THISMUN V POSITION PAPER GUIDE

<u>Format & length requirements</u>
Font: Times New Roman
Size: 12
Spacing: 1.0
Length: 2 Pages maximum
Heading:
Committee: *Please put the full name of your committee*
Topic: *Please put the full name of your topic*
Country: *Please put the full name of your country*
School: *Please put the full name of our school*
Delegate: *Please put your full name*

NO FIRST PERSON PRONOUNS (I, me, mine, my)

<u>Content requirements</u>
First Papragraph:
-Briefly explain your understanding on the topic
-State the history of your country with this topic in the rest of the paragraph, from your country's stance
<u>Some guiding questions:</u>
-Why does your country have these problems? What historical factors lead to this problem?
-What are the problems that happened in the past?
-What are the fundamental issues at hand?
Second Paragraph:
-Explain the past positions and actions of your country in detail
-Policy, treaties, events, conferences, resolutions... etc.
<u>Some guiding questions:</u>
-What policies did your country make?
-Were those actions successful?
-How has your country voted on previous UN resolutions on this topic?
Third Paragraph:
-Possible solutions that your country (represented by you as an individual delegate) propose for the entire committee to consider
<u>Some guiding questions:</u>
-What specific solution would you like to see taken?
-What solutions would you support? What would you oppose?

A sample position paper:

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee
Topic: Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security
Country: The Commonwealth of Australia
School: Tsinghua International School
Delegate: Charlotte Ruoxi Wang

Position Paper

As the information and communications technology (ICT) had rapid developments in the past century, it signified how humans are entering another era in history. This brand-new era dominated by ICT allowed information to be shared on cloud, communications between people to happen through a more efficient media…and with the further popularization of these convenience, governmental work, enterprise work and personal works could all be done in a more relaxed manner. However, as the ICT gets popularized, a new form of crime that invades into digital databases and steals private information began to emerge. As these attacks gets more often in the late twentieth century, the problem with cyberspace security began to rise. The Commonwealth of Australia has recognized this issue of cyberspace security as early as in the 1950s. The Commonwealth of Australia joined the Five Eyes (FVEY), along with Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States out of this awareness. And ever since this long-term cooperation was established, The Commonwealth of Australia is committed in conducting research and collaborating with its alliance countries in fields including military intelligence, human intelligence, and signals intelligence, in order to reach a safe, secured, fortified cyber space shared internationally, and to maintain peace between countries, to not replay the world war tragedies in the early twentieth century.

Despite from the actions done with the alliances in the Five Eyes, The Commonwealth of Australia has been constantly establishing cyber securities policies nationally as well. The two most recent strategies established by The Commonwealth of Australia in 2016 and 2020 focused on the two aspects, "how do we secure our prosperity in a connected world?" and "cyber security and home affairs", accordingly. The specific strategies included works on preventing cyber-attacks, minimize damage, and only respond to malicious cyber activity directed against this nation's national interests. The Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) has established legislations concerning these cybercrimes undertaken by people or organizations. The experts in nation are also constantly investigating on technological methods to prevent cybercrimes, and bolstering their ability to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals, under the funds of the Australian Federal Police. In addition, Australia began to educate its citizens on knowledge associated with cyber security in the recent years as well, to raise the awareness among publicity and to reach the most ideal situation where the public and experts could work together to secure the safest possible cyber environment nationally.

The Commonwealth of Australia strongly believed that, cyber security is a field that requires all nations' attention to build a safer and more efficient space. This delegate strongly believes that, in order to secure a safest possible cyberspace environment internationally, it is urgent to establish a widely agreed legislation that defines sovereignty in cyberspace, and provides examples of penalty with different types invasions and groups of invaders, since the ambiguous definitions of these concepts at the current stage is what caused the inefficiency in international collaboration in building a safer cyberspace environment. Thus, this delegate looks forward for further discussions on elaborating these concepts in this conference, and hopes to see agreements made among nations.