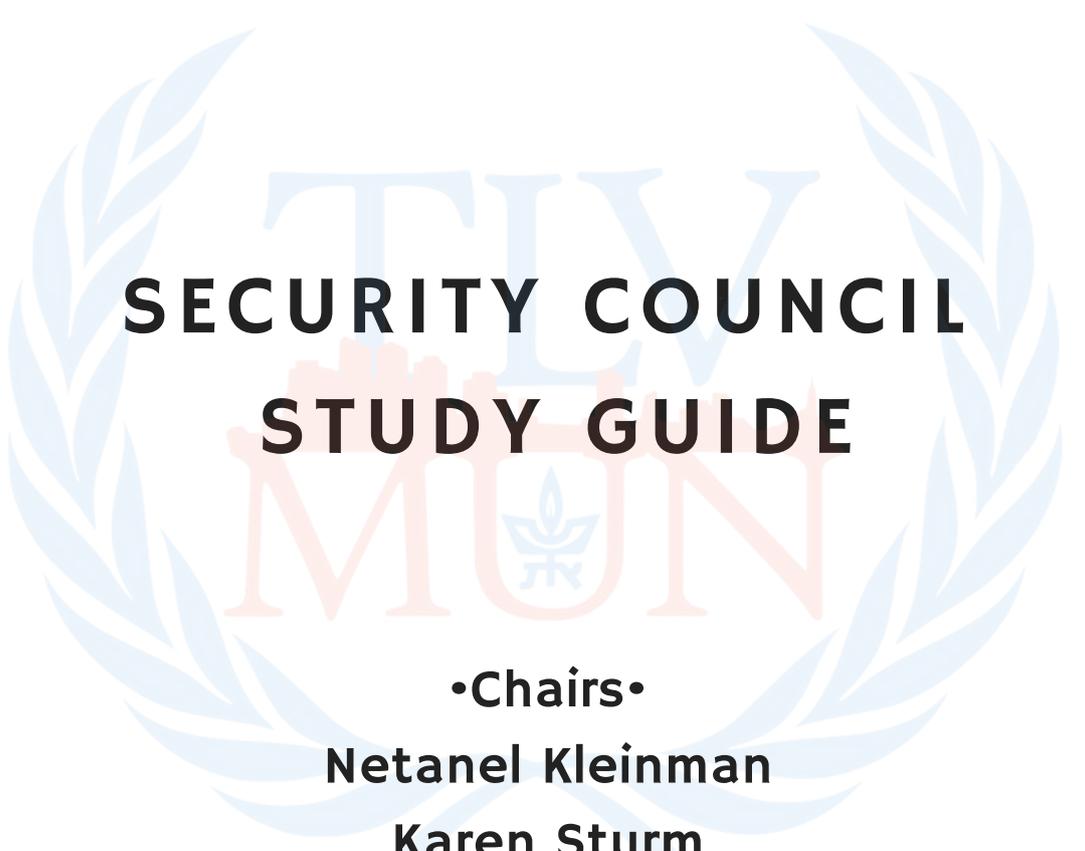


TLVMUN2018

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SECURITY COUNCIL STUDY GUIDE

•Chairs•

Netanel Kleinman

Karen Sturm

Rinat Levin

Topic A

Rethinking the role
of the U.N. in
conflict zones

Topic B

The Korean Peninsula

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Welcome Letter</i>	3
<i>Meet the Chairs</i>	4
<i>The Security Council</i>	5
<i>Topic A - Rethinking the Role of the UN in Conflict Regions</i>	6
Case Studies	13
Past UN Actions	16
<i>Topic B: Rethinking the situation in the Korean Peninsula</i>	18
The Korean War.....	19
Role of the UN	26
North Korea's nuclear programme.....	27
Rethinking Sunshine Policy.....	29
Important countries and international entities:.....	30
Further Reading.....	35

PARTNERS



WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegate,

On behalf of the entire secretariat and all the team responsible of creating this conference, it is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to TLVMUN 2018!

We are Dean Bitton and Reuven Rublin and we are the Co-Under Secretaries of Academics.

Together, with an amazing academic team, Chairs, Crisis Directors, Vice Chairs and Backroomers we have labored hard to create an incredible conference, outstanding days of debating and of course partying (the best academic aspect).

As the USG's of Academics we would like to put an emphasis on the Rules of Procedure, we will be using the IMUNA ROP that can be found on the TLVMUN website.

In addition, please be sure to submit your position papers on schedule so your chairs and co-delegates will have a sufficient amount of time to review them.

On a more personal note, all the team members that have been working on this conference are people with hands on experience in Model United Nations, and all of us can tell you how far this program can take you if you just set your mind to it and choose to engage and extract the most from yourself in the debate.

We would like to wish you a great time in your visit to Israel and a very productive conference!

With Regards,

Dean Bitton & Reuven Rublin

Co-Under Secretary General of Academics



MEET THE CHAIRS

NETANEL KLEINMAN – CHAIR



Hi, I'm Netanel Kleinman and I am looking forwards to being your chair in this Security Council committee. I am 26 years old and originally from London. I'm studying English Literature and Classics at Bar Ilan University and have been a member of BARMUN since my first year and was joint head of the society last year. I'm looking forwards to a high level and fruitful discussion in this advanced committee and to getting to know you all.

KAREN STURM- VICE CHAIR

Hey everyone! I'm Karen and I will be one of the vice-chairs for this years UNSC. I am 20 years and about to start my last year in my bachelor in European Studies at the University of Maastricht and as of September I will be doing my Erasmus at the University of Surrey in the UK. I first tried out MUNs during my first year at university and for the past year have been part of the Permanent Delegation of UNSA Maastricht. It is going to be my second time at TLVMUN and I am looking forward to some interesting debates and an amazing time at socials and in Tel Aviv.



RINAT LEVIN- VICE CHAIR



I'm an American-Israeli Masters student at Bar Ilan University studying English literature. I've been involved in MUN for two years both as a delegate and as a vice chair. TLVMUN is my 10th MUN conference and 3rd international conference. When I'm not MUNing I work as an English teacher in an after-school program. I've been very passionate about MUN since I started and forward to a great committee and fruitful debate!

A special thank you to Pulkit Taneja, for his contribution to the writing of this Study Guide.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is comprised of 15 United Nations Member States of which China, the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, and France hold permanent seats (referred to as the “P5”). Besides from the five mentioned permanent members, the United Nations General Assembly selects an additional ten members for a two year term¹. The role of the Security Council is defined in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter (1945) as “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf”.²

- Each Security Council delegation has one vote, and 9 out of 15 votes are necessary to pass all procedural motions. All of the P5 members have a veto, meaning that a negative vote on a Council action, or any substantive motion, from one of these powers automatically supersedes and negates all affirmative votes by other members causing the motion to fail.
- The Security Council has the power to mediate negotiations among conflicting parties, appoint special representatives, issue ceasefires, deploy United Nations peacekeeping forces via directives, impose economic sanctions or resolve to pursue multilateral military action.

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>¹

<http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/>²



TOPIC A - RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UN IN CONFLICT REGIONS

INTRODUCTION

The UN has been called upon to prevent disputes from escalating into war by persuading opposing parties to use dialogue rather than violence to bring about a peaceful solution to conflict. Over the decades, the UN has played a role in containing or ending many conflicts, in some cases through peacekeeping operations.

