

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Afghanistan

Name: Henry Chang

Topic A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

As the delegate of Afghanistan, we know that we have a lot of problems, including territories, education and religions etc. But today, I would like to talk about the problems about territories.

Most of us know that the trouble of Kashmir's territory. And we also know that there are three countries own a part of Kashmir. They are Pakistan, India and China. But, the most paradoxical thing is that we are also one of its neighbouring countries. Why can't we get a part of Kashmir, too? Of course, we our country also want a peaceful world, but we usually be bullied by other powerful country, such as the U.S.A and Soviet Union, and we also have our own religion, Islam. Moreover, we also have the problems of drugs, hunger and diseases. Aren't we the country which need more land to grow our food crops and more people to help do more labor works and join up?

There is also another disputed territory problem between Afghanistan and Pamir. I wonder that why we only has a little part of Pamir, it's Wakhan Corridor which is one of Eight Pa. Why we always get a small place? Where is our right? Why we just need to endure such as the disasters, diseases, wars and all sorts of unfair treatment?

The above is my opinions and position.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Afghanistan

Name: Henry Chang

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

As each of delegate knows that we our country has faced two large-scale wars. The early one is launched by Soviet Union. And the U.S.A. launched the latter one. And let's focus on the latter one because we know that in this war, the U.S.A. helped our people fought the Al-Qaeda government a lot, but our people still wanted the foreign troops to withdraw. Do you know why? The reason is really simple that our government which took the regime back then said that our people must got hurt again if you armies didn't withdraw even sent a new batch armies arrival.

Obviously, we didn't impulsively making the decision or wanted to plan other things even caused other conflicts. On the contrary, we just wanted to protect our people and helped them avoid the new wars. Is the decision what we make for thinking of our people inhuman? I need the committee to give us an answer whether we did is wrong or not.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security
Country or Position: Brazil
Delegates: CHIH-YIN YEH
Topic A : Occupation of Disputed Territories

A boundary dispute between Brazil and Uruguay over Braziliera Island in the Quarai/Cuareim River leaves the tripoint with Argentina in question.

The disputed area is called Rincón de Artigas , and the dispute arises from the fact that the treaty that delimited the Brazil-Uruguay border in 1861 determined that the border in that area would be a creek called Arroyo de la Invernada , but the two countries disagree on which actual stream is the so-named one.

From 1964 to 2011, the island had a single house and a single inhabitant, a Brazilian farmer called José Jorge Daniel. In 2011, suffering from health problems, Mr. Daniel moved out of the island to live with relatives in the nearby city of Uruguai, Brazil, where he died shortly afterwards, aged 93 or 95. Since then, the island has been uninhabited and unoccupied.

On 7 August 2009, the island suffered severe damage by a fire caused by unknown reasons (though arson was suspected), which burned at least 40% of the island's area. The fire was eventually put out by a joint transnational effort by the firefighters from Barra do Quaraí and Bella Unión. Mr. Daniel, who still lived there at the time, and his house were unscathed. Since then, teams of biologists and students from nearby Brazilian universities, supported by Brazilian and Uruguayan ecological NGOs, have gone on occasional expeditions to the island to study the fire damage to local wildlife and try to restore its former ecosystem.

Brazilian officials claim that the island is within their municipality of Barra do Quaraí, state of Rio Grande do Sul. Uruguayan officials claim that the island is part of their municipality of Bella Unión, in Artigas Department. Nonetheless, neither country has shown interest in actively enforcing its claims to the island, for example by sending troops there. Like the other territorial dispute between Brazil and Uruguay in the vicinity of Masoller, it has not prevented close and friendly diplomatic and economic ties between the two countries.

We define Uruguay as a strategic ally and place the bilateral relationship as a foreign policy priority. In our position, we do not want to break the friendly relations with Uruguay because of the island. If we fight for the island, we will not only lose our trade from Uruguay but dislike each other. Furthermore, it may weaken our production integration, science and technology, energy, communications, transport infrastructure, and so on. If necessary, we may discuss with Uruguay whether to sign the treaty.

We believe and hope that we can cooperate with each other and maintain our relationship.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: Brazil

Delegates: CHIH-YIN YEH

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

The US Naval Support Detachment, São Paulo is a US Marine Corps Detachment based in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. The military unit belongs to the jurisdiction of the US Navy Fourth Fleet, responsible for the South Atlantic and Caribbean region, which was reactivated on July 1, 2008.

On July 4, 2011, in an event organized by the US Consulate General in São Paulo aiming at celebrating the 235th anniversary of the Independence Day, the US Naval Support Detachment in São Paulo presented the flags to the guests, who included many Brazilian authorities, among which São Paulo Mayor, Gilberto Kassab, and Brazilian Senator Eduardo Suplicy. The US Naval Support Detachment in São Paulo is also mentioned in lists of US military installations overseas

We oppose the US troops further interference. If there is any emergency situation, they must be sovereign States under the supervision of activities of base personnel. For us, such power is just right. We neither want the US military base to leave nor want them to expand.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Burkina Faso

Name: Yu-Chun Kuang(鄭鈺淳)

Topic Area A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

The issue of territorial disputes are common problems in Africa. Over the past decades, human occupied the territories as a result of religion, language, water resources, and food. This phenomena symbolize the right of power. Therefore, Burkina Faso still believes the issue must be concerned.

