



The Model Conference Global Security Issues

Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



Modelová konferencia Bezpečnostná sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

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Proposes to the 2nd draft

For the purpose of the conference held by the Forum for the 21st Century on November 29th, 2010 the Forum, with regard to the positions of participating countries and international organizations, on the Global security issues.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization in response to the second draft from November 8th 2010 stands for the following:

1.) Since the early beginning in 1995 when the Shanghai Five mechanism was founded, also known as the "Shanghai Five" and subsequent establishment of SCO in 2001, the SCO has been working on strengthening relations with international organizations. The last talk between the SCO Secretary-General M. Imanaliev and the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon during which representatives exchange opinions on the prospects for strengthening SCO's partnership with the UN is another illustration of significant relations. Respecting the principles of Article 2 of Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization the SCO is open to a further debate about the reform of institutional framework of Security Council. The SCO member states propose a further cooperation on the issues of reforming the United Nations Organisation and its Security Council. Since all of the Member States of the UN will be affected by such a reform it is necessary to continue in open and extensive consultations with the view of the development of the complex project. No time limit should be set for the reform, nor should a vote be forced on any proposal over which there are major differences. Nevertheless the SCO has to respect and devote an extraordinary attention to the position of the Russian Federation and The People's Republic of China. The SCO agrees with an idea that the reform must be based on the consensus of the whole international community and reflect the current state of international political and economic relations, distribution of power and increasing role of developing countries. Additionally, within a reform should be considered an increasing role of the particular representativeness of developing countries. High representatives of the SCO support a deepening cooperation with New Delhi within the UN Security Council. From an alternative point of view a reform based on a possible immediate reelection for several consecutive terms of non-permanent





members which would create de facto a system of semi-permanent members for an indefinite period seems to be practical. Indeed a proposed reform would increase status of such members, but not up to the level of the original „Big 5“ members. Moreover the role and position of the non-state actors in international relations could be a good point of further discussion. The SCO understands the interest to increase the effectuality and enforceability of the decisions taken by the international community in the field of global security.

2.) The SCO goes along with the conception proposed in the 2nd point and that states and international organizations should redefine their traditional concept of security. Terrorism, international crime and piracy are only some of the threats the SCO and other IOs and states face nowadays. The SCO represents a belief of combating world threats by collective actions as well as broadening the horizon of mutual cooperation. It is in the interest of the SCO to jointly counteract terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, to fight against illicit narcotics and arms trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character, and also illegal migration. In the question of setting up the international legal framework regulating defence responses the SCO reaffirms its adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States. All in all the SCO stands for a positive attitude to the constitution of “early warning system”. Especially in the form of effective communication and “data collecting”. That would represent an efficient system of prevention against both conventional and unconventional form of an attack.

3.) The SCO is open to the idea of development “global crisis management capabilities” in order to undertake necessary steps in combating terrorists, pirates and other form of separatism and extremism as well as accomplishing interventions in the case of natural and industrial disasters of a large scale. Only in the Russian Federation just during this summer were engaged in the fire extinguishing operation more than 165 000 people and 26 000 items of equipment. But only a small number of above data represented forces (rescue teams, firemen workers and machinery equipment) of foreign states. According to





the ministry of Civil Affairs The People's Republic of China millions of people have been affected by natural disasters including earthquakes, floods, droughts and freezing temperatures. Only landslides in 2010 caused the evacuation of 6.44 million people and affected the lives of tens of millions. Therefore the SCO agrees with the establishment of battlegrounds under the banner of the United Nations. The SCO is even able to offer extra forces and available machinery equipments which as proposed could be based on rotational basis. According to the Convention of the SCO member states have already developed system of mutual cooperation and assistance in exchange of information, exchange of experience in the field of prevention, identification or suppression of acts and various forms of training, retraining or upgrading of their experts. The SCO is willing to share acquired information as well as knowledge of professional experts within the “global crisis management capabilities”.

4.) The SCO highly appreciates the Forum’s initiatives to set up a regulation system of “private military service”. The establishment of Specialized Agency of the United Nations responsible for registration of the MSPs from a perspective of the SCO seems to be progressive idea. Due to a short functioning of the SCO as an organization alone, the SCO is in a position not able to give a further stance on the particular issue.

5.) The SCO tends to agree with the Forum for the 21st Century on safer WMD. The SCO firmly believes that the multilateral negotiations, based on compromises, trust and reciprocal reduction of armaments is the best way how to achieve international cooperation in sense of regulation of WMD. Leaders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization reaffirmed in June 2009 that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the international foundation for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. In relation to the Declaration of SCO Heads of State Council Meeting held in June 2010 in Tashkent the SCO member states call for the strict implementation and observance of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. The SCO member states support the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia. Demonstration such a zone is an important element to safeguard regional peace and security.





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It will make a significant contribution to a stronger nuclear non-proliferation regime and a safer and more secure region and world. Signing the corresponding Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons in Central Asia by Nuclear Powers will be an effective step in this direction. The SCO member states welcome the Treaty signed in Prague on 8 April 2010 between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on the Measures of Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Member states expressed an agreement the uncontrolled deployment of a global missile defense, as well as the danger of allocation of weapons in outer space, can become sources of destabilization of international situation and lead to proliferation and increase of missile weapons in different parts of the world. To sum up all of the member states of the SCO are also members of IAEA and go along with the IAEA's principles, methods and programs.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization

