



2019 GAIC-MUN
GAIC MUN
Chair Report

2019 GAIC-MUN



United Nations

Security Council

(UNSC)

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Agenda 1: Measures to prohibit the usage of chemical weapons

Agenda 2: Prevention of foreign intervention in civil war

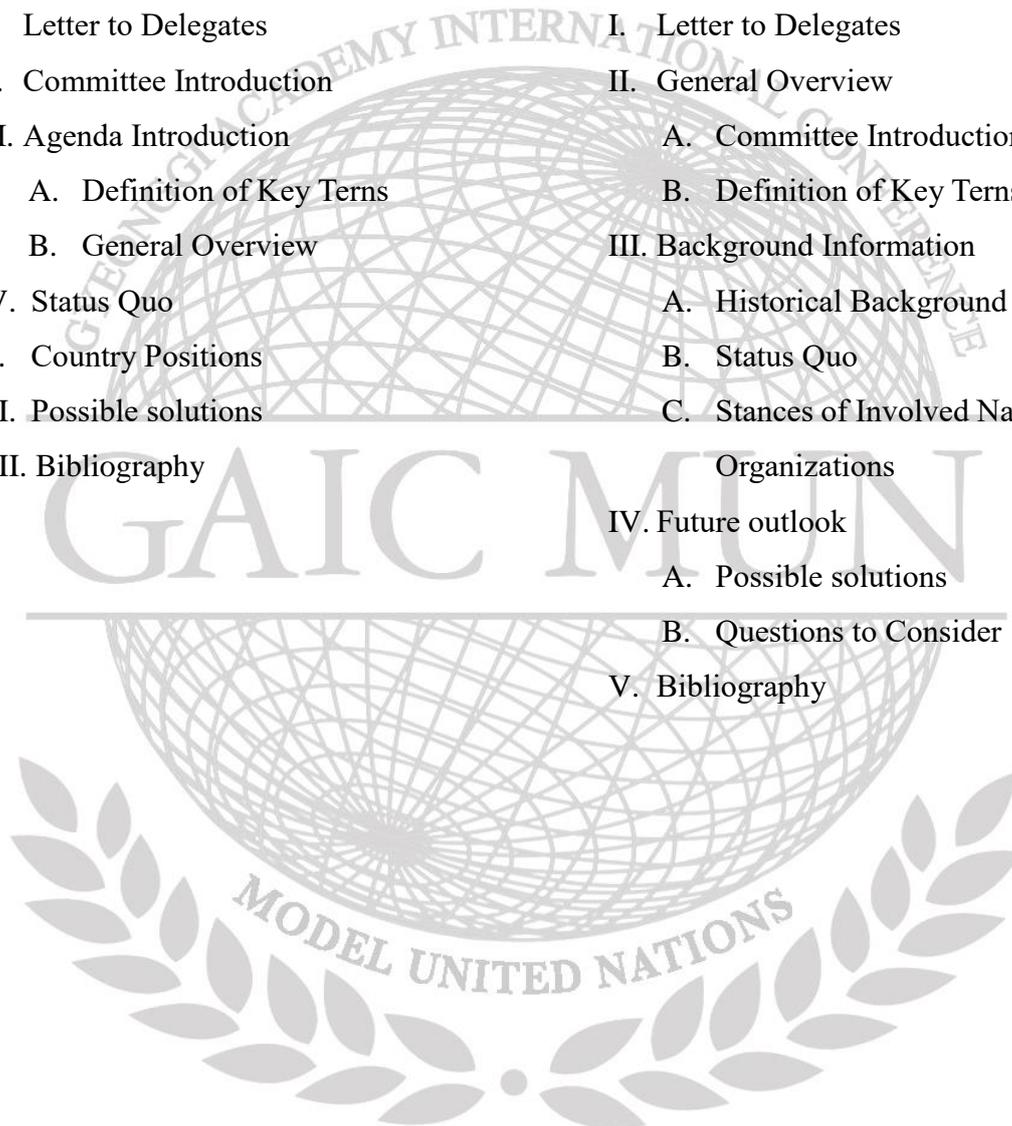
Chair: Soobin Hwang, Minseo Kim

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Agenda 1: Measures to prohibit the usage of chemical weapons

I. Letter to Delegates

Esteemed delegates, this is your chair Soobin Hwang. First, I would like to express my greatest thanks to every one of you for registering as the delegate of GAICMUN 2019. MUN itself is a unique experience that provides you with novel and diverse opportunities – you will get to meet people with different ideologies, backgrounds, and if possible, nationalities. But MUN is not always a friendly experience, especially for beginner participants. Understanding the agenda may be too exhausting, making new friends in a new place might seem overwhelming, and speaking in front of the crowd may give you goosebumps. However, please remember always that the true benefits of participating in a MUN conference comes from the virtue of overcoming hardships and challenging your limits. May all the best luck be with you!

Fellow delegates, this is your chair Minseo Kim, and it is an honor for me to write delegates this letter. Although agendas may be hard to discuss, the chairs are expecting well-structured speeches and resolutions. Please keep in mind that the United Nations Security Council is always looking forward to achieving peace. And also remember that each delegate represents each country, and should act concerning other delegates and chairs. The chairs are looking forward to meeting with delegates.

II. Committee Introduction

A. United Nations

The United Nations is the largest supranational organization that exists in the international community in the status quo. The idea of creating a subspecialized body that encompasses a wide spectrum of states originated from the consensus built after the termination of World War 1. In order to prevent international disputes and bring peace to the international community, nations aligned together and formed a body called the 'League of Nations.' However, the League of Nations had no practical power and was rather inefficient due to the lack of specification. Eventually, the league had to disperse, with bearing the responsibility for the outbreak of World War 2. After the Second World War, nations began to form a universal consensus regarding the strong need for the establishment of an effective organization that could bring eternal peace. Thus, in 1945, after years and years of deliberate consideration, the creation of the United Nations was officially declared. The organization consists of six committees; the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council, and the United Nations Secretariat. Each organ plays a significant role in maintaining peace, thereby carrying out the ultimate values of integrity, professionalism, and diversity.

B. Security Council

The Security Council, as its name suggests, mainly serves the role of maintaining international security by enforcing various ideas from international society. It differs greatly from other bodies of the United Nations in that it possesses the capacity to pressure member states to comply with decisions made within the council, and that it operates under the system of asymmetric power allocation. The Security Council provides the permanent 5 nations, also known as the P5, with a greater authority, enabling them to veto the uncongenial decisions made by other nations. The P5 nations include the United States of America, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, China, and France. The concept of a permanent member state was first brought up in order to incentivize the economically and socially powerful nations into joining the Security Council and thus dramatically enhancing the overall enforcement power of the committee. While it is true that the existence of such a hegemony promotes the maintenance of stability, it is also intelligible that such inequality brings unfairness and suppression in the international society. But since there exists no committee that could

be considered as powerful and effective as the Security Council, these flaws are considered as a form of a 'necessary evil' in the status quo.

III. Agenda Introduction

A. Definition of Key Terms

1. Chemical weapons

Chemical weapons, also known as CW, are both chemical and biological weapons used in recent warfare. Knowing the definition and usage of CW will be efficient for the debate. CW can be divided into three parts; toxic chemicals, munitions or devices, and equipment directly in connection. Toxic chemicals are any chemical used in order to cause death, incapacitation or harm living creatures. Munitions of devices refers to those containing toxic chemicals, such as mortars, bombs, missiles, tanks and the like, which are designed to cause harm or death. Equipment directly in connection' is equipment that is designed to connect the employment for the munitions and devices

2. Chemical warfare

Chemical warfare refers to warfare using mixtures, smokes, poisonous weapons. Since World War 1, for the purpose of mass destruction. In chemical warfare, nations usually use Weapons of Mass Destruction, however.

3. Old and Abandoned chemical weapons

According to OPCW, the standard of old and abandoned chemical weapons is not established. there are remaining chemical weapons, which cannot be used anymore. they are categorized into two parts, chemical weapons produced before 1925 and chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946.

B. General Overview

The first agenda on the table is "Measures to prohibit the usage of chemical weapons" The usage of chemical weapons dates back to the past. The use of chemical weapons rose in the industrial production in the late 19th century, opening doors to much chemical combat in World War 1 and afterward. The first major use of chemicals in the war was in World War 1, when German used chlorine gas in April 1915 at Ypres, noting that the use of poison gas using artillery shells is prohibited in the Hague treaty, using cylinders.

The 1925 Geneva Protocol was to ban the use of biological and chemical weapons. China, the Soviet Union, and France joined the protocol in the 1920s, however Japan in 1970 and the United States in 1975. Between the two World Wars, there were numerous reports of chemical weapons in conflicts. However, World War 2 showed no major use of chemicals on the battlefield except for the Sino-Japanese conflict on March 20, 1937.

There had been Chemical Weapons Convention: CWC (Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction) in 1993 with 113 countries sign (2015), which prohibit the usage and production of Chemical weapons. More than 60 percent of the world's reported chemical weapons stockpiles have been fortunately discharged over the past two decades in five of the seven reported chemical weapons buyer states, almost 30,000 metric tons still await removal. Seven states-parties have declared chemical weapons stockpiles; Albania, India, Russia, Iraq, Libya, South Korea, and the United States.

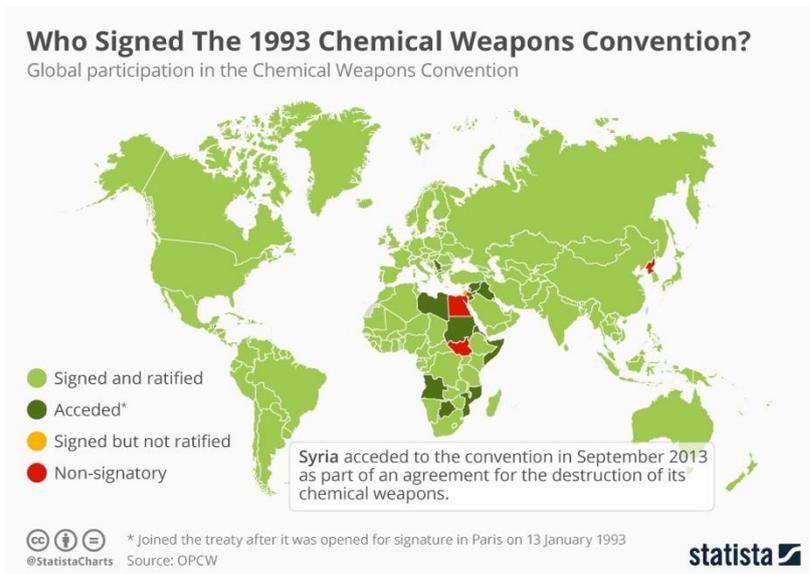
The CWC requires states parties to identify and destroy old and abandoned chemical weapons that may have been buried in foreign territories. Most of Europe is strewn with buried weapons, including chemical weapons from two World Wars. Old chemical weapons should be destroyed through situations such as other chemical weapons. But while guidelines or standards have yet to be determined to determine whether the category of weapons has deteriorated beyond use or old, such efforts are ongoing but have yet to be decided. Thus, the classification of such weapons is still problematic.

IV. Status Quo

The **Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)** with the **Chemical Weapons Convention** (Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction) was established in 1997. Only Egypt, Syria, and North Korea did not sign in, with Israel did not ratify it.

There has been a small amount of usage of chemical weapons compared to the 19th century. With most of the nations agreed to sign the CWC, chemical weapons are also

being destroyed in each nation. However, there are still nations with chemical weapons and sometimes show evidence of their usage.



The most recent chemical weapons use took place in Syria. The Syrian government attacked the town with chemical weapons. In 2017, the United States attacked Syria due to suspicion of Syria's usage of chemical weapons to quell rebels. The Syrian government and Russia have insisted on Syria's innocence, but the United States has found and blown up its chemical arsenal. According to the diplomat James F. Jeffrey, the special representative for Syria and a veteran Foreign Service Officer, Syria was spotted to move bombs in 2019. This issue is currently drawing the attention of the international society.

V. Country Positions

A. The Democratic people's Republic of Korea

According to the report of the US Department of Defense, DPRK (the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, or North Korea), is storing a considerable amount of chemical weapons. Pentagon spokesman Jeff Davis says many of North Korea's threats are nuclear and missile, but chemical weapons have long been well-known. South Korea's Defense Ministry estimated in its white paper and 2016 National Assembly that North Korea began producing chemical weapons in the 1980s and is currently stockpiling between 2,500 and 5,000 tons of chemical weapons. DPRK is still not joining the OPCW, insists that the country does not own any chemical weapons.

B. United States of America

Following permission of the CWC, the United States was scheduled to destroy its offensive CW stockpile by 2007; however, delays pushed back the deadline until 2023. By December of 2013, 90% of the weapons were destroyed, remaining kept in the Chemical Depot in Pueblo, Colorado, the Blue Grass Army Depot in Richmond, Kentucky. The United States is against the use of chemical weapons and recently took action with Syria, where the government used chemical weapons causing death. In 2018, the United States attacked Syria, which was the result of the Syria government's usage of chemical weapons.

C. Syria

Syria was once the world's third largest country to stockpile chemical weapons. Syria joined the OPCW in August 2013 due to the international condemnation of beating chemical attack. Syria and Russia have held Syrian rebel responsibility for civil war and agreed to the destruction of chemical weapons. However, on 5th April 2017, the government of Syria unleashed a chemical attack which caused death of 70 civilians. Another chemical attack in Douma on the 9th of April, 2018, killed death of more than 49 civilians, which got criticized on an international scale. Although the nation insists that they are not using chemical weapons, there are no evidence to support their claim.

D. Brazil

Brazil has never embarked on a chemical warfare (CW). And this country is an active participant in chemical weapons nonproliferation efforts. Brazil also took part in regional CW nonproliferation efforts, for example, Mendoza Agreement. Brazil signed the Mendoza agreement, which prohibits developing, producing, stockpiling, retaining, transferring directly or indirectly and using chemical weapons, with Argentina and Chile in 1991. Brazil also took active participation in the negotiations for the CWC in 1996.

VI. Possible solutions

The issues of chemical weapons have been ongoing for about a century. Previously, there were several contracts and conventions, such as CWC that prohibited the usage of chemical weapons. However, there are still countries that did not yet sign an international contract. And also, there are still remaining old and abandoned chemical weapons which

can be a cause of the environmental problems. Those are the important factors to consider for possible solutions.

