

CBS AON 2025

UNGA-DISEC



United Nations General Assembly -
Disarmament and International Security Committee

STUDY GUIDE

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RENASCENTIA DE LEGATUM

Letter from the Executive Board:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to CBS Assembly of Nations 2025. We are pleased to introduce our committee, the United Nations General Assembly First Committee (UNGA DISEC).

The agenda for our committee is:

Impact of the recent peace talks on enhancing the compliance and regulatory mechanisms for private military and security companies with special focus on the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian conflict and global security.

This Background Guide serves as an introduction to the agenda of this committee and is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to delve deeper into the policies of your Member State.

Wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Kind regards,

Sarbhanu Nath (Chairperson)

Agnitra Saha (Chairperson)

RENASCENTIA DE LEGATUM

Timeline Of Events:

The current conflict in Ukraine began on 24 February 2022 when Russian military forces entered the country from Belarus, Russia and Crimea. Prior to the invasion, there had already been eight years of conflict in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian Government forces and Russia-backed separatists.

A timeline of events related to the peace talks between Russia and Ukraine:

18 February 2025: Delegations from the US and Russia meet in Saudi Arabia and agree to explore mutual opportunities to end the Ukraine war.

24 February 2025: Third anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

28 February 2025: President Zelenskyy visits President Trump at the White House and the two leaders clash during a televised meeting in the Oval Office. A scheduled press conference is then cancelled.

2 March 2025: Following a meeting of 18 world leaders in London, Keir Starmer announces a "coalition of the willing" peacekeeping force to guarantee Ukraine's security once a peace deal is agreed.

11 March 2025: The US and Ukraine release a statement backing an American proposed 30-day ceasefire in the war with Russia, following further talks in Saudi Arabia.

13 March 2025: President Putin says he agrees with the idea of a ceasefire in Ukraine, but that "questions" remain about the nature of a truce.

18 March 2025: Presidents Trump and Putin hold direct talks on the telephone, "about the need for peace and a ceasefire in the Ukraine war". Putin agrees to stop attacking Ukrainian energy facilities temporarily and the two leaders commit to negotiations on a maritime ceasefire in the Black Sea.

24 March 2025: US and Russian negotiators hold a 12-hour round of talks in Saudi Arabia's capital, Riyadh, aimed at securing a partial ceasefire in Ukraine. A ceasefire agreement relating to the Black Sea is reached, although the Kremlin says it will only come into force if the West meets certain conditions including the lifting of particular sanctions and reconnecting various Russian banks to the SWIFT system. The US negotiators also hold separate talks with the delegation from Ukraine.

Timeline Of Events:

28 March 2025: Speaking in the north-western Russian city of Murmansk, Putin proposes the establishment of an interim government in Ukraine under UN supervision, "in order to hold a democratic election there, in order to bring in a competent government trusted by people". Putin cites the UN's involvement in countries such as East Timor, New Guinea and parts of the former Yugoslavia as examples in which the UN took over the administration of, and transition to, independence.

1 April 2025: Russia's deputy foreign minister, Sergei Ryabkov, says Moscow cannot accept the US peace proposals as they currently stand.

11 April 2025: US envoy Steve Witkoff meets Vladimir Putin in St Petersburg, with the Kremlin saying the meeting lasted more than four hours and focused on "aspects of a Ukrainian settlement".

19 April 2025: Putin announced Russia's intention to implement a 30-hour truce (from 6:00 p.m. MSK on 19 April to 11:59 p.m. MSK on 20 April) to last through Easter. Ukraine accepted this proposal. This was the first time ground hostilities were officially paused since the beginning of the invasion.

16 May 2025: During two hours of talks in Istanbul, Kyiv and Moscow agreed to exchange 1,000 prisoners of war each, in what would be their biggest such swap. Apart from that step, the meeting delivered no significant breakthrough.

RENASCENTIA DE LEGATUM

Topic Area Summary

What is a Private Military Company?

Private military security companies are private business entities that provide military and/or security services, irrespective of how they describe themselves. Military and security services include, in particular, armed guarding and protection of persons and objects, such as convoys, buildings and other places; maintenance and operation of weapons systems; prisoner detention; and advice to or training of local forces and security personnel.

