

HORACE MANN  
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**Security Council**

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## WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to the 2007 Horace Mann Model United Nations Conference, or more specifically, the Security Council. You will be delegates on the most powerful body in the United Nations and will thus be entrusted with a significant amount of power.

Power, unfortunately, comes at a high cost and in the course of the committee sessions, you will be pushed to the limits of diplomacy and compromise as you struggle to get your nation and your bloc's views heard (while still keeping in mind the innocent lives at stake).

Proverbs 29:19 states very clearly: "Where there is no vision, the people perish." We look forward to seeing your visions of the two very different crises that face us today.

Sincerely,

Kunal Malkani, Chair  
Thomas Hwang, Assistant Director

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Established on January 17, 1946 at Church House, London, the United Nations Security Council is charged with maintaining international peace and serves as the executive body of the United Nations. To fulfill its duties, the United Nations Charter clearly outlines the means the Security Council can utilize to resolve disputes.

When the dispute first reaches the committee, the Security Council is obligated to seek to resolve the crisis in a peaceful manner – usually by recommending the parties involved to try to reach an agreement or a compromise. If the crisis threatens to erupt into a war, the Security Council may issue ceasefire directives<sup>a</sup>, authorize the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces<sup>b</sup>, or impose military or economic sanctions.<sup>c</sup>

According to the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such




disputes or the terms of settlement;

- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- and to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.<sup>d</sup>



The Security Council also has the power under the Rome Statute to refer cases to the International Criminal Court, especially in cases where the Court does not have jurisdiction (such as the current situation in Darfur).

Originally consisting of eleven members, the Security Council's membership has expanded (in 1965) to fifteen. Of these, five nations hold permanent seats on the committee:

-  The People's Republic of China
-  The French Republic
-  The Russian Federation
-  The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
-  The United States of America

These five nations (sometimes known as the “Nuclear League of 5” or the “P-5”) are granted veto power, by which these nations can block the passage of all resolutions and decisions, except those in regards to procedural matters. Historically, the veto system was implemented “to protect the interests of the founding members of the United Nations, which were the countries that won World War II.”<sup>e</sup> Since the inception of the Council, the Russian Federation (formerly the Soviet Union) has used the most vetoes (122) followed by the United States (81), the United Kingdom (32), France (18), and the People’s Republic of China (formerly the Republic of China – 5).











Established as a precedent in the issue of the Korean War by the Soviet Union, the permanent members can also use an abstention to oppose a measure without blocking it completely. The justification for this precedent is held in Article 27 of the United Nations Charter:

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.<sup>f</sup>

In addition to these five nations, ten members are chosen by regional blocs and then confirmed by the General Assembly for two-year terms, with five replaced each year. The Council is composed of six blocs as such:

1. The African Bloc which elects three members
2. The Latin American and Caribbean Bloc which elects two members
3. The Asian Bloc which elects two members
4. The Western European Bloc which elects two members
5. The Eastern European Bloc which elects one member
6. The Arab Bloc which elects one member if an Arab member is not already elected by the African or Asian blocs.

As of 2007, the elected members were:

-  Republic of the Congo (African Bloc)
-  Ghana (African Bloc)
-  South Africa (African Bloc)
-  Panama (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)
-  Peru (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)
-  Indonesia (Asia Bloc)
-  Qatar (Asia, Arab Bloc)
-  Belgium (Western Europe Bloc)
-  Italy (Western Europe Bloc)
-  Slovakia (Eastern Europe Bloc)



## TOPIC AREA A: TURMOIL IN SRI LANKA

### Introduction to the Country:



### Country Statistics:

- Government type: Republic
- Total Land Area: 64,740 sq km.
- Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower
- GDP per capita: \$4,700 (2006 est.)
- Population: 20,926,315
- Median age: total: 30 years; male: 29.2 years; female: 31 years (2007 est.)
- Population growth rate: 0.982% (2007 est.)
- Religions: Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)
- Ethnic Distribution: Sinhalese (majority), Tamil (largest ethnic minority), Muslim Moors, the Malays, the Veddah (the aboriginal population) and the Burghers (with European ancestry)
- Official Languages: Sinhala (also the national language) and Tamil

Known by the ancient Greeks as *Taprobane* and by the Arabs as *Serendib*, the island nation of Sri Lanka (formally the Democratic Socialist Republic) is located approximately twenty miles off the southern coast of India. The capital of Sri Lanka is Colombo, though the legislative capital is Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte.