Nowadays, many countries want to control the other territories, not only used the weapons, but also economic sanction. In the Africa, Asia, and the Pacific region, Burkina Faso as well. In the past, Burkina Faso was French colony. It situated to west coast of the Africa. Before the WWII, French government averted the civilian confronted, dividing Burkina Faso into three part, and using the weapons to suppress. After the WWII, according to the nationalism, the people in Burkina Faso started to revolte to advocate that African lead Africa. After many times effort, March 1957 , Burkina Faso established the first one African government. Today, when Burkina Faso encounter the territorial disputes, we will use more peaceful methods, like allying with other countries to ensure the safety of civilians, providing sufficient information to avoid information asymmetry, and cooperating with government and international organizations.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Burkina Faso

Name: Yu-Chun Kuang(鄭鈺淳)

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

In every country, there are several foreign military bases. During the First and Second World Wars, many colonial power established overseas military bases in few of their colonies in order to eliminate the turbulence and volatile regions. In recent years, more overseas military bases in other country, instead, encroach their territories. The fact of this phenomena in some countries, especially the Middle East, Africa, and undeveloped countries, absolutely hope that they can withdrawal the military bases. Therefore, Burkina Faso confirms that the topic must be concerned.

If the foreign military bases withdraw from the colony, lots of problems should be solved. For the one thing, foreign country don't necessarily take responsibilities for repairing damaged infrastructures upon withdrawal. For the another thing, lacking financial ability in local government definitely will have the trouble affording the reconstruction of power plants, transportation systems, schools, public water systems, and other critical public facilities. According to aforementioned problems, Burkina Faso, will do our best to cooperate of government and the international organizations. We are very willing to participate in numerous rescue acts. Also, we take actions with the World Bank to improve the undeveloped country's financial problem after the foreign countries withdraw the foreign military bases. In addition, Burkina Faso urges all the countries in the world, especially those super power nations, to try their best to help Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Canada

Topic Area A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

When mentioned about countering violent extremism, we can learn from Canada's Counter-terrorism Strategy. There are four elements: Prevent, Detect, Deny and Respond. Prevention is a main reason to counter violent extremism. To prevent is to aim at getting at the root causes and elements that lead to terrorism by actively work with individuals, communities and international participants. The team works will be more efficiently when working with all the support and the engagement of the government, communities and even individual Canadians. It is vital to raise the awareness amid youth and adults linking with our local communities to prevent or counter violent extremism. This is the reason that the government carry out the scheme to beckon active and interested community delegates to build trust and companionship. Community and families are the basis of a safe and resilient Canada. Every citizen is supposed to keep our environment safe. The government of Canada is working to fight against violent extremism through the Counter-terrorism Strategy. Via the strategy, Canadians are in charge of raising a cooperated, approach with partner departments and agencies with a view to addressing the issue of violent extremism. This is completed through the development of policies and the practice of programs. Public Safety Canada also work hard and offer guidance to partner and portfolio departments and agencies with skillful information and experience in different angles of fighting against violent extremism. The government of Canada makes an effort to screen the immigrants or the tourists who are coming to Canada to prevent entry of foreign nationals who pose a threat to endanger Canadians and enhance international cooperation across an array of counter-terrorism efforts.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Canada

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

OTTAWA—The military is hunting for seven strategically placed nations willing to host a network of Canadian bases aimed at cutting costs and boosting response times to future wars, disasters and humanitarian crises. So we are finding international partners to cooperate with us to set up our foreign bases. Two of bases have already materialized in Germany and Kuwait. The full extent of the plan to create overseas beachheads for military planes, ships and equipment has not been previously acknowledged. Thus, in order to stabilize international peace we think that the foreign military bases are essential.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position : Cuba

Name : Betty ,Barbie

Topic A : Occupation of the Disputed Territories

Guantanamo is a province of Cuba , located southeast of the provincial capital city of Guantanamo . Guantanamo Bay, 20 kilometers south of downtown , is the world's largest and best barrier bay . The bay is about 19 km and 9 km wide , close to connecting the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea to Feng Shui Road , strategic location Shifenchongyao . Shortly after the Spanish-American war, the war , the US Marine Corps to facilitate the June 6, 1898 aboard the natural harbor , and the establishment of a naval base at Guantanamo Bay . In 1903 , the Republic of Cuba after independence, bowed to US pressure , was forced to agree with the United States indefinitely leased Guantanamo , the annual rent for the 2000 coins , or about \$ 4085 , this amount has remained the same over the past century , can be said to be " free rent . "

In 1934, the United States and Cuba and reached the following agreement for the lease of Guantanamo: unless the base was abandoned, ancient or US mutual consent, to recover the Cuban base. After the 1959 victory of the Cuban revolution, the Cuban revolutionary government has been opposed to the presence of the military bases and the US refused to accept the rent, requires the United States withdraw its troops from Guantanamo. United States and Cuba later on Guantanamo issues several rounds of the contest, but to no avail. Currently, the US military has two airports in Guantanamo, a marina, a hospital, a large shopping mall and a desalination plant. 2700 residents living at the base, three-quarters were civilians, mostly dependents. Most of the daily work done by people from Jamaica and the Philippines. In 1994, the United States in three facing the sea Guantanamo camps established, when about 15,000 refugees in the Caribbean has been received here. United States has long retained a base in Cuba, its main purpose is: First, hire Guantanamo, the good American backyard; the second is to monitor Cuba; the third is still at Guantanamo Bay, a natural harbor, may be patrolling US ships in the Caribbean Come and offers convenient refurbishment.