The legal basis for PMCs:

A growing number of States (and sometimes international organizations, NGOs or businesses) use private military and security companies (PMSCs) for a wide variety of tasks traditionally performed by soldiers in the fields of logistics, security, intelligence gathering and protection of persons, objects and transports. In some recent conflicts, some belligerent States have not only hired them for activities concerning the use of force within and between them, but some have even employed more PMSC contractors than members of their regular armed forces.

The international legal obligations of contracting States, territorial States, home States, all other States and PMSCs and their personnel have been restated (together with recommendations of best practices) in a document accepted by most of the States concerned, the Montreux Document.

In respect of self-regulation, it exists an International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers (ICoC). This code is the only text that specifically enumerates obligations of PMSCs. The ICoC has created an association (the International Code of Conduct Association – ICoCA) which is a multistakeholder mechanism that aims at promoting, governing and overseeing the implementation of the ICoC. To go beyond soft law, a process is also ongoing within the UN Human Rights Council which established in 2017 an open-ended intergovernmental working group tasked to elaborate an international regulatory framework - the nature of which has yet to be defined – “to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of [PMSCs]”.

PMSC staff normally do not fall under the very restrictive definition of mercenaries in IHL. Most of them are not de jure or de facto incorporated into the armed forces of a party and are therefore not combatants but civilians. As such, their conduct linked to an armed conflict is governed at least by the rules of IHL criminalizing certain types of conduct. The main problem is that they often benefit from de facto or de jure immunity in the country where they work and that criminal jurisdiction over them in third countries is not as clearly regulated as for members of armed forces and often not backed up by an efficient law enforcement system.

PMCs in Russia-Ukraine War

Both Russia and Ukraine deploy or have deployed PMSCs in the Russo Ukrainian War. It is estimated that no more than about 35,000 operators of PMSCs ever participated in combat, a small number compared to the total number of combatants. However, this is only a quantitative indication, qualitatively it is different. It can be noted that on both sides PMSCs sometimes formed the main effort in the operations, such as at Kyiv (February 2022), Mariupol (May 2022) and Bakhmut (August 2022 to May 2023).

The Wagner Group:

The origin of the Wagner Group, known in Russia as ChVK Vagner, is not clear. In September 2022, Russian businessman Yevgeny Prigozhin claimed to be the founder and owner of the Wagner Group. Wagner Group's main training camp was located at the Molmino base in Russia's Krasnodar region, which is also home to the 10 Spetsnaz Brigade, belonging to the GRU, Russia's foreign intelligence agency. This suggests an intimate relationship between the Wagner Group and the GRU, although it has never been openly confirmed by Russian authorities.

After its founding, the Wagner Group soon became active during the annexation of Crimea and later during the armed conflict in the Donbas region and Syria. Their area of operations includes the African continent with active commitments in Libya, Mali, Central African Republic, Niger, and Sudan, but also in countries like Venezuela and Sri Lanka. This is often done at the invitation of the present rulers. Wagner's mission often involves protecting high-ranking individuals, maintaining order, supporting groups involved in internal conflicts, but in Africa they also provide the protection of gold and diamond mining enterprises.

From the summer of 2022, the bitter battle for Bakhmut between Wagner and Ukrainian forces raged for nearly a year, although experts disputed the city's strategic value. Prigozhin declared several times that Bakhmut was completely in Wagner's hands, although Ukrainian defenders managed to regain small parts of the city each time. In late May 2023, President Zelensky admitted that Bakhmut lived only in the 'hearts of the Ukrainians', hinting at the fall of Bakhmut. Meanwhile, Prigozhin made it clear he disagreed with the way the war was being conducted, criticizing the then Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu and Chief of Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, General Valery Gerasimov. He also openly complained about the lack of sufficient logistical support from Russian forces while, at the time, the Wagner Group, despite suffering huge losses, was the only successful unit fighting for Bakhmut.