UN peacekeeping operations are a crucial instrument at the disposal of the international community to advance international peace and security.

The concept of peacekeeping is not explicitly mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations. It has evolved over time to meet the Organization's changing role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Security Council establishes peacekeeping operations and monitors the performance of their mandates. The General Assembly considers the financial aspects of peacekeeping and monitors the budget of the missions.

THE UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Peacekeeping operations and their deployment are authorized by the Security Council, with the consent of the host government and usually of the other parties involved. The military personnel of peacekeeping operations are voluntarily provided by Member States and are financed by the international community. Participating countries are compensated at a standard rate from a special peacekeeping budget. The budget and troops come from many countries: this “burden-sharing” can offer extraordinary efficiency in human, financial and political terms³. Certain prerequisites for the success of an operation⁴ have become increasingly clear. These include a genuine desire on the part of combatants to resolve their differences peacefully; a clear mandate; strong political support by the international community; and the provision of the resources necessary to achieve the operation’s objectives. The degree of UN involvement depends upon factors such as the requests received from governments, provisions of peace agreements, or mandates from the Security Council.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/deployment-and-reimbursement>³

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mandates-and-legal-basis-peacekeeping>⁴



THE NEXUS BETWEEN PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEBUILDING

Peace Building is usually done after conflicts or fights are done. It aims to create conditions for long term and sustained peace in the conflict area. It is a long term process and involves setting up of the entire infrastructure, conditions required for permanent peace.

Peace building measures address core issues that affect the functioning of society and the State, and seek to enhance the capacity of the State to effectively and legitimately carry out its core functions.

Over the last 20 years, UN multidimensional peacekeeping therefore has become an important international peace building instrument, usually playing a more prominent role at the early stages of a post-conflict peace building effort, which can last decades. Ten of the current 16 UN peacekeeping operations are multidimensional in nature and have been mandated by the Security Council to perform a broad range of peace building activities.

Within the UN, effective support requires integrated action across the peacekeeping, development, human rights and humanitarian pillars of the system. Integration arrangements on the ground ensure that peacekeeping missions and UN agencies work in close partnership and maximize the UN's overall contribution. Beyond the UN, close collaboration with key partners, such as international financial institutions and regional organizations, has become critical.

CHALLENGES FACED BY PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Recently there has been a lot of debate on whether or not the blue berets have been successful in living up to the expectations of the global community and more importantly, the section of the global community in distress.

Despite the sound record of performance and the good intentions of peacekeeping missions, the UN has been accused of lacking transparency and accountability is when dealing with allegations of misconduct on the part of peacekeepers, in particular allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse towards civilians have seriously endangered UN's reputation in recent years. Crimes against women and children have followed UN peacekeeping operations in several locations. The landmark 1996 UNICEF study "The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children"⁵ reported that "In 6 out of 12 country studies, the arrival of peacekeeping troops has been associated with a rapid rise in child prostitution."

<https://www.unicef.org/graca/>⁵



Even though the contributions by UN Peace Keeping forces have been recognized by many in various ways, including the Nobel Prize in 1988, there have been certain notable failures as well- Bosnia and Rwanda being excellent examples. Some of the identified challenges are listed below -

INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

As horrific as it may sound, many incidents of sexual violence have been reported in UN Peacekeeping Operations in Africa, particularly in Congo⁶⁷⁸.

On 1st October 2010, United Nations released a new report on “indescribable” atrocities committed in the war torn Democratic Republic of Congo from 1993 to 2003, when tens of thousands of people were killed, and numerous others raped and mutilated by both armed Congolese group and foreign military forces⁹.

Many of the attacks involved massive violence against non-combatant civilian populations consisting primarily of women and children amid a climate of near-total impunity, which continues today. “Violence in the DRC was, in fact, accompanied by the apparent systematic use of rape and sexual assault allegedly by all combatant forces,” it says.

The aim of this committee would be to review what the United Nations has done in this regard and what more needs to be done to prevent recurring incidents of sexual abuse from happening in the peacekeeping camps.

Reporters witnessed a rapid increase in prostitution in Cambodia, Mozambique, Bosnia, and Kosovo after UN and, in the case of the latter two, NATO peacekeeping forces moved in. Unfortunately, in countries troubled by their own military, the UN seems to be doing exactly what the military does^{10 11}.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/08/peacekeepers-rape-full-report-170804134221292.html> ⁶

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2017-06-09/un-peacekeepers-sexual-assault-problem> ⁷

<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/audio-main-view/new-sexual-abuse-allegations-against-un-peacekeepers-car> ⁸

https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/newhorizon_update01_0.pdf ⁹

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0095327X06288803?journalCode=afsa> ¹⁰

<https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/indexablecontent/uuid:07c67c7e-1cfd-473d-a6f8-cb17f5c7514d> ¹¹



LACK OF TROOPS WITH NECESSARY TRAINING, EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

A robust military presence is considered essential during the initial stages of a peacekeeping operation in order to deter potential spoilers and establish the mission's credibility. Finding troops with the necessary training, equipment and logistical support to effectively undertake the complex and often dangerous tasks required of UN peacekeepers remains a key determinant of an operation's success.

However, this is easier said than done, since the member states who possess such troops have often proven unwilling or unable to make them available for UN peacekeeping operations.

The main reason why the countries are unwilling to provide troops is the security of the peacekeepers. The peacekeepers often must work in dangerous and hostile conditions. Threats to the safety and security of UN field personnel has also become an issue of great concern, particularly after the 2003 terrorist attack on UN headquarters in Baghdad which left 22 people dead¹².

FUNDING FOR THE OPERATIONS

Deploying and maintaining a peacekeeping force is expensive. Funding for peacekeeping missions is a central issue; and without funding, the peacekeeping operations would never get off the ground. The peacekeeping operation in Somalia wasn't successful largely because it consistently experienced funding shortfalls¹³.

It is regrettable that most African nations do not have the capacity to adequately support their deployed forces for peacekeeping operations. Therefore, it is imperative to enhance the deployment capability of African Nations.

The establishment of the African Standby Force (ASF)¹⁴ is a major step towards building the capacity of African forces in terms of logistic readiness and training of personnel for peacekeeping operations. However, ASF cannot be achieved without adequate logistics and financial support.

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2009/08/309652-feature-survivors-recall-terror-attack-uns-baghdad-headquarters> ¹²

<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/01/amisom-african-union-peacekeeping-financing/> ¹³

<http://www.peaceau.org/en/page/82-african-standby-force-asf-amani-africa-1> ¹⁴

For each peacekeeping operation, UN prepares a budget for the operation to be fully successful. As one would expect, the countries that have enough funds are required to step up and contribute.

The budgets are financed through contributions assessed by the U.N. on member states according to a scale of assessment that assigns each member state a set percentage of the peacekeeping budget. But very often, this funding is met by hollow pledges that result in funds not reaching the operations and the mission turns out to be a failure.

NON-TACKLING OF ROOT CAUSES OF CONFLICT

The traditional model of UN peacekeeping developed during the Cold War era as a means of resolving conflicts between States and involved the deployment of unarmed or lightly armed military personnel between belligerent parties.

The rise in the number of intra-state conflicts, following the fall of the Berlin Wall, has resulted in a shift towards multidimensional peacekeeping operations that are often mandated to support the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement between parties to a civil war.

This has, in turn, led to an expansion of the non-military component of peacekeeping operations whose success is increasingly dependent on the work of civilian experts in key areas such as the rule of law, human rights, gender, child protection, and elections.