For the US decision to the Taliban and the " base" organized some captives to the Guantanamo Naval Base , Cuba, senior government officials last December 29 had expressed an objection . But this year, January 11 issued a statement saying the Cuban government , Cuba will not stop the US military base at Guantanamo Bay US military to transport the Taliban and the "base " organization prisoners , the Cuban government said it can contribute to the " prisoners of war " to provide medical and other humanitarian assistance. Jiminzi University of Havana student said: " The United States will bring these terrorists there , but there is no Cubans impossible to stop these guys who wants to be in this world , but do not want Cuba on counter-terrorism in this issue, we . have no choice . "

The United States was chosen as the Guantanamo prison camp for a reason . Guantanamo Bay Naval Base is one of America's safest overseas bases , escaped prisoners , the possibility of outsiders into small. The base three facing the sea , less than two kilometers from the base on the sea depth of 200 meters deep in the sea so is tantamount to a natural barrier . The only land outlet heavily guarded , there is a cactus wall formation. Up to 16 kilometers tall cactus to the US Navy base in a tightly enclosed , not to mention thousands of people cactus barrier consisting difficult to pass , and even tanks hard kill to open a " trail ." Even more frightening is that the minefield around the base of the United States of double sides ancient cloth under . This mine with up to tens of kilometers , the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba and other territories completely isolated , to become one of the world's most terrible minefield. There are so many barriers, the Taliban and the "base " organization can be said to be impassable prisoners .

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position : Cuba

Name : Betty ,Barbie

Topic B : Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

Guantanamo Bay Naval Base , also known as Naval Station Guantanamo Bay or NSGB ,also called GTMO because of the airfield designation code or Gitmo because of the common pronunciation of this code by the US military is a United States military base located on 45 square miles of land and water at Guantánamo Bay , Cuba , which the US leased for use as a coaling and naval station in 1903

The base is on the shore of Guantánamo Bay at the southeastern end of Cuba. It is the oldest overseas U.S. Naval Base. Since the Cuban Revolution of 1959, the Cuban government has consistently protested against the U.S. presence on Cuban soil and called it illegal under international law, alleging that the base was imposed on Cuba by force. At the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2013, Cuba's Foreign Minister demanded the U.S. return the base and the "usurped territory", which the Cuban government considers to be occupied since the U.S. invasion of Cuba during the Spanish–American War in 1898.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security
Country: Democratic Republic Of Korea
Topic A: Occupation of Oversea Territories

Among the past half century, the Democratic Republic of Korea (Referred to as DPR Korea in future-mention) has been paying lots of attention to maintaining peace in different situations; both as small as regional aspects, such as uniting the Republic of Korea with us with the purpose of generating one united Korea Republic; or as big as global issues.

The delegate of DPR Korea believes that the world has its right to request for peace. The same principle applies to other nations, which means a combat scenario should always be treated as a temporary situation instead of a permanent scene. However, although DPR Korea believes war is not a good thing, we still agree its importance. DPR Korea does not side with a phony conference which gives out a whole load of suggestions such as having peaceful and warless world. Take the problem with Republic of Korea as an example, the entire world, or at least most of the nations do not tend to treat DPR Korea equally comparing to Republic of Korea. DPR Korea itself definitely believes that we represent the so-called “Korea”, even if considering the rules applied by UN—Each nation has equal right, we should still own 50% of right as being Korea. However, mind us point out—Every time when United States or China wish to start a peace talk among us and Republic of Korea, the first condition is always to “demand North Korea to cut off army expenses/ nuclear weapons” to exchange resources. What a “coincidence”, isn’t it? The delegate believes that these offers are a result of long term misunderstandings and racism towards us.

Cut back to our topic, DPR Korea has several exclamations to point out. First, as aforementioned, DPR Korea only admit itself as the legit representative of Korea, therefore, we shouldn’t be referred as North Korea as long as there was only one Korea. Second, DPR Korea has always be criticism as having a very powerful army which “disturb the peace and order in eastern asia”. As every nation knows, whether speaking of infantry, armored, artillery, airborne or navy unit, DPR Korea is no match of any major countries due to lack of quality and quantity. The most arguable one, nuclear weapon, we believe we have the right to own one serving the purpose of defending our self when necessary. Towards this, the other participants will only have yourselves to blame as this was a result of long-term doubting. If the world proved that they trusted DPR Korea again and again by not continually siding with the Republic of Korea, we then wouldn’t need to threaten an invasion in the future. The only way to feel safe sleeping on a ticking bomb with it’s trigger in the other’s hand is to own one yourself. Think about it, isn’t it funny? We are just playing a game of neck-and-neck, isn’t it?

Enough Country statements, speaking of Oversea territories, first we would like to state that DPR Korea should have the right to be trusted as the fair judger due to the fact that we obviously do not own one, therefore we will not suffer conflict of interest. DPR Korea suggests the UN to establish a special committee serving the purpose of analyzing every individual territory among the world, and distribute it into the right hand. The so-called major nations and the non-interest inflict nations such as us can be used as one of the judgers. Reading from here, many delegate might start to think again on how a “dictating” nation can be asked for the job that should be done by a western superpower. See? This is the part which the delegate has mentioned before—lack of trust. We believe letting us being one of the jury can normalize our relation towards other nations, and can also serve the purpose of making a peaceful world. Speaking of the question of how to prevent rule-violator... this is the part why we insist war is necessary. Any prototypes or “paper-warning” does

not really do the job perfectly. We believe that a little army-punishment in our opinion is a extremely promising way to stop the deviating action. We all know that in this global-economy era, executing an “economy punishment” might actually hurt the rest of the nations, so dropping an army battalion will no doubt not only be a faster, but more efficient method.

For short, DPR Korea does not want suggestions. We want powerful solutions, right in this conference, right now. DPR Korea will offer assistance if possible, but if there is an unfair offer suggested—DPR Korea will take all the criticisms and deny it.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: Denmark

Name: Maggie Tsai

Topic Area A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

About Afghan, Pakistan has sent troops across and built fences along some remote tribal areas of its treaty-defined Durand Line border with Afghanistan which serve as bases for foreign terrorists and other illegal activities; Russia remains concerned about the smuggling of poppy derivatives from Afghanistan through Central Asian countries.