Today, Sri Lanka enjoys a fairly prosperous and modern economy centered on the production and exportation of tea, coffee, rubber and coconuts. Moreover, a significant portion of revenue stems from the industry of tourism, with visitors lured to Sri Lanka's beaches, forests and rich cultural heritage.

Behind the façade of lush forests and peaceful beaches, however, is an ongoing ethnic conflict. Though the Sinhalese people compose approximately 82% of the total population, the Tamils are the largest ethnic minority. Concentrated predominately in the North and East of Sri Lanka, the Tamil population is separated into Indian Tamils (with origins from the indentured servants brought over from mainland India) and Sri Lankan Tamils (who have resided in Sri Lanka long before British colonization). According to the census of 2001, Indian Tamils form 5.1% of the total population and native, Sri Lankan Tamils 4.3%.

The friction between these two ethnic groups (the Sinhalese on the one hand and the Tamil on the other) has culminated in bloody fighting and bitter disputes. It is the responsibility of the delegates on the Security Council to determine not only the nature of the conflict at hand but also a feasible, effective and mutually beneficial solution.

### History of the Problem:

Based on archaeological findings, the earliest-known inhabitants of the island were most likely the ancestors of the Wanniyala-Aetto (also known as the Veddah). As discovered in the ruins of Sigiriya (the "Sky Fortress"), the ancient peoples of the island built enormous public works, including reservoirs, aqueducts and a hospital in Mihintale (circa the fourth century B.C.E). Further, Sri Lanka was the world's

leading exporter of cinnamon, most of which was bought by the Egyptians around the fifteenth century B.C.E. Circa the sixth century B.C.E, the Sinhalese people of Northern India arrived on the island – with Buddhism arriving from India in the third century B.C.E. One of the first written references to the island is in the Indian epic *Ramayana*, in which the powerful kingdom of Lanka is ruled by the emperor Ravana. Based on Buddhism and Sinhalese culture, Sri Lanka civilization flowered with epicenters at the cities of Anuradhapura and subsequently, Polonnaruwa. In the middle of the fourteenth century, a southern Indian dynasty seized the northern portion of the island and established a Tamil kingdom, laying the basis for future conflict.<sup>h</sup>

During the Age of Imperialism, the island was colonized by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, the Dutch in the seventeenth century, and finally the British. Under European rule, plantations sprung up on the fertile island for the production of tea, cinnamon, coffee, sugar and indigo. To work on these plantations, the British imported large numbers of indentured servants from Tamil Nadu and for the administration of the island, created the city of Colombo, with modern schools, colleges, roads and churches. During World War II, the island served as one of many bases in the Indian and Pacific Oceans by the Allied forces for attacks against the Empire of Japan. Striving for independence, a nationalist political movement obtained independence for the island after peaceful negotiations with the British in 1948; Don Stephen Senanayake became the first Prime Minister. Originally named Ceylon (an English transliteration of the Portuguese *Ceilão*), the nation changed its name to Sri Lanka in 1972.

Parallel to the current ethnic enmities present in European-colonized Africa, the British granted preferential treatment to one ethnic group at the expense of the other- that is, the Tamils were preferred over the majority Sinhalese. Known as the “divide and rule” policy adopted by the British-appointed representative, the Raj, the colonizers established disproportionately more English-language schools in the Tamil-dominated city of Jaffna than in the rest of the island. These Sri Lanka Tamils thus were

able to enter the ranks of civil service, medicine, law and government positions because of their access to European education, thereby providing the basis for a disparity between the Sri Lanka Tamil and the rest of Sri Lanka’s population.

