

GAICMUN 2014



GAIC MUN

United Nations
2014
Security Council

Chair Report

Committee: Security Council

Agenda 1: Addressing the situation in Crimea

Agenda 2: Question of North Korean nuclear possession

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Agenda 1: Addressing the situation in Crimea

I. Introduction

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal parts of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. It aims to establish peace keeping operations and international sanctions, and to authorize military action through Security Council resolutions. Something to keep in mind is that the United Nations Security Council does not solely deal with nuclear issues; it also works to overcome international crisis such as war, terrorism, and peace keeping.

As an executive board under the General Assembly, it is a key component of the United Nations. Funded entirely by individual nations' contributions, it works alongside local governments of 177 nations. Furthermore, it works to maintain peace keeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, and the Security Council authorized major military and peace keeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo in recent years. However, there was a huge conflict in the Crimean region and the global society focuses on this issue, leading to the discussion about addressing the situation in Crimea. Keeping the failure of the previous actions in mind will be a key factor for any future success of The United Nations Security Council.

Security Council consists of P5 nations and non-P5 nations. The five permanent members are China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, who can exercise veto power during the conference.

II. History

During the Second World War a significant number of Ukrainians at first welcomed the Germans as liberators. Later, however, Ukrainian commandos fought against both Soviet and German forces, and some anti-Soviet resistance continued until 1953.