The foreign policy of Denmark is substantially influenced by its membership of the European Union (EU). Following World War II, Denmark ended its two-hundred-year-long policy of neutrality. Furthermore, they have difficulty on sovereignty dispute with Canada over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland; Denmark (Greenland) and Norway have made submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) and Russia is collecting additional data to augment its 2001 CLCS submission.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security
Country or Position: Denmark
Name: Maggie Tsai
Topic Area B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

Empires throughout human history have relied on foreign military bases to enforce their rule, and in this respect at least, Pax Americana is no different than Pax Romana or Pax Britannica. Denmark's armed forces are known as the Danish Defence . Denmark is a long-time supporter of international peacekeeping, but since the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999 and the War in Afghanistan in 2001, Denmark has also found a new role as a warring nation, participating actively in several wars and invasions. The Danish population has generally been very supportive, in particular of the War in Afghanistan. Danish forces were heavily engaged in the former Yugoslavia in the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR), with IFOR, and now SFOR. Between 2003 and 2007, there were approximately 450 Danish soldiers in Iraq. Denmark also strongly supported American operations in Afghanistan and has contributed both monetarily and materially to the ISAF.

U.S. global political, economic, and financial power thus require the periodic exercise of military power. The other advanced capitalist countries tied into this system have also become reliant on the United States as the main enforcer of the rules of the game. There can be no doubt, that the last remaining superpower is presently on a course of imperial expansion, as a means of promoting its political and economic interests. The global expansion of military power on the part of the hegemonic state of world capitalism is an integral part of economic globalization.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country: Democratic Republic Of Korea

Topic B: Withdrawal of foreign military base

The delegate of DPR Korea believes that the world has its right to request for peace. The same principle applies to other nations, which means a combat scenario should always be treated as a temporary situation instead of a permanent scene. However, although DPR Korea believes war is not a good thing, we still agree its importance. DPR Korea does not side with a phony conference which gives out a whole load of suggestions such as having peaceful and warless world. Take the problem with Republic of Korea as an example, the entire world, or at least most of the nations do not tend to treat DPR Korea equally comparing to Republic of Korea. DPR Korea itself definitely believes that we represent the so-called "Korea", even if considering the rules applied by UN— Each nation has equal right, we should still own 50% of right as being Korea. However, mind us point out—Every time when United States or China wish to start a peace talk among us and Republic of Korea, the first condition is always to "demand North Korea to cut off army expenses/ nuclear weapons" to exchange resources. What a "coincidence", isn't it? The delegate believes that these offers are a result of long term misunderstandings and racism towards us.

Cut back to our topic, DPR Korea has several exclamations to point out. First, as aforementioned, DPR Korea only admit itself as the legit representative of Korea, therefore, we shouldn't be referred as North Korea as long as there was only one Korea. Second, DPR Korea has always be criticism as having a very powerful army which "disturb the peace and order in eastern asia". As every nation knows, whether speaking of infantry, armored, artillery, airborne or navy unit, DPR Korea is no match of any major countries due to lack of quality and quantity. The most arguable one, nuclear weapon, we believe we have the right to own one serving the purpose of defending our self when necessary. Towards this, the other participants will only have yourselves to blame as this was a result of long-term doubting. If the world proved that they trusted DPR Korea again and again by not continually siding with the Republic of Korea, we then wouldn't need to threaten an invasion in the future. The only way to feel safe sleeping on a ticking bomb with it's trigger in the other's hand is to own one yourself. Think about it, isn't it funny? We are just playing a game of neck-and-neck, isn't it?"

DPR Korea, firstly, would like to once again re-emphasis the importance of letting neutral countries without conflict of interest to judge the situations. DPR Korea do not have a oversea military base, and we believe we can make a keen judgement towards this.

DPR Korea believes that the most efficient way to rebuild a region's economy and living is to actually execute it. That is, do the job with our own charity organization instead of donating money to the government. According to a study, only 10% of charity funds are delivered to the right hand and the rest of funds were mostly swallowed away by the failing corrupted government. This study is not what we expected, considering the definition of a charity. Statistics shows that if 30 billion of not-poverty population donates 15 cents USD per day, no one will suffer poverty. However, we apparently are donating way more than that, and poverty still exists. The only solution to the problem is to execute the way we informed aforementioned.

Speaking of how to restablize a region, first we have to stop all the convict, and make sure no party are still in favor of keep combating. As the view of DPR Korea, we believe the best way is to not interfere the combat, but to let it advance. This is, do not try to make two parties stop

fighting, and do not offer resources to any party, all we have to do is to wait patiently and see if anyone is exhausted. Without foreign assistance this event comes in no time. Delegates might be confused that why should we allow these cruel actions? Firstly, DPR Korea already stated that we believe war is an important method to gather balance, second, the only way to make the fight stop is to make one side disappear, and temporary stopping combat means potential risk of danger in the future. Take ancient China as example. After the confusing scenario in the 10th Century, the Song dynasty cleared up all the obstacles and entered a fabulous era. Imagine if they didn't defeat everyone, and leave them there, how long can the rebuilding phase be? At least not 300 years (obviously.)