- *UNSC has to consider measures to persuade nations that are not a participant of OPCW. all know the danger of chemical weapons and warfare using chemical weapons. Using violence should be the last measure for persuading nations to join CWC and other contracts.*
- *Find measures to fasten the speed of eliminating not only the remaining chemical weapons but also old and abandoned chemical weapons. So far, there are buried chemical weapons used during World War 2 in countries like China, Belgium, France, and etc. We should find measures to safely destroy non-stockpile chemical weapons that might have been dumped, buried, or abandoned.*

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Agenda 2: Prevention of foreign intervention in civil war

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B. Definition of Key Terms

1. Civil war

Also explained in terms such as a regional conflict or a regional war, the civil war is the expression of conflict through violent measures. In most cases, the civil war consists of two parties that fight against each other in order to either maintain the preexisting position of power or to take possession of the aforementioned position. The party that is currently monopolizing authority is mostly referred to the government, while the party that struggles to occupy power is presumed as the rebelling force. There have been numerous cases of civil war in the international society, especially in regions such as Africa or the Middle East, where power distribution is unequal and the regions themselves are highly unstable. Although the viewpoint of indicating the current government as the evil side of the conflict and the rebellion as the good-natured group is prevalent in our society, this type of analysis is not only groundless but also biased since there still exists cases where we include a coup' d'état in the category of a civil war.

2. Foreign intervention

When a country or more utilizes its discretionary power in order to address problematic situations in the international society, political scientists refer the action as a foreign intervention. The process presumes that the member nations of the international society have met a consensus regarding the international obligation of states assisting each other when necessary. The justification of this procedure derives from the initial purpose of creating the United Nations, which is to promote stability by international cooperation. In the case of foreign intervention, this consensus is interpreted in a manner indicating that countries should provide appropriate assistance when another country is lacking the capacity to solve its internal problems. However, the legitimacy of this procedure is questioned by many political scientists, as it seems as if the hegemonic states are overusing this authority in order to expand their leverage in the global

community. Thus, due to this clear digression between its original intention and application in reality, the United Nations and its member states are pondering upon whether or not foreign intervention should be justified.

3. Hegemonic states

Since the international society has an asymmetrical power division, countries with more power than the others are classified as 'hegemons' or 'hegemonic states.' The concept of hegemonic states are especially intensified and considered significant in the Security Council, as the concept of P5 nations directly indicates that there is a clear hegemony and a certain type of hierarchy within member states. Countries classified as the P5 nations, US, UK, China, Russia, and France, are the major power states recognized in the international society. Global hegemony often utilize their power in order to obtain certain benefits, such as trade ascendancy or domination of international conferences. Thus, displaying an adequate form of responsibility is required to these nations, so that other nations could harmonize and integrate well in the international society along with them.

4. Consensus

A consensus is a general agreement between member states of the international society. When implementing a policy, meeting a consensus beforehand is a significant procedure because without the presence of a consensus, the policy not only loses its legitimacy but also its enforcement power. If countries meet a general consensus regarding a certain matter, it indicates that they are willing to cooperate together in order to achieve that goal. However, the Security Council is not a place where a general consensus is met, as most of the decision-making power is monopolized by the P5 hegemons. Instead, ambassadors can build an international consensus regarding global problems in committees like the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), or in international conferences. Though a number of people question the feasibility of establishing an international consensus due to the digression in opinions and interest, nations can incentivize each other into joining a consensus building procedure, thereby promoting the value of harmonization.

III. Background Information

A. Historical Background

Since the termination of World War 2, interregional war, due to the establishment of a universal consensus regarding the acknowledgement of its devastating impacts, became a rare phenomenon in the international society. Contrastingly, regional conflicts, mostly expressed through the form of civil wars, have continuously and frequently occurred, causing detrimental impacts to relevant stakeholders. However, as the outbreak of such conflicts became more than just a mere threat to several countries, but rather a major threat to the maintenance of international security, foreign forces such as the United Nations or global hegemony began their interference. These obstructers established the justification for their actions through claiming the necessity and effectiveness of foreign involvement, but the validity of this statement is quite questionable, given the former failure cases of foreign mediation in civil war.

In 1979, the Soviet Union intervened in the Afghan civil war in order to support the establishment of a pro-Soviet communist regime. Threatened by the possibility of communist ideologies spreading into the international society, other states including the United States, Iran, and Pakistan decided to join in and assist the opposition. The war elongated for 14 years, causing 0.2 million casualties. Though the opposition gained victory through the assistance of the aforementioned forces, it failed to establish a successful state due to the complete lack of autonomy and capacity. In order to improve the situation, the United Nations sent peacekeeping forces to the region, but failed to accomplish its original purpose due to strong resistance from local war loads. This again prolonged the detrimental aftermath of the Afghan civil war, and was marked as one of the worst failures of foreign intervention.

Another infamous failure case is the Marshall Plan which was brought up to table by the United States of America. Officially known as the European Recovery Program, this initiative intended to provide financial aid and military support to countries in Western Europe for the purpose of restoring their social and economic status and therefore promoting the reconstruction of the aforementioned states. The Marshall Plan was expected to set a new horizon for civil war intervention due to its concrete and feasible nature. However, since countries with ongoing civil war or war-to-peace transition lacked capacity to spare for development and progress, only a small

proportion of the Marshall Plan were adopted, thereby failing to rebuild the falling nations. Though even after its obvious failure, America endeavored to revise some of the preexisting clauses and to reapply them in certain parts of Western Europe. Unfortunately, the outcome was always symmetrical, thereby furthermore exacerbating the overall status of the regions.

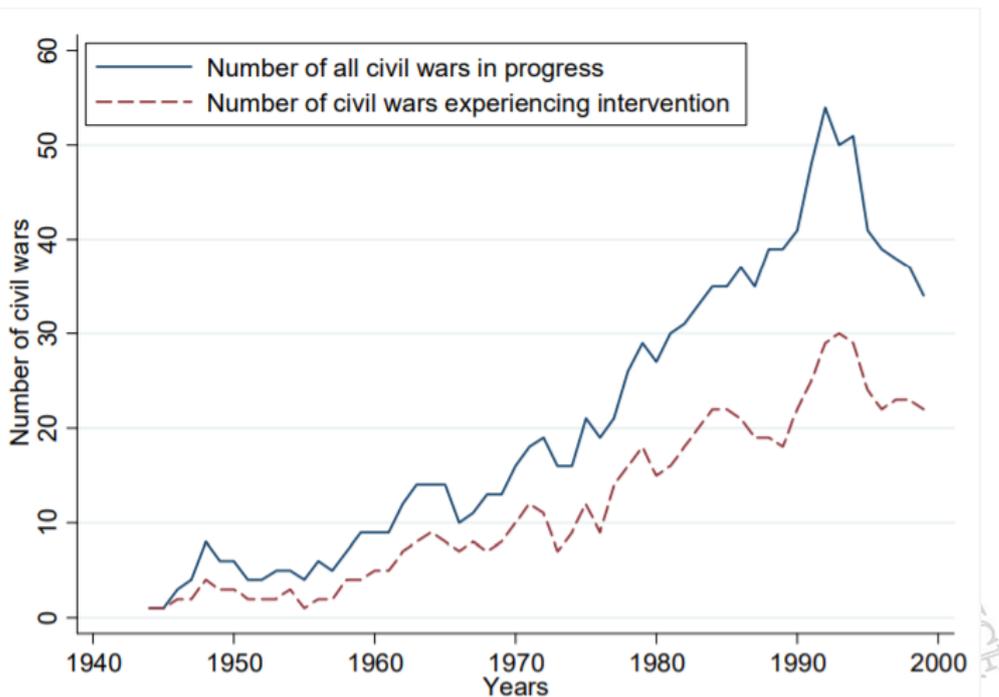
B. Status Quo

It is a factual analysis that the intervention of supranational organizations or global hegemony in conflict regions such as the Middle East or Africa has decreased in frequency. However, military intervention fostered by the United States of America still exists, yielding controversial results in restoring peace and security. The most representative case is the intervention in the 2011 Libyan civil war, where the US provided air power to the Libyan opposition. Moreover, speculations by The Washington Post also suggested that the US military had operated inside the region, carrying out military operations which ultimately resulted in the overthrow and assassination of Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi.

There has been other discoveries of US-originated clandestine activities, such as the 2012 operation of Timber Sycamore. Run by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Timber Sycamore was a classified program which supplied money, weaponry and military training to rebelling forces fighting against Syrian president Bashar Al Assad in the Syrian Civil War. Until its termination in 2017, the Timber Sycamore successfully armed up to 10,000 Syrian rebel syndicates and cost the US \$1 billion annually. Despite this tremendous investment of capital, the Syrian civil war continues to prolong in the region, as the Syrian government and rebel forces fail to meet an appropriate consensus.

As mentioned above, the international database regarding the frequency of foreign intervention in regional conflicts displays a tendency of declining. However, the numbers are decreasing solely because civil wars themselves are in a declining rate. Comparing the relative proportion of intervention rates via the occurrence of civil wars, and looking at the overall feature of the following graph, it is recognizable that the general rate of external conflict intervention is constantly increasing.

[Ongoing Civil Wars and Third-Party Intervention]



C. Stances of Involved Nations and Organizations

1. United States of America

The United States is one of the global hegemons that frequently participates and interferes in numerous civil wars throughout the international society. Deriving its justification from the process of indicating itself as an 'International Cop,' the US actively sends its troops and weaponry to regions in conflict. However, experts are confident on their speculations regarding the fact that the US is assisting rebel forces in order to spread US-friendly ideologies and foster the establishment of a democratic and capitalist regime. But more recently, after the announcement by US president Donald Trump regarding the country retiring from the position of an International Cop, a number of political scientists assume that fewer intervention would be displayed.

2. European Union

The European Union not only seeks to prevent internal conflict within the community, but also promotes international peace and stability. While the organization does not hesitate to interfere with conflicts created between member states, it becomes notably hesitant when member nations ask for help regarding their internal conflicts. Thus, unless the union is directly required by the international society or the United Nations, it takes a reluctant stance on interfering

internal conflicts, especially if the main agent is one of the non-member states. Though some of the member states in the EU such as France has precedents of being involved in foreign disputes, the EU itself has formed an internal consensus of maintaining neutrality.

3. Afghanistan

Afghanistan has experienced the aggravation of internal conflicts due to the unilateral intervention of foreign forces. After the intervention of hegemonic states and their allies, the rebel forces gained victory in the Afghan civil war. However, due to the lack of self-governing ability, Afghanistan became one of the most aid-reliant countries in the status quo. The precedent of Afghanistan indicates that unreciprocated assistance from external forces may lead to fatal backfires such as the emergence of an overdependent governance, or at the worst case, the failure of a state.

4. Libya

Contrastingly to what the country of Afghanistan has experienced, Libya is an interesting and unprecedented case that indicates the existence of certain benefits of foreign intervention. While it is still an irrefutable fact that foreign troops, not Libyan rebels, were the main factor that led to the successful elimination of such an infamous dictator, resultingly Libya was able to alter its authoritarian regime. Moreover, Libya came to be known as one of the most successful cases in the Arab Spring, with effective and continuous liberalization movements being directly proposed by its citizens.

IV. Future outlook

A. Possible solutions

1. Creating a universal criteria for foreign intervention

In the status quo, the decision of the Security Council serves as the one and only standard for judging the adequacy of foreign intervention. When countries are willing to make an intervention in other nations' internal conflicts, they request the matter to be tabled in the committee, and member states decide whether the requisition is approvable. However, this procedure is generally considered quite unprofessional and unfair due to the monopolization and abuse of power by the P5 countries. Thus, in order to counteract this inadequateness, creating a universal criteria determining whether countries can or cannot exert their power by

intervening in civil wars would be able to eliminate the existence of any bias in decision-making. Based on the neutral nature of international laws, the universal criteria itself can be recognized as an entity that possesses an equally binding impact on the international society. Since this new criteria is applied to every nation, the P5 states would also have to conform with the given standards, thereby decreasing the possibility of abusing their veto power. The content of the specific standards would be discussed within the United Nations after constructing a universal consensus regarding this matter, and would be applied to test the legitimacy of foreign intervention before the request is tabled in the Security Council.

2. Allowing countries to table arbitrary intervention in the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Body (WTO DSB)

The Dispute Settlement Body exists to resolve disputes within member states of the WTO. When exposed to unfair treatment or false charges, countries can request the DSB committee to deliberately discuss upon the matter, and if possible, ask for appropriate punishments. However, in the status quo, small countries are reluctant to utilizing the DSB due to the lack of accessibility and expertise. However, promoting the effectiveness of the body and encouraging countries to utilize the system would contribute to resolving the problems of arbitrary intervention. Since in most cases small countries are victims of an unjust and unnecessary intervention, providing them a chance to table their situation in the DSB would be a helpful method. Moreover, given the great enforcement power of the DSB, countries that originally utilized external intervention in order to gain the derived benefits would reduce the frequency of their actions, since the DSB punishments would be harsh and strong, thereby overwhelming the possible gain for foreign intervention.

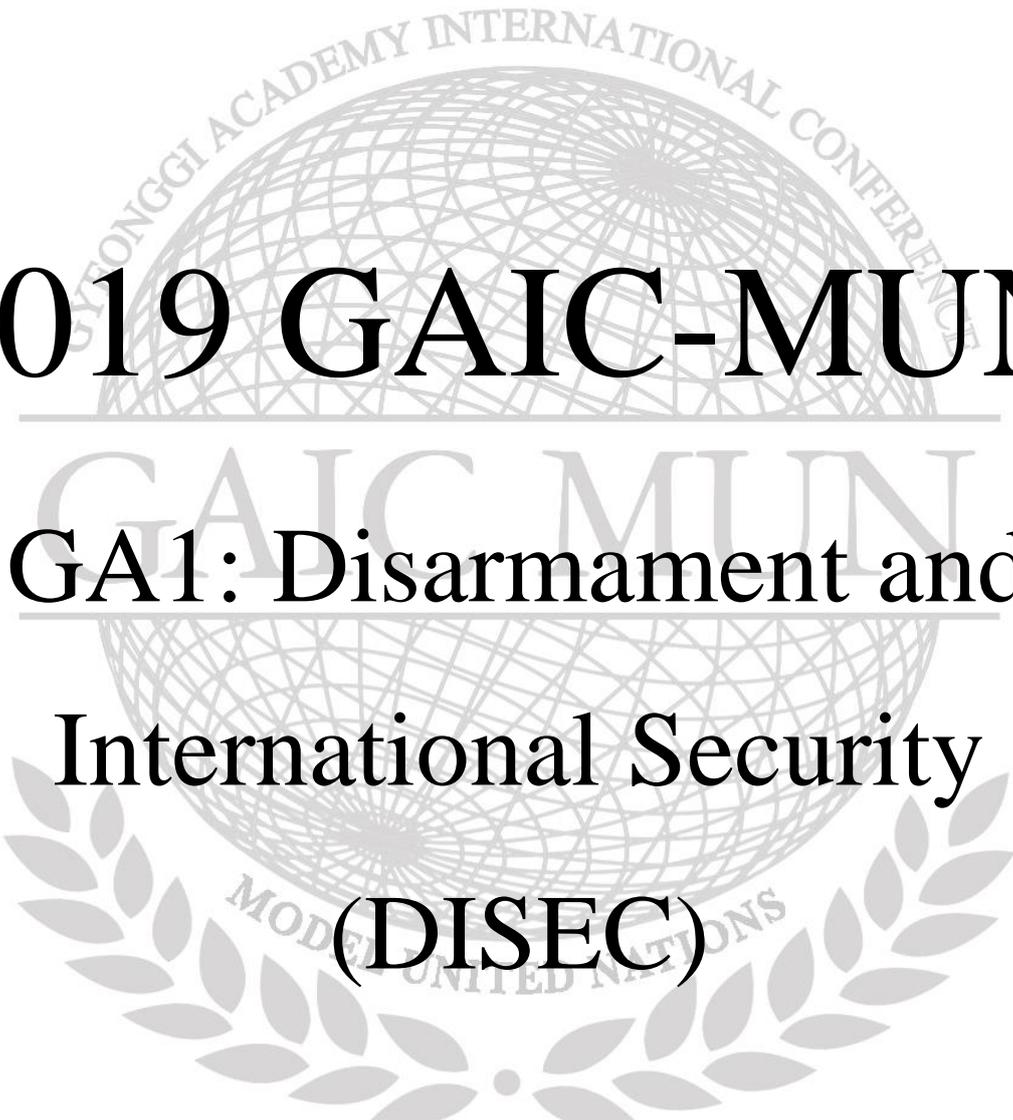
B. Questions to Consider

1. How can the international society meet a consensus regarding the prevention of foreign intervention in regional disputes?
2. What are the main reasons of foreign intervention?
3. What methods should be taken into consider in order to disincentivize countries from arbitrarily participating in civil wars?
4. Does external intervention always yield a negative result?