#### *Situation of Indian Tamils:*

It is important to note, however, that the educated Sri Lanka Tamils (located primarily in the North) are economically separated from the Tamils brought over from Southern India by the British as indentured servants and plantation laborers. Often desperately impoverished (usually for many generations), these Indian Tamils are situated primarily in central Sri Lanka and are subject to discrimination. Under the government of D.S Senanayake in 1949, the Indian Tamils were disenfranchised and stripped of their citizenship. Consequently, in the Sri Lankan Parliament, the percentage of Tamils dropped from approximately 34% to 20% after the Indian Tamils’ disenfranchisement, thereby allowing the Sinhalese to obtain a two-thirds majority and prevent the Tamils from posing any substantial opposition to Sinhala policies. Further weakening the Tamils’ collective political leverage, subsequent administrations adopted policies of Tamil removal from Sri Lanka. Signing an agreement with Indian Prime Minister L.B Shastri in 1962 and with Indira Gandhi in 1965, the Sri Lanka government authorized the expulsion of six hundred thousand Indian Tamils over a fifteen-year period in exchange for the restoration of citizenship to 375,000 other Tamils. Not all of the intended six hundred thousand Tamils left Sri Lanka and the Tamils who disregarded expulsion orders remained on the island without citizenship, voting privileges, and the ability to travel abroad or leave the island legally. The precarious situation of these Tamils was not resolved until 2003, when the government restored citizenship to this Tamil population.

#### *The Project System:*

As a means of interethnic integration, the Sri Lankan government also authorized the settlement (derided by the Tamils as “colonization”) of traditionally Tamil territories on the northern and eastern portions of the island. In 1947, following the completion of the Gal-Oya dam in the Batticaloa region, the land surrounding the newly formed

reservoir was given to thousands of southern Sinhalese instead of the Tamil families displaced under the project, contrary to Sri Lanka law stating otherwise. In 1948, under the auspices of the *Kanthalai colonization scheme*, farmers from the rest of the island were encouraged to settle in the unpopulated areas of the “dry zone” with the promise of irrigation of the paddy fields. Under this scheme, nearly fifty percent of the current Sinhalese population in this district originates from outside of the region. Moreover, beginning in 1981, poor Sinhalese were actively relocated to the dry zone of the Northern Province, with monetary assistance (in the form of land and grants) to build homes and to finance the protection (in the form of weapons) of these communities. Continued nearly a decade later, under the *Manal Aru* scheme, local Tamils were displaced in favor of Sinhalese settlers protected by a Special Task Force. These “projects” drastically changed the demographic make-up of historically Tamil majority regions; the sudden influx of Sinhalese provided for the Tamils to be reduced to minority status in many of these regions. Because in the process of Sinhalese settlement, native Tamils were uprooted (sometimes forcibly), the Sri Lankan government laid the seeds for a growing sense of hatred between the Tamil and Sinhalese population.

#### *Language Policy and Controversy:*

Having declared independence from Great Britain, Sri Lankan lawmakers were now faced with the question of a national language. Given the fact that the majority of Sri Lanka’s English-speaking elite had been the Tamils, Sinhalese lawmakers pushed for government jobs to be based on Sinhalese (the majority language spoken by approximately 75% of the population): thereby reducing Tamil domination of civil service positions. Known as the 1956 Official Language Act (or less formally as the Sinhala Only Act), Sinhala (the language of the Sinhalese community) was to be the sole official language of Sri Lanka. Though the bill’s supporters maintained that the replacement of English as the official language was an effective measure of clearly separating from Great Britain, opposition to the Act was fierce in the Tamil community.

Following the passage of the Act, the Tamil Federal Party launched a satyagraha campaign

(peaceful protest), and Sinhalese President Solomon Bandaranaike offered to allow Tamil to be the administrative language in the Tamil-speaking north and east. This pact was, unfortunately, nullified because of increasing pressure on the president by Sinhalese nationalists in Bandaranaike’s party. Contributing to simmering tensions, four hundred Tamil laborers were laid off when the British navy closed its naval base in Trincomalee and were relocated to the Polonnaruwa district, much to the horror of the district’s Sinhalese population; Sinhalese nationalists in the district began to arm and form militias, threatening “violent action” on any Tamil migrants in the region. Soon afterwards, Sinhalese hardliners attacked both the train transporting prominent members of the Tamil Federal Party (who were planning to hold a convention in the city of Vavuniya) and the train station at Polonnaruwa. Also at Polonnaruwa, Sinhalese “militias” (better known as armed gangs) attacked Tamil workers on local farms, setting fire to sugarcane fields suspected of hiding Tamils.