In conclusion, DPR Korea suggests to use a forcing way to make the nations agree with what they should have done. Once they have suffered setbacks, they will listen.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: Republic of Ireland

Delegates: Esther Xu

Topic A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

Introduction Statement of Problem

Territorial disputes are a major cause of wars and terrorism as states often try to assert their sovereignty over a territory through invasion try to influence the actions of politicians. International law does not support to use force to annex the territory of another countries. Ireland,also known as the Republic of Ireland, is a sovereign state in north-western Europe occupying about five-sixths of the island of Ireland.Ireland share its only land border with Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom.Lough Foyle is a disputed territory between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom after the Partition of Ireland in 1922 both sides claimed that it was in their own territory.This dispute is still ongoing, there are currently no negotiations as to its ownership,but the Foreign and Commonwealth Office underlined its view on 2 June 2009 that all of Lough Foyle is in the United Kingdom. The Irish Government dose not accept this position, but there are no negotiations currently in progress on this issue . There is no ultimate resolution of the status of Northern Island between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. And bout how to facilitate a decision to hand over territories one a party has already occupied the territory. Delegate of Republic of Ireland thinks we need to make the best of international resources,through some organizations' negotiation to make a contract and to avoid breaking out the wars.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: Republic of Ireland

Delegates: Esther Xu

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

The impact of foreign military bases after the withdrawal should not be underestimated, it may cause disorder or the people who work in the government-run company might lose their jobs. As for which organizations should be integrated, Delegate of Republic of Ireland thinks UNAMA and the International Security Assistance Force, both of them are the Organization for Security and Assistance, can deal with these problems. We also can coordinate effectively throughout DISEC, such as contract compensation or the problem after the base withdrawal. On the other hand, the foreign financial aid, such as the IMF and the World Bank, they supply financial assistance, helping the countries rebuild or stabilize the economy, boosting the rebuilding process. Throughout DISEC or other organizations' help, they can refer the governmental, economic and military of the states, rebuilding social order and country stability with peace and justice. Ireland has been neutral in international relations since the 1930s. Historically, the state was non-belligerent in the World War II and has never joined NATO. The compatibility of neutrality with Ireland's membership of the European Union has been a point of debate in EU treaty referendum campaigns since the 1990s. Others define Irish neutrality more broadly, as having a strong normative focus, with a commitment to development, United Nations peacekeeping, human rights and disarmament.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: South Africa

Delegates : 王嘉祥(WANG, CHIA HSIANG)

Topic A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

To this day, the problem of many disputed territories has remained unsolved, and, by extension, has brought about wars. Since independence from Britain in 1947, tit-for-tat shelling can be clearly seen in India and Pakistan for battling territories of Kashmir. Furthermore, Pakistan governmental decision about U.S. support for the Kashmir has made terrorism prevalent. The sovereignty of Abyei is also a contentious issue due to its natural resources (e.g. the discovery of oil) and different cultural background (Islam and Christian). We South Africa has also experienced unwanted conflicts. During the days under apartheid, we, the black and the white, were engaged in bloody combats, for both sides solely put their attention to their own interests. In the same case, we do not want that leaders of both sides, who own disputed region, go to wars.

First of all, we propose that we should impose economic sanction on those countries, and the aim of it is to urge them to declare a ceasefire. Signing a bilateral agreement is of great importance and we ought to ensure that countries will not use nuclear power as weapon as well. (Economic sanction on Iran proved a great success.) We also suggest that UN peacekeeper should be brought in to those troubled area if need be. Furthermore, if the war breaks out, the United Nations and other non-government organization will spare no effort to send humanitarian aid to war-torn areas. Methods above-mentioned are to prevent civilians living near the border from harm. In pursuit of peace, we are willing to cooperate with other countries.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: South Africa

Delegates : 王嘉祥(WANG, CHIA HSIANG)

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

During the Cold War, the US made several mutually beneficial agreements with many countries, such as Japan, South Korea, and so on. These countries let the US to establish military bases, while the US promised to defend them. Nowadays, the purpose of military power is to keep the peace or end turbulence in war-torn areas, not to show military muscle. Therefore, supplies from countries should be integrated. With a view to increase the effectiveness of supplies, NGOs have an important role to play. The IMF, one of the globe banks, has played a crucial role in providing loans to troubled economies to ensure a stable world economy. Also, WB, another of the well-known bank, aims to end extreme poverty in developed countries. With the pull-out of military bases, we should also keep track of countries' effort in improving its stability and capability of self-defense. Political corruption should not appear and we should weigh if it is appropriate to withdraw troops from some areas. We do not let our effort in vain, especially in Afghanistan. We South African are willing to take advice and learn different opinion from other countries.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: South Sudan

Name: Emily Tsai

Topic Area A: Occupation of disputed territories

The occupation of disputed territories is always a problem in the world. Human in this world is not good at solving the disputed territories especially the territory that has many resources. The only two ways that people can think of is using violence and having war to solve this problem. These two solutions always make lots of casualties and make many people becoming disputed person. Although, our government knows the prices of having the war for occupying disputed territories, the resources in Abyei are many and valuable for us to fight for these resources. South Sudan does not really support violence or war, but for the resources our government would like to use the way that can make us get the most benefits and that might be the violence or war. However, we have to pay lots of prices after having violence or war. If there is not any emergency situation happened, South Sudan prefers to negotiate rather than have violence or war.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: South Sudan

Name: Emily Tsai

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

The countries that want to have military bases in foreign countries are usually a strong or influential country in the world. Then, the countries that are established foreign military bases by these strong countries cannot refuse to these influential countries or there might be a war between them. In South Sudan, we do not have any foreign military base but we believe that foreign military base should be withdrawn. These bases might bring lots of disputation between the country that has foreign military base on it and the country that owns these bases. Although, foreign military bases can bring the peace when it is happening any emergency situation near these bases, the disputation will happen more than these emergency situations. South Sudan believe that foreign military bases might interfere the policy or internal affairs of these countries that have foreign military bases. Therefore, we are very sure that foreign military bases should be withdrawn.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Switzerland

Name: Melody Huang

Topic A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

The occupation of disputed territories has been a major issue in the global military. It not only causes the wars between two countries, but also involves the whole world's situation of peace. The unstable circumstance may influences world's economy, such as the price of petroleum, and there may be more and more victims of wars who become the refugees which concern with the huge problems of human rights. As the result, any international organizations and countries should pay attention on this issue solving and preventing.