Restoring some semblance of a functioning state is an increasingly important aspect of complex peacekeeping operations. There is a growing consensus on the need to shore up basic state services, including the judiciary, civil administration and public utilities, in order for post-conflict societies to return to normalcy as quickly as possible. How this is to be done, remains an unanswered question.

THE CHALLENGE OF CREATING APPROPRIATE MANDATE

Beyond the perennial struggle to find resources, UN peacekeeping missions can be hamstrung by poorly conceived mandates. In some situations, PKOs are used to fill the gaps where the P5 and strategic regional powers are reluctant or unable to become directly involved.

It is much easier to order the deployment of a mission into an intractable conflict situation if it involves other countries' troops. Arguably, DPKO was pushed into deploying UNAMID in



Darfur because of domestic political pressure on the US, and many within the organization are concerned that they will be pushed into 14 deploying a mission into Somalia.

There are some examples of internal resistance to SC pressure to deploy a PKO that is viewed as unwise. For example, Dutch and England (2009) claim that the UN Secretariat managed to push back against the proposal for the UN to lead international peacekeeping forces in Afghanistan in 2001, and authorized the NATO-led ISAF instead¹⁵. This raises the question of what criteria should be used to determine peacekeeping deployments.

This problem can be traced back to the UN charter itself, which does not define what a threat to or a breach of the peace actually is, even though these are conditions that peacekeeping mandates (coming from the SC) explicitly refer to and are designed to address. In addition to this conceptual difficulty, given the inherently difficult nature of their missions, PKOs require a clear sense of mission if they are to achieve operational success.

RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF FORCES

More often than not, till the peacekeeping forces are deployed to a conflict region, the time gap allows for the problem to magnify.

It usually requires 30 to 90 days to deploy a peacekeeping force after the passing of the resolution in Security Council. The infamous Rwanda genocide was magnified to such level because the peacekeeping forces weren't deployed at appropriate time.

There has been noted depletion of deployment stocks over the past few years. The rapid deployment of well trained and well-equipped troops is difficult for those countries with inadequate equipment and logistical, medical and training facilities.

Many researchers argue that for deployment of forces to be really quick, United Nations need a permanent standing army. The possibilities of this suggestion, the committee has to explore.

THE CAPSTONE DOCTRINE

Over the past fifty years United Nations peacekeeping has grown into a global enterprise. In that time, the conduct of UN peacekeeping operations has been guided by an unwritten body of principles and informed by the experiences of the many thousands of men and women who have served in the 62 operations launched since 1948.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/yir2009.pdf> ¹⁵

Recognizing the need for a clearer articulation of the doctrinal foundations of UN peacekeeping, The Capstone Doctrine¹⁶ aims to define the nature and scope of contemporary UN peacekeeping operations, and describe their limitations as an instrument for conflict management. It identifies the primary factors that contribute to effective field operations and clarifies the responsibilities of peacekeepers at nearly every level, as well as the Organizations' expectations.

The delegates' task in the committee would be to discuss various challenges to Peacekeeping and contemplate whether or not the Capstone Doctrine responds to these challenges. However, it would be advised to the delegates not to restrict only to the challenges mentioned in the guide, but to dwell furthermore.

SUGGESTING REFORMS TO UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Over the past sixty years, United Nations peacekeeping has evolved into one of the main tools used by the international community to manage complex crises that pose a threat to international peace and security.

Since the beginning of the new millennium, the number of military, police and civilian personnel deployed in United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world has reached unprecedented levels. Not only has United Nations peacekeeping grown in size but it has become increasingly complex.

Beyond simply monitoring cease-fires, today's multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon to facilitate the political process through the promotion of national dialogue and reconciliation, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights, and assist in restoring the rule of law.

In order to meet the challenges posed by the unprecedented scale and scope of today's missions, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) have embarked on a major reform effort, *Peace Operations 2010*¹⁷, aimed at strengthening and professionalizing the planning, management and conduct of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/capstone_eng.pdf¹⁶

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/po2010.pdf>¹⁷



CASE STUDIES

CYPRUS

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)¹⁸ is a United Nations peacekeeping force that was established under UN Security Council Resolution 186¹⁹ in 1964 to prevent a recurrence of fighting following inter communal violence between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and to facilitate a return to normal conditions.

Following the 1974 Greek Cypriot coup d'état and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) extended and expanded the mission to prevent the dispute turning into war, and UNFICYP was redeployed to patrol the United Nations Buffer Zone in Cyprus and assist in the maintenance of the military status quo. Since its establishment, the force has also worked in concert with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and representatives of the two communities to seek an amicable diplomatic solution to the Cyprus dispute.

On 5 December 2006, the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan recommended a further six month extension in the mandate of the UN mission that has been deployed on the island for over four decades. Mr. Annan said that while the situation remained "calm and stable with no major violations of the ceasefire lines," he regretted the continued stalemate in the political process and the "missed opportunities" over the past 10 years.

Up to and including 30 June 2017, UNFICYP has suffered **183** fatalities²⁰

- Accidents: 99
- Illnesses: 45
- Malicious Acts: 15
- Other: 24

FINANCES

The annual cost for maintaining UNFICYP is estimated at \$57,390,000. This includes the voluntary contribution by the Government of Cyprus of one third of the cost of the force and the annual amount of \$6,500,000 contributed by the Government of Greece. Turkey does not

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unficy>¹⁸

<https://peacemaker.un.org/cyprus-resolution186>¹⁹

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>²⁰

directly contribute to the force's budget. The operational cost of UNFICYP just during the period from 16 June 1993 to 31 October 2010 was US \$2.91 billion.

REMOVAL OF UNFICYP FROM CYPRUS

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reported in 2011 that "Preliminary internal discussions about the UN presence in Cyprus had been initiated" and hinted that "UNFICYP's continued presence on the island could not be taken for granted".

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

MONUSCO took over from an earlier UN peacekeeping operation – the United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC²¹) – on 1 July 2010. It was done in accordance with Security Council resolution 1925²² of 28 May to reflect the new phase reached in the country.

The new mission has been authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate relating, among other things, to the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence and to support the Government of the DRC in its stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.

CRISIS IN COTE D'IVOIRE

The **United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)** (French: *Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire, ONUCI*)²³ is a peacekeeping mission whose objective is "to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003" (which aimed to end the Ivorian Civil War). The two main Ivorian parties here are the Ivorian Government forces who control the south of the country, and the New Forces (former rebels), who control the north. The UNOCI mission aims to control a "zone of confidence" across the centre of the country separating the two parties. The Head of Mission and Special Representative of the Secretary-General is Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane from Niger. She has succeeded Bert Koenders from the Netherlands in 2013 who himself succeeded Choi Young-Jin from South Korea in 2011. The mission officially ended on 30 June 2017.

The approved budget for the period July 2016 - June 2017 is \$153,046,000. The last UN Security Council Resolution is 2284 (2016)²⁴.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>²¹

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1925\(2010\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1925(2010))²²

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unoci.shtml>²³

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12342.doc.htm>²⁴

Until 31 March 2017, a total of 144 UN peacekeeping troops have died (this may vary because UNOCI is still an ongoing peacekeeping mission).

