stepping into a new era for the prosperous of newly outer space inventions. Russian Federation is looking forward to having all kinds of technical assistance toward countries whoare highly interested in developing innovative satellites, founding outer space exploring programs, and any relevant projects. Besides, in terms of the air arms, we have already drafted and signed “New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)”, which is a treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on measures for the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms. Deeply considering the current global situation, we firmly believe that the reduction of arms is a trend, and the consensus will also be reached by all delegation. In a nutshell, we welcome every delegate to discuss further regulations in details according to the weapons and anticipating

advanced technical collaboration relationship.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

A private military company (PMC), namely Security Company, provides armed security services. The services and expertise offered by PMCs are typically similar to those of governmental military or police forces, most often on a smaller scale. However, contractors who use offensive force in a war zone could be considered unlawful combatants. While the hiring of mercenaries is a common practice in the history of armed conflict, it is prohibited in the modern age by the United Nations Mercenary Convention, which is why PMCs make a specific differentiation between their commercial activities and the connotations surrounding the word "mercenary". As a result, Russian Federation is highly willing to discuss further regulations cooperated with all delegations in this conference to guard the sovereignty which may intervened by PMCs as well as stabilizing international situation.

To further illustrate our position, we would like to bring your attention to the important actions United Nations and many international organizations made before. The first one would be the Montreux Document led by Switzerland and International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) since 2006. The document successfully made the cooperation between various players and parties including government, international organizations and PMCs. Some standards have been built in Montreux Document which the delegation of Russian Federation ephasizes on. The second one is the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers which was developed in 2010. Working on the basis of Montreux Document, the one made in 2010 reach more consensuses and included more players.

However, the regulations are not well-defined and consensuses are not in the form of legal agreement. Namely, the PMCs may ignore the rules since there is no effective regulatory mechanism. To reduce the inadequate use of force and to balance with current economic situation, the solution the delegation of Russian Federation proposed is“regulations based on free market” , which means the cooperation and negotiations between parties are welcomed. The Russian Federation also believes that sovereignty should be respect as one of the highest standard and thus the states should have certain power to define which kind of PMCs they are going to regulate. To sum up, we take the PMC issues seriously and would like to make the next milestone after the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers. Russian Federation will actively promote countries to reach consensus during the sessions.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Slovakia

Delegates : 董昕、郝晏緯

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The gradual advancement of human endeavor in space over the decades for technological, scientific and even militaristic purposes has unfortunately evolved into a potential arms race in outer space. The delegation of Slovakia recognizes the urgent need for more comprehensive and effective legislation and cooperative frameworks so as to make progress in the discussion of this topic.

Being highly committed to accelerating the development of space related activities and is dedicated to leading international efforts towards the advancement and sharing of best practices on space security, Slovakia highlights our potential membership in the European Space Agency (ESA) by 2020. Slovak organizations have already been involved in ESA activities through the participation of other Member States. We recognize the crucial role of the “European Space Policy” as a paramount common political framework for space activities in the European region and as the strategy for the security and defense in the space sector, bringing a new dimension to the EU’s external relations. In addition, the “Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities” acts as an basis for collaboration with countries outside the EU.

Slovakia endorses the annual resolution “Prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS)” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), which reaffirms principles established by the Outer Space Treaty (1967) and the Moon Agreement (1984). Furthermore, Slovakia reaffirms the targets of another resolution pertinent to PAROS, “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” with the objective of the appointment of governmental experts to conduct studies on the issue and the promotion of confidence-building measures in order to eliminate conditions of misunderstanding and mistrust between countries. Slovakia urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the “Treaty on Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and of the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects (PPWT)”, and calls upon greater collaborated efforts to address dual-use space technologies. Slovakia also views the international commitment to the promoting of peaceful use of outer space and sharing of information on space policies called for in the “International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (COC) as a catalyst to creating universally framework for space activities.

Slovakia recognizes that this is a worldwide concern which requires attention, efforts and cooperation among all Member States. Despite our continued efforts, we believe that much more can be done. We propose the incorporating of the PPWT and CoC to complement and reinforce each other. Slovakia calls for all member states to pursue available or potential technologies and identification of useful instruments or mechanisms of international cooperation, and to discuss common challenges and pursue cooperative strategies.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Since the end of the Cold War, the outsourcing of military services has become more common than before, especially in developed nations. However, owing to the lack of regulations or laws and negative records of Private Military Companies (PMCs) in the past, certain countries may suspect the feasibility of the private military contractor. Slovakia does not oppose the outsourcing of the military affairs to PMCs. If governments could outsource their military affairs appropriately, national defense budgets could be reduced efficiently. Moreover, military services provided by PMCs may be more professional and comprehensive, and such outsourcing of military services can improve national defense capabilities. However, the feasibility of PMCs remains a matter of dispute. Slovakia is assured that only by developing common guidelines to improve the selection, oversight and management of private service suppliers can address current problems.