Being a neutral country, Switzerland shouldn't indicate our political standpoint. Nevertheless, Switzerland is willing to intervene into two or several countries to guide the peaceful communication of these opposite positions. Also, our country would give the professional and rapid assistance to the victim in the war, the medical treatments and the temporary resettlements is necessary. Switzerland would dispatch Rega, which is a non-profit air rescue service in Switzerland, to provide emergency medical assistance if necessary.

In recent years, Switzerland has been making an effort to improve the peace between countries, especially the regions which suffer from the wars of the uncertain governments. In past seven years, our government has already advanced fifteen peaceful negotiations in several countries, including the disputed territories issue between Sudan and South Sudan. Switzerland has been accessing to put up a pipeline for the peaceful, rational communications with a neutral role in global. In order to maintain the stable situation, Switzerland is willing to have a great interflow and cooperation with other countries.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Country or Position: Switzerland

Name: Melody Huang

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

The foundations of external military bases control the region by an indirect way. The withdrawals of foreign military bring about several problems. At the beginning, the region couldn't support its own finance, after that, the region's government couldn't provide the basic facilities and welfares to folks. Everything would get worse without other countries intervention. Therefore, Switzerland is willing to provide the basic materials to central government in order to meet the current needs. Furthermore, our country would purchase the commodities from the region to stimulate the local economy.

Switzerland, at the neutral position, would give assistance, such as professional economic consultation, to improve the region's ability. For stabilizing the world's circumstance, Switzerland would play the right role in globe without the doubt.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position : Syrian Arab Republic

Name : Jason Ma, Andrew Hsiao

Topic A: Occupation of the Disputed Territories

History

In The 2000–2006 Shebaa Farms conflict was a low level border conflict consisting of Hezbollah rocket and mortar attacks on the Israeli Defense Forces and IDF artillery barrages and air strikes in Southern Lebanon. Clashes followed the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon in 2000, which Hezbollah viewed as incomplete due to the presence of Israeli troops in the disputed Shebaa farms. Fighting came to an end after the 2006 Lebanon War.

Overview

Shebaa Farms, also spelled Sheba'a Farms is a small strip of disputed land at the intersection of the Lebanese-Syrian border and the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. The territory is about 11 kilometres long and 2.5 kilometres wide.

The dispute over ownership of Shebaa Farms resulted in part from the failure of the French Mandate administrations, and later the Lebanese and Syrian governments, to demarcate the border between Lebanon and Syria. Documents from the 1920s and 1930s indicate that inhabitants paid taxes to the Lebanese government. However, from the early 1950s until Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights in the Six-Day War, Syria was the de facto ruling power.

Current situation

In 1981, the Golan Heights, which include Shebaa Farms, were annexed by Israel, a move not recognized by the international community. The territory has been a flashpoint for violence since Israel withdrew from Lebanon in May 2000. Hezbollah claimed that the withdrawal was not complete because Shebaa was on Lebanese – not Syrian – territory. After studying 81 different maps, the United Nations concluded that there is no evidence of the abandoned farmlands being Lebanese. Nevertheless, Lebanon has continued to claim ownership of the territory. In August 2008, the president of Lebanon, Michel Suleiman stated: "The countdown for liberating the rest of our lands has begun. And today I confirm the use of all available and legitimate means to achieve this goal

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position : Syrian Arab Republic

Name : Jason Ma, Andrew Hsiao

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

When the Russian navy re-established its presence in the Mediterranean Sea in 2012 after more than two decades, NATO generally did not view it as a hostile move. After all, the Russian ships' defense drills and patrols in the region were conducted just a few times annually. But after Russian forces began transporting military equipment on planes and ships into Syria last week, highlighted by the increased use of an old naval base at the eastern edge of the Mediterranean, a simmering animosity has started to heat up even more between Russia and the multicountry military alliance. It has added fuel to the fire fed by Moscow's real and perceived actions in Ukraine associated with its annexation of Crimea last year and the continuing war in eastern Ukraine.

The exact purpose of the newly transported military equipment was not immediately clear. Russia has insisted it would be used to fight the Islamic State group, the militant organization formerly known as either ISIL or ISIS that has taken over large, strategic swaths in Syria. However, the Pentagon has suggested it could be given to Syrian President Bashar Assad's military to help tighten his grip on the war-torn country, given the alliance between Russia and Syria.

Russia will maintain its existing military bases in Syria, but will remove the "main air grouping" of the country's air force, according to a statement from the Kremlin. The withdrawal is set to begin on March 15. Russia's exit from the war could mark a major shift in the dynamics of Syria's five-year-old civil conflict, which has killed more than a quarter million people and displaced more than 11 million, including millions forced to flee the country as refugees. Russia entered the war in late September 2015, launching airstrikes primarily on rebel brigades fighting the regime.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: Republic Of Turkey

Name: Hunter Liao, Benjamin Lin

Topic A: Occupation of the Disputed Territories

History

In December 1995, a freighter of Turkey needed helping because of an accident. As the result, this would be a sovereignty problem that who came to give this ship a hand, so the captain of this ship conflicted with Crete rescue team of Greece. After this, these two countries argued that which country had this island. On December 29th, the Turkey government announced that it belongs with Turkey. In early 1996, this announcement was big news in Greece. On January 26th, Greece stuck its flag into the island. Then a group of reporter who came from Turkey changed the flag into theirs. The navy of Greece changed the flag again in twenty four hours. These above-mentioned behaviors caused the two governments violently opposed each other and each navy announced warriors and went to the island.