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2019 GAIC-MUN

GA1: Disarmament and

International Security

(DISEC)

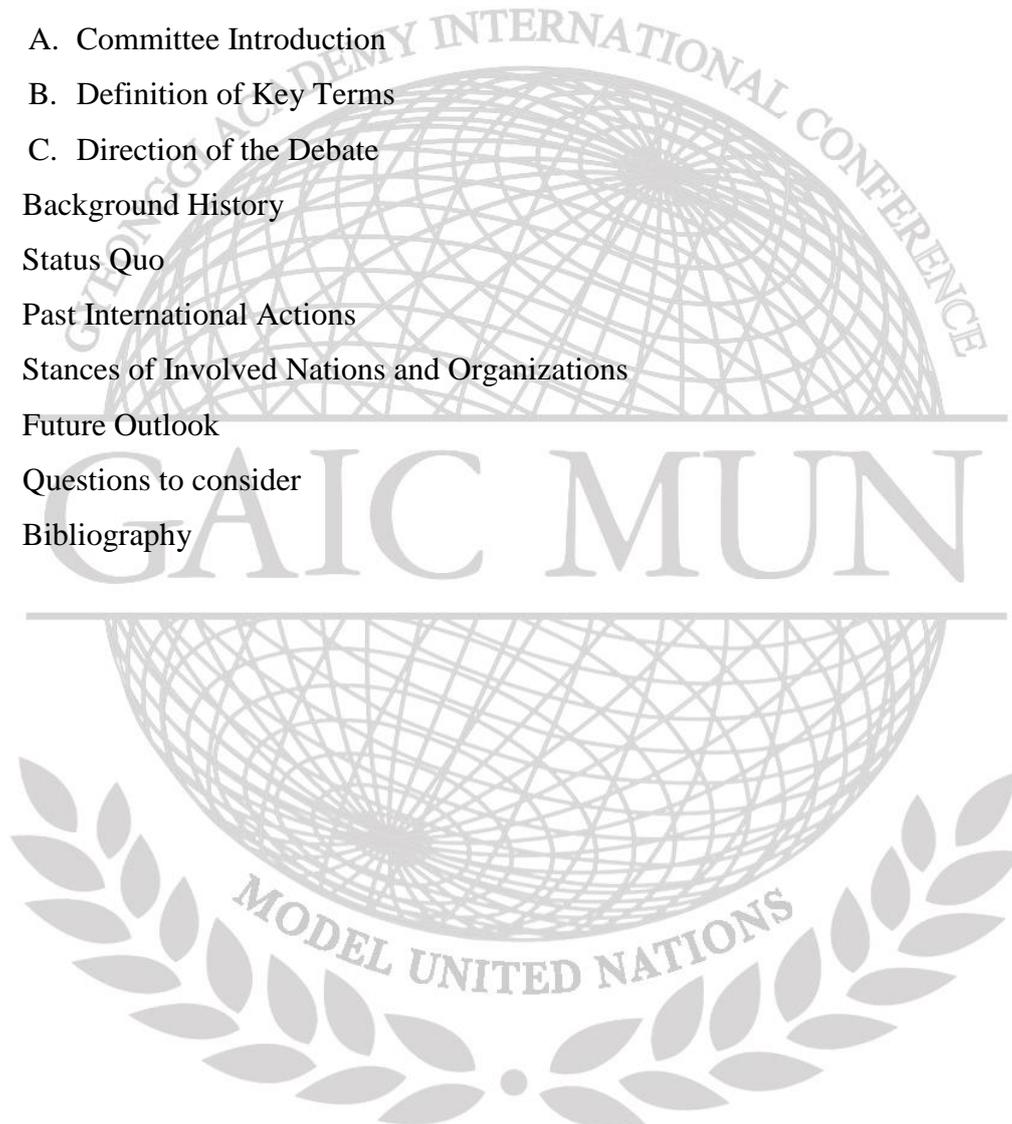
Committee: GA1: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Agenda: Evaluating the use of military bases in sovereign states

Chair: Anna Jung, Vicky An

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I. Letters to Delegates

Dear Delegates of DISEC,

We feel extremely privileged to be able to serve as chairs of DISEC at this year's GAIC MUN Conference. As much responsibility we hold over the well-being of our committee, it is our deepest anticipation to guide and direct each and every one of you to the utmost of your MUN experience -- whether this being your first or not. As you may have already been acknowledged, DISEC, short for Disarmament and International Security is the first committee of the General Assembly in the United Nations; the committee ideally tackles global issues of disarmament, challenges and threats that hinder the universal pursuit of peace and security. As individual member states of such a significant council in the United Nations, we hope you hold pride and responsibility in whatever nation or stance you are representing and actively participate in the debate of our agenda. We look forward to a constructive debate and hopefully be able to communicate tangible and prospective solutions to the outlook of the agenda. Last but not least, we sincerely wish you to have fun and make precious memories to cherish throughout your MUN career that is yet to come.



II. General Overview

A. Committee Introduction

DISEC, abbreviation for Disarmament and International Security is one of six committees of the General Assembly in the United Nations. As can be deduced from its name, the committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats posed to the prolonged pursuit of peace. Its contributions to the international security regime helps seek feasible solutions to agendas within the reach of its responsibility. DISEC also works in close relation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament.

The sessions in DISEC are distinguished into three distinctive stages: General Debate, Thematic discussions and Actions on Drafts. Work or agenda set to the committee fall under seven thematic categories including: Nuclear Weapons, Other weapons of Mass Destruction, Conventional weapons, Regional Disarmament and Security, Disarmament Machinery, Other Disarmament measures and international security and Outer Space.

B. Definition of Key Terms

1. Military bases

A military base is “an installation created to serve as support for military operations and logistics” (Glebov). Military bases for aviation are called military air bases, and military ships are referred to as naval bases.

2. Sovereign states

A sovereign state refers to “a state that possesses full sovereignty over its affairs, existence, territory” (“US Legal”). It is also recognized as a legitimate nation by other major nations in the world. The main characteristics of a sovereign state include the following:

- i. A defined territory on which the state exercises internal and external sovereignty;
- ii. A permanent population
- iii. A government, not under the control of a foreign power;
- iv. Independence from other states and powers; and
- v. The capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states.

3. Deployment

Deployment is “the rotation of forces into and out of an operational area. This

term may also be indicated as “deployment order” or “deployment planning” (“DOC”).

4. Security

Security is the “measures taken but a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness” (“DOC”). It also refers to measures taken to establish or maintain protection to ensure “a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences”. This term is also related to “national security” (“DOC”).

5. Force

Military force is “an aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment, and necessary support, or combination of thereof” (“DOC”). In this debate, force refers to the influence of military bases.

C. Direction of the Debate

Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) is the UN branch discussing issues of peace and security among members of the international community. The debate of the DISEC committee may include the purpose of deployment, past and current uses of military bases, and the future prospects amongst countries. Considering that the agenda says, “evaluating”, delegates should explore different examples of the use of military bases identifiable in the past and in the present. Delegates should further analyze the pros and cons, influences on surrounding countries, short term and long term effects, and possible solutions. A careful cost-benefit analysis of each possible solution suggested during the committee is also highly recommended.

Furthermore, the UN Charter states that DISEC cannot directly advise the decision-making process of the Security Council, but can suggest specific topics for the Security Council to consider. Thus, the direction of the debate should be coherent and precise, but also include a multitude of suggestions and opinions regarding the agenda.

III. Background History

In order to understand the deployment and use of military bases, it is important to consider any changes throughout history.

The concept of military bases safeguarding a nation's territory was first established by Ancient Greece and its city-states. In the early stages of Greek warfare, the core of military force shifted from the control of individuals to leagues of part-time soldiers. For example, Sparta possessed a professional and well-trained, full-time army. Many states such as Athens, Argos, Thebes, and Syracuse became influenced by the uprising interest for military power, and also established small professional forces. The military alliances, motives for territorial expansion, and national awareness of security issues created the foundations for military bases.

The British Empire's presence in Indian Territory acts as another early example of the influence of military forces. The Indian Mutiny was the deployment of masses of British Army units. These units were not part of the Indian Army, but came under the operational command of the Indian Army. In addition, the East India Company set up trading posts and warehouses in several locations across India during the 15th century. With the pressure from the Indian Mutiny and the Company the British Empire succeeded in extending sovereignty.

From the 20th century, the two Great Wars between the superpowers, the United States (US) and the Soviet Union (USSR) established the constituents of the military bases we are well aware of today. The US deployed forces to large foreign bases distributed in Western Europe and Northeast Asia in order to contain the USSR's forces from spreading communism. Although the number of overseas bases under US's control dropped drastically before the end of the Cold War, during the mid-1980s, the Pentagon claimed to control more than 800 installations worldwide. The USSR created an Iron Curtain consisting of old allies and communist countries to seek national security. The tension between the US and the USSR increased partially due to the increase of overseas bases.

IV. Status Quo

A. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is an agreement between a host country and another that possesses military forces in that country, often purposed for

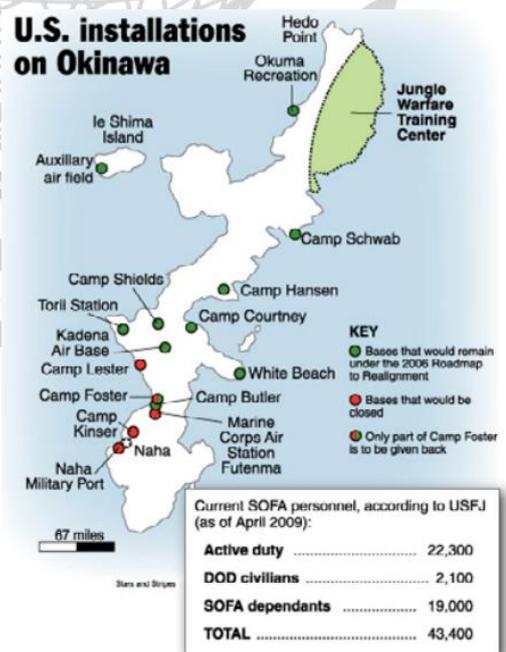
security arrangement. SOFA negotiations highlight trends of sovereignty regarding the US military presence since the Second World War; hence, they designate the legal status of the US military in foreign countries, providing rigid framework for rights of the US armed forces abroad. The ideal of the SOFAs aim to establish a mutual sharing of the sovereign rights between two different states.

B. United States- the Philippines Military Bases Agreement

The Military Bases Agreement of 1947, signed between the United States and the Philippines had the initial target of establishing North-American military bases in areas around the Philippines and to insure the territory of the Philippines territories while protecting both states and maintaining peace. There were 18 Phillipine senators who voted for the treaty and none opposed. With the period of the agreement being set to 99 years, it underwent several amendments during the span of the years; the 1979 amendments addressed issues regarding Phillipine sovereignty, yet the limits of military operations to a host state remained undefeated. Today, the US-Phillipines military relations are identified by the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA).

C. US-Japan Agreement

After the San Francisco Peace Treaty was signed in 1952, the US and Japan thrived on a bilateral relationship in the international community. The peace treaty was admittedly responsible for giving recognition of the end of the Second World War; article 3 officially led Okinawa under US administration, displaying traits of residual sovereignty. In 1960, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security promised the use of Japanese territory by US air, naval and land military forces for peace and security in Japan and Asia as a whole. In addition, the US and Japan signed their Status of Force Agreement (SOPA) in 1960 as a measure to obtain governing rights over the status of US armed forces in Japanese territory. In 2006, the US reached an agreement with Japanese government to relocate a US



marine air station to another part of Okinawa.

V. Past International Actions

The international committee has attempted to address the negative consequences regarding military bases in the social, economic, environmental, and political aspects. The consequences include and are not limited to:

- a. Identifying the increased levels of prostitution and violence against sex workers,
- b. Enduring the rise in property taxes and inflation in areas that surround the military bases,
- c. Causing environmental effects including water, air, and soil pollution from the use of fuel and lead to operate the military facilities, and
- d. Experiencing a false sense of security which leads to the reduction of police and military forces.

The following display resolutions of past UN conference:

Resolution on Convening a Global Conference Against US and NATO Military Bases

The Coordinating Committee of the Coalition Against US Foreign Military Bases shall immediately start the process of soliciting global support for such Global Coalition, which shall plan the Conference, identifying a host country for the Conference, generating financial support, and taking an active role, along with our international allies, in organizing the Global Conference Against US and NATO Military Bases.

Resolution on Global Day of Actions Against Guantanamo

The Coalition Against US Foreign Bases unanimously calls upon the global peace movement to organize, on or around February 23, 2018, Actions calling for the United States to promptly withdraw all its forces and personnel from Guantanamo Bay and immediately declare ALL agreements ceding Cuban control of Guantanamo Bay to the US to be null and void.