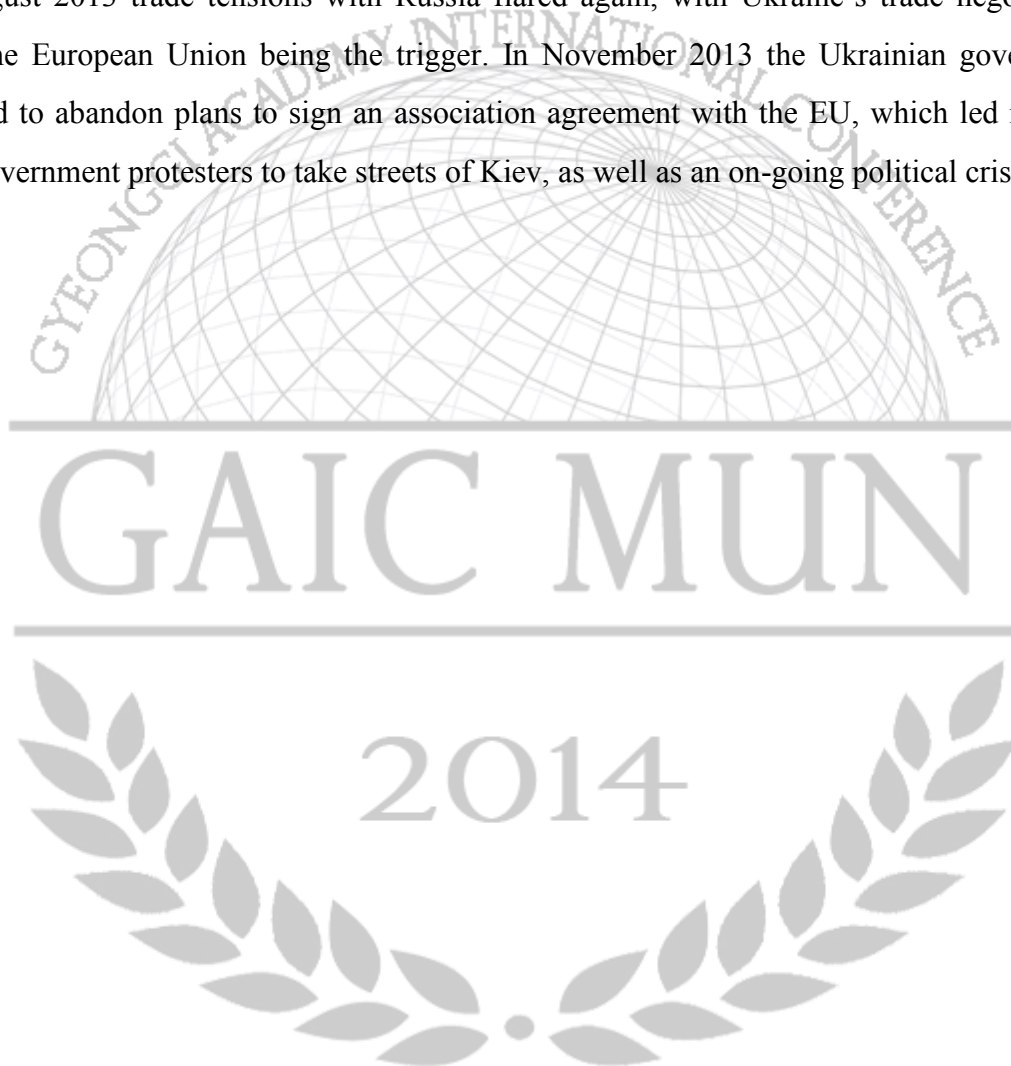


After the war Stalin forcibly deported the entire community of Muslim Tatars, who had lived on the Crimean peninsula for centuries, due to their alleged collaboration with Nazi Germany. Only after the collapse of the Soviet Union could many of them return to the Crimea. In July 1990, the Ukrainian parliament passed a declaration of sovereignty and after a failed coup in Moscow against Mikhail Gorbachev, the Ukraine passed the act of independence and held a nationwide referendum in which 90% of the Ukrainians voted in favour of independence. Ranked as number three nuclear country in the world, the Ukraine ratified the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and turned its nuclear arsenal over to Russia for destruction. After independence tensions emerged over the Crimean peninsula, a former Russian territory with a majority of Russian population. In 1995, after the Crimea challenged the Ukrainian government's sovereignty and threatened to secede, the Ukraine placed Crimea's government under national control.

The first president after independence, Leonid Kravchuk, presided over a period of economic decline and excessive inflation. His successor, Leonid Kuchma, oversaw steady economic recovery, yet only a few state-run companies dominated the market. More importantly, he was accused of conceding too much to Russian economic interests, corruption and limiting media freedom. Public opinion turned against him, especially after manipulations of presidential elections in 2004, which led to the peaceful "Orange Revolution".

Event though the EU has become the most important trading association over the past few years, Russia remains the largest individual trading partner and the Ukraine still greatly depends on Russia for its gas supply. In January 2006 and 2009 Russia has cut supply for gas in a dispute over unpaid bills and prices. The effects of these cuts where also felt in other European countries, where people had to deal with gas shortages.

In August 2013 trade tensions with Russia flared again, with Ukraine's trade negotiations with the European Union being the trigger. In November 2013 the Ukrainian government decided to abandon plans to sign an association agreement with the EU, which led massive anti-government protesters to take streets of Kiev, as well as an on-going political crisis.



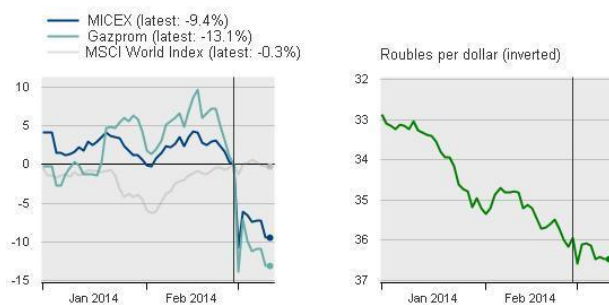
III. Status quo

The Crimean crisis is an international crisis involving Russia and Ukraine over control of the Crimean Peninsula, which was governed by Ukraine. Currently, the Crimean Peninsula is controlled by the Russian Federation, a status which is not recognized by the United Nations. The crisis occurred in the aftermath of the Ukrainian Revolution. On 21 February 2014, President Viktor Yanukovich fled Kiev, the capital. The Ukrainian parliament impeached him and the next week appointed an interim President, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, forming an interim government. The new government was recognized by the United States and European Union. Russia and a few other countries criticized this government as unauthorized and the result of a coup.

A referendum on whether to join Russia had an official turnout of 83% and resulted in a 96.77% (Crimea) and 95.6% supporting vote. On March 17, the Crimean Parliament declared independence from Ukraine and asked to join the Russian Federation. However, the UN General Assembly passed a Resolution of incident that declared the Crimean referendum invalid and the incorporation of Crimea into Russia unwarranted.