The commando of Greece was sooner than Turkey's doing which they secretly kept changing the flag on the two east small islands. The destroyer of Greece "Navarino" sent the helicopter to detect them and they were plane crash at 5:40 on January 30th and Greece thought that it's Turkey's doing.

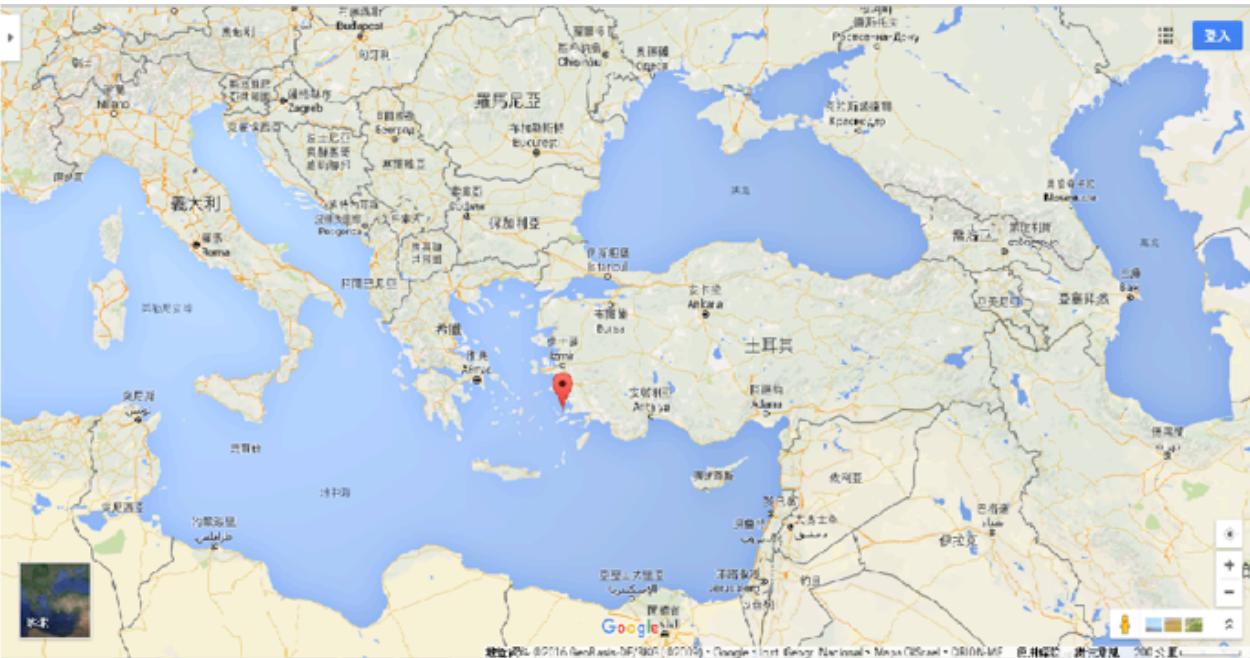
Overview

Greece has had disputed of territories with Turkey for ten years long. The most popular example is Imia islands made up with two small islands which there are no people live on.

Current situation

The Turkey government said that there are three problems needed solving: how to divide the airspace on The Aegean Sea, the demilitarization of Greek island, making rules for the Turkish plane through the Athens flight Identification Zone which is controlled by the controlled tower Athens airport.





Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or position: Republic Of Turkey

Name: Hunter Liao, Benjamin Lin

Topic B: Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

Izmir Air Base, Turkey is one of the strategic military installations run by the US Air Force in Europe. It is almost 400 km away from Istanbul, in one of the oldest and largest cities of Turkey. It is also close to the Aegean Sea, which means it has direct access to the Middle East. Although the base is seen as being run by the Americans, it is not quite like that. The United States of America are not among Turkey's best friends. As a matter of fact, the USA have provoked Turkey and turned up against them during one of their conflicts, with Cyprus. At that time, the Turkish government decided to close down all the American bases on its territory, except for those that also implied NATO activities. Although two bases were left open, the American operations were stopped. This base is one of them. It was initially run by the US Air Force, but now it mostly concentrates on NATO activities.

Izmir Air Base history dates long ago. Judging by how stormy the Turkish history is, it is not hard to figure out that the local armies had multiple bases in pretty much every city. It was a warring kingdom back then, therefore the military bases in this area date from centuries ago. However, the American history in the area is more recent. The first connections showed up in the autumn of 1952. The Allied Land Forces dealing with the southeastern part of Europe decided to maintain a military post in this place. In 1953, the first unit arrived there. The US Navy supported all these moves and decided to actively involve by sending over a small part of the 7206-th Air Base Squadron in the spring of 1954.

The USAFE (US Air Forces Europe) took over the responsibility for their own actions in the area in the first day of 1956, not to mention about the support towards any actions conducted by NATO. Over the next year, they took over two similar bases located in the close proximity of Izmir. The '60s brought in a wave of updates. The American forces improved the water lines, the electric lines and the roofs. In 1963, they built a concrete pad for the tanks stationed in the area. Izmir Air Base was in a tight competition with a close base – Cigli AB. The competition was over in 1970, when the Izmir base was given more responsibilities, while the base in Cigli went in a stand-by position.