Resolution on the Elimination of Foreign Military Bases in the Countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament reports to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the progress achieved on the question of the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

There has been additional efforts made by the community in forms of campaigns to spread the notion of evaluating the effectiveness of the use of military bases. This international network raised some suggestions for the abolition of foreign military bases or “No Bases Network” in a global conference in Quito and Manta, Ecuador in 2007. The two main objectives introduced were:

- a. To support the local and regional groups that are members of the Network by sharing information, developing joint strategies, and helping new campaigns to get on their feet.
- b. To create space in international forums and at the UN for a critical debate both on the legality and necessity of foreign bases as a method of military domination and on the need for codes of conduct or ‘setting minimal standards’ for the use of existing bases.

VI. Stances of Involved Nations and Organizations

A. United States of America

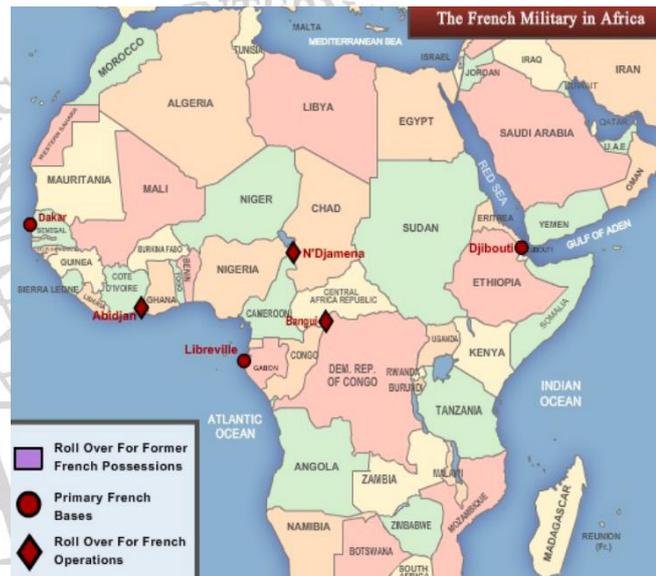
Through history -- from the Second World War to the Cold War -- the United States has established a worldwide network of military bases. Today, according to the Global Research Centre, the USA controls between 700 and 800 military bases around the world. Further, the US has reached a multitude of agreements and treaties in order to secure its military forces in foreign territories as well as to fulfill mutual military interactions between states.

B. United Kingdom

Today, the UK has fourteen British Overseas Territories (BOT) under UK jurisdiction and sovereignty. In 2010, the British National Security Strategy Review recognized the protection of overseas territories as part of UK security policies. Hence, the nation’s military bases are used to maintain stability, intervene overseas and use force to gain national vital interests.

C. France

Numerous military installations or bases operate in countries previously colonized by France in history. African countries which have become French colonies in the 19th century and ended up under French control during the new Imperialism practices in the 1880s are mainly subjected to military forces in the current days. France maintains military bases in countries such as Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Senegal, employing them as significant oil suppliers as well as markets for France exports.



D. Russia

Just as in the US, military bases installed in Russia reflect the consequences of the Cold War. During the war, both the US and Russia used military bases in Europe to deter each other. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia was compelled to abandon most of its existing bases due to international political pressure. Still, institutional arrangement such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) managed to integrate states under USSR. This justifies the return of Russia's attention to renew military basing agreements with partners it has done so before. Today, Russia has an approximate of 25 foreign military bases scattered in former Soviet Union states.

E. Afghanistan

Afghanistan has many foreign military bases in its territory, owned by countries notably including the US, UK and Germany. However, nowadays, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) holds authority over most of its bases

under pressure of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a NATO mission established the UN Security Council in 2001.

F. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO is a military alliance created by the North Atlantic Treaty on April 4, 1949. The organization aimed to create a balancing power to Soviet armies in central and eastern Europe after the Second World War. NATO operates under a uniform agreement expressed in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty that states: *“an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.”*

Delegates should also refer to the previous section (Status Quo) for more information on other nations such as the Philippines and Japan that have been involved in the debate.

VII. Future Outlook

The international community has analyzed the benefits and costs that the use of military bases could bring to us throughout history. The General Assembly has taken renewed interest towards with agenda, and has been taking the advice and guidance from Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) since the ‘Resolution of the Elimination of Foreign Military Bases in the Countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America’ was introduced in 1966.

Nowadays, the United States (US), United Kingdom (UK), and Germany has a great number of foreign military bases under its control. In Japan’s case, it is facing pressing issues concerning foreign military bases and forces established in the strategic territory, Okinawa. It is expected that US military commanders will actively work alongside Japanese officials to reduce local impacts, such as crimes against local citizens. Organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Security Assistance Force (ISAF) influence over the bases as well.

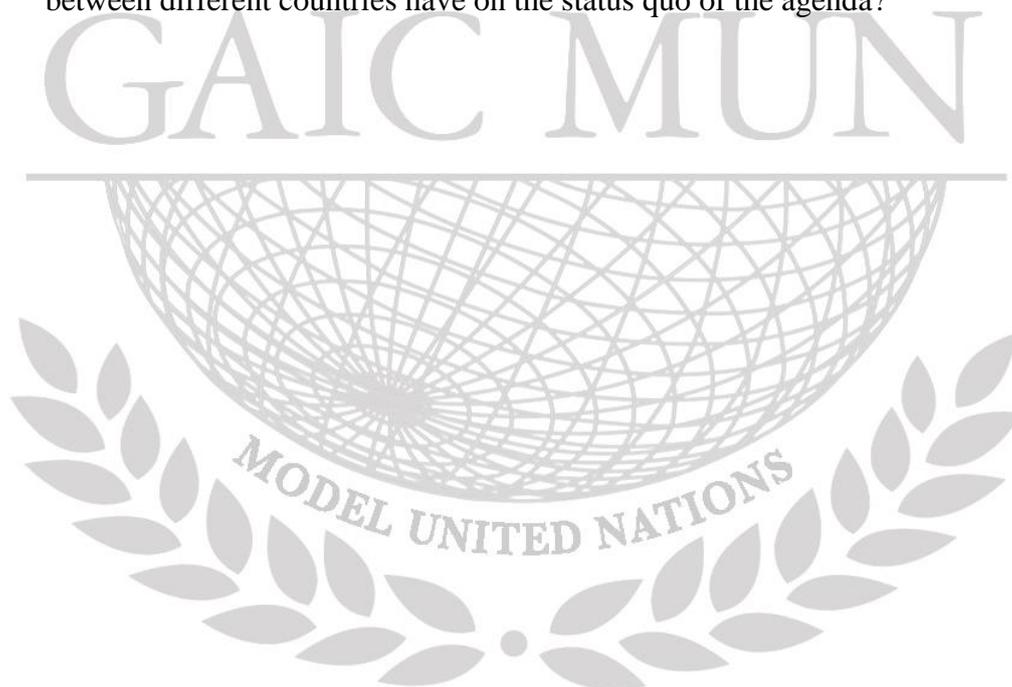
In addition to nations and organizations, technological advancements will impact questions about military bases. Newest platforms and weapon systems undergo continuous

incremental improvements, and these improvements affect the organization of economic activities, even political structures. Delegates will have to consider widely proliferating dual-use technologies that could be put to action in the military bases.

Delegates should carefully identify the status quo and find effective and applicable solutions to approach this matter.

VIII. Questions to consider

- A.** To what extent of military bases be acceptable for deployment in sovereign states?
- B.** Should there be an international agreement on legislation and regulations regarding military bases?
- C.** What are the possible solutions to reduce the negative consequences of foreign military bases, especially concerning the future demographic?
- D.** To what extent do military bases disregard the significance of sovereign states?
- E.** What impacts do pre-existing agreements on the installation of military bases between different countries have on the status quo of the agenda?



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2019 GAIC-MUN



Economic and Social

Council
(ECOSOC)

Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Agenda: Improving the digital economy in developing countries

Student Officer: Hyeok Song, Gyumin Park

Contents:

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- VI. Future Outlook
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I. Letters to Delegate

Welcome, delegates of ECOSOC!

We are Hyeok Song and Gyumin Park, the chairs of ECOSOC. It is an honor to be the chairs of ECOSOC in 2019 GAIC – MUN. For some of the delegates, it might be the first time doing MUN, but we are certain that all the delegates will have a lot of fun and will be thrilled to experience what MUN is like! We hope to see you soon in 2019 GAIC - MUN!



II. General Overview

A. Committee Introduction

Established in 1945 under the authority of the General Assembly, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) aims to “advance the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social, and environmental.” Put into place as a means to relieve poor economic and social conditions, ECOSOC has ever since been responsible for holding debates on topics involving economic and social progress, identifying solutions to potential financial or social problems (such as poverty) that are recognized globally, and implementing development goals that are agreed upon internationally. In 1945, ECOSOC originally started off with 18 member states elected from the General Assembly and by 1973, that number expanded to 54 member states; this number has not changed since. Today, membership in ECOSOC is based on geographic location with 14 seats given to Africa, 11 to Asia, 6 to Eastern Europe, 10 to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 to Western Europe and other areas. Ever since its onset in 1946, the ECOSOC has perpetually contributed to materializing the goals of sustainable development, such as, but not limited to, determining the annual theme of sustainable development to global importance and establishing the appropriate policies and actions.

B. Agenda Introduction

The last three decades have witnessed a gross change in the features and functioning of the world economy. With the ongoing of the relative decline of the industrial sector, the rise of the services economy and heightening ubiquitousness of information and communications technology (ICT) a ‘new economy’ has been created. To collect, store, analyze, and share information digitally and transform social interactions, the internet, cloud computing, big data, fin-tech and other new digital methods are used around the world. This digitization of the economy not only creates benefits and efficiencies as digital technologies drive innovation and fuel job opportunities and economic growth but also influence the way people interact and bring about sociological issues as well. Regarding the increasing recognition that knowledge-based economic activities are key to international competitiveness illustrates the decrease in the significance of industrialization, particularly manufacturing as the principal driver of economic growth. This means that if a

country is a developing nation, it is more optimistic than developed markets about change and have higher expectations with the power of technology to shape a better world. It is a crucial opportunity for the poor society while the developed portion of the world has a greater sense of the growing technology as a threat. However, due to factors such as lack of digital devices, nationally accepted identifications, or socioeconomic barriers, there needs to be a deep comprehension of the digital skills gap and different levels of regulations in each nation. Regarding GAIC-MUN's goal, ECOSOC tries to handle problems that arise within the rise of the digital economy in developing countries, and hope delegates to lead a fruitful debate.

C. Key Terms

1. Digital Economy

Digital economy was first mentioned in Japan by a Japanese professor and research economist in the midst of Japan's recession of the 1990s. The term refers to an economy that is based on digital computing technologies, although we increasingly perceive this as conducting business through markets based on the internet and the World Wide Web. The digital economy is also sometimes called the Internet Economy, New Economy, or Web Economy. Increasingly, the digital economy is intertwined with the traditional economy, making a clear delineation harder.

2. Digital gap

There have been new forms of social inequality derived from unequal access to new information communications technologies. The reasons for this difference can be due to geographical, economic, cultural, cognitive, or generational gap within and among nations, but in any situation the result is the same: Internet remains a precious way of acquiring and exchanging information, but not so pervasive as mobile and televisions, which can consequently contribute to reducing the gap.

3. E-commerce

As the internet becomes ingrained in our daily lives, acceptance of e-commerce continues to grow, and businesses are taking advantage of this. There are many types of e-commerce other than e-commerce as business to consumer (B2C). For example, auction sites, online ticketing, and business-to-business transactions.

4. Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

There are currently 47 countries on the list of LDCs - including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia and more - which is reviewed every 3 years by the Committee for Development. These nations have been recognized as low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. In regards of their high vulnerability to economic and environmental shocks, these countries require aid and cooperation with developed nations.

III. Historical Background

A. Establishment of related organizations and plans

1. OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)

The organization for European Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to manage the US-financed Marshall Plan to recover from the war. Cooperating with each other by making individual governments recognize the independence of their economies, OEEC allowed Europe to construct a new era of cooperation. Encouraged by OEEC, Canada and the US joined OEEC members, becoming the first members of OECD on December 14, 1960. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was officially created on September 30, 1961. Starting with Japan in 1964, other countries started to join in OECD. Currently, 36 of OECD member countries regularly have a meeting to introduce a problem, analyze and discuss them, and promote possible policies to promote to solve them.

2. OECD plans for promoting the digital economy

In the framework of promoting resilient economies and economic prosperity, the OECD views the digital economy as a key aspect of the overall agenda for social development and economic growth. To help the governments develop policies to make the digital transformation work for the benefit, OECD is introducing internet policy and governance regarding the digital economy. The OECD Recommendation on Internet Policy Making Principles was adopted in 2014 surrounded by concerns regarding the openness of the internet. Rather than taking an international regulatory approach, OECD decided to strengthen international co-

operation and support internet policy-making, while preserving the fundamentally open nature of internet, security and free flow of information. The principles are:

- i. Promote and protect the global free flow of information
- ii. Promote investment and competition in high-speed networks and services
- iii. Encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes
- iv. Etc.

B. History of digital economy

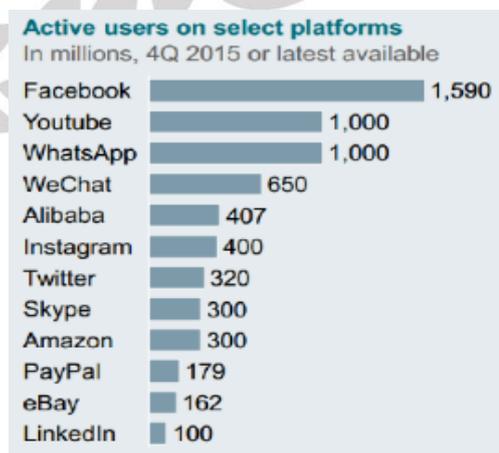
The term 'Digital Economy' was first used in Don Tapscott's 'The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence' (1995). According to the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), "Digital economy is an umbrella term used to describe markets that focus on digital technologies." (OECD) Digital economy refers to our social and economic activities that are supported by the internet and related technologies. The digital economy typically involves the trade of information goods or services through electronic business. It also works on a layered basis, which means there are separate segments for data transportation and applications. In 2001, Thomas MesenBourg provided three main components of Digital Economy:

1. E-business infrastructure (hardware, software, networks, etc.)
2. E-business (how business is conducted)
3. E-commerce (transfer of goods)

Digital economic activities result from the constant online connection among people, businesses, devices, and so on. Therefore, the main point of the digital economy is hyper-connectivity which creates interconnectedness of people organizations and machines that are based on the internet.

IV. Status Quo

The rapid proliferation of the digital economy has given rise to the concept of internet-based economic structures (e-



commerce). As illustrated in the graph of measured active users on select platforms, not only information search and sharing, entertainment online and shopping have enabled clients to find services, but various labor market platforms also supported to find jobs across different countries and to engage in work. This possibility encourages many developing countries to hold high aspirations for the future role of the new economy. However, there are challenges that the spread of the digital economy is facing and call for policy. Plus, these developing countries have genuinely exhibited a low rate of basic Internet usage, yet with big growth rates. UNCTAD reported that between 2000 and 2005, these countries reached Internet user population to about 400 million, which is equivalent to a massive growth rate of 300%.