PMCs in Russia-Ukraine War

On Friday, June 23, 2023, emotions ran so high that Prigozhin decided to lead his Wagner group to Moscow. The mutiny took regular Russian troops completely by surprise. Without much opposition the Wagner group moved from the Donbas region to Rostov-on-Don in Russia and then headed towards Moscow. In the vicinity of the city of Voronezh, about 500 kilometers south of Moscow, the Wagner group was attacked by Russian helicopters. Five helicopters and a fixed-wing airplane were shot down by Wagner forces, killing 13 Russian crew. The following day, in the evening of June 24, Prigozhin announced the end of the action. Putin was furious and called the coup 'a stab in the back of our nation and our people'. Nearly two months later, on Wednesday, August 23, 2023, a business plane crashed en route from Moscow to St. Petersburg. According to Russian aviation authorities, ten prominent members of the Wagner Group were among the victims, including Yevgeni Prigozhin, Dmitry Utkin and Valery Chekalov. The Kremlin denied any involvement in the crash, leaving a veil of obscurity on the real circumstances of the crash. Since the death of Wagner's top leadership, information on the Wagner group has been rather vague.

Redut:

Redut, a much lesser-known PMSC than the Wagner Group, was founded in 2008. It initially belonged to the family of anti-terrorist PMSCs. The company Antiterror-Orel was officially registered in 2003, in the city of Orel, as a non-governmental education and training centre'. The company's training center was set up by former Special Forces agents, who lived in the city. Antiterror-Orel served as the basis for the creation of Redut-Antiterror, later developing into Redut. According to insiders, Redut is entirely under the control of the GRU. The PMSC asserts complete loyalty to Russia's state institutions as it depends on it for ammunition, equipment, and logistics. Nevertheless, the group still enjoys a certain degree of autonomy, but not comparable with the latitude claimed by the Wagner Group.

Until 2022, Redut was mainly concerned with anti-terrorism and security tasks, although they also operated in Syria with two detachments of approximately 60 contractors. It was the intention of the Russian General Staff that Redut would become an apprehensive competitor to the Wagner Group, as the Wagner Group was becoming less controllable. On February 24, 2022, during the start of the war, Redut was to play a significant role in the attack on Kyiv and the planned assassination of the Zelensky government. The deputy head of the GRU, Lieutenant-General Vladimir Alexeyev, had made plans for this part of the Russian attack on Ukraine, and made Anatoly Karaziy, a former intelligence officer of the Wagner Group, head of this Redut unit. Redut recruited many former Wagner members in the period prior to the Russo-Ukrainian war, which infuriated Wagner chief Prigozhin. Redut suffered heavy losses of up to 90 percent of their strength during the advance to Kyiv in the first weeks of the war. Due to the weakening of Redut, Prigozhin's Wagner Group became the leading PMSC during this war.

PMCs in Russia-Ukraine War

Gazprom Neft Security:

In early 2023, Russia's Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin authorized Gazprom Neft, a subsidiary of Russian energy giant Gazprom, to establish its own PMSC. The new PMSC was founded in the city of Omsk, under the name Gazprom Neft Security. It was led by former high-ranking members of Russia's Federal Security Service (FSS) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The three main units that came under Gazprom Neft Security were Fakel (Torch), Potok (Stream) and Plamya (Flame) and were placed under the control of the Russian Ministry of Defense. In April 2023, the Russian Ministry of Defense forced members of Potok to sign contracts for Redut to fight under their leadership in the Russo-Ukrainian war. Gazprom never admitted its involvement in the formation of PMSCs; instead, in the past, the company sought to project a traditional Western corporate image to trading partners in Europe.

Ukrainian PMSCs:

On the Ukrainian side, several PMSCs can be distinguished in name. The Azov Battalion started as a militia, called Black Corps, and was founded by far-right politician Andriy Biletsky, leader of the ultra-nationalist organization Patriot of Ukraine. Black Corps was initially funded by a nonstate actor, Ukrainian oligarch Ihor Kolomoyskiy and can be classified as a PMSC. In 2013, Black Corps was used to repress the demonstrations around Maidan Square in Kyiv against President Viktor Yanukovich, seeking to strengthen the relations with Russia. Around 70 Black Corps fighters, together with other far-right groups, patrolled the streets of Kharkiv during the troubled weeks of March 2014. A month later Black Corps began focusing on the nascent conflict in the Donbas region. On May 5th, 2014, it was transformed into the Azov Battalion in the Ukrainian town of Berdiansk and became a special police unit of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, later switching to the National Guard of Ukraine. In May 2022, the Azov Battalion gained a somewhat notorious reputation for tenaciously holding out against Russian attackers in the Azovstal metal factory complex during the Battle of Mariupol. Since February 2023 the unit has formally been enlisted in the Ukrainian armed forces as the Azov Assault Brigade and is no longer a PMSC.