Slovakia believes a complete guideline to the definition of PMCs includes the task of defining, prevention and punishment. However, existing national legislations are insufficient to address the challenges posed by PMCs. Slovakia calls upon all Member States to act in accordance to such a guideline in determining which services may or may not be contracted out to PMCs. Government shall conduct background checks on the PMC and its personnel, and assess whether their activities comply with international humanitarian laws and international human rights laws before signing the contract. The content of their training courses should also be taken into account during examination, in particular to the types of weapons in possession to ensure their legitimacy. After outsourcing the military services, governments shall ensure that the PMCs use force and firearms only when necessary in self-defense or defense of third persons, and the contractor and its personnel shall not directly take part in hostilities within an armed conflict abroad. Furthermore, Slovakia proposes the building of an effective monitoring mechanism in order to oversee whether

PMC's activities comply with international humanitarian and human rights laws. If a PMC violates such laws, Slovakia recommends the establishment of an integral sanctioning mechanism but also provide fair opportunities for PMCs to appeal.

Over the years, the Montreux Document seems to be the only international agreement which is more complete. However, the Montreux Document is not a legal-binding instrument. Slovakia encourages all Member States to express opinions and concerns so as to reach a consensus about a binding international agreement to regulate the activities of private military companies based on international humanitarian and human rights laws.

Furthermore, the United Nation's use of the PMC arouses controversy recently. Slovakia emphasizes the need for further effective communication between the United Nations and the United Nations Union in order to enact a set of efficient regulations to prevent potential tragedies caused by PMCs from happening.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Syrian Arab Republic

Delegates : 張植鈞、周俞廷

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Because of the rapid development of technology, it is not impossible to deploy weapons in outer space. Precisely, some countries have already made plans or set weapon systems in outer space, which poses a big menace to many other country. First, some weapon systems provide target information for ground weapon systems. However, they all serve one purpose, that is, to seek absolute strategic superiority and absolute security for one or a few countries. The consequence will be turning outer space into a base for weapons and a battle field. This will not only threaten national security but also upset regional and global strategic stability, trigger off new arms race and undermine international peace and security.

Thus, it is indeed an actual and urgent issue to prevent an arms race in outer space. The international community must take resolute action to prevent such arms race from becoming a reality. We should establish a complete regulation to make sure every country's development on outer space. We can't not let some certain countries have power to control the world.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Private Military Companies indeed played an important role in some crucial battles. They not only secure officials and government affiliates, but also carry out many different missions and jobs. However, the enormous merits and power makes them corrupt. For example, Blackwater Worldwide abused war prisoners in Iraqi missions. Thus, we should establish regulation to protect human right and prevent something like that happening again. Besides, it is also important to found an organization to supervise Private Military Companies in the world. We can't let Private Military Companies intervene governments too much, and we should know where weapons sells and funds go.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Ukraine

Delegates : 許立穎、龔柏州

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Statistics shows that approximately 19,000 manmade objects larger than 10 centimeters in earth orbit on July in 2009, which is a problem in outer space, called orbit junk. From the pictures took from outer space provided by NASA, we see an astonishing scene with lots of black dots, which is composed of tons of orbit junk, surrounding our home, namely earth. Orbit junk not only ruin the beauty of our mother land but also lead to some potential problems. The existence of those orbit junk increases the chance to have a collision between spacecrafts which results in some of powerful satellites take a huge risk to be ruined by those nonfunctional objects. For instance, on February 11, 2009, a U.S. communications satellite owned by a private company called Iridium collided with a nonfunctioning Russian satellite. The collision destroyed both satellites and created a field of debris that endangers other orbiting satellites. To know the reasons of this problem, we can trace back to the arms race since start of the cold war.

Twenty three years later, after the end of the cold war, the world seems more peaceful. However, the development of outer space militaries is still a tremendous threat for all over the world. In order to prevent outer space from becoming an area for military confrontation and ensure security in outer space, many treaties were adopted about the prevention of placement of weapons of mass destruction in outer space during 1960's and 1970's. The delegation of Ukraine do believe that there is no country which has placed or plan to place weapons in outer space and we can't imagine what the world will be if space weapons are indeed placed in orbit. The voice of Ukraine would like to see a world without any war, including the potential outer space war.