In developing nations, there exist technical infrastructure challenges due to the lack of cost-effective, available, and reliable electricity. It annihilates flowing digital economy development. “For example, Nigeria’s energy production meets only 10% of its daily power requirements with only 40% of Nigerians connected to the national grid” (Furthermore, there are quality and capacity problems for telecommunications infrastructure in dropped calls, delays in text messaging, weak signals, and network overload.

One of the greatest issues for the growth of e-commerce in developing countries is weak financial institutions. Lack of funding can affect small and medium enterprises the most, because of their typical squeezed out circumstances as they lack access to the capital and unable to pay the upfront costs from exporting.

V. Different Forms of Digital Industrialization

A. The dominant US digital economy model

The US was able to take an early lead in the IT and digital sectors thanks to excellent technical education institutions and government’s constant interest in boosting science and technology. Due to this fact, the US was able to dominate the first phase of the IT economy with companies such as Microsoft, Apple, and Oracle. The US visualizes big business-led development of a single global market, excluding any distracting technology and data flows, and the least possible regulations being done. Each state is constantly facilitating private business activities so that any small business would not be damaged from big business-led development.

B. Digital industrialization in China

Competing with the US digital economy model is the China model. China adopted its unique state-directed capitalism to digital conditions in fresh, yet successful, manner. Rather than allowing the US business to take over China's internet, China blocked any of the sources related to the US digital economy. Consequently, Its walled internet space allowed China to become the only non-US country to develop its own grown digital infrastructure and applications. It has its own equivalents of Google, Facebook, Amazon, etc. The strategy that China used is rather simple. China allowed businesses to copy the US's globally successful applications and let the companies grow swiftly in the protected Chinese Internet space.

VI. Future Outlook

A. Possible Solutions

1. Being involved in the action

Nations should exercise certain actions to counter e-payment and banking systems in the developing countries, which aids to attain economic progress via e-commerce. This is another frontier which can be regarded as a work in progress, with banks in developing countries equipping themselves with systems for electronic payments and local software support.

2. Dividing the support given to the developing countries

Even developed countries such as the US or China would feel pressure when they are asked to support a developing country by oneself. Therefore, countries that are considered as a developed country and to have enough financial benefit should divide up the pressure and take a part in supporting the developing countries in the digital economy.

B. Questions to Consider

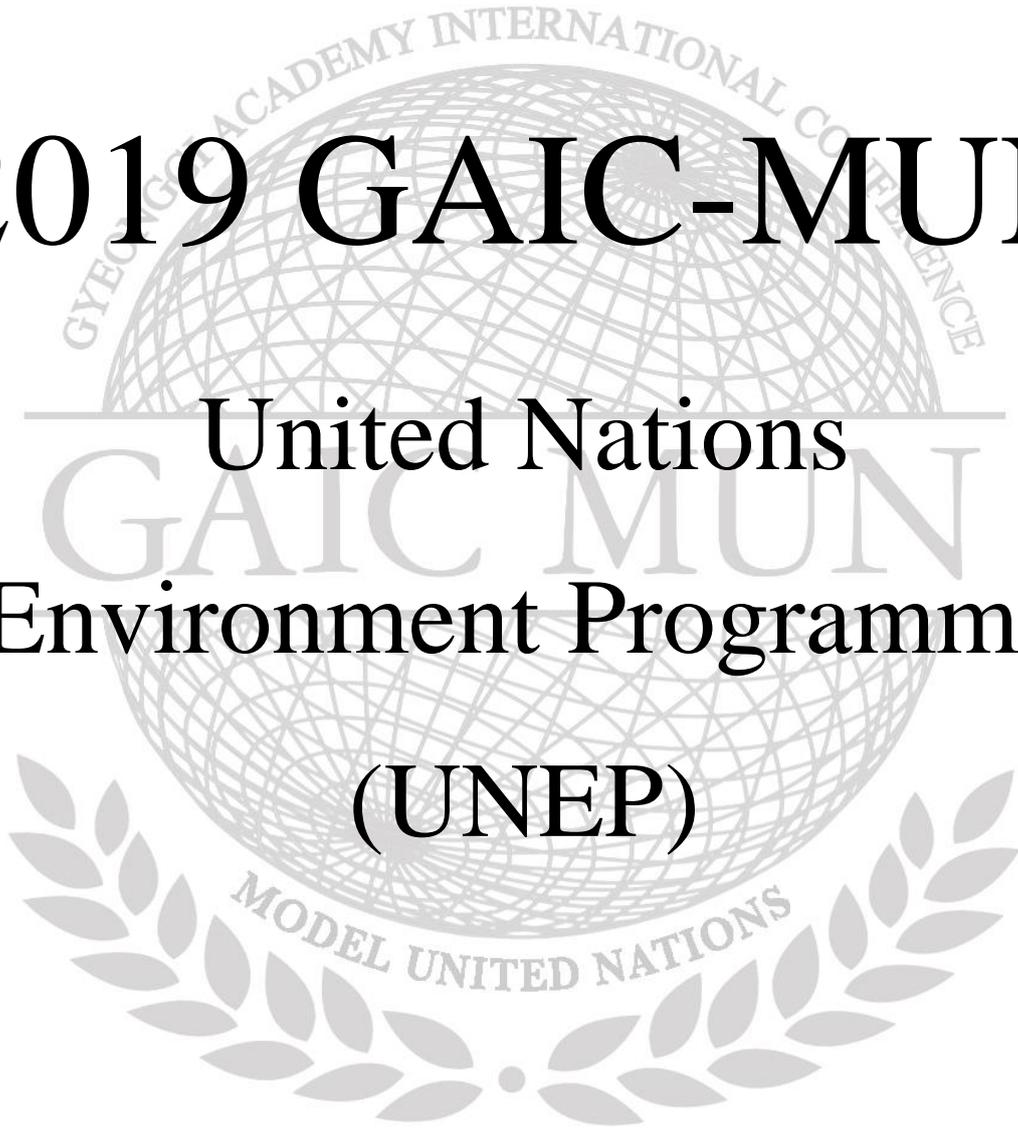
- 1.** What measures can developed countries make to prevent the loss of data privacy due to the growing new economy in developing countries?
- 2.** What countries should be considered as a fully developed country that could help other nations to improve their digital economy?

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2019 GAIC-MUN

United Nations
Environment Programme
(UNEP)



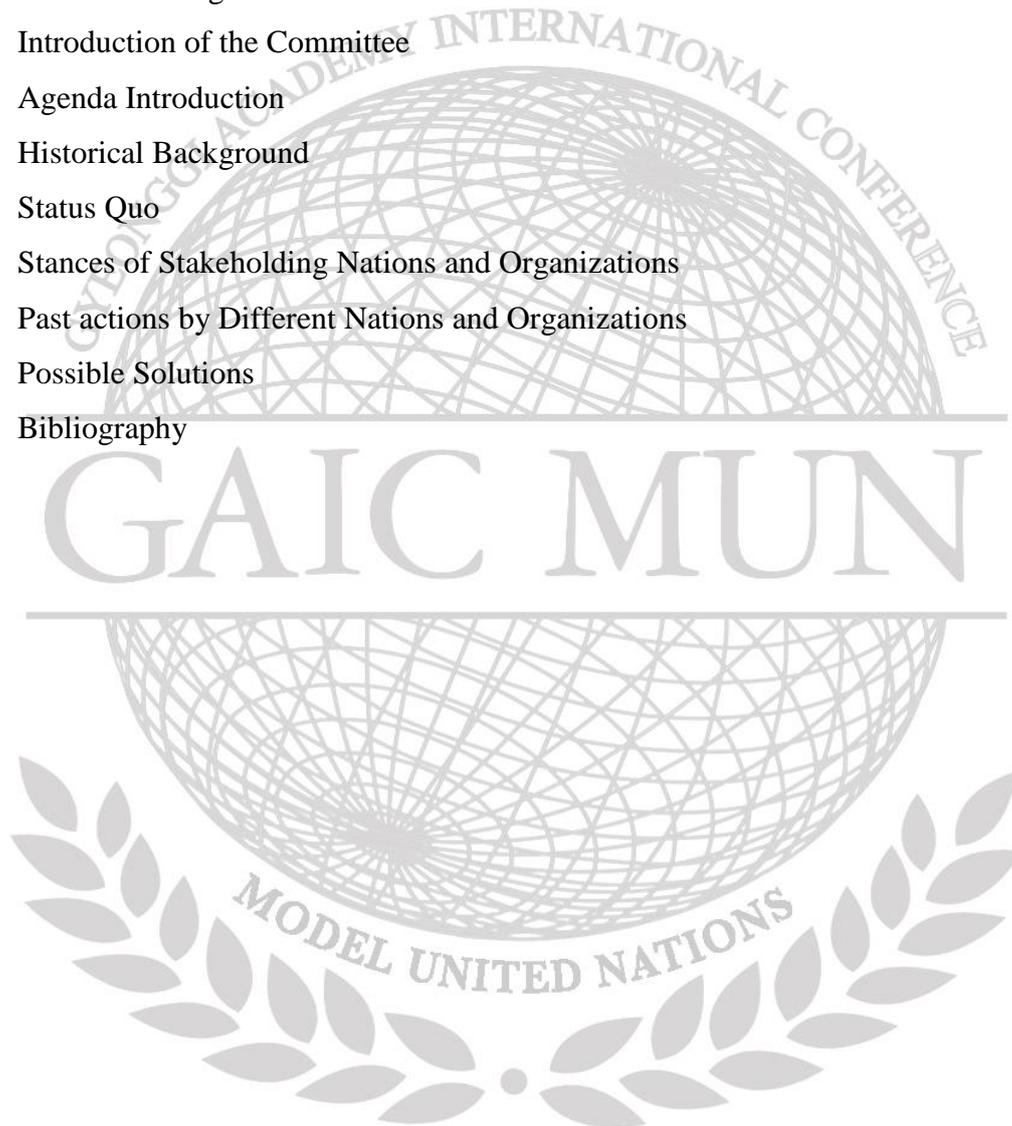
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Agenda: Neglect of zoonotic disease

Student Officer: Daniel Cha, Sang-a Choi

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- II. Introduction of the Committee
- III. Agenda Introduction
- IV. Historical Background
- V. Status Quo
- VI. Stances of Stakeholding Nations and Organizations
- VII. Past actions by Different Nations and Organizations
- VIII. Possible Solutions
- IX. Bibliography



I. Letters to Delegates

Dear esteemed delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Environment Programme of GAIC-MUN the 6th! This is your chair, Daniel Cha and I would like to start off by expressing how honored I am to be a part of this committee. While the environment is the most important factor that truly supports and makes up the current society, it is what we all rely on for health and our wellbeing. Neglected zoonotic diseases are a subset of the neglected tropical diseases, naturally transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans, and vice-versa. This makes the complication a substantial issue, and also a significant health risk to all humanity and animals alike. Since this isn't an exactly straightforward issue, you delegates will face obstacles throughout the debate, and thus solutions might not come to you right away. However, I strongly believe that this agenda will ignite a fruitful debate and I look forward to seeing some magnificent work among our committee!

Best of Luck,

Daniel Cha – Chair of the United Nations Environment Programme

jhcha23@pupils.nlcsjeju.kr

Dear Distinguished Delegates,

Welcome to the 2019 GAIC-MUN conference. As your committee chair, the chairs are looking forward to meeting you and exchange thoughts in the United Nations Environment Programme to solve international problems. We expect this conference will be giving possible solutions of neglect of zoonotic disease. Finding out that environmental elements are a true issue on the rise, it is closely related to human beings and even affecting our security. Zoonotic disease are illnesses caused by non-human creatures to humane creatures in either direct or indirect methods. This is why you delegates really should further resolve in fundamental terms. The start of the session might be ambiguous, leaving you to feel tough. But don't bother because once you start up, the conference will be more uncomplicated and the chairs are always here to help. Wish this 6th MUN could be a fabulous experience of all!

Regards,

SangA Choi - Chair of the United Nations Environment Programme

sowcelco@gmail.com

II. Introduction of the Committee

The United Nations Environmental Programme is an agency of the United Nations and coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. UN Environment has overall responsibility for environmental problems among United Nations agencies but international talks on specialised issues, such as addressing global warming or combating desertification.

III. Agenda Introduction

The twenty first century is facing an extensive amount of new diseases and illnesses, many of them classified as neglected zoonotic diseases, also referred to NZDs. While zoonotic diseases come in a variety of forms such as rabies, anthrax, tularemia and viruses, the identification process of how transmissions of NZDs work between animals and humans are anemic. One of the key characteristics of neglected zoonotic diseases are that they are closely associated with poverty and famine, and disproportionately affect many neglected populations. For example, anthrax or bovine tuberculosis, both bacteria deadly to the human body, are primarily occupational diseases, and small livestock producers all over the world are more vulnerable to these illnesses for they have a larger risk of transmitting these diseases from their animals. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that globally there are about 500 million to 900 million food-insecure livestock keepers, while livestock contributes to the livelihoods of 70 percent of the world's rural poor.

Furthermore, the morbidity of NZDs are becoming more difficult to assess. Since many of the NZDs are difficult to diagnose, they are becoming a bigger complication as time passess. They are found in poor communities that lack surveillance or even adequate medical or veterinary care, and are both under-reported, underappreciated and underestimated. For example, rabies, a more common NZD around animals is responsible around 50,000 to 60,000 deaths per year, while children are equally affected. Finally, many of the NZDs impact individual health and productivity over an entire lifetime, which is why we must emphasize the complication as much as possible.

As modern society proceeds to grow in population, livestock and area, domestic animals, wildlife and animal products which are spread out all across the world in significant numbers will increase in interaction with the rest of the world, including the majority of the population. The agenda of our committee is to develop solutions regarding the economical aspect of LEDCs who lack medical support and funding.

IV. Historical Background

Throughout history humans have been affected by zoonoses. Zoonoses are diseases transmitted to people from animals in direct or indirect ways. For example, when a person gets bitten by an infected animal is how direct ways occur. Other cases are when a person gets bitten by an arthropod vector that has recently picked up a pathogen from a host animal.

In recent years occurrence of zoonotic disease have emerged in both developing and developed countries. These countries' zoonoses have reemerged in areas where they had been absent for decades. To illustrate, beginning in the mid-1980s, cattle herds in the United Kingdom were hit by an outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease. After vast amounts of studies, nowadays, the animal disease is shown to be linked with the occurrence of a progressive and sometimes deadly neurological disorder, called 'New Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Humans who have surely been exposed to diseased cattle or products therefrom. Another zoonotic outbreak, which is the first human case in the Western Hemisphere of West Nile encephalitis, a possibly fatal disease caused by a virus that commonly infects birds and can be transmitted by mosquitoes, were first documented in the New York City metropolitan area in late summer of 1999.