On 8 June 2012, seven Niger soldiers, eight locals and one or two Ivorian soldiers were killed in an attack near the village of Tai in the southwestern region of the country. As a result of the attack, thousands of villagers fled from the area. The deaths were suspected to have occurred as a result of a border-crossing ambush by a Liberian militia. Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon said he was "saddened and outraged" by the deaths. Ban urged the Ivorian government to "identify the perpetrators and hold them accountable." Ivorian Defence minister Paul Kofi Koffi said that soldiers "must go to the other side of the border to establish a security zone. Liberian Information Minister Lewis Brown said that president Ellen Johnson Sirleaf had ordered the immediate deployment of forces to the border in response to the attack.

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY IN HAITI

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH²⁵) was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution 1542²⁶. The UN mission succeeded a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) authorized by the Security Council in February 2004 after President Bertrand Aristide departed Haiti for exile in the aftermath of an armed conflict which spread to several cities across the country.

The devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, which resulted in more than 220,000 deaths (according to Haitian Government figures)²⁷, including 96 UN peacekeepers, delivered a severe blow to country's already shaky economy and infrastructure. The Security Council, by resolution 1908 of 19 January 2010, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country.

Following the completion of Presidential elections in 2011, MINUSTAH has been working to fulfil its original mandate to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights.

The Mission has continued to mobilize its logistical resources to assist in the effort to contain and treat the cholera outbreak of October 2010.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minustah> ²⁵

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1542\(2004\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1542(2004)) ²⁶

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/8507531.stm> ²⁷



PAST UN ACTIONS

1965: GA resolution 2006/29 establishing the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations tasked with conducting a comprehensive review of all issues relating to peacekeeping

1974: GA resolution 3349/29 establishing the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

1999: GA Resolution 55/637 which led to the entering into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel 2000: The Brahimi report produced by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations calling for UN peacekeeping operations to be properly resourced and equipped, and to operate under clear, credible and achievable mandates

2000: Security Council resolution 1325 on women's equal right to participate in peacekeeping on the agenda of international peace and security

2001: GA resolution 55/61 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of a Convention against corruption (last active during its 13th session in 2004)

2001: GA resolution 56/89 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (last active during the 60th session of the GA in 2005)

2003: High-level panel on threats, challenges and change established by the Secretary General Kofi Annanto to analyse threats and challenges to international peace and security, and to recommend action based on this analysis

2005: World Summit and its outcome document which expressed strong and unambiguous commitment by all governments, in donor and developing nations alike, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and called for timely and decisive collective Security Council action when national authorities manifestly fail to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

2005: The United Nations Convention Against Corruption entered into force

2005: The Zeid Report which recommended engaging troop and police contributors, other Member States and the wider UN system in a new conduct and disciplining architecture for peacekeeping. It was a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

2006: GA resolution 61/29 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on Criminal Accountability of United Nations Officials and Experts on Mission



REFORMS

2006: Beginning of record-keeping and data tracking of allegations of misconduct and subsequent actions

2007: The Secretary-General restructured the peacekeeping architecture to strengthen the UN's capacity to manage and sustain new peace operations

2008: UN-wide strategy for assistance to the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel was adopted by the General Assembly.

2008: The Capstone doctrine, built on the important principle that whilst UN peacekeeping operations are meant to support a peace process, it cannot deliver peace on its own, thus understanding and accepting that UN peacekeeping operations are part of a larger peace process

2008: The Department of Field Support (DFS) launched the Misconduct Tracking System (MTS), a global database and confidential tracking system for all allegations of misconduct

2009: The New Partnership Agenda (and its Progress Report No.1 (2010) and Progress Report No.2 (2011)): Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping- an internal document prepared as part of the "New Horizon" process of developing a forward agenda for UN Peacekeeping reflecting both the perspectives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support

2009: UN Police Division launched 'the Global Effort' to recruit more female police

2010: DFS developed the Global Field Support Strategy aimed at transforming "service delivery" to the field and adapting it to the requirements of today's peacekeeping operations

2010: Peace Operations reform strategy of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations

2014: High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations established by the Secretary General, tasked with assessing the state of UN peace operations today, and the emerging needs of the future

2015: High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations' report on a broad range of issues facing peace operations, including the changing nature of conflict, evolving mandates, good offices and peace building challenges, managerial and administrative arrangements, planning, partnerships, human rights and protection of civilians.

TOPIC B: RETHINKING THE SITUATION IN THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Delegates should note that this Study Guide is accurate as of when it was written but be aware that the situation with the DPRK is one that is currently changing daily. For that reason, delegates should ensure that they do up to date research for the conference and not merely rely on the Study Guide. The room will be a frozen room meaning that any updates or changes to the situation that occur after the conference begins will not be relevant to the room.

INTRODUCTION

The conflict on the Korean peninsula is one of the longest persisting conflicts in Asia and with no solution in sight, yet. Before its division along the 38th parallel it was under Imperial Japanese rule. In August 1945 the Japanese surrendered to the Allied forces and the Soviet Union, which along with China backed the Northern part and the US with its allies stood on the side of the Southern half.

In the South Syngman Rhee enjoyed the support of the US while in the North communist dictator Kim Il Sung enjoyed the slightly more enthusiastic support of the Soviets²⁸. The “trustee” governments were there to ensure that the countries would transition without great difficulties after having been under Japanese rule for more than 35 years. The provisional governments set up in the North and South tried to negotiate for the creation of a unified and independent Korean government. The US led provisional government in the South had a rather rough start and became unpopular with the local population. In its attempt to establish a democratic government the US military government put down several left-wing uprisings, ending with thousands of deaths²⁹. In the North, the Soviet influenced People’s Republic of Korea was established, leading in 1946 to its first provisional government under Kim Il Sung.

The Korean War took more than 2.5 million lives, changing East Central Asia forever and leaving an omnipresent tension on the Korean peninsula. The Democratic People’s Republic (DPRK) formally founded in September 1948 developed into a socialist de facto totalitarian dictatorship and a one-party system led by the Kim-dynasty. It is often in the media because of its widely criticised state of human rights due to the tight grip tight of the state on economic, political and social freedoms.

South Korea through the help of the US and its allies developed into an industrial power with a well-developed technology and car industry. In 1992 it became part of OECD and is one of its most industrialized members. The US and South Korea agreed to a free-trade agreement in

²⁸ <https://www.history.com/topics/korean-war>

²⁹ Arthur Millet, 2005, The War for Korea, 1945–1950



2012, making the US South Korea's second largest trading partner. However, although South Korea is a high-income country its economic situation is constantly influenced by its northern counterpart. North Korean actions have a direct influence on the South, yet that did not stop the South from opening channels of communication in 2000 through its Sunshine Policy. The relations on the Korean peninsula are almost constantly put to the test by North Korea's nuclear programme and occasional test launches. Furthermore, with the current US President Donald Trump the stability of the peninsula was distraught with threats of a potential war and the North stating that it was in possession of rockets able to reach Guam heightened the situation even more.

THE KOREAN WAR

International conditions between Korea's annexation and World War II had ruled out a serious challenge to Japanese domination of the peninsula. The Soviet Union and China, the two nations most interested in Korea, lacked the strength to give much help. Both were busy fending off foreign predators and putting their own houses in order. The United States, which had the potential strength to assist Korea, had no inclination to do so. Such action would produce conflict with Japan, which would endanger U.S. trade with and investments in China and Japan. Japan held a vast military and economic advantage over the Koreans, and its geographical proximity to the peninsula made the exercise of control a relatively easy task. World War II transformed this outlook and produced new efforts among the exiles for a united front. Although the Allies continued to ignore Koreans as instruments in the battle against Japan, the war created an American determination to destroy the Japanese empire and produced conditions in which the Soviet Union could assist in the endeavour.