As news of the violence in the Polonnaruwa region spread, so too did the ethnicity-based violence. In Sri Lanka’s capital, Colombo, and surrounding suburbs, Tamils were beaten to death by Sinhalese mobs; a Sinhalese gang attempted to burn down a Hindu temple (Tamils were predominately Hindu as opposed to the Buddhist Sinhalese) at Kovil; and Tamil houses were looted and burned. In the east, Tamils carried out revenge attacks, destroying the Buddhist Naga Vihare temple and murdering motorists believed to be Sinhalese. The government finally declared a state of emergency on May 27: Tamil Federal Party politicians were arrested and the military was deployed to restore order in Colombo and the rest of the island. Further, the Language Act was gradually watered down by subsequent administrations and the Sinhala Only policy became the Sinhala Only, Tamil Also policy adopted by moderate Tamil politicians. Though a fragile peace was restored, the 1958 riots marked the beginning of a series of riots that would culminate in a civil war.

#### *Second Phase of Riots & Separatism Movement:*

Less than five years after the conclusion of the first ethnic riots in Sri Lanka history, President

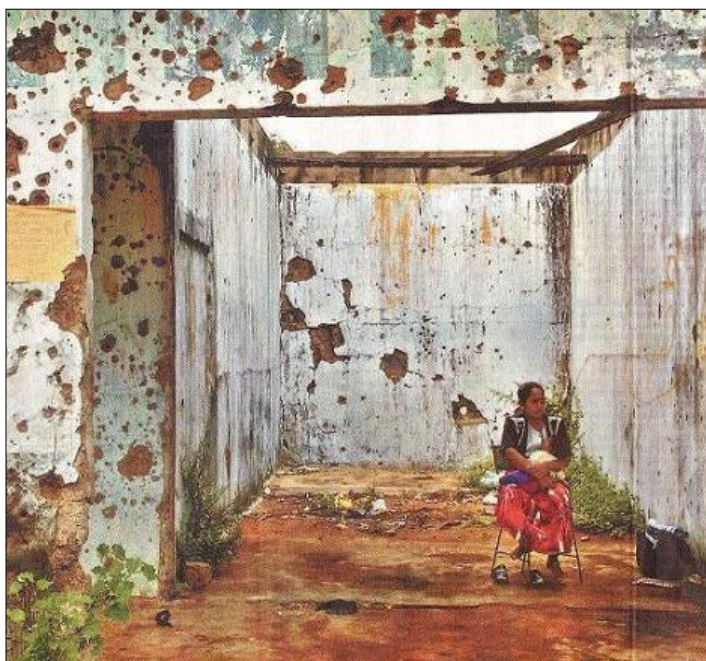
Bandaranaike authorized the secularization and nationalization of the missionary schools in the country, seen as remnants of British occupation. The language of instruction was also changed from English to Sinhalese and Tamil. Though intending to institute national control of the education system, this measure fuelled the growing chasm between the Tamil and Sinhalese population. Firstly, the Sri Lankan school system became increasingly segregated—with Tamil and Sinhalese students not attending the same schools. Secondly, the Tamil population soon lost many civil service positions because Sinhalese was increasingly the language of the government, rendering the English education of the Tamils no longer an advantage. In 1970, Parliament passed a bill banning the importation of Tamil language films, books, magazines and other forms of media and literature in addition to terminating foreign exchange programs for Tamil students in Indian universities. Though the government insisted these measures were part of a national program of rendering the nation self-sufficient (a key component of the socialist agenda), Tamils became increasingly repulsed by the Sinhalese government. In 1971, the admissions policies for universities in Sri Lanka were standardized (a form of affirmative action), attempting to correct the disparities in university enrollment during British occupation – that is, a Tamil majority in higher education facilities because of their fluency (relative to the Sinhalese) in English.

In the election of 1977, the Tamil districts voted almost entirely for the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which called for the separatism of the Tamil regions of the country. Simultaneously, the growing Tamil militant movement launched attacks on the army and Sinhalese policemen in the Jaffna region. Convinced that there was a correlation between the TULF and the militants, Prime Minister Junius Jayewardene moved to suppress both groups. Unsurprisingly, riots erupted once again, following the election and an alleged assault by Tamils on Sinhalese policemen. Nearly three hundred Tamils were killed and twenty five thousand fled their homes. On August 20, the government ordered curfews and the deployment of the military to quell the riots; the Prime Minister also made a public statement placing the blame on the TULF for the riots. In the same fashion

as the 1958 riots, peace was eventually restored at the price of an increasingly radical Tamil insurgency, convinced that the policy of satyagraha and hopes for reform through legal practices were to be discarded in favor of violence and armed insurrection.

