



## **Security Council: Non-Proliferation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ISIS Situation in the Middle East**

Hello! My name is Will Pless and I'm going to be your head chair at this year's MVHS MUN Conference. I'm a senior at Mission and this is my third year of MUN. Here's a little bit about myself to get to know me. I'm apart of CSF, MUN, Mock Trial, and I-Club. I also play lacrosse and love to go to the beach and play guitar in my free time. I'm super excited to meet you all and have a wonderful committee!

Hello my name is Zoya Brewer and I'm your vice chair! I've been doing MUN since freshman year and now I'm a junior. I volunteer at the old persons home in laguna most weekends and love to hang out with my friends. I Love MUN and hope to make this conference amazing for all of you delegates.

*In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council 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. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.*

### **Non-Proliferation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

#### **I. Background:**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) signed the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) back in 1985. This treaty "requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons." Since then their actions and policies regarding nuclear weapons has been anything but stable. In 1994, North Korea threatened to withdraw from



the treaty, spawning the Agreed Framework between them and the United States which temporarily froze North Korea's plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid. This agreement eventually fell through, and in 2003 North Korea withdrew from the Nonproliferation Treaty. They even began producing plutonium that could be used for nuclear weapons when they reactivated a five-megawatt nuclear reactor at their Yongbyon facility. The effort for nonproliferation was again pushed later in 2005 when United States, China, Japan, Russia and South Korea agreed to give energy and economic help to North Korea in exchange for the country to give up their nuclear program, including their weapons. However, the next year North Korea tested long range missiles and their first nuclear weapon. Six-party talks continued to happen in 2005-2008 to push towards nonproliferation but to no avail. A second nuclear weapon was created and tested in 2009.

North Korea has shown few signs toward nonproliferation, even going so far as to say they will continue long range rocket launches and nuclear testing in direct defiance to their "sworn enemy", the United States. In the last decade, North Korea has remained hostile and unapologetic. From firing hundreds of military shells across the sea border with South Korea in 2014 to testing nuclear weapon after nuclear weapon. Even if North Korea does not hold any intercontinental ballistic missiles to carry a nuclear warhead great distances, they can still easily reach South Korea and Japan. Their aggression matched with nuclear weapons is a recipe for disaster. Even as recent as September 3rd, North Korea set off yet another nuclear test deep inside Mount Mantap, at Punggye-ri Nuclear Test Site. The largest nuclear test yet by the country had an estimated energy of 60-100 kilotons worth of TNT, though estimates range as high as 300 kilotons. It is very clear that their actions are reaching a boiling point, and great measures need to be taken.



## **II. UN Involvement**

Since North Korea began its missile and nuclear activities in 2006, the United Nations Security Council has had eight major resolutions passed about North Korea. These resolutions call upon North Korea to rejoin the Nonproliferation Treaty and to re-continue to negotiate at the Six-party Talks with South Korea, North Korea, China, Japan, Russia and the United States. The first two resolutions were passed after North Korea's initial nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009; the third coming along in 2012 after a successful satellite launch. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions were passed after various nuclear and ballistic missile tests between 2012 and 2017. These resolutions condemn North Korea's actions but not much has been done to effectively subdue their efforts. The 1718 Committee, established by Security Council Resolution 1718, along with Panel of Experts, established by Security Council Resolution 1874 in 2006, monitor and produce reports on the implementation of the sanctions and resolutions passed on North Korea. Recently on August 7, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted new sanctions in response to Pyongyang's long-range ballistic missile tests. This issue is reaching a crisis, and further United Nations involvement is extremely necessary if North Korea is going to agree to nonproliferation.

## **III. Possible Solutions:**

There is no easy solution to this powder-keg-of-a-crisis. Nations need to create solutions that push for nonproliferation while simultaneously not aggravating the country into an assault. One of the most effective solutions could be supplying the country with foreign aid in exchange for them dissolving their nuclear program and giving up any nuclear weapons they have in possession.



Additionally, until such an agreement is reached, harsh sanctions could be placed on North Korea to help push for that agreement. A difficult component to finding a solution is convincing North Korea that the need for nuclear weapons is simply misguided thinking. In reality no other nation has any need to use nuclear weapons against North Korea; they are the aggressors. Countries in this committee will need to find a delicate balance to come up with a viable solution to this rising crisis.

#### **IV. Guiding Questions:**

1. What is your country's relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?
2. Should their nuclear tests be considered acts of aggression?
3. How can international efforts subdue the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear program?
4. How can your country contribute to leading the DPRK towards nonproliferation?

#### **V. Work Cited**

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## **ISIS Situation in the Middle East**

### **I. Background**

Since 2001, most people will have fear from terrorist groups. From October 7, 2001 the United States have been at war with Afghanistan. This issue isn't just between them but a global issue becoming more and more radical throughout the years. From these countries comes terrorist groups like ISIS and Al-Qaeda who instills fear into countries and citizens across the world. It is a huge problem not easily solved because of the usability of people who work in terrorist groups. People in countries that are controlled by terrorist groups have no way out due to lack of money or human rights. Terrorism occurs due to many things such as religion, nationalism, and leadership issues. People who are extremist can take religion to far and use it as an excuse for terrorism. Terrorist who commit these acts could do it due to conflicts between their country and others. Leadership has a large role in terrorism, corrupt leaders influence or force their citizens into terrorism. All countries have suffered from acts of terrorism-whether it be big or small, it takes a toll on the countries and the people who call it home. Though many have taken strides to end terrorism like when the U.S. found Osama Bin Laden, the leader of large terrorist group Al-Qaeda, there is still attacks all over the world such as the recent attacks in Paris. Stopping one terrorist doesn't stop them all or even slow them down being the problem to this never ending cycle of violence.

### **II. UN Involvement**

Now and forever the United Nations has been completely against any acts of terrorism and is working out way to eradicate terrorism from all countries. The United Nations Office of



Counter-Terrorism was founded in under the resolution, 71/291 after the September 11th terrorist attack on the Twin Towers. The office of Counter-Terrorism main focus is strengthening relationships within the Nations in order to counteract and hopefully prevent further acts of terrorism. The United Nations has a set list of Anti-Terrorism Strategies that included four key points in preventing and upholding the countries as best as possible. Recent resolutions past where resolution 2370, which prevent a group of terrorist from getting weapons. Resolution 2354, as said by the United Nation was a “comprehensive international framework” on counteracting terrorism. The United Nations relentlessly works on counter terrorism acts on this almost impossible to fix problem.

### **III. Possible Solutions**

Because of there large and secretive organizations it's extremely hard to take out large groups of terrorists or their leaders. But with help from the United Nations and other NGOs we can slowly start to change the scale and crack down on groups like Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Education programs in the middle east funded by the world bank have help steer people away from terrorist groups. Teaching people is the best way to get people away from terrorism because education provides a way for people to think for themselves. More security should be placed on there coming in and out of different countries. At high risk areas there should always be anti-terrorism officers and officials in order to ensure the safety of all citizens. Terrorist are brainwashed enough that it's impossible to get through to ththem so the only way is to provide defensive actions against terrorism.

### **IV. Questions to Consider**



1. What effects does a Country or Nation go through after being targeted by terrorism?
2. What are some ramifications a person or citizen goes through after such attacks?
3. Is Terrorism an ongoing issue unsolvable or is there a way to put it to an end some time in the future?
4. If terrorism only gets worse what are the possible issues that that might arise in the future in your country and what actions are you willing to take against it?

## V. Work Cited

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