Ukraine impact on Russian economy

Performance since Russia's March 1 invasion of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream — Reuters graphic/Stephen Culp 3/12/2014

In the economic part, Russia's takeover of Crimea is rattling the economy in the province where several foreign companies have pulled out and Ukrainian business-people are being forced out. Banks such as Hungary's OTP, Russia's Alfa Bank and others are among the businesses that have pulled

operations from Crimea. Meanwhile, Ukrainian businesses –VAB Bank, Bank Kyivska Rus and Imexbank – have had their licenses to operate revoked by the Central Bank of Russia.

IV. Country Positions

China

The Chinese leadership now is publicly condemning the western criticism of Russia and announced that the western countries are still lingering in a Cold War-like mentality which would continuously lead to unnecessary and avoidable confrontations with the Russian Federation. The People's Republic calls upon the Western countries to let go of such an outdated way of thinking and instead further close cooperation with Moscow. China is strongly opposed to all kinds of unrest in favor of state stability ways to address the situation in Ukraine. China encourages all parties to refrain from taking any action that may further exacerbate tensions. International financial institutions should start to explore various possibilities to help Ukraine maintain its economic and financial stability.

France

Aside from France's involvement in the Crimean war, France assumed a rather passive political stance on all things Ukrainian. French-Ukrainian relations were good in the commercial sector. In 2011 France was the 7th largest foreign investor in the Ukraine with more than 300 French enterprises setting up businesses there. France's involvement in the current crisis on the Crimean peninsula can also be characterized as cautious. While the French – alongside the USA, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and Japan – maintained to suspend their attendance at the G8 summit in Sochi in June of this year because of actions taken by the Russian Federation, they still see their role as one of a mediator.

Russia

Russia and the Ukraine share a common history, which dates back to the 9th -12th centuries, when the Kievan Rus', a loose federation of East Slavic tribes in Europe, was formed. However, under the current situation, Russia sees its taken measures as completely appropriate. Arguing that there's a threat of violence coming from ultra-nationalists, Russia sees a threat to the lives and health of the Russian citizens and the many compatriots who are currently on Ukrainian territory. In the case of any further spread of violence to Eastern Ukraine and the Crimea, Russia therefore retains the right to protect its interests and the

Russian-speaking population of those areas as it claims to be responsible for the safety of ethnic Russians in the region. Russia's Foreign Ministry declared itself against any military preparations, which could lead to civil war. Russia alleges that American experts from the private military entities destabilize Ukraine.

UK

The United Kingdom has been a strong proponent for closer ties between the Ukraine and the EU in the past. Consequently it welcomed the new pro-European government and pledged economic support. The UK considers Russia's involvement in the Crimea the "biggest crisis in Europe in the 21st century", calling it an act of aggression and contrary to the UN Charter thus a violation of international law. It urged the Russian government to respect the territorial integrity of the Ukraine by withdrawing their troops and to take up direct consultations with the new Ukrainian government. The United Kingdom threatened that a further military involvement of Russia will have costs on their parts.

US

The United States has made it clear that it supports the newly formed Ukrainian government and called upon the international community to support the people of Ukraine on their path. Nevertheless, the United States urged that the new government has to be inclusive and representative and that minorities' rights in the Ukraine, have to be respected. The United States also confirmed its past commitment for the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. Thus Russia's troop deployment in the Crimea has been strongly criticized, declaring that it will have 'costs'. In particular, the United States threatened that in case should Russia fail to withdraw their troops, economic sanctions will ensue, such as the exclusion from the G8, claiming that eventually Russia's actions could lead to its 'political and economic isolation'. In order to solve the crisis, the United States have proposed the deployment of international observers and an independent, international mediation mission. The United States assert that Russia is behind the pro-Russian unrest in Ukraine and takeovers of local government buildings. The US is firmly in favor of strong economic sanctions and has imposed frozen the assets some government officials and 17 Russian companies.