Looking further, zoonotic diseases have had massive impacts on human civilization, much more to modern society, government, farming practices. One major disease around us is 'Plague', one of the most devastating human diseases on all time. This disease is caused by the bacteria called 'Yersinia pestis' and is carried through the bites of fleas. Not only fleas, small rodents such as rats, mice, and squirrels; animals that live close to human because of food supplies also carries it. In human history, there were 3 major epidemics that have been devastating to human population. The first epidemic, 'The Justinian Plague', began in the middle of the 6th century at the Byzantine Empire. For more than a 200-year period, nearly 25 million people accumulated were died of Plague. The second one was referred as 'The Great Plague' or 'The Black Death'. It began in China and moved away by established trade routes throughout Asia and Europe. Basically it killed millions of people and wiped out 60% of the whole population of Europe. The third one or also the modern one, began in China in the late 19 century and ended up killing 10 million people worldwide. Since shipping for merchants was in the lead, Rat-infested shipping containers along with rat fleas are considered to be likely reasons for the spread of Plague. These days' outbreaks of Plague still exists in parts of Asia, Africa, and western regions of the United States.

Countries such as the United States are possible states that can be treated with antibiotics but states of Africa couldn't stand for themselves with no antibiotics.

Another is Bovine Tuberculosis, short for Bovine TB is caused by the 'Mycobacterium bovis' bacteria and is transmitted to humans by consumption of unpasteurized dairy products and direct contacts with infectee. It was once a compelling cause of death in the 19th century Europe and North America. A large quantity of deaths were thought to be associated with urbanization, which moved people much more far away from the rural farmland where milk was produced. The time between harvesting and delivering milk to consumers got enlarged and it also increased time from harvest to consumption providing ample opportunity for bacteria to grow and replicate to unsafe levels. In 1882, the German microbiologist Robert Koch identified bovine TB as an infectious threat to humans. In Great Britain, A Royal Commission of Tuberculosis was founded to tackle the current state of affairs. But it was not until 1907 when the Royal Commission declared that TB was transmissible through infected milk and needed immediate measures to prevent consumption of contaminated milk. Early efforts as eradicating TB from the fundamental parts in Great Britain focused on managing infected cow herds by improving living conditions and removal of cows known to be infected. However, the rates of TB was still high and from 1912 to 1937, up to 65000 people are left to have died in Great Britain alone.

After then, the efforts of the French scientist named Louis Pasteur developed the process of pasteurization to kill microorganisms in milk and other beverages using heat. Soon, dairy products using pasteurization increased and public safety became more common in developing countries. Starting with the US institution mandatorizing pasteurization of milk for public consumption in the 1930's, countries started to spread following the trend until now.

V. Status Quo

The twenty first century is seeing the extensive amount of infectious diseases. While such diseases are an important health threat to the international public, infections with pandemic potential are also a major global risk. Despite the fact that a significant amount of data has been learned and collected from previous events the evidence for mitigating actions is not definitive and pandemic preparedness remains a political and scientific challenge. A need exists to develop trust and effective meaningful collaboration between the general public and also member nations in order for the rapid detection of the potential pandemic infections and also implement solutions that regard public health. This collaboration should be within the framework of International Health Regulations as well as the collaboration between countries, which should be encouraged in a way that acknowledges the benefits

that derive from sharing biological material and establishing equitable collaborative research partnerships. This focus upon preparing for pandemic diseases to come in the possible future will ultimately increase the prevention through better collaboration between sciences of humans and animals.

VI. Stances of Stakeholding Nations and Organizations

A. United States of America

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) organized a One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP) workshop to further joint efforts to address zoonotic disease challenges in the United States. The specific workshop goals were first to use a multisectoral, One Health approach to identify and prioritize endemic and emerging zoonotic diseases of greatest national concern for the United States that should be jointly addressed by human, animal, and environmental health sectors responsible for federal zoonotic disease programs in HHS, USDA, and DOI. Another one was to develop plans for implementing and strengthening multisectoral, One Health approaches to address these diseases in the United States.

B. The People's Republic of China

China has experienced a large decline in the spread and obligation of infectious diseases since the early 1960s. The country associated with effective and large-scaled public health interventions and large population-based vaccination programmes. China successfully eliminated 11 infectious diseases including smallpox. Also, Surveillance systems for infectious diseases in China are mainly hospital based.

VII. Past actions by Different Nations and Organizations

A. United States of America

The United States of America has been implementing a variety of solutions that focus towards raising global awareness to the general public and the American community about the significant risks and the complications zoonotic diseases hold. Like mentioned before, the United States has been hosting numerous workshops and raising the national concern to the government, and the general people.

B. The People's Republic of China

While the People's Republic of China has been suffering from a variety of Zoonotic Diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1, have had a significant effect on the national economy and the public health in China. The Chinese government has implemented new strategies and resolutions to deal with the challenges of these diseases, including the issuing laws and establishing disease reporting systems and disease surveillance.

VIII. Possible Solutions

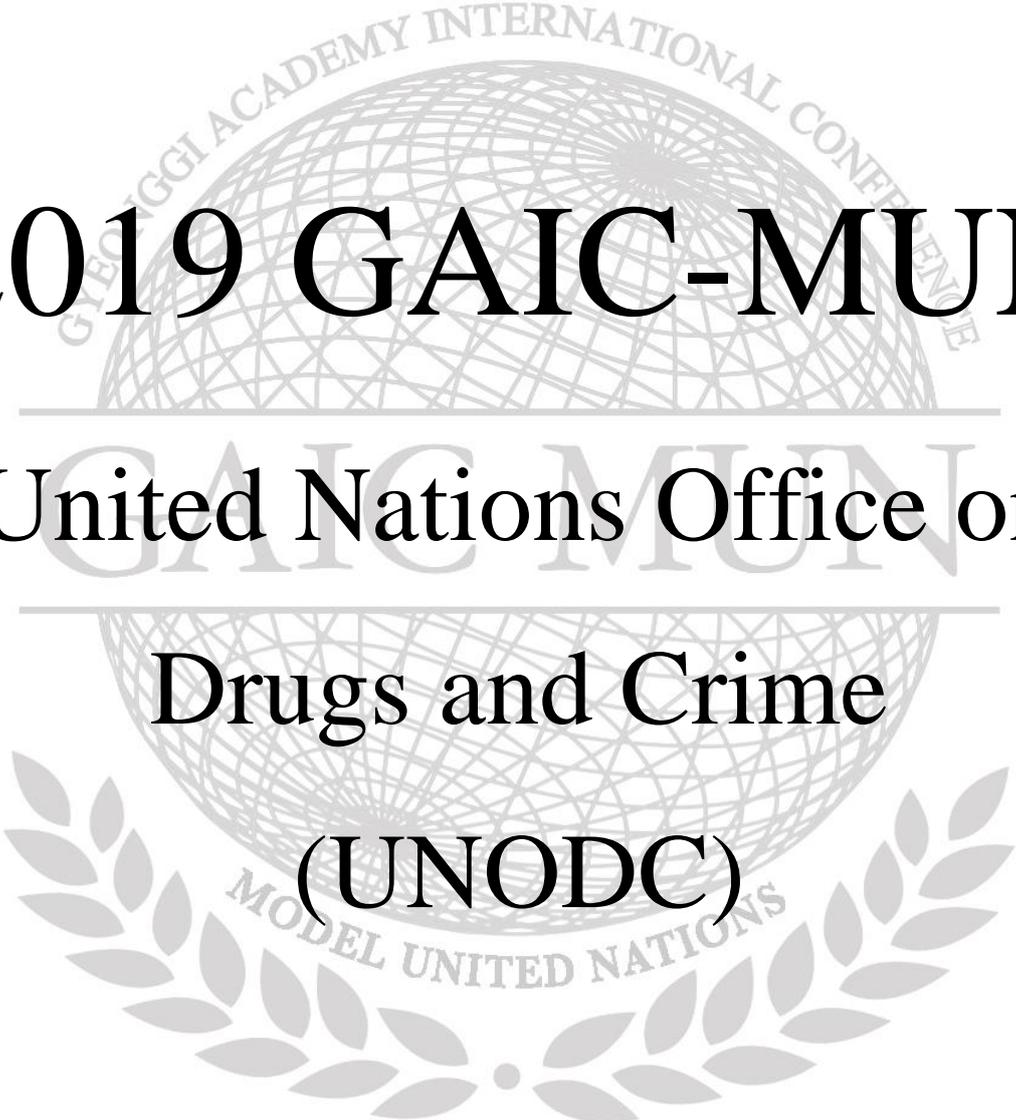
A. Disease surveillance

Diseases in animals are controlled due to concerns of animal welfare to prevent infections in both humans and animals. The extensive trade in livestock and animal products are highly dependent of a high health status of the international community. Therefore delegates should focus on constantly switching aims at adapting the legal framework of disease control to changes in farming practices, and disease risks



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2019 GAIC-MUN

United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime

(UNODC)

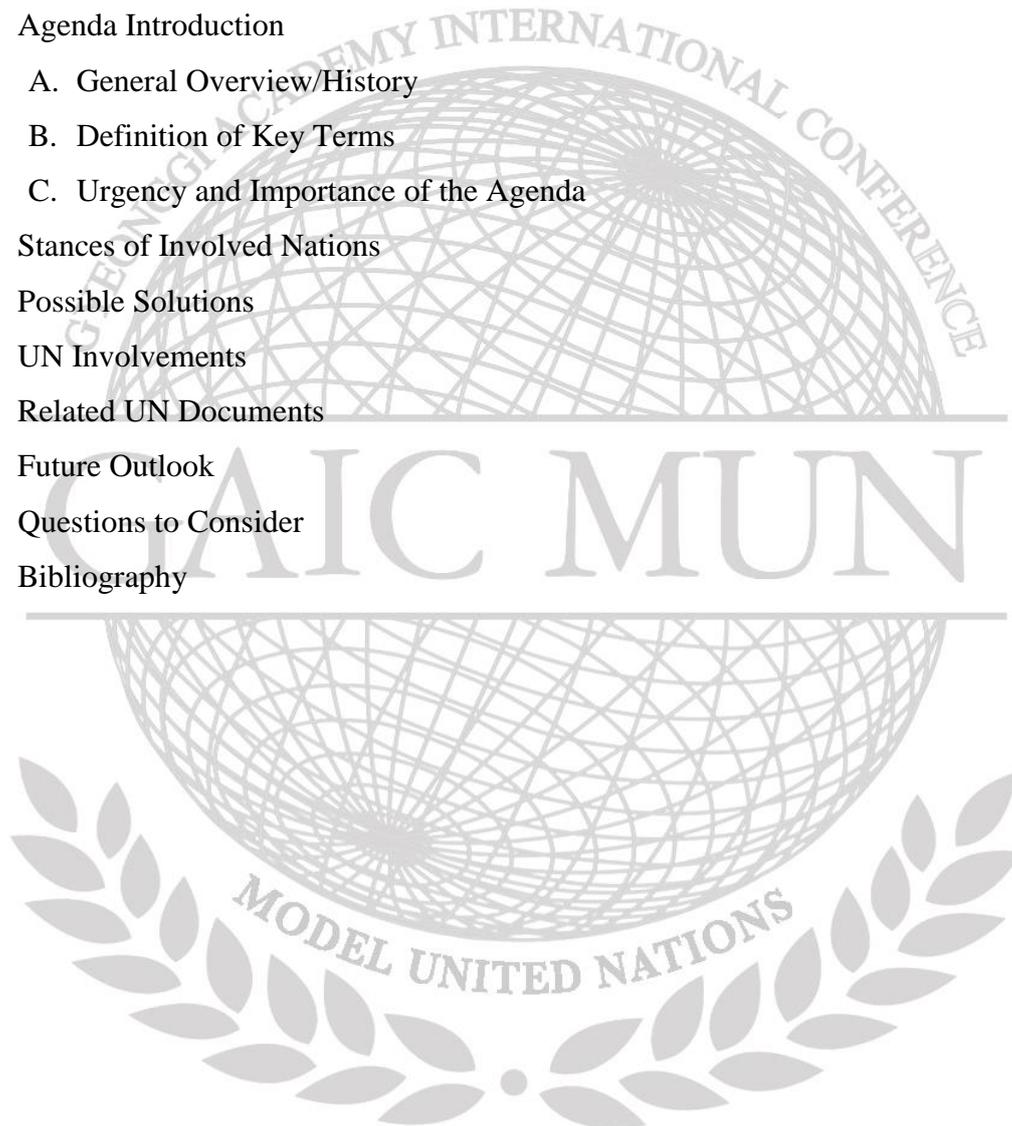
Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Agenda: Measures to reduce drug-related deaths and mortality rates

Student officers: Subeen Lee, Bummo Koo

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I. Letters to Delegate

Dear delegates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Hello, delegates. Welcome to GAIC-MUN 2019.

I am Subeen Lee, the head chair of UNODC. This is my third year of participating in GAIC-MUN, and every year has been an unforgettable experience for me. As GAIC-MUN gave me a thrilling experience, I am hoping that this year's GAIC-MUN, especially UNODC, would be a memorable one for the delegates.

I am Bummo Koo, the chair of UNODC. It is a pleasure to be the chair of this committee. It feels like a dream to finish my GAIC-MUN experience, which started as a delegate, with becoming a chair of a committee.

Soon all of you will be attending the GAIC-MUN 2019 conference to discuss the measures to reduce drug-related deaths and mortality rates. The outcome of this conference will be very important. Even though it is a form of model United Nations, we are having an opportunity to discuss the agenda that is currently ongoing worldwide. Chairs believe that this conference would be a great opportunity to share ideas, and have a one-step towards being the global leader, who can change the world and make it a better place. We hope the conference to be very fruitful and would be able to reach an excellent resolution. We wish all the delegates would actively participate in the conference, and enjoy the GAIC-MUN 2019.

Please let the chairs know when you have any problems or difficulties. Thank you for participating and I sincerely hope you enjoy the conference.

Best regards, Subeen Lee and Bummo Koo.

II. Committee Introduction

UNODC is an organization against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC has responsibility to support the Member States in their struggle against illegal drugs, brutal crimes and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration of September 2000, Member States proclaimed they will enhance efforts to fight transnational crime in all its aspects, carry out the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism. The goal of UNODC is to help governments to handle drug, crime, terrorism, and corruption-related issues by maximizing knowledge and awareness of them. Every year, UNODC publishes the World Drug Report, a comprehensive assessment of the drug related problems throughout the world. The report contains information on drug production, trafficking of illegal drugs based on estimated data.