America's interest in Korea is less obvious. During the last half of the nineteenth century, the United States played an active role in opening Korea to the Western powers. In 1882 the United States became the first Western nation to sign a "treaty of amity and commerce" with Korea. To Korean leaders subscribing to a Confucian framework of international relations, the United States became an older brother, especially after the elimination of China's presence in the mid-1890s. The Koreans expected the United States to protect them from other great powers. The United States accepted Japanese rule without a quibble. Six thousand miles from U.S. shores, lacking large quantities of crucial resources, and heatedly contested by other nations, Korea received little attention in the United States.

Moscow's interest can be explained rather easily. Like Poland in the West, Korea under Soviet influence could be a source of strength to that power, just as under enemy control it could be a cause of weakness. Although for four decades after 1905 Russia preoccupied itself with defending its western frontiers, once Germany fell in May 1945 the Kremlin naturally turned increased attention eastward toward Korea and Manchuria³⁰. In the early hours of 25 June 1950 North and South Korea were at the beginning of a war that would cost more than 2.5 million people their lives and forever change East Central Asia. With the US and the UN fighting along the side of South Korea and the Soviet Union and China along the North Koreans the war soon would also play an important role for the Cold War. "If we let Korea down, the Soviet's will keep right on going and swallow up one place after another" (Harry Truman). The fight on the Korean peninsula would therefore be one of the first of many clashes between the US and the Soviet Union, between a capitalist and communist world-view³¹.

At first, the war was a defensive one, a war to get the communists out of South Korea, and it went badly for the Allies. The North Korean army was well-disciplined, well-trained and well-equipped; Rhee's forces, by contrast, were frightened, confused, and seemed inclined to flee the battlefield at any provocation. On 27 June 1950 the UNSC passed resolution 83 stating, "The armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace"³². The United Nations Commission on Korea (UNCOK) had reported on the war and along with appeals from the South the resolution recommended that "the Members of the UN furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area". The United States provided almost 88% of the personal along with twenty-one countries following the SC resolution and sending forces to South Korea. The fighting began on the Ongjin peninsula in the southwest and due to its isolation was difficult to defend. The Armistice Line at the end of the Korean War left Ongjin in North Korea.



³⁰ Stueck, W. W. (1997). *The Korean War: An International History*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

³¹ <https://www.history.com/topics/korean-war>

³² UNSC Res 83 [https://undocs.org/S/RES/83\(1950\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/83(1950))

It is unclear who shot first but what was clear was how unprepared the South Koreans were. By June of 1950, on the eve of the Korean War, the NKPA had between 150,000 and 180,000 men.

By June of 1950, the ROK Army was organized into eight combat divisions totalling approximately 65,000 men. As a matter of policy, the United States did not want South Korea to be capable of waging aggressive warfare. Consequently, the South Korean armed forces received no tanks, medium artillery, recoilless rifles, fighter aircraft, or bombers. Similarly, the ROK Navy consisted only of a patrol craft recently purchased from the United States, one landing ship, tank (LSI), fifteen former U.S. minesweepers, ten former Japanese minelayers, and various other small craft³³.

The South Korean president Rhee and some government officials evacuated from Seoul on the 27 June. Nevertheless, Seoul fell on the same day. The few members of the National Assembly that had remained in Seoul pledged allegiance after the city fell. The already unpopular president Rhee took some drastic measures on the 28 June, killing suspected political opponents in his own ranks.

All along the US on which South Korea depended so much was unprepared due to the fact that Korea was not included in the strategic Asian Defence Perimeter by Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Truman saw himself torn between the security of Europe against the Soviet Union and communism and stabilizing the Korean peninsula. The economic ties to Europe and its close connection to Britain and France led Truman to focus on Europe, neglecting his forces and ties to Korea.

However, President Truman later acknowledged that he believed fighting the invasion was essential to the U.S. goal of the global containment of communism as outlined in the National Security Council Report 68. In August 1950, the President and the Secretary of State obtained the consent of Congress to appropriate \$12 billion for military action in Korea. Acting on State Secretary Acheson's recommendation, President Truman ordered General MacArthur to transfer material to the South Korean military while giving air cover to the evacuation of U.S. nationals.

The US-led UN coalition of 17 nations soon launched an amphibious assault at Inchon. The undersupplied and now outnumbered North Korean army was subsequently pushed back past the 38th parallel and towards the Sino-Korean border in the North of the peninsula. With the US-UN force close to its border and the North Korean army on the brink of defeat, the Chinese mobilized and marched into Korea. The Soviet Union joined by supplying airpower and

³³ Goldstein, D. M., & Maihafer, H. J. (2000). *The Korean War: The Story and Photographs*. Washington, D.C.: University of Nebraska Press.



UN forces were pushed back towards the 38th parallel. By 1951 a stalemate emerged around the 38th parallel; fighting continued but little territory was exchanged. By 1953, both sides signed an armistice agreement which ended hostilities and established the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) which remains to this day.

DEMILITARIZED ZONE

The DMZ was created by the Korean Armistice Agreements, which was signed on July 27, 1953. The Armistice created a 155-mile long military demarcation line (MDL) with a 2-kilometer deep demilitarized zone on each side of it (for a total width of 4 kilometres), where all military operations and hostile acts ceased. Overall it runs across the waist of the Korean peninsula for about 248 kilometres.

The United States maintains a significant military presence along the South side of the DMZ and has almost 30,000 troops deployed on the peninsula. Underpinned by a bilateral defence treaty, the US assists South Korea in patrolling the DMZ and the coastal areas surrounding the peninsula. Moreover, the US exempts the Korean peninsula from its commitment against anti-personnel landmines.

Most significantly, there was a significant increase in hostiles between 1966 and 1969. During this period, North Korean infiltrations into the DMZ increased significantly as part of a strategy to ferment a popular uprising in the South. Concerns were heightened in the 1970s when four tunnels dug by North Korea were discovered in the DMZ. These tunnels extended below the DMZ and are believed to have been intended to support an invasion into the South; if completed, each tunnel could have allowed as many as 2,000 soldiers per hour to infiltrate into South³⁴. South Korea has also been accused of conducting similar, if less audacious, activities. As of 1976, South Korea had carried out over 200 raids with missions such as sabotaging North Korea military facilities.



The Demilitarized Zone.