V. Possible Solutions

To deal with the Crimean crisis internationally, those are important factors to consider for better possible solutions. First of all, we have to think about the fact that is it right for Security Council to authorize an international mediation team to be sent to the Crimean region. Furthermore, we have to consider how sovereignty and integrity of the Ukraine can be preserved and at the same time the interests of ethnic Russians be protected. The Crimean crisis is not just an incident between two countries: Russia and Ukraine. We need to make a plan how the new Ukrainian government and the International Community can protect minority rights living in Ukraine. Specifically, a part of that resolution, the governments of Ukraine and Russia could hold direct talks, facilitated by the international community. Thus, international monitors could ensure that the rights of all Ukrainians are protected, including ethnic Russians. So far, the EU's stance is to suspend talks with Russia on new visa arrangements and a new agreement on EU-Russia relations. Also, it has halted plans for its leaders in attending the G8 summit Russia was about to host in Sochi in three months. Russia has thus far refused to cooperate with any country or organization on the crisis in Crimea. Considering the status quo, the link between Russia and other nations should be made under international organizations.

2014

VI. Conclusion

Now, with a global atmosphere running toward the right path and supports, all nations need to step forward to come up with effective, as well as long-term solutions for the Crimean crisis. Having the United Nations help out other nations by using the international mediation team can be beneficial to the Crimean region, but the Ukraine citizens think that it can cause more conflicts with Russia. Previously there have been problems with sovereignty. For example, there were times when the United Nations Peacekeepers got too involved with an independent nation and made the citizens uncomfortable. A possible solution can be having the citizens vote whether to have the mediation team or to not request for their help. Another possible solution can be to make worldwide cooperation system between countries to protect the right of citizens in Crimea region. It is the Security Council's role to discuss what can be the most effective and realistic for the impending Crimean crisis.



Agenda 2: Question of North Korean nuclear Possession

I. Introduction

The possession of Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapon has been constantly threatening world peace. However, ever since withdrawing from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in January 2003, dozens of nuclear weaponry tests have been preceded. Including the tests of 2006, 2009 and 2013, nations located near North Korea are facing threats and the burden of the international society is getting bigger.

Not only has the Democratic People's Republic of Korea withdrew from the NPT but also withdrew from the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). North Korea also is not a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which reasserts the tremendous possibility of possession of large chemical weapon programs. As a member of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the potential of concealing biological weapons and et cetera unconventional weapons also cannot be neglected.

The well-known 'brinkmanship' strategy of North Korea in the past has been forcing the international society to provide everything they needed for military strength. For the past decades, Republic of Korea (AKA South Korea) tried compromising with North Korea in various ways. The result however was devastating. On July 2003, Pyongyang (State of DPRK) officially stated its status, which was fulfilled to start making nuclear bombs. After the declaration, North Korea successfully built nuclear bombs and on October 2006, North Korea claimed to test their first nuclear weapon.

The question we try to solve today, the problem we face is whether trying to compromise with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is justifiable or not. While some nations tend to assert that a harder stance must be ordered as the past stances called nothing but more threat, other nations fear from the further threat of DPRK when harsher stances are taken. They tend to believe that the middle ground that we have been maintaining until now is the best the international society can get from DPRK.

However, since the international society aims for the improvement of the status quo, it is the burden of the United Nations Security Council to come up with the most efficient resolution about the crisis we face today.

II. Country Positions

*United Nations Security Council

Permanent Members: United States of America, United Kingdom, China, Russian Federation, France

Non-Permanent Members: Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda

A. For

China, Russian Federation and further countries possessing weapons including but not limited to nuclear& unconventional weapons

- a. The nations mentioned above agree with compromising with North Korea, or actually disagrees with taking any action at all.

Currently, China and the Russian Federation tend to stand on the side of DPRK. Russian Federation, being one of the main causes of the Crimean Crisis, tends to stay on the side against world peace. The Russian Federation rearmed with various sorts of weapons threatening international peace as a whole, disagreed with the United States with demilitarization.

Meanwhile, the nation of China is maintaining a neutral side on the agenda while tending to hold the side of DPRK slightly. The stance of China seems to threaten the international peace too, since China owns the power to eradicate the peace made by the United Nations as a whole.