UNODC launches campaigns to raise awareness of drugs and crime related problems worldwide. On June 26 every year, UNODC marks the International Day against Drug Abuse. On 9 December every year, UNODC commemorates the International Anti-Corruption Day. "Do Drugs Control Your Life" campaign is one of the major international campaigns that UNODC started.

III. Agenda Introduction

A. General Overview/History

Drugs have always been an important issue throughout history, yet the use of them does not seem to be decreasing.

According to the statistics, there had been a 145 percent increase in drug-related deaths over the last decade, culminating in around 450,000 deaths per year in 2015. Dying prematurely as a consequence of drug use is the most extreme consequence for people who use drugs. Deaths caused by drug use can be directly related to drug use disorders, such as overdose, or can be indirectly related to drug use, such as from HIV/AIDS or HCV acquired through unsafe injecting practices. Its causes differ from the country.

The drug continues to generate a catastrophic impact on health, human rights,

security, and development. Drugs are causing serious social problems such as not only ruining individuals and families but also contributing to various crimes. Since the drug-related deaths are deeply related to the other types of crimes in the society, it is crucial to solving this problem. It is important for us to pay attention to the fact that disadvantaged people are more exposed to the deaths.

B. Definition of Key Terms

1. Drug

A drug is any substance (with the exception of food and water) which, when taken into the body, alters the body's function either physically and/or psychologically. Drugs may be legal (e.g. alcohol, caffeine, and tobacco) or illegal (e.g. cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, and heroin). In this conference, the term 'drug' would be frequently used to describe illicit drugs and drug-related chemicals, whereas pharmaceuticals wouldn't be directly related to the agenda itself.

2. Illicit drug

The illicit drug is drugs that are illegal to make, sell, or use. Illicit drug use includes the non-medical use of a variety of drugs that are prohibited by international law.

3. Drug-related deaths

Drug-related deaths refer to deaths which happen shortly after the consumption of one or more psychoactive drugs, and directly related to this consumption. Often these deaths are referred to as "overdoses", although equivalent concepts are also "deaths directly related to drug use", "poisonings" or "drug-induced deaths".

4. Mortality rates

Mortality rates can also be referred to as death rates.

C. Urgency and Importance of the Agenda

Currently, the entire world is affected by drug smuggling. Most countries in the world are involved in either production, transit, money laundering or consumption. In a few countries, drug trafficking infuses mostly criminal organizations with large amounts of cash, which they can use to arm themselves against the governments that threaten to shut down their operations. Also, drug trafficking takes a huge toll on the economy around the world. The costs of treatment

for addicts, drug-related health issues, law enforcement, and crime have a major impact on the economy of most developed nations.

Death is the ultimate result drugs have on society. In 2012, approximately 183,000 people died from drug-related incidents. The global society will continue to face a decline as long as the volume of drugs smuggled around the world continues to increase.

IV. Stances of Involved Nations

A. Canada

Canada is the second nation to completely legalize the consumption and the sales of narcotic drugs for recreational uses, for the purpose of abolishing black market deals. Canada became the first of the G7 nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America) to legalize marijuana. More than half of the Canadians were for the policy when the debate was going on, based on a survey.

B. Mexico

Due to its location, Mexico has been the place for narcotic drug trade and shipping between markets. Mexico currently suffers from drug cartels in its nation. Approximately 500 cities are directly engaged in drug trafficking and nearly 450,000 people are employed by drug cartels. Additionally, the livelihood of 3.2 million people is dependent on the drug cartels. This is mostly based on the nation's corruption, which leads to an incapability to block the drug trade and the loosening of regulation against drug trafficking.

C. France

According to the research, more than 13.4 million French people between age 15 and 64 had tried drugs, and 1.2 million people in Metropolitan France considered themselves regular users. The use and possession of illicit drugs are criminal offenses in France. The law itself does not distinguish between possession for personal use or for trafficking, or by type of substance. The estimated drug-induced mortality rate among adults (aged 15-64 years) was seven deaths per million in 2013 (according to the most recent data available from INSERM CépiDc), which is less than the most recent European average of 20.3 deaths per million.

Data from a mortality study among drug users in France indicate that there are significantly higher mortality rates among drug users than among the general population. Moreover, the standardized mortality ratio is markedly higher among females than males.

D. Uruguay

Uruguay was the first country to legalize the use of cannabis plant in many ways such as cultivating and manufacturing for recreational uses, for the purpose of abolishing black market deals (2013). Uruguay set the price of the cannabis lower than the average black market price in order to drop black market deals and to prevent buyers from getting addicted.

Estimated number of drug-related deaths and mortality rate, 2015

	Number of drug-related deaths			Mortality rate per million persons aged 15-64			Availability of mortality data (percentage of total population in region)
	Best estimate	Lower estimate	Upper estimate	Best estimate	Lower estimate	Upper estimate	
Africa	40,800	19,400	62,100	61.9	29.4	94.3	*
North America	55,300	55,300	55,300	172.2	172.2	172.2	100%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,000	4,200	7,600	14.9	12.3	22.5	80%
Asia	66,100	14,000	81,200	22.5	4.8	27.7	11%
Western and Central Europe	8,400	8,400	8,500	26.4	26.4	26.5	100%
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	12,600	12,500	12,700	55.6	54.9	55.9	99%
Oceania	2,600	2,200	2,600	102.3	85.2	103.6	74%
Global	190,900	115,900	230,100	39.6	24.0	47.7	

* Due to low data coverage, estimates for Africa (adjusted to the population in 2015) are based on: Deegenhardt L, Hall W, Warner-Smith M, Lynskey M. Chapter 13: Illicit drug use. In: Ezzati M, Lopez A, Rodgers A, Murray C.J.L., eds. *Comparative quantification of health risks: global and regional burden of disease attributable to selected major risk factors*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2003.

V. Possible Solutions

A. Education about drugs based on life skills

Education about drugs based on life skill refers to a series of interactive sessions delivered in schools aimed at providing students with the information and the personal and social skills needed to avoid or delay first-time use of illicit drugs (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)).

B. Parenting and family skills training

Parenting and family skills training refers to a series of interactive sessions targeting parents and their children and aiming at improving family bonding and functioning so as to avoid or delay first-time use of illicit drugs (UNODC, 2009).

C. Workplace prevention programs

Workplace prevention programs are comprehensive programs implemented in the workplace aimed at promoting the health of employees by preventing substance abuse and assisting those with a substance dependency problem (UNODC).

D. Vocational training and income-generating support

Vocational training and income-generating support refer to activities aimed at

providing participants with the skills and opportunities needed to engage in meaningful employment and sustainably support themselves and their families.

E. Media campaigns

Media campaigns are coordinated activities aimed at raising awareness about drug use, drug dependence and drug prevention and treatment, and about ways of preventing the health and social consequences of drug use using messages channeled through a variety of mass media.

F. “Screening”

Screening is aimed at detecting health problems or risk factors at an early stage before they have caused serious disease or other problems (WHO). A “brief intervention” is a structured therapy of short duration aimed at assisting an individual to cease or reduce the use of a psychoactive substance or to deal with other life issues (WHO).

VI. UN Involvements

A. International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is an independent, quasi-judicial expert body established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 by merging two bodies: the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. It monitors and supports the government’s compliance with the international drug control treaties.

B. CND (United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs)

The commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1946 and later expanded to enable it to function as the governing body of the UNODC. CND, one of the United Nations organs, has a principal role to have prime responsibility for drug control matters. In line with its mandates, the CND monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to address the world drug problem.

C. CCPCJ (United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

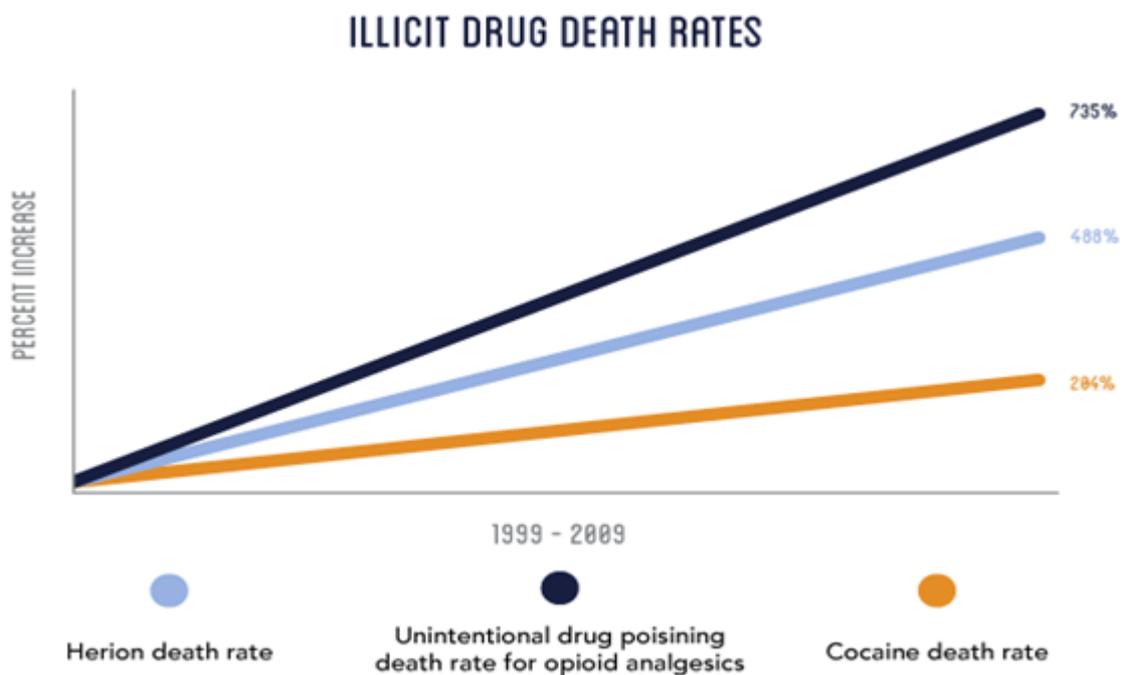
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as one of its functional

commissions. The Commission acts as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. ECOSOC provided for the CCPCJ's mandates and priorities in which include improving international action to combat national and transnational crime and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. The CCPCJ also offers Member States a forum for exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies and to identify priorities for combating crime.

VII. Related UN Documents

- A. Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (2009, UNODC)

VIII. Future Outlook



Due to the 19 years of constant increase in illicit drug related mortality rates that followed the millenium declaration, UNODC is search for alternative, powerful ways to alleviate the mortality rates and trying to pursue policies to stop the legalization of narcotic drugs in the nations that allow the sale and recreational use of the drugs.

And the plan of actions that was mentioned at the Political Declaration and the plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem on March 2009 were not successful, as the speakers of the member states of UNODC of the general debate that took place at 2019 Ministerial Segment implies that both the range of drugs and drug markets had expanded and diversified. Uruguay was the first nation to fully legalize the use of narcotic drugs. Canada has completely legalized the consumption and the sales of drugs on October 2018 in order to abolish the black market sales, which they failed to as a result, and became the second nation to completely legalize the use and the sales of drugs.

The member states of UNODC have started to make a critical movement to take stock of the seriousness and this lead to 2019 Ministerial Segment, with a record participation of 2,400 representatives, from more than 140 Member States, 22 intergovernmental organizations and more than 90 civil society organizations. With the adoption of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, Member States committed to focus on the practical implementation of the joint commitments made over the past decade.

From now on, in order to find a measure to block the trafficking of illegal drugs from the drug producing nations, the global society will have to be awake about the current trends of drug trade. Also, The drug producing nations will have to be putting more effort to control; or possibly reduce the amount of narcotic drugs being produced, with the support of the other nations.



IX. Questions to Consider

Countless efforts have been made to solve the problem of drug-related deaths, yet it seems that much more endeavor has to be made. Here are a few questions that the delegates should consider and keep in mind to make national stances and resolutions throughout the UNODC conference.

Although one-third of the drug users are known to be women, the statistics show a very low rate of women gets the treatment. What can be a solution to handle this issue in order to reduce the drug-related mortality rates? Also, drug-related deaths seem to be more frequent with the people who are neglected from society, such as the homeless, unemployed and more. What can we do to raise the death rate of these people?

Due to the liberalization of trade and globalization, the number of goods, ships, aircraft, and travelers are in geometrical progression. However shown by the statistics, the efforts of each nation to regulate drugs are not progressing, and the control agencies of each nation are currently encountering with the problem of fastening the distribution of the cargo while sharply prohibiting the trafficking of the drugs with limited human resources. What help can be made to make this process more efficient?



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2019 GAIC-MUN

World Health Organization
(WHO)

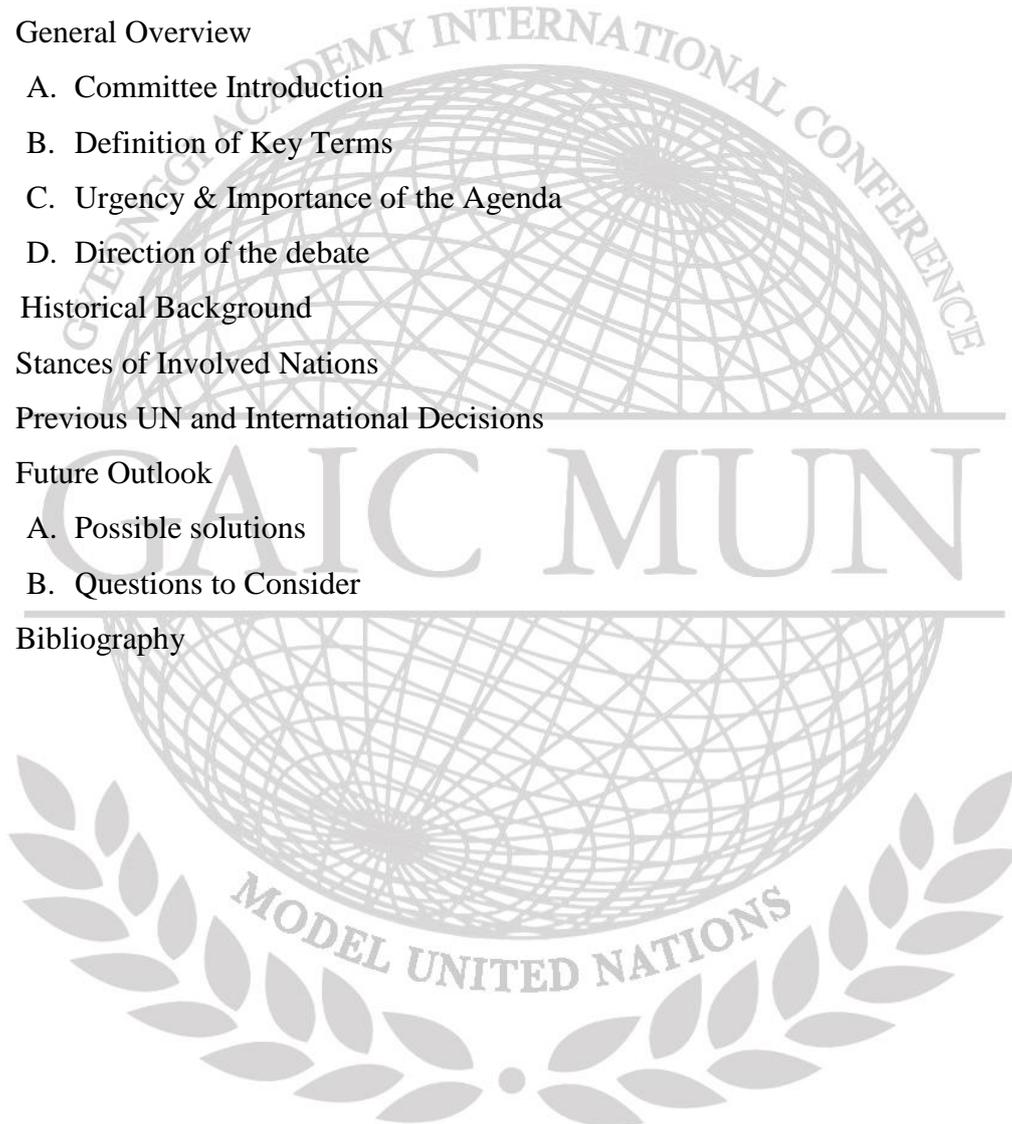
Committee: The World Health Organization (WHO)

Agenda: Measures to Ensure Maternal Health in Conflict Zones

Student Officer: Seo Yeun LEE, Kang JUN

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- VI. Future Outlook
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I. Letters to Delegate

Dear delegates,

Many delegates are looking forward to what they are going to experience at 2019 GAIC-MUN. The unique I wish every delegate that is participating at this event to have a good experience during the whole session and interacting with others.