PMCs in Russia-Ukraine War

Between March and May 2023, unknown groups suddenly launched attacks from eastern Ukraine on the regions of Bryansk and Belgorod in the western part of the Russian Federation. In fact there were two different groups. The first group was the Russian Volunteer Corps (RVC), composed of Russian immigrants who opposed the Russian invasion of Ukraine. RVC was created in August 2022, and because it has no ties with the Ukrainian armed forces, it is likely externally funded. The group was founded and is still led by the famous Moscow-born neo-Nazi Denis 'Nikitin' Kasputin. The RVC is known as far-right with ties to the Azov Assault Brigade. The second group was Freedom of Russia Legion (FRL), which also opposed the invasion of Ukraine and Putin's policies. The group consists of defectors from the Russian Armed Forces and from units fighting alongside Russia. FRL was formed in March 2022 and is part of Ukraine's International League, the foreign military unit of the Territorial Defense Forces of Ukraine. Therefore, FRL cannot be considered a PMSC. In Russia, on the other hand, the FRL is classified as a terrorist organization.

Ukraine was also supported by two foreign PMSCs, the first of which was the Kalinoŭski Regiment from Belarus. On March 9th, 2022, the regiment participated in the Battle of Kyiv, where its deputy commander was killed. The regiment was integrated into Ukraine's International League on 25 March 2022, so effectively no longer a PMSC.

The second foreign PMSC was the American-based Mozart Group, formed in March 2022 by two former US Marine Corps colonels, Andrew Milburn and Andrew Baine, consisting of some 50 contractors from various Western nations. These contractors had mostly served in the Special Forces of their home nations. The name was deliberately chosen as a contrast to the Russian Wagner Group. The Mozart Group provided advice and training to Ukrainian forces. In addition, they helped evacuate Ukrainian civilians from Bakhmut in the autumn of 2022. Contrary to all the other PMSCs who operate as military provider firms, this PMSC matches the criteria of being a military consultant or support firm. Funding came from wealthy Ukrainian immigrants in the United States and a Texas billionaire, but in November 2022, the Mozart Group quickly ran out of money. According to The New York Times, despite their highly appreciated evacuation operation in Donetsk, backers became less enthusiastic when they understood that the Mozart Group had recruited many contractors suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and drinking problems. Moreover, Milburn and Baine had disagreements with each other, and the Mozart Group ceased to exist in early 2023.

About the United Nations General Assembly:

The United Nations Organisation was established in 1945 with 51 members. However, the number of members was expanded to 193 and the General Assembly comprised all 193 members. The United Nations comprises 6 organs, and the UNGA is one of these organs. The United Nations General Assembly UNGA is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. It comprises all the member states of the UN Organisation and provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues which are covered by the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee, commonly known as DISEC (Disarmament and International Security Committee), is one of the six main committees of the UNGA. It primarily focuses on issues related to global peace and security, especially those concerning disarmament, international arms regulation, and threats to international stability. Comprising all 193 UN member states, DISEC serves as a forum for states to deliberate and propose non-binding resolutions on disarmament and security issues that do not fall under the Security Council's enforcement mechanisms. While its resolutions are advisory, they play a crucial role in shaping international norms and influencing global security discourse. The process followed by DISEC, from agenda initiation to execution of decisions, can be understood through a structured flowchart.

The process begins with Agenda Setting, typically carried out at the start of the UNGA session. This can involve the UNGA President, the Secretary General, or proposals from Member States. Agenda topics may range from conventional arms control to emerging issues like cyber threats or nuclear non-proliferation.

Once the agenda is confirmed, Member States submit Draft Resolutions related to the discussed issues. These resolutions outline proposed solutions, cooperative mechanisms, and recommended courses of action.

Next comes the Introduction and General Debate, where all Member States present their national stances on the listed issues. This is followed by Committee Discussions within DISEC, where representatives engage in detailed deliberations, clarifications, and informal negotiations.

About the United Nations General Assembly:

During these discussions, Amendments to draft resolutions are proposed, debated, and sometimes merged through consensus. This phase is critical for coalition building, lobbying, and refining the language to make the text more acceptable to a broader group of states.

The committee then moves to Voting on Draft Resolutions. Each draft is subjected to a vote in DISEC, and those passed are included in a report submitted to the UNGA Plenary Session.