Reviewing the past actions in these years, the Treaty on Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and of the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects (PPWT) introduced by the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China remains the most highly structured stateoriginating proposal that has been introduced in the conference of disarmament (CD) with the aim of preventing the weaponization of space. The PPWT, while not perfect and subject to revisions, represents what is undoubtedly the most substantive effort thus far to embed the oftexpressed desire to maintain a weaponsfree outer

space in international treaty law. It is true that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty specifically bans signatory states from placing nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in orbit and calls for the peaceful exploration of outer space. However, it does not explicitly refer to the placement or use of other types of weapons in outer space or the use of earthbased weapons against space targets activities which clearly need regulation, if not outright prohibition. To be sure, there are other points where the PPWT lacks precision, has potential loopholes, or is subject to interpretation.

After the introduction of PPWT, it has been six years. The delegate of Ukraine do hope that United States of America can reconsider this treaty to tell their position to all over the world to eliminate the uncertainty of this arms race. Ukraine really appreciate all the effort every country has done in order to achieve that the end of arms race can really come true. The delegation of Ukraine wish to have a nice conversation with all the delegates in this conference and come up with some concrete ideas to let our world be better.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

With a deep concern to achieve world peace, the delegate of Ukraine regards the roles and regulation of private military companies (PMCs) an important and significant issue which every member states should ponder upon and hope to reach a consensus on the issue in the meeting.

After Cold War ended, the military streamlining has become a international trend. The amount of PMCs has significantly increased, whose services and expertise not only include those of governmental military or police forces, but it also provide services like a bodyguard or conveys into hostile territory. While the hiring of mercenaries is a common practice in the history of armed conflict, it is prohibited in the modern age by the United Nations Mercenary Convention, which is why PMCs make a specific differentiation between their commercial activities and the connotations surrounding the word "mercenary".

Private military companies work throughout the world and often guard high political figures. The rise of the private military industry enhances the feasibility of this modern military system, which makes the government to efficiently utilize the military resources and reduce the military expense . The new security industry of private companies moves large quantities of weapons and military equipment, which provides services for military operations recruiting former militaries as civilians to carry out passive or defensive security. However, it also exist some protential questions with the operation of PMCs such as the violation of human right and the possible harm of state sovereignty, which

have to be pondered upon profoundly by all the delegates together.

Ukraine is glad to join this conference to have a discussion with all the member delegations upon the issues concerning PMCs and deeply wish to cooperate with all the member states in order to establish a comprehensive resolution that could solve the problems we are facing.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Uzbekistan

Delegates : 黃稚西、黃仲儀

Uzbekistan is anticipating this year's conference for the Disarmament and International Security Committee and is confident to discuss the two topics of the conference. The topics before the Disarmament and International Security Committee Plenary are: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space; and the Roles and Regulation of Private Military Companies. Uzbekistan is prepared to open a new era for securing the monopoly and balance of outer space developments and the regulations of private military companies. Uzbekistan calls upon all participating members states to act in accordance with the discussion of prevention of an arms race in space (PAROS) and its following space-related framework.

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Uzbekistan endorses the importance of raising the international awareness on the impact of an arms race in outer space that had started since the 1950s. Uzbekistan believes that DISEC should be more active in collaborating global and regional cooperation to prevent the expansion of outer space weapons. Uzbekistan also wants to draw attention to the severely outdated legislations and cooperative frameworks as more and more countries are launching satellites or rockets for scientific, technological and even militaristic purposes. Uzbekistan calls upon all participating members states to respond to act in accordance with the discussion of prevention of an arms race in space (PAROS) and its following space-related framework: The Outer Space Treaty (1966) and the Moon Agreement and the Moon Agreement (1984). Uzbekistan recognizes the crucial role of the cooperation of regional and international organization, tightening the relations between Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), Organization of American States (OAS), European Space Agency (ESA), and a biannual meeting of the African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (ALC). Uzbekistan follows the latest resolution 67/30 of 11 of December recalling the obligation of all states to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities. Uzbekistan further calls upon to improve the effectiveness of the main legislative body, which is the General Assembly First Committee, the Conference