Retrieved from

<http://www.koreadmztour.com>

/dmz/dmz_1_0.asp

³⁴ Williamson, L., 2012, *Hunt for North Korea's 'hidden tunnels'*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-19252862> <https://www.history.com/topics/demilitarized-zone>

TIMELINE

- **June 25, 1950: Outbreak of the Korean War**
 - North Korean troops invade the South in an attempt to forcibly reunite the country
 - South Korean troops were unprepared which proved as a great asset to North Korean troops
 - Chinese troops later join them to oppose U.S.-led United Nations forces
 - The Korean War ends with a truce signed on July 27, 1953, but the two Koreas remain technically at war
- **Aug 15, 1974**
 - North Korean agent attempts to assassinate South Korean President Park Chung-Hee in Seoul
 - The first lady is shot to death
- **October 1983**
 - More than 20 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers, are killed in Burma (now Myanmar) when North Korean agents blow up a major landmark just minutes before South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan is due to arrive
- **November 29, 1987**
 - North Korean agents blow up a South Korean civilian airliner, killing 115 people
 - This lead Washington to place North Korea on its list of countries supporting terrorism
- **April, 1996**
 - North Korea renounces the armistice and sends troops into the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating the two
- **June 29, 2002**
 - Clash between South and North Korean naval vessels in the Yellow Sea sinks one South Korean frigate and kills six South Korean sailors and an estimated 13 North Koreans
- **Jan, 2003**
 - North Korea withdraws from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - Beginning of a series of six-party talks involving China, the Koreas, the US, Japan and Russia to try to resolve the nuclear issue
- **May, 2003**
 - North Korea withdraws from 1992 North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula
- **Feb, 2005**
 - North Korea officially declares that it produced nuclear weapons for “self-defence”

- **Oct 9, 2006**
 - First nuclear test by the North
 - United Nations passes sanctions banning trade in weapons and other goods with North Korea
- **May 28, 2008**
 - North Korea test fires a battery of short-range missiles one day after it expels South Korean officials from a joint industrial complex north of the border
- **Aug, 2008**
 - Pyongyang says it will expel “unnecessary” South Korean staff from a mountain resort in the North
 - The move followed the killing of a South Korean tourist the previous month
- **Jan, 2009³⁵**
 - North Korea says it will scrap all military and political deals with South Korea due to the South’s “hostile intent”
- **Apr, 2009: Nuclear tensions rise**
 - North Korea launches long range rocket supposedly carrying a communications satellite
 - International community and UN accuse North Korea of testing long -range missile technology
- **May, 2009**
 - North Korea carries out second underground nuclear test
- **Mar, 2010**
 - North Korea sinks South Korean warship Cheonan
- **Sep, 2010**
 - King Jong-Un is appointed to senior political and military posts
- **Nov, 2010**
 - North Korea reportedly shows an eminent visiting American nuclear scientist a new secretly built facility for enriching uranium at its Yongbyon complex
- **Dec, 2011**
 - Death of Kim Jong-Il. Kim Jong-un presides at funeral and takes over key posts by April
- **April 2012**
 - Failed rocket launch, which was internationally viewed as a banned test of long-range Taepodong-2 missile technology
 - North Korea says its aim was to put a satellite into orbit to mark 100th birth anniversary of Kim Il-sung
- **Oct, 2012**

Dates 2009-2016 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-15278612> ³⁵



- North Korea claims it has missiles than can hit the US mainland after South Korea and Washington announce a deal to extend the range of South Korea's ballistic missiles.
- **Dec, 2012**
 - North Korea successfully launches a "rocket-mounted satellite" into orbit following a failed attempt in April.
- **Feb, 2013**
 - The UN imposes new sanctions on North Korea after a third nuclear test
- **Apr, 2013**
 - North-Korea withdraws 53,000 people from South-Korean-funded Kaesong joint industrial park stalling operations at 123 South Korean factories in order to restart its Yongbyon nuclear complex
- **Sep, 2013**
 - China bans export to North Korea of items that could be used to make missiles or nuclear, chemical and biological weapons
- **Dec, 2013**
 - Kim Jong-un's uncle, Chang Song-Thaek, is found guilty of attempting to overthrow the state and is summarily executed
- **March 2014**
 - North Korea test-fires two medium-range Rodong ballistic missiles for the first time since 2009, in violation of UN resolutions and just hours after the US, South Korea and Japan met in the Netherlands for talks
- **Dec, 2014**
 - North Korea and US exchange accusations of cyber-attacks over a Sony Pictures film mocking Kim Jong-un, prompting new US sanctions the following month
- **Sep, 2015**
 - North Korea confirms it has put its Yongbyon nuclear plant back into operation
- **Jan, 2016**
 - Government announcement of first hydrogen bomb test met with widespread expert scepticism
- **Nov, 2016**
 - UN Security Council further tightens sanctions by aiming to cut one of North Korea's main exports, coal, by 60 per cent
- **Jan, 2017**
 - Kim Jong-un says North Korea is in the final stages of developing long-range guided missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads
- **Jul, 2017**
 - Pyongyang test fires a long-range missile into the Sea of Japan, with some experts stating the missile could potentially reach Alaska
- **Aug, 2017**

- Tension rises in war of words with US over North Korean threat to fire ballistic missiles near US Pacific territory of Guam
- China announces it plans to implement the UN sanctions against North Korea agreed earlier this month, banning imports of coal, minerals and sea food
- **Nov, 2017**
 - North Korean defector is able to cross the border in Truce Village, sparking international media attention
- **Jan, 2018**
 - First talks in two years between North and South Korea show signs of a thaw after heightened tension. The North says it will send a team to the Winter Olympics in the South

ROLE OF THE UN

On 14 November 1947, the UN General Assembly passed Resolution 112 (II), which created the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK), whose mandate was to supervise free and open elections, assist in the withdrawal of the occupying forces, and guide the new political entity to full independence. In Resolution 195 (III), the General Assembly accepted UNTCOK's recommendations and created the United Nations Commission on Korea (UNCOK). Its mission was to expedite the withdrawal of occupying forces and to assist the new government in unifying the country and removing economic, social and other barriers. UNCOK was able to assist in the departure of the occupying forces but had little success when it came to furthering Korean unification and, indeed, on 9 September 1948 North Korea declared its own separate nationhood³⁶.

In October 1949 the General Assembly changed UNCOK's mandate through resolution 293 (IV). The resolution added the task of observing and reporting on any developments "which might lead to or otherwise involve military conflict in Korea". This soon became the commission's main role and on 25 June 1950 two Australian military observers were the first to report on the North Korean invasion into the south. The commission was officially terminated in October 1950 when the General Assembly created the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

The Republic of Korea's admission to the UN in 1991 marked the beginning of the mutually beneficial partnership being seen today. Since then, the Korean diplomacy bloomed and prospered within the UN. The country was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council during 1997-99, assumed the Presidency of the 56th Session of the General Assembly, and produced the 8th Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

³⁶ <http://www.cmp-cpm.forces.gc.ca/dhh-dhp/od-bdo/di-ri-eng.asp?IntlOpld=266&CdnOpld=314>

As of 2016, the Republic of Korea is the 16th largest contributor to the UN and the 12th largest provider of assessed contributions to UN Peacekeeping operations. With 625 troops deployed in six missions, including the deployment of 327 troops to UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and 268 troops to UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), the country ranks 38th in the number of peacekeeping operations (PKO) troops dispatched as of November 2017³⁷.

The UN and the US have been the driving forces behind sanctions on North Korea³⁸. So far, sanctions have failed in their primary objective of bringing North Korea's nuclear program to a halt. This is because North Korea has been able to insulate the ruling class from the costs of sanctions and the government has used repression to put down dissent at the effect of the sanctions on the economy. This has encouraged a focus on sanctions which target individuals and organizations within the close political circle at the top of North Korea's government and those with strong ties to its nuclear program. Moreover, there is concern that the brunt of general economic sanctions is born by ordinary citizens, who have no effective means of opposition, making sanctions both cruel and ineffective³⁹.