Other nations that also possess plural nuclear weapons tend to have potential to disagree with harsh action to demilitarize North Korea, as demilitarization leads to weakening their military force and status in the international society.

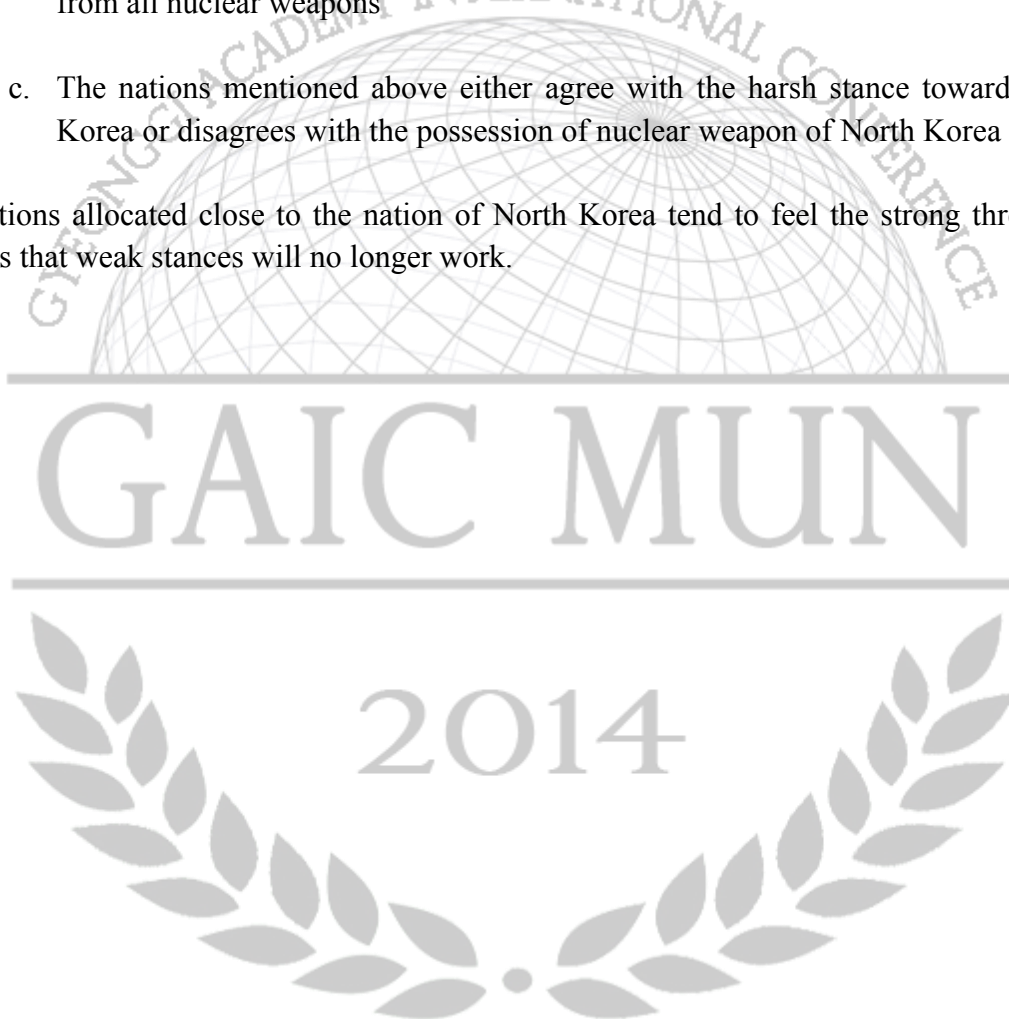
- b. However, nations possessing nuclear weapons but disagreeing with the possession of North Korean militarization are United States of America, United Kingdom and France. Although these nations tend to possess nuclear weapons, these nations are in the NPT (AKA Non-Proliferation Treaty) and tend to be nations protecting the non-possessing nations in the nuclear umbrella according to the allies.

