

HMDC Presents... FUTURISTIC SC: Sample Position Paper

HMDC Presents... Sample Position Paper: Futuristic Security Council: Security Council of 2100, Use of Space

THIS IS A MODEL TO LEARN FROM, NOT TO COPY. We use this sample to see how one country's real facts fit into the four HMDC parts on a single page. Then we close it and write our own paper about our own country, in our own words. The sample speaks for the French Republic, using France's real positions from 2026. The idea that France sits on the Council in 2100 with the same views is **FICTION (2100 ASSUMPTION)**, never a fact. Our paper must be our own work. Even if one of us is assigned France, we start again from our Country Report and never reuse these sentences.

Our chairs at Harvard will focus on three questions: weapons and military power in space, whether a nation may claim part of space as its own territory, and what a nation can do when another nation damages its equipment in space. This sample is built around those three questions. Space debris appears only once, as one kind of harm.

THE SAMPLE PAPER

Committee: Futuristic Security Council: Security Council of 2100

Topic: Use of Space

Country: The French Republic (real 2026 positions, projected to 2100 as a fiction assumption)

Background of the Topic. The French Republic believes that space has become a place where nations compete for military power. In 2026, the United States announced that its Space Force had delivered "space superiority" over Iran in a real war, and its Air Force Secretary said the Space Force has "on-orbit space control weapons" (Center for Strategic and International Studies, October 5, 2026). Russia has warned that private companies helping its enemies could become "legitimate targets" (Center for Strategic and International Studies, October 5, 2026). In 2024, Colombia declared that the segment of the geostationary orbit above it "is part of Colombia" (Netherlands Treaty Database, Last Accessed: October 2026). Redress is weak: for damage in orbit, the harmed state must prove the other state was at fault, and a Claims Commission gives only a "recommendatory award" unless both sides agreed to obey it (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, Last Accessed: October 2026). Any attack on many satellites would also create debris that threatens the attacker's own satellites (RAND Corporation, July 28, 2025).

UN and International Action. France recalls Article II of the Outer Space Treaty, which says space "is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means" (Netherlands Treaty Database, Last Accessed: October 2026). France recalls resolution 77/41, which calls on all states not to conduct destructive anti-satellite missile tests (United Nations General Assembly, December 7, 2022). In 2024, this Council failed to adopt two rival drafts on weapons in space within one month (United Nations Press, May 20, 2024). The best-known case of redress, the Soviet satellite Cosmos 954, ended in "a three million dollar settlement which did not expressly acknowledge legal liability," more than three years after the accident (McGill Law Journal, September 1982).

Our Country's Policy. On weapons, France co-sponsored the 2024 draft on nuclear weapons in orbit (United Nations Security Council, April 24, 2024) and voted against Russia's draft, because most space systems are dual use (United Nations Press, May 20, 2024). On claims, France objected in 2025 to Colombia's claim (Netherlands Treaty Database, Last Accessed: October 2026). On redress, France joined four nations in a complaint to the International Telecommunication Union, which "condemned" deliberate interference traced to Russia but could not order payment (International Telecommunication Union, July 15, 2024). France's national interests, which it will not compromise, are that no nation may own any part of space and that a nation harmed in orbit must have a real remedy. Its negotiable policies include whether new limits on weapons begin as binding or voluntary, and which body judges claims for damage.

Proposed Solutions and Expected Opposition. First, France proposes that the Council make the ban on destructive anti-satellite tests binding and define a space threat by three tests, intent, behaviour and harmful impact (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, February 9, 2026). Second, France proposes that the Council declare every claim of sovereignty over an orbit or a celestial body void, and limit the size and length of "safety zones," which the Artemis Accords promise only "will ultimately be temporary" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, October 13, 2020). Third, France proposes a Space Claims Commission whose decisions bind both sides. France expects Russia and China to demand a treaty against placing weapons in orbit, and will answer that it does not cover missiles fired from the ground. France also expects the United States, which prefers voluntary norms (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, June 2026), to resist a binding commission; France will answer that clear rulings protect American equipment too.

HOW THIS SAMPLE IS BUILT

1. **Choosing a delegation that fits the focus:** We chose France because the HMDC report shows France acting on all three of Harvard's questions. France voted on weapons in Section 2C, objected to a claim in Section 2J, and complained about interference in Section 2I. A sample delegation must have real, sourced positions on the questions the chairs will ask.
2. **Building the background from the focus:** We opened with weapons, using the three CSIS entries of October 5, 2026 in Sections 1A and 1B. We added one claim from Section 2J (Colombia) and one redress fact from Section 2I (the Liability Convention). Debris appears in a single sentence, taken from the RAND entry in Section 1D, and only as a harm caused by weapons.
3. **Choosing UN action from Part 2:** We did not list every resolution in the table in Section 2A. We picked Article II of the treaty from Section 2J, the test-ban resolution from Section 1D, the failed 2024 drafts from Section 2C, and the Cosmos 954 case from Section 2I to show how weak redress is today.
4. **Writing the policy with one fact for each question:** The co-sponsorship and the "dual use" vote come from Section 2C and point 4 of Section 2H. The objection to Colombia comes from Section 2J, and the ITU complaint comes from Section 2I. We then wrote one firm sentence for the national interests and one flexible sentence for the negotiable policies, so other delegates know exactly where France can make a deal.

5. **Turning report evidence into proposals:** The test ban comes from Section 1D, and the three-part threat test comes from the UNIDIR entry in Section 2E. The safety zone limits come from the Artemis Accords entry in Section 2J. The binding commission comes from the "This means" note under the Liability Convention entry in Section 2I. The opposition comes from the introduction to Section 1B and from points 1 to 3 of Section 2H.
6. **Checking the length:** The body of the paper, from "Background of the Topic" to the end of "Proposed Solutions and Expected Opposition," is between 450 and 600 words. We count our own paper the same way before we submit it.

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