NORTH KOREAS NUCLEAR PROGRAMME

In the 1960s, when North Korea was a close ally to the Soviet Union, Soviet leaders transferred nuclear technology and hardware to allow Pyongyang to develop a nuclear energy program. Those early nuclear reactors allowed North Korea to gain the technical sophistication, as well as a source of fissile material, for its future weapons program.

North Korea's nuclear program remains a source of deep concern for the international community. North Korea says it has conducted five successful nuclear tests: in 2006, 2009, 2013 and in January and September 2016. The latter test has indicated a device with an explosive yield of between 10 and 30 kilotons - which, if confirmed, would make it the North's strongest nuclear test ever⁴⁰.

<http://www.un-rok.org/about-un/about-un-in-rok/> ³⁷

<https://www.cfr.org/background/what-know-about-sanctions-north-korea> ³⁸

<https://thediplomat.com/2016/07/why-economic-sanctions-have-failed-against-north-korea/> ³⁹

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-11813699> ⁴⁰



It remains unclear what exactly North Korea is testing. H-bombs use fusion - the merging of atoms - to unleash massive amounts of energy, whereas atomic bombs use nuclear fission, or the splitting of atoms. The 2006, 2009 and 2013 tests were all atomic bomb tests. However, North Korea claimed that its January 2016 test was of a hydrogen bomb. U.S. intelligence agencies estimate that North Korea has up to 60 nuclear warheads and that its nuclear program is more advanced than previously thought. In a confidential assessment, officials say North Korea has successfully produced a compact nuclear warhead capable of fitting in the payload of a ballistic missile.



The enormous military power that the United States possesses, the ideological divide between North Korea and the United States, the extensive nature of U.S. interests in Asia, and the U.S. track record of regime change around the world mean that the United States will always pose a military threat to North Korea. As long as this is the case, North Korea will continue to see its nuclear weapons as crucial to deterring that threat. Although it might seem like talk between North Korea and the US are useless, the US and especially South Korea could gain a lot from talks and has plenty of interests in North Korea beyond denuclearization.

From the perspective of Pyongyang's leaders, nuclear weapons are the ultimate guarantor of the regime's survival. A small, economically backward and isolated state, North Korea is surrounded by vastly more powerful rivals and adversaries, including South Korea, which maintains technical superiority in conventional arms. The country's paranoid leaders also appear genuinely convinced that the United States will seek a strategy of regime change, as it did with Libya and Iraq. Nuclear weapons are regarded as Kim's insurance card against any such attempt⁴¹.

The U.N. Security Council has passed rounds of sanctions since then. In September, it imposed its toughest yet on the regime's oil imports and textile exports. The most recent sanctions put a further squeeze on the country's oil imports and placed more restrictions on its citizens working abroad⁴². Despite this, North Korea has been able to skirt the restrictions on its exports through ship-to-ship transfers and front companies set up in China.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/03/06/5-things-to-know-about-north-koreas-nuclear-weapons/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.7e816d44e14c⁴¹

<http://www.nkeonwatch.com/north-korea-statistical-sources/>⁴²

RETHINKING SUNSHINE POLICY

Through President Kim Dae-Jung the so-called Sunshine Policy was launched in 2000, which was officially known as the “Policy of Reconciliation and Cooperation towards North Korea”. The gist of the Sunshine Policy was derived from Ostpolitik, a famous normalization effort of West Germany towards East Germany, in which the West German government acknowledged East Germany not only as a normal and independent, but also as a very close nation⁴³. It was a step by South Korea towards improving relations, easing tensions and building peace on the peninsula. It was the first of its kind and asking South Korea’s allied to actively engage North Korea. The North had taken up diplomatic relations with South Africa, Brunei, Italy, Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand and the Philippines.

The Sunshine policy is a new initiative, which is supposed to establish direct conversation with North Korea. This achieved the first mover’s advantage and coaxed the North into taking a cooperative attitude. The South showed its government’s commitment on the promise of the ‘economy and politics separation principle’. Moreover, Sunshine Policy is considered to be a commitment device, which actually created the joint industrial zone as a symbol of the inter-Korean cooperative economic development and negotiated more than 40 different types of agreements between the two Koreas. However, whenever a conflict or incident occurred dialogue and cooperation were quick to be stopped.

The objectives of the Sunshine Policy were more specific and substantial than any of the previous policies towards North Korea. Besides its direct influence on inter-Korean relations, the Sunshine Policy tremendously helped South Korean economy. It had been historically shown that more than billions of dollars evaporate in just one day whenever North Korea announced some antagonistic policy toward the South or caused military provocation on the South, because foreign investors then regarded the South Korean market as unstable. There has not been any official announcement from the South Korean government that it abolished the Sunshine Policy completely.

It is true that the Sunshine Policy widened a new horizon of inter-Korean relations, explored potentials of inter-Korean relations, and stabilized the East-Asian security. As seen in the Ostpolitik it



<http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2017/ph241/min2/>⁴³

is important to keep channels of communication open and to further foster basic economic interactions. It might seem more talk than action however it is a step away from blunt war and power threats towards actual possible diplomatic solutions.

The meeting between Trump, Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae-in in May or early June could be the start of a revised international sunshine policy⁴⁴. The most pressing topic to be discussed will most likely be North Korea's nuclear programme. Both Trump and Moon will press for the dismantling of North Korea's nuclear weapons program, which made dramatic advances last year even as the American and North Korean leaders exchanged belligerent threats. Kim abruptly changed tack in January with diplomatic overtures, first to South Korea and later to Trump, who stunned the world by abruptly agreeing to talk directly to Kim.

South Korean and American officials have said that the North expressed willingness to discuss denuclearizing. But it is unclear what Kim would want in return and whether Washington would meet his demands. No sitting American president has ever met with a North Korean leader. The two countries do not have diplomatic relations, which has led to complicated logistical issues around the summit meeting⁴⁵.

IMPORTANT COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES:

FRANCE

French-Korean relations date back to the 19th century with the Japanese invasion of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War being two key points for future relations. The Japanese invasion saw a halt in diplomatic relations from the beginning of the 20th century until 1949. During the Korean war 3,200 soldiers fought in the war and 270 lost their lives in it. Today France is one of the only two EU countries, which does not recognize North Korea⁴⁶. This entails that for France only South Korea is the sole sovereign over Korea. France is the seventh largest economic partner of South Korea.⁴⁷

<http://country.eiu.com/North%20Korea>⁴⁴

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/11/world/asia/north-korea-trump-kim-jong-un.html>⁴⁵

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/france-and-north-korea/>⁴⁶

<http://www.senat.fr/rap/l07-121/l07-1210.html#toc4>⁴⁷

CHINA

The relations between China and the two Korea's have been rather one sided. During the Korean War China along with the Soviet Union backed up North Korea and influenced it heavily on its path towards a communist-one-party state. China did not recognize South Korea until the 1990s however, in recent years the two countries have taken up stronger ties through an increase in trade and tourism. For North Korea China is its most important and biggest trading partner, mostly due their shared border and communist ties. Although China has been rather reluctant to follow calls from the international community to uphold sanctions and decrease economic ties, it temporarily suspended coal imports in 2017 and even signed UNSC resolution 2375 after North Korea had tested nuclear missiles⁴⁸.