II. General Overview

A. Committee Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations (UN): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, The World Health Organization, and The World Trade Organization. WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group that is concerned with international public health. This committee was established in 1948, and its headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland. As of 2016, the WHO consists of 194 member states. WHO has the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system and is currently responsible for the World Health Report and World Health. The committee interacts with many international organizations, donors, and the private sector, including UN agencies by providing leadership on global health matters. The World Health Organization is responsible for discussing upon global health matters and resolving health issues, including communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; and non-communicable diseases such as sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging. WHO serves mainly to cultivate defense against transnational threats by providing technical support to conflict zones and accessing to essential care, which drives the development of reporting, publications, and networking.

B. Definition of Key Terms

1. Maternal health

Health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to ensure a positive and fulfilling experience, in most cases, and reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, in other cases.

2. Maternal mortality

The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

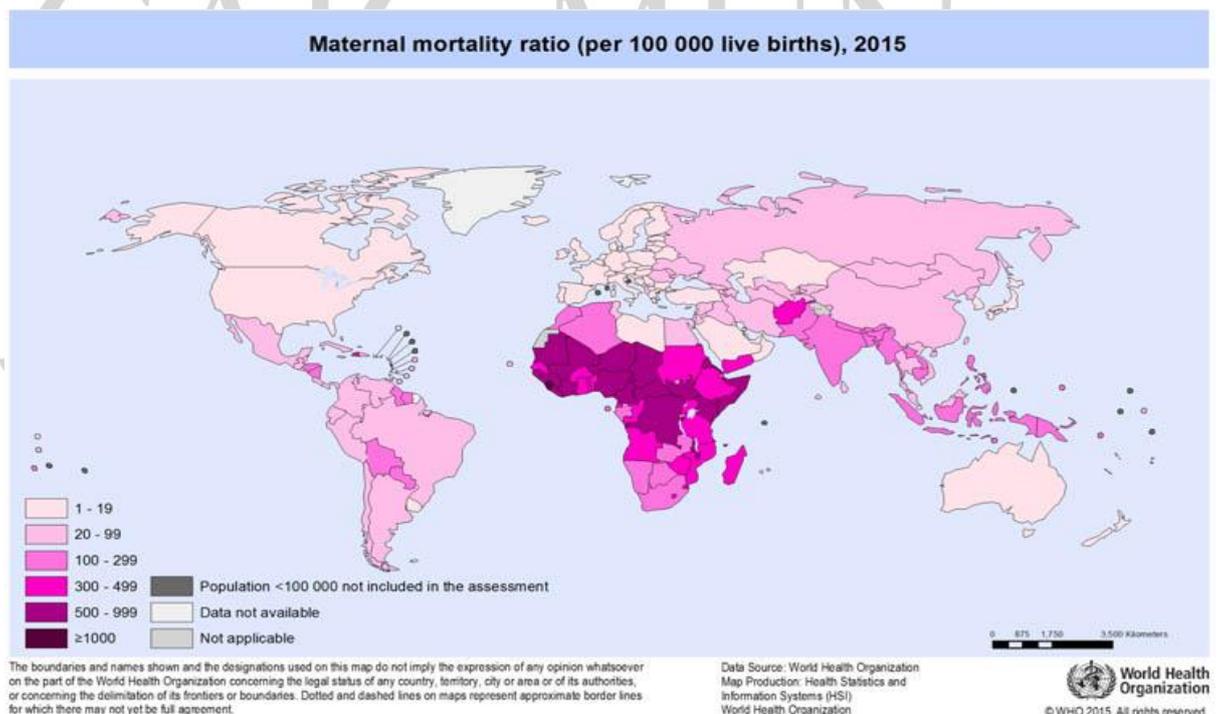
3. Global health

The area of study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide. Problems that transcend national borders or have a global political and economic impact are often emphasized. Thus, global health is about worldwide health improvement (including mental health), reduction of disparities, and protection against global threats that disregard national borders.

4. Conflict zones

Temporary warzones that occur wherever factions are waging war or civil war against each other. Complex crises threaten efforts to end extreme poverty, and often increase tensions between ethnic, tribal, and political groups. Conflict zones come in three types – low intensity, medium intensity and high intensity – depending on the size of the ship spawn. Resulting instability and threats of violence drives people from their homes and prevent access to food, water, health services, and shelter.

C. Urgency & Importance of the Agenda



By the end of 2015, about 303,000 women died due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth. Most of these deaths occurred in conflict zones with fragile and low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented through necessary medical interventions. Children whose mothers die during childbirth are likely to

suffer poverty and exploitation. The leading causes of maternal mortality are postpartum hemorrhage, high blood pressure, unsafe abortion, eclampsia, numerous infections, and mostly due to interaction between pre-existing medical conditions and pregnancy. In other words, the main obstacle is pregnant women's lack of access to qualified health care during pregnancy. The possibility of a woman in conflict zones dying from a maternal-related cause is about 33 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country. Most of the deaths occur because poor women in conflict areas are the least likely to receive adequate health care. For instance, regions with low number of skilled health workers, such as sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are not assisted with health personnel, such as a doctor or a trained nurse. Thus, maternal mortality shows very wide gaps between rich and poor, urban and rural areas, developed and conflict zones, both between countries and within them. Some countries have showed an improvement, but the UN warns that maternal death rates will not decrease much further unless efficient solutions are derived, such as providing better resources and more trained medical staff in conflict zones.

D. Direction of the debate

The World Health Organization deals with matters concerning global health within the United Nations system. By that means, the main issue of the debate in the WHO responds to the challenges of “poor medical facilities and health care in conflict zones responding to complex and rapidly changing landscape”. It is the responsibility of the World Health Organization to resolve the best manner in which to suggest solutions for maintaining and improving the quality of maternal health in conflict zones. The direction of the debate must contain contents of maternal health issues in conflict zones and . When tackling a major issue, the key factors that must be considered is the sustainability and the efficiency of the solutions. The agenda of developing sustainable health systems in conflict zones to deal with maternal health is a specific issue yet it deals with a broad spectrum. Thus, delegates are reminded to look into the basic problems of the global health in conflict zones as well as key solutions to improve maternal health through achieving universal access to reproductive health. Delegates should carry out a series of actions based on the current objectives of the WHO, including:

1. Promoting development

2. Fostering health security
3. Strengthening maternal health systems
4. Harnessing research, information, and evidence
5. Providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships

III. Historical Background

Historical background suggests the poor support for maternal health and maternal death in conflict zones is not improving. Furthermore the risks within the country are poorly understood.

In 2006 during the war in Lebanon, few health professionals in conflict zones were able to provide emergency services for the displaced population. Only few remained working on emergency surgeries and in deployed field hospitals. In conflict zones, women have reduced access to both skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric and neonatal care, due to insecurity, travel restrictions, and missing or delayed staffs and services.

At 2016 , most of the health facilities in Yemen were not fully functioning and more than 270 health facilities had been destroyed or damaged in conflict. Moreover drastic budget cuts have left health facilities without funds for operational cost and health care workers without regular salaries since September 2016. In Yemen's Al-Thawra Hospital, unpaid staff serve 1,500 people a day. The director of the hospital has claimed that "with no funds for operational costs, we never know if we will still be open one month from now."

In 2017 the Alreesheh refugee camp was established. This refugee camp is a home to more than 3,500 displaced Syrians, but has no standing health facilities. Only half of Syria's health facilities are fully functional.

IV. Stances of Involved Nations

A. Israel

In Israel the universal health-care services are guaranteed by the National Health Insurance Law. Also strong community-based primary and preventive care services has resulted in good maternal and child health. Although the infant mortality has improved since the establishment of Israel in 1948, infant mortality among Arabs is still more than twice as high as among Jews. The Israel Ministry

of Health care created interventions to reduce the infant mortality rate among Arabs.

B. Iraq

Iraq is one of the most complex emergencies, conflict and security situations in the world . Health facilities are seriously damaged and are in need of urgent rehabilitation. PHC centers have “deteriorated” due to lack of maintenance, lack of supplies, reduced or inadequate health workers or inadequate support services.

C. Somalia

Somalia is among the least-developed countries listed in the 2012 Human Development Index. The country suffers from poverty, human right violations and a broken healthcare system. Access to maternal health services remain low.

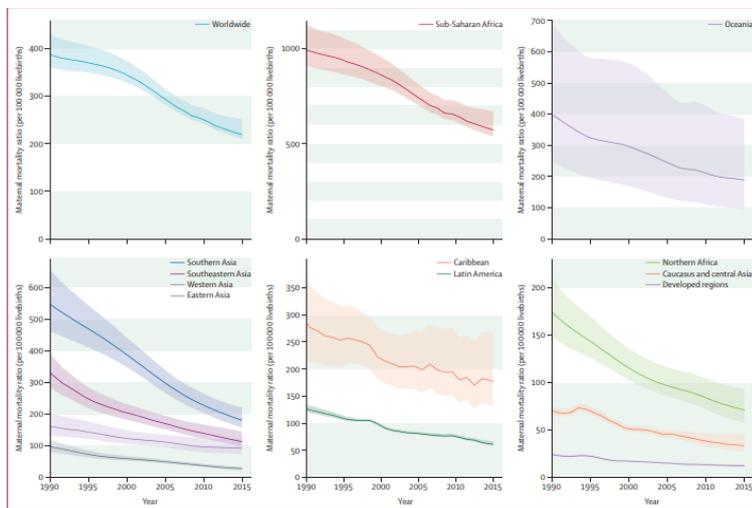
D. Uganda

Like many developing countries, Uganda has high maternal mortality rates due to low access to health care services. Even when it is available, they are understaffed and low on supplies. A majority of Ugandan women lack health literacy and in turn seek care in more traditional or homeopathic ways.

V. Previous UN and International Decisions

Previously UN has declared an Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5. MDG 5 has two targets to achieve. The reduce of maternal mortality by 75 percent and achieve universal access to reproductive health. Improving maternal health is crucial to save thousands of womens in developing regions that suffer from childbirth. Over

90 percent of these deaths can be prevented by giving the access of sufficient diets, basic literacy, health services and safe water during pregnancy and childbirth.



Maternal death has dropped significantly since the adoption of MDGs. The global maternal mortality ratio decreased from 385 deaths per 100 000 livebirths in 1990 to 216 in 2015. The highest regional rate of decline for 1990–2015 occurred in eastern Asia, and the lowest was in the Caribbean. The yearly number of global maternal deaths decreased from 532 000 in 1990, to 303 000 in 2015. Despite these efforts, developing regions is around 14 percent higher than in developed nations. Proven health-care interventions can help manage or prevent the number of maternal deaths in the developing nations.

A study in Tanzania suggested that the distance to a health clinic and quality of care were factors contributing to high maternal mortality. Also crisis, conflict and disaster has given a bad influence in reducing maternal mortality.

VI. Future Outlook

A. Possible solutions

1. Reaching every woman

The lack of adequate information about available services has made it hard for woman to seek for emergency medical services during pregnancy. These women were often overlooked when providers relayed important health information to displaced communities.

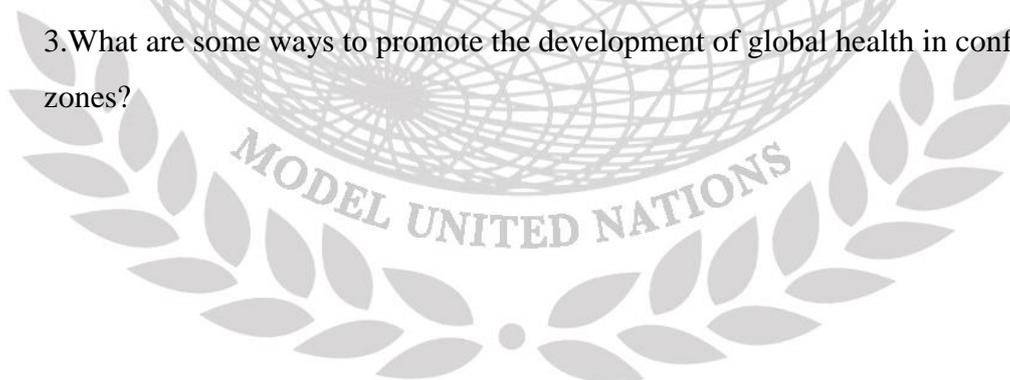
2. High-quality, Accountable Health Care for All

The Global Respectful Maternity Care Council called for strengthening accountability in the care for pregnant women. This care of the highest possible quality is key to reducing delays in seeking care.

B. Questions to Consider

Though a lot of organizations and countries are trying to solve the problem upon the poor health systems in conflict zones, providing contraceptive services was insufficient to meet the targets. These are a few questions that WHO should consider in order to see improvements in maternal health for all women and make national stances:

1. What health interventions should be derived during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period?
2. What are the causes of maternal health?
3. What are some ways to promote the development of global health in conflict zones?



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