Luckily for the inhabitants, Turkey is a peaceful country. The on site housing system is operated by a local office. You need to contact it before getting there, to ease and rush the process. You will be given a sponsor to help you accommodate to a new culture and new habits. The people who prefer the off site system must rely on the local real estate agencies. The prices are not always higher, while the facilities may even be better

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: Russian Federation

Name: Sunny Chen, Amy Chen

Topic A: Occupation of Dispute Territories

Territorial dispute has been long existed, and is mostly solved by countries themselves. Though there is no lack of the situations that might attempt to intervene, obviously, the denouement seems far from ideal. For instance, the position of the UK used to be indecisive to the founding of Israel and didn't properly deal with the follow-up problem. It has led to the deep gap between Israel and Pakistan till now.

There are different history backgrounds and the unique culture that outsiders can't comprehend easily behind each dispute territories. In order to deal with the problem of territorial dispute, Russia advise all the nations can make supervision substitute for involvement. We believe the method can decrease the regional conflicts, and maintain the integrity of States Realms.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: Russian Federation

Name: Sunny Chen, Amy Chen

Topic B: The Withdrawal Of Military Bases

All year around, the military bases of each countries have begun the withdrawal in the undercontrolled regions. In spite of the local management authority getting more liberty, it contributes plenty of troubles in the occupied place. For instance, in 2005, Russia began the withdrawal of foreign military in Georgia, it caused the increase of local unemployment rate and resulted in the economic downturn.

Regrettably, the war that all these factors lead to made Russia fail to appropriately deal with the follow-up arrangement. That is, the withdrawal requires the higher degree of consummate complementary measures to cope with. Russia hope all the delegates could take the warning from the above, and cooperate to bring about the comprehensive institution of withdrawal.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name : Nancy and Tim

Topic A: Occupation of Disputed Territories

After the end of the Cold War, a great number of territorial disputes came to exist around the world. Some disputes end up by war and peaceful negotiation. There are now more than 200 areas happening such a problem, mostly in Asia and Africa. Places, such as Taiwan, Palestine and Kashmir...etc, are now considered as the top controversial territorial disputes. Therefore, Resolution 242, Resolution 338 and Resolution 446 was adopted by Security Council to solve disputes in Greater Middle East, the Yom Kippur War and Middle East. However, United Nations have taken no significant action since it passed those Resolutions.

The United Kingdom, due to its former Empire, has territorial disputes all over the world, including Argentina over Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Spain over Gibraltar and Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago...etc. In South and East China issue, UK called for resolving territorial disputes there by focusing on arbitration rules, not the power of individual countries, as a way to help end tensions in the region that have persisted since the end of World War Two.

On the other hand, United Kingdom is one of the five permanent members in Security Council; thus, we passed and agreed with Resolution 242, Resolution 338 and Resolution 446. UK government focuses on not only the disputes in top controversial territorial area but also the areas that UN have not taken action. For example, Adaka UK is a NGO based on UK. This organisation collaborate with a growing number of human rights activists based in the Occupied Territories of Western Sahara and in Morocco. For the Israel territorial disputes, UK support ICAHD to oppose and resist Israeli demolition of Palestinian houses in the Occupied Territory.

United Kingdom suggested by adopting a legal solution, all claimants will agree to submit the dispute for arbitration to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) who will judge the dispute according to the international laws applicable. By adopting a political solution, all parties will discuss the dispute in formal occasions, either at bilateral or multilateral levels. Other measures such as Confidence Building Measures (CBM) can also be applied to avoid further conflict and promote understanding among claimants. Confidence Building Measures can include two track approaches such as the workshop approach or undergoing joint projects in the disputed areas, as well as cooperation in energy exploration. Two track approach is supplements to one track approach. By holding informal meetings and carrying out cooperative projects, claimants can accumulate confidence and understanding.

There are still many territorial disputes around the world; therefore, United Kingdom believe United Nations should work on the solution to this project. UK are willing to cooperate with other country to solve the territorial disputes.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Country or Position: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name : Nancy and Tim

Topic B: The Withdrawal of Foreign Military Bases

Since the age of Discovery, countries with abundant of financial and military resources traveled around the world and established a great number of troops and forces in their colonies. In the nineteenth century, the Great Britain had controlled about 35 separated countries and dominated the world. However, the break of World War I let the power of the European countries rapidly declined and the United State took the chance and turned itself into the role of domination. During World War II, the United State established military bases worldwide, in the middle east, in the hostile countries, and also in its allies'.

The United Kingdom received American forces more than seventy years. Arriving in 1942 to fight Nazi Germany, the army didn't head home in 1945; instead, they stayed on for the 40 more years of the cold war, supposedly to repel invasion from the Soviet Union. Nor did they leave when the cold war ended and the Soviet Union collapsed, but were invited to remain as the pivot of the anti-Soviet NATO alliance. It stationed in Alconbury, Croughton, Lakenheath, Menwith Hill and Mildenhall these five places in UK .

The military pulled UK into one war of aggression after another with disastrous results. The government of the United Kingdom has requested the United State to withdraw its forces more than once, but the official America rejected, which lead to the fear to the fever pitch in London last year. Now, the official shows the determination that the military bases of United Kingdom will be used in the most beneficial way and the country will not lose its courageous instinct.

The United Kingdom still has its military bases in 16 countries, having the mission of peacekeeping and maintaining the world order. As one of the most active P5 members at proposing Security Council resolutions, including those related to peace operation, the United Kingdom makes great effort in international security. The troops sent to other places are to help build the capacity of other troop and to support and achieve the UN missions more effectively. The forces are acting a role of helper, not interventionist.

There are still some conflicts between countries of the withdrawal of foreign military bases, and the United Kingdom believes the United Nation will work more in this issue. The United Kingdom is willing to cooperate with other nations, discussing and negotiating the topic, and gets a resolutions that best benefit the whole world.