RUSSIA

For Russia and the Korean Peninsula, the Cold War and the Korean War were crucial moments. Seeing as Russian Federation is the successor of the Soviet Union its historic position has always been opposite of the USA and to a large extent still is today⁴⁹. Along with China Russia is the biggest economic partner and continues to send basic food, medicine and raw materials. In 2016 and 2017 Russia supported the international community and issues harsh words against North Korea after nuclear missile tests. Russia's relation with South Korea has mainly been on the basis of economic trade and Russia providing oil and gas.

USA

Since the USA supported South Korea during the Korean and showed further support as the Cold War unfolded its ties with the Korean peninsula have predominantly been with South Korea. After the Korean War the USA helped build the Republic of Korea and shaped it into a modern and economically strong country. In 2002 former President Bush described North Korea as part of the axis of evil due to heightened tensions after the North stated to develop a nuclear program. The current Trump administration has taken several steps towards meeting both Korean leaders, however, the path towards the meeting as been on shaky grounds and with the international community afraid of any sudden impulsive eruption and a potential stop of diplomatic talks.

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-north-korea-relationship>⁴⁸

<https://thediplomat.com/2018/02/russias-relationship-with-north-korea-its-complicated/>⁴⁹

UK

Although ties between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea go back until the 19th century the end of the Second World War is seen as the point where both countries established diplomatic ties. The UK's presence in the Korean War was next to that of the USA the second largest. Today their relationship is to a large extent based on economic ties, South Korea being the UK's 11th biggest trading partner in Asia⁵⁰.

NETHERLANDS

The foreign relations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are based on four basic commitments: to the Atlantic cooperation, to European integration, to international development and to international law⁵¹. The Kingdom took up diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1961 and in 2001 took up diplomatic relations with North Korea. South Korea and the Netherlands primarily have economic ties but South Korea also sees the Netherlands as a prime example for development cooperation and water management.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia has diplomatic ties with both Koreas however its relationship to the North and South is based on different aspects. In 2015 it was suspected that Ethiopia along with Uganda was engaging in trade deals with North Korea and thus violating the arms embargo to buy ammunition from the North's top arms dealer, Korea Mineral Trading General Corporation, or Komid⁵². During the Korean War Ethiopia dispatched about 3000 men and today South Korea and Ethiopia engage in economic trade.

POLAND

Poland and North Korea have diplomatic and limited economic ties. As a former member of the Soviet Union Poland has maintained its ties with North Korea. As a country, which is trying to establish itself in the EU and NATO, Poland is taking up more economic relations with South Korea⁵³. In 2015 it became public that roughly 800 North Korean's were working

<http://www.cityam.com/269220/embracing-brilliant-new-era-close-uk-south-korea-relations>⁵⁰

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_the_Netherlands#Asia⁵¹

<https://ecadforum.com/2016/05/23/ethiopia-and-north-korea-defense-relationship/>⁵²

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160515000052>⁵³

in Poland, most of them for little money in ship factories⁵⁴. They do physically demanding and often dangerous work. The Pyongyang government negotiates their contracts directly with the foreign companies employing them, and the labourers themselves play no role whatsoever.

KUWAIT

The State of Kuwait has diplomatic and economic relationships to both Korea's. Kuwait and South Korea are trying to deepen their relations by focusing on agreements and memorandums of understanding. Kuwait has an increasing interest in South Korean relations especially on the grounds of health and education⁵⁵. However, the DPRK also has several thousand nationals working as foreign labourers on construction projects in the oil-rich sheikdom. These workers are all men and include both North Korean civilians and military personnel whom Kuwaiti firms have hired largely due to their reputation for being some of the hardest working labourers in the Gulf, willing to work for lower wages than workers from other Asian countries⁵⁶.

RED CROSS

The Red Cross has been one of the few humanitarian organizations allowed to operate within both Korea's. The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS) was founded in 1946 and admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on 11 May 1956. This admittance had a great symbolic importance, as the North Korean regime remained outside most international organizations for decades. The Red Cross has been able to help war torn families reunite, help during flooding's such as the one in 2016. Over 9,000 homes were lost and now a massive reconstruction effort is underway to rebuild entire communities before the winter really sets in. The Government is leading the process and has mobilized a workforce of thousands to complete the task of constructing 20,000 new households across all flood-damaged counties in North Hamgyong Province by mid-November⁵⁷.

<http://www.dw.com/en/sent-from-north-korea-exploited-in-poland/a-19337859> ⁵⁴

<http://www.arabtimesonline.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/2017/aug/01/04.pdf> ⁵⁵

<https://lobelog.com/a-look-at-the-kuwaiti-north-korean-relationship/> ⁵⁶

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/korea-democratic-peoples-republic-of/a-knock-on-the-door-saves-lives-but-heralds-tragedy--73656/> ⁵⁷

IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency has been an important entity for the Korean peninsula. Along with the UNSC it has expressed its concerns and harshly criticized North Korea for its nuclear program and its development of nuclear bombs and missiles. The IAEA has monitored North Korea's development closely and hopes for a peaceful and organized dismantling of the nuclear program⁵⁸. The IAEA tried to set up some cameras and safeguards for the DPRK however North Korea has continued to ignore the IAEA and the UNSC and its attempts to monitor. Seeing as North Korea has agreed to gradually dismantle its nuclear program the IAEA could step in as a supervisor ensuring that the dismantling happens in a safe and secure order.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

The World Food Program has displayed worrying numbers for North Korea and the state of the country's food security. According to the WFP out of the 24.8 million people almost 10.3 are malnourished with many people suffering from chronic malnutrition due to lack of sufficient vitamins, minerals and fats⁵⁹. Its harsh terrain and insufficient agricultural sector, along with several years of harsh winters, makes the citizens of the DPRK especially prone to disease, with women, mothers and children suffering the most. In the DPRK, WFP aims to reach 650,000 children and women each month, in a total of 60 counties across nine provinces. However, funding shortages threaten WFP's vital nutrition support and might even lead to a complete break in assistance in May 2017. To produce fortified foods, WFP has to import the ingredients and, factoring in local transport and production, it can take between four to six months before the food is served on a child's plate⁶⁰.

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/fact-sheet-on-dprk-nuclear-safeguards>⁵⁸

<http://www1.wfp.org/countries/democratic-peoples-republic-korea>⁵⁹

<https://insight.wfp.org/bitter-cold-cloaks-dprk-335e5ae7643f>⁶⁰

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What actions, if any, should the international community take in response to the DPRK's nuclear weapons program?
- Should sanctions be escalated in response to new nuclear/missile tests?
- Following the talks between the DPRK and the USA should the committee be considering relaxing sanctions?
- What role should the UN and UNSC play in imposing sanctions?
- Should the international community support a renewal of Sunshine policy by South Korea? If so, should they enact similar policies themselves?
- What role should the UN and the UNSC take towards a potential solution?
- Is there a contradiction between improving diplomatic, civil and trade relations whilst sanctions are imposed? If so, which should take precedence in discouraging nuclearisation and improving North-South Korean relations?

Also consider in forming your country's policy to what extent you trust in Kim and the DPRK to keep to agreements they make (and for that matter to what extent you trust Trump).

FURTHER READING

<http://unhq-appspub-01.un.org/lib/dhlrefweblog.nsf/dx/29022008113501AMSLKMFH.htm>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

http://app.mfa.gov.sg/2006/press/view_press.asp?post_id=191

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unficyp/background.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?Cr1=congo&NewsID=36306&Cr=democratic#.WcP20fMjHcs>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/06/30/cote-divoire-un-peacekeeping-mission-ends>

<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/1982.htm>