B. Against

United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Republic of Korea, and nations such as but not limited to;

- a. Nations NOT possessing nuclear/ unconventional/ mass destruction weapons
- b. Nations that DO possess nuclear/ unconventional/ mass destruction weapons however uses the weapon for ONLY self-protection, is a member of various nuclear weapon usage restriction treaties, and agrees with demilitarizing DPRK from all nuclear weapons
- c. The nations mentioned above either agree with the harsh stance towards North Korea or disagrees with the possession of nuclear weapon of North Korea at all.

The nations allocated close to the nation of North Korea tend to feel the strong threat, and believes that weak stances will no longer work.



III. Timeline

Year	Event
1985	North Korea signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
1989	At a nuclear complex near Yongbyon, new construction is found through satellite
12 October 1994	The “Agreed Framework” is signed between the United States and North Korea. North Korea, in exchange for fuel oil and light-water nuclear power plants, agrees to freeze its plutonium production program
20 October 2002	North Korea claims that the US has not kept the Agreed Framework and argues for the right to weapons development
December 2002	At the Yongbyon plant North Korea begins repairing and expels the two IAEA nuclear inspectors
10 January 2003	Withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is announced by North Korea
5 February 2003	North Korea claims it has reactivated its nuclear facilities
27-29 August 2003	Six-nation talks on North Korea’s nuclear program take place but fails
19 September 2005	North Korea agrees rejoining the nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty and giving up its nuclear activities
20 December 2005	North Korea says due to US not building it two new reactors, it will resume building nuclear reactors
3 October 2006	North Korea, blaming ‘hostile US policy’, announces future plans for test of nuclear weapon
6 October 2006	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) declares North Korea not to undertake such a test
9 October 2006	Korea announces that it successfully went through its first nuclear weapon test
14 October 2006	The UNSC passes U.N. Resolution 1718, imposing sanctions on North Korea

13 February 2007	With an agreement, 5 th round of the six-party talks ended. With exchange for tons of fuel aid, Pyongyang agrees to shut down the Yongbyon reactor
14 April 2009	North Korea argues it will not be bound by reached agreement at the talks. After expelling nuclear inspectors, it informs the IAEA for resuming nuclear weapons program
25 May 2009	Second nuclear device is tested in North Korea
April 2012	Preparation for third nuclear device from North Korea is made
5 February 2013	Warning for North Korea's 3 rd nuclear test is claimed by South Korea's President
12 February 2013	North Korea tests third nuclear device
7 March 2013	New economic sanctions against North Korea is ordered in UNSC



IV. Treaties & Organizations

A. Treaties

Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

The NPT officially began in 1970 and is currently the most influential treaty regarding nuclear weapons. This treaty prohibits nuclear weapon transfer of non-nuclear weapon states, obligates all states to use nuclear weapons in peaceful purposes, and suggests negotiations related to the end of the nuclear arms race and ultimately global denuclearization.

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

This treaty bans all nuclear weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions. Established in 1996, this treaty aims to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Based on the International Monitoring System (IMS) and On-Site Inspections (OSIs) the CTBTO takes responsibility and makes sure that the treaty is respected.

B. Organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA focuses on assisting atomic research and development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses. It also administers safeguards placed on countries under international treaties such as the NPT. Safeguards are currently established in most non-nuclear weapon States which prevent the development of nuclear energy being used for military purposes. The agency is a purely independent international organization which reports annually to the United Nations General Assembly and reports to the United Nations Security Council when there is a suspected non-compliance of treaty obligations.

Conference on Disarmament (CD)

Formed in 1979, the CD specifically works on a comprehensive program of nuclear disarmament. This international organization receives help from the United Nations and is annually funded by the UN. Also, the CD is one of the organizations reporting to the United Nations General Assembly.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The NSG started to meet in 1975 and is commonly known as the “London Club”. The group is consisted of members with abilities to supply nuclear related material and obligated to one or more of the non-proliferation treaties. The members are highly encouraged to follow the guidelines which are focused on controlling nuclear material and technology exported to other countries. By creating strict guidelines of nuclear related trade, the group aims to legally non-proliferate nuclear weapons.