on Disarmament (CA), the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), and the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) by increasing the transparency and building up confidence measures between the organizations and those main countries developing outer space arm forces. Uzbekistan urges Member States to think more creatively about development, disarmament and the security of outer space military activities to achieve mutual goals for development and security.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Uzbekistan agrees that the roles of private military companies need a better definition and correlative regulations are yet to be expanded. However, Uzbekistan believes that the existence of PMCs is necessary. By outsourcing certain military services to PMCs, countries can lower their governmental budgets on military expenditures. Uzbekistan indicates that DISEC should be in charge of implementing more legal frameworks or standards to regulate PMCs and also work as monitors. Uzbekistan is under the threat of terrorism from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan; therefore Uzbekistan is dedicated to turn up with a solution on this topic. Uzbekistan recognizes the contradiction between mercenaries and PMSCs, following the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) working on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and the rights of people to self-determination in resolution E/CN.4/RES/2005/2, PMSCs should be put under limitation but can't overlook it's contribution in military operations all around the world and particularly in UN peacekeeping. Uzbekistan calls upon all participating member states put The International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers (ICoC) under discussion, aiming at improving accountability of the signatory companies by set up standards based on international human rights and international law to monitor the activities of PMCs. Uzbekistan is dedicated to ensure accountability, transparency, and effective regulations of PMCs through the promotion of increased measures

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Venezuela

Delegates : 吳友友

Topic A : Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Outer space exploration had been frequent since the Cold War. This then led to the advancement of space-based weapons. The international community has made numerous efforts to prevent the increase of weapons and an arms race in outer space. Multiple debates had taken place, but the problem still hasn't been completely tackled. Space arms race is not only dangerous for the human kind but it is also a threat to all nations. With the improvement of modern technology, weapons are becoming more powerful. Therefore, creating a new source of weapons only threatens the peace in this world. One of the most concerned aspects of space weaponization is the usage of Space-to-Earth weapons. Space-to-Earth weapons include orbital weaponry and orbital bombardment. This kind of weapons can directly aim at targets on Earth, which increase the risk of starting another devastating war.

Venezuela isn't experienced with space technology, but is currently working on a space project. Venezuela is fully aware of the danger associated with space weaponization. Thus, it is willing to support any organizations encountering space weapon security problems.

Past UN conferences had came up with resolutions dealing with preventing an arms race in outer space such as the "PAROS". It restates the principles set in 1967 Outer Space Treaty. Additionally, it advocates for a ban on the weaponization of space. Nations should take the PAROS into consideration since it can effectively help improve the problem.

Topic B : The roles and regulations of Private Military Companies.

Private military companies had increased throughout the years. Since there haven't been enough clear and concise regulations about private military companies, these companies could take advantage of the ambiguous policies. One example of a private military company is the "Defion Internacional" located in Peru, South America. The Defion Internacional specializes in dangerous security assignments in the Middle East, but also has other lines of business such as food and medical services, English teaching, and (most frighteningly) insurance. Terrorist groups often buy weapons from private military companies and this put the world's safety at risk.

Venezuela has been cautious about the problem of private military companies. Intelligence agencies are revealing that US private military contractors, active in Colombia are building up to yet another attempted coup d'etat against Venezuela's President Hugo Chavez. Carefully described as "private military contractors" (a.k.a. hired mercenary killers), the PMCs are known already to have conducted several incursions across the Colombia-Venezuela border to link up with rebel units of the Venezuelan military operating along the border badlands between the two countries. This issue alarmed Venezuela. In order to protect the nation of Venezuela, it will like to cooperate with fellow nations to come up with feasible solutions tackling the problems of private military companies.

Stricter rules shall be applied to private military companies. Blurred lines shall be cleared. Venezuela is concerned about further threats from private military companies. Therefore, careful procedures will be imposed.

Position Paper

Committee : Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country : Lao People's Democratic Republic

Delegates : 許筠青，黃莉鈞

Topic A: Prevention of an Arm Race in Outer Space

During Cold War, the arm race has already existed. At the time, the most powerful weapons are nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, there was also a space racing between United State and Soviet United. The competition of military force and rocket launching has been existed for decades. The military forces and the ability are symbols of the power of nations.

The arms race slows down the development in economic, politic, and International corporations and security. The countries would have to move their budget from the above aspects toward military development.

Now, the battle field has developed into outer space.

The countries that possess the ability to participate the space arm race are rare. It is a privilege game. The two greatest potential competitors are China and the US now. Under the circumstance, our country is not qualified as one of the competitors. But this issue would affect every country globally.

We are concern that the space arm will cause the same effects with Cold War. At the time, the connections of any kind between Soviet United and the US were basically cut loose.

If the space arms race occurs, (possibly between China and the US,) the economic activities between these two big economic systems are expected to drop rapidly. Since the manufacture chains are tightly bounded between the two forces, the entire global economic will be effected. We could be seeing Cold War II and Great Depression II.

The outer space should be natural zone. We want the current statue to be maintained. The activities in either near space or outer space are ought to be for the goodness of the whole mankind. We believe that our society and technology can grow peacefully together. We want a treaty against Space Arms Race to be offered and signed.

Thank you.