At the plenary level, the draft resolutions receive Final Debate and Voting, where all 193 UNGA members have the opportunity to vote. A simple majority is required for adoption.

Once adopted, the Resolution—though non-binding—carries significant political weight. Implementation responsibilities may fall on various UN bodies (like the UNODA for disarmament), regional organizations, or the Member States themselves, depending on the content of the resolution.

The final phase involves Follow-Up and Review. Member States may be asked to submit reports, or periodic reviews may be held to assess progress. While DISEC resolutions are not legally binding, they often inform the work of the Security Council and influence international norms.

Thus, DISEC acts as a vital platform for multilateral diplomacy on security issues, shaping global disarmament discourse through dialogue, consensus, and cooperation—even in a non-enforceable capacity. Its strength lies in its universality and ability to raise awareness, apply moral pressure, and encourage collective action.

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About the United Nations General Assembly:



UNGA First Committee (DISEC)
From Initiation to Execution

DISEC vs Other UNGA Committees: Key Differences

Committee	Focus Area	Key Distinction from DISEC
First Committee (DISEC)	Disarmament, global security, arms control, non-proliferation	Uniquely focuses on military security and disarmament issues
Second Committee (ECOFIN)	Economic and financial issues	Focus on development, trade, and macroeconomic policy, not security
Third Committee (SOCHUM)	Social, humanitarian, and human rights	Deals with human rights and social justice, unlike DISEC's military and arms focus
Fourth Committee (SPECPOL)	Special political issues and decolonization	Often overlaps politically with DISEC, but focuses more on decolonization, Peacekeeping, and Palestinian issues
Fifth Committee	Administrative and budgetary matters	Focus on UN budget and internal governance, not substantive policy issues

Questions to consider:

1. Are the existing laws and regulations to govern PMCs effective enough?
2. What additional steps can be taken by the international community to strengthen regulation around PMSCs?
3. What can be done to bring about peace and withdrawal of PMSCs in the Russia-Ukraine conflict region in a stable manner?
4. Can the PMSCs be used to help maintain order and prevent further clashes in conflict zones?
5. How can PMSCs help regular armed forces in maintaining peace and security?
6. How can the UNGA help to deal with the issues around PMSCs?

PAPERWORK GUIDE

Policy papers/Position papers

Once you have completed your preliminary research, you are ready to write your position paper. Each position paper has three basic parts: your country's national interests, your country's national policies, and your opinion on potential resolution components.

National interests are what a country would like to see happen in the world (e.g. Cameroon, a lesser developed country troubled by terrorism, wants to reduce the incidence of terrorism to stabilize its government). These interests are not subject to compromise, but instead generally idealized goals or methods of solving specific problems.

National policies are the country's attempts to secure its interests (e.g. Cameroon, in an effort to combat terrorism, has sought to enter into new extradition treaties). These policy positions are usually open to negotiation.

Your opinions on potential resolution components are your responses to the "Questions to consider" sections of the Study Guide. Although these sections provide flexibility, you need to keep in mind the interests of your nation.

Possible resolutions must be consistent with your country's national interests and current national policies (e.g. Cameroon feels that any resolution on the prevention of terrorism must assign to the injured state the right to try the terrorists. In addition, Cameroon would not be averse to the establishment of an international information network on terrorism. Cameroon, however, will not support any resolution that allows terrorist acts to be protected from extradition under the political offense exception doctrine).

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RENASCENTIA DE LEGATUM

PAPERWORK GUIDE

A good position paper will include:

1. A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee
2. How the issue affects your country
3. Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies
4. Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue
5. Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue
6. Actions taken by your government regarding the issue
7. Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified
8. UN actions that your country supported or opposed
9. What your country believes should be done to address the issue
10. What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution
11. How the positions of other countries affect your country's position

How to write a Position Paper

The structuring of the position papers is intended to elicit responses from the delegates that provide a clear picture of a nation's stance on a particular topic area. By providing an outline of a position paper, we hope that delegates will be able to illustrate clear knowledge of their country's policies and interests instead of simply reiterating parts of the Background Guide.

A position paper should include three sections, outlined below:

A. Background of the Topic

In your country's opinion, what are the main elements of the problem? What are the roots of those elements?