Six Party Talks

Starting in 2003, the six countries of China, DPRK, Japan, Russian Federation, ROK, and the USA have taken regular meetings to discuss the security and stability of the Korean Peninsula. The North Korean withdrawal from the NPT has convinced the countries to discuss specifically about the DPRK’s nuclear weapons. The talks temporarily discontinued in 2009 but soon resumed in 2010. The Talks have halted North Korean development of nuclear weapons and received promise to stop any further weapon tests.

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)

This organization was established by the Russian Federation and the United States during the G8 Summit in 2006. The GICNT is purposed to globally strengthen plans, policies, and procedures in order to combat nuclear terrorism.

V. Possible Solutions

Until the present tense, the United States Security Council published various resolutions to the international society to further deal with the issues emerging with the nuclear weapon possession of Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Compromising with North Korea and giving several terms of advantages for giving up the unconventional weapons was the most ideal resolution that the international society came up with. Regarding the numerous effort of the UNSC, North Korea however denied to compromise with the international society and did not stop the action of threatening world peace. Thus, the United Nations Security Council looks for further effective and efficient ways to deal with the problem in the conference.

Among all other issues, the primary method issue is to keep the middle ground and to maintain the status quo. Nations including the Republic of South Korea, Japan, which are closely allocated to DPRK are deeply concerned about the threat of the brinkmanship tactics. Until the status quo, whenever the international society came up with a harsh strategy towards North Korea, the North Korean government moved into an alert mode, launching nuclear weapons and missiles getting ready for war. Concerned with world peace, the international society was afraid of the tactics that North Korea had and thus always stepped back from dealing with North Korea. The countries need to be extremely careful and negotiate their way through the issues. In the past the Ukrainian government was convinced to denuclearize in the terms of:

1. Security assurances from both the U.S. and Russia against the threat or use of nuclear weapons
2. Compensation for the nuclear warheads removed from Ukrainian soil in the form of uranium fuel for civil nuclear power generators and debt forgiveness for previous energy imports from Russia
3. Tacit financial assistance from the U.S.

Using this example, these countries should provide incentives and create a suitable environment for the DPRK to safely denuclearize. Peaceful negotiation is the key to solving the nuclear crisis.

Regarding the danger of facing violence, the alternative way to deal with North Korea is to take a drastic action, strong enough to demilitarize the brinkmanship of North Korea. Since the international society has never tried it out, the society claims to step into the issue with an active resolution.

One recent sanction, dealing with the third nuclear test of North Korea, involved economic and trade sanctions. The Security Council passed the resolution with 15 votes for and 0 votes against, to give the sanction. Although the international society expected retaliation from the DPRK government, the response from North Korea only involved cold silence and temporary

peace to the Korean peninsula. Seeing the positive improvement in the status quo, the international society seeks for not only a temporary but also a permanent peace towards the international sanction and in the long run, reunification of the Korean peninsula. While a fourth nuclear test of North Korea does not seem to be out of potential at all, President Park (present president of South Korea) also stands to go with the international stand, and has a solid stance to not stand back from this issue. Regarding the direct threat of North Korea to actually launch a missile on the Korean peninsula, President Park launched her harsh stand to the public and actually provoked North Korea to move into action. According to her actions, North Korea actually stepped back from their launch and temporarily demilitarized itself until the status quo.

With the two sides conflicting with each other, whether a harsh stance will be effective or not, the international society tends to stand on the side of the former. Being tired of the constant threats to the international society, middle ground stance and ambiguous actions tend to be out of the box.



VI. Conclusion

Through the conference, the UNSC and the international society expects a resolution that will actually be not only effective and efficient but also in the long term, a peaceful way to solve all the crises the international society meets. Until the status quo, almost the majority of the resolutions have had a flaw that was non-negotiable either in the side of the United Nations Security Council or the opposite side of the resolution.

The solution must include rational and ideal but yet realistic clauses. The UNSC expects violence to be thought out of the box through the debate, but violence is also an option for some cases. Regarding the crises that will happen in the conference, nations may be allowed to follow the power of military from time to time. If carrots are inefficient, sticks may be the other way. Yet, ways that include neither sticks nor carrots may be the ultimate answer that the committee looks for.

Keeping this in mind, the UNSC looks forward to world peace, the ideal world people picture.



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