B. Position taken by your delegation

What are your national interests in the situation? What are your nation's policies on the topic? What steps would you like to see taken to deal with the problem?

C. Proposed Solutions

What does your nation believe needs to be done to solve the problem? What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals?

PAPERWORK GUIDE

Sample Position Paper

Committee: Commission on Human Rights

Country: The Kingdom of Denmark

Agenda: Violence against Women

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Although this doctrine was adopted in 1948, the world has fallen quite short of this goal. Violence against women pervades all states and it is the duty of the international community to ensure that all persons are afforded equality and respect. Despite cooperative efforts at combating gross human rights abuses, such as the adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the United Nations has not been able to alleviate the injustice women worldwide experience daily.

The Kingdom of Denmark believes that in order to end violence against women, nations must look to empower women in all aspects of society. This includes promoting equal gender roles in government, civil society, education and business. However, Denmark also recognizes the need to combat human rights abuses against women as they occur, and no nation is immune to gender violence.

In 2002, the Danish Government launched an extensive action plan to combat domestic violence against women. The plan includes measures to help treat abused women, identify and prosecute the perpetrators, and incorporate professional medical and psychological staff into the rehabilitation process. The action plan currently reaches out to both governmental and nongovernmental groups on the local level throughout the nation.

The Danish Centre for Human Rights in Copenhagen, Denmark's foremost national human rights institution also promotes and protects human rights. Based on the Centre's research, Denmark's parliament can promote human rights-based legislation and education/awareness programs throughout the nation. The Centre also addresses the UN Commission on Human Rights annually regarding human rights developments in Denmark and internationally. Denmark has no record of committing major human rights violations, most importantly any targeted at women. In its 2003 Annual Report, Amnesty International also found no human rights violations against Danish women.

PAPERWORK GUIDE

Women are invaluable to Denmark's society and have achieved significant economic and social gains in the 20th century. Currently, 75 percent of medical students in Denmark are women. Denmark is confident that this Commission can bring about an end to violence against women without compromising the sovereignty of member states. Education remains perhaps the most useful tool in protecting victims of gender-based violence. Governments, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) can plan a coordinated campaign that educates national populations on the various ways women are violently targeted. Similarly, harmful traditions, such as honour killings and female genital mutilation, must be stopped by reforming traditional views of women in society.

Children of both sexes need to be taught at an early age to value the rights of women in order to prevent such violence in their generation.

Another way to stop gender violence would be to reproach member states that consistently violate treaties such as the Convention on Political Rights of Women (1952), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993). Although this Committee cannot impose sanctions, it can pass resolutions verbally condemning states that commit human rights violations. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights can also meet with representatives of governments that violate the above treaties to discuss possible solutions.

In order to prevent gender violence, nations must work together to build a culture of support, equality and community. As such, the Kingdom of Denmark looks forward to offering its support, in whatever form possible, to nations firmly committed to ending violence against women in all its forms.

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Working papers:

Working papers are the first step to creating solutions for each committee. The format for working papers at CBS AoN follows the general format employed at the UN, with the following elements constituting, and being necessary for what leads to a draft resolution:

1. At the top center of the paper it should be labeled: Working Paper 1.1 for the first working paper submitted, all others submitted after the first shall be labeled 1.2, 1.3 etc.
2. At the top left hand corner following title should be the committee, topic and sponsors. Sponsors are simply those who support it but unlike a draft resolution, sponsors are not signing anything and can sponsor as many working papers that are currently on the table.
3. There are no perambulatory clauses such as a draft resolution; instead, there are operative phrases and wording.
4. Each clause is to be numbered.
5. Please note, the General Assembly (GA) can only suggest, recommend, propose, or use opening words such as those. Only the Security Council (SC) can demand, condemn, require, or send in peace keeping forces.
6. The mission of writing a working paper is to generate ideas to work from and merge ideas with different countries. Once there have been enough countries who agree on a particular working paper, it may then be submitted to the chair for review and approval for a draft resolution.

Draft resolution:

Please refer to this link for a comprehensive guide on how to draft resolutions

<https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

LINKS FOR RESEARCH

Montreux Document on Private Military and Security Companies

https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0996.pdf

International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers

<https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/international-code-conduct-private-security-service-providers>

<https://www.rand.org/pubs/commentary/2023/06/ukraine-is-a-breeding-ground-for-russian-pmcs.html>



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