For the moderate Tamils, all hopes of reconciliation with the Sinhalese population were shattered following the destruction of the Jaffna Public Library. Originally intended as a private collection, the Library grew to house priceless, culturally important and irreplaceable Tamil manuscripts (known as the Palm Leaf manuscripts, original copies of historic documents in the political history of Sri Lanka). The Library thus became the pride of the local Tamil population for growing numbers of Indian and foreign researchers used the library's resources on a frequent basis. On Sunday May 31, 1981, three Sinhalese policemen were shot at a TULF rally (with two of the policemen dying soon afterwards). In response, the Sinhalese launched a program of retaliation with the destruction of the TULF headquarters, the office of the local Tamil newspaper, a local Hindu temple, statues of Tamil cultural and religious figures, and eventually, the Jaffna Public Library. Though public opinion ran against the Sinhalese mob members, several prominent Sinhalese politicians downplayed the incident, arguing that the Tamil should leave the country for India if they were unhappy on the island. The library was finally restored and rebuilt in 1998 under President Kumaratunga to regain the confidence and trust of the Tamil population. Seen as too little and too late (the historic manuscripts were permanently lost), the remaining Tamil moderates joined en masse the radical camp – of these militant organizations, the most prominent became the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).



*Civil War - Eelam War (Phase) I:*

Initially carrying out a campaign of low intensity violence targeting policemen, the LTTE quickly gained momentum- that is, the mounting of more violent initiatives. Known as Black July of 1983, the LTTE launched an attack on a Sri Lanka Army patrol in the city of Jaffna (located in the north of the country and historically the center of Tamil culture). Known as Eelam War I, the festering hostilities between the Sinhalese and Tamil ethnic groups had finally culminated in an openly declared civil war. In a wave of violence, riots raged across Colombo, the capital city, and the southern Sinhalese dominated areas – with thousands of native Tamils fleeing northwards.

In an effort to extinguish the coals of conflict, the Sri Lankan government held peace talks with LTTE in Thimphu, Bhutan two years after the breakout of civil war. Unable to negotiate a settlement, fighting soon resumed. Setting a precedent for future conflict, the LTTE began a series of suicide attacks in July of 1987: driven by LTTE suicide bomber “Captain Miller,” an explosives filled truck was driven through the wall of a highly fortified government military base. Though the number of casualties on both sides continued to climb, government troops had cornered the LTTE fighters to the city of Jaffna by 1987 and were on the brink of ending the conflict.

To the surprise of the Sri Lanka government, the Tamil resistance was able to continue fighting with renewed fervor: the Indian government called for a halt in the Sri Lankan northern offensive, indicating India’s involvement in Sri Lanka’s internal civil war. The justifications for India’s involvement are varied; Indian leaders wanted to not only situate India in a position of regional hegemony but also to balance the demands of ethnic Tamils in India (primarily in the state of Tamil Nadu), who threatened to initiate their own independence movement if the Sri Lankan situation did not brighten in favor of the rebels. Beginning in the 1980’s, India’s intelligence agency (RAW) supplied Tamil militant groups (including LTTE and its rival Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (TELO)) with economic and military support, in the form of money, arms and training. When Sri Lanka refused India’s call for a cessation of fighting, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi authorized the deployment of ships to assist the LTTE; when the convoy was blocked by the Sri Lanka Navy, India set off Operation Poomalai on June 5, 1987, in which the Indian Air Force airdropped food, medicine and supply parcels over Jaffna. Shortly thereafter, Sri Lankan President Jayewardene signed a peace accord (known as the Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord) on July 29, 1987: in this peace accord, the Sri Lanka government would grant numerous powers to Tamil provinces, merge the eastern and northern provinces into a single province (which would go into effect after a national referendum), and grant the Tamil language official status (embodied in the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment). On its part, India agreed to deploy peacekeeping forces (known as the Indian Peacekeeping Forces or the IPKF) to the north and the east, discontinue any form of assistance with the insurgent groups and collect the arms given to the Tamil fighters.

Though well-intentioned, the peace accord did not last very long. Though many Tamil militant groups had peacefully surrendered their weapons, the LTTE refused to completely disarm and soon entered into armed conflict with the IPKF (which had tried to demobilize the LTTE by force). As the LTTE renewed fighting, nationalist Sinhalese called for the expulsion of the Indian military; during this effort, the Sri Lankan government allegedly supplied the

LTTE with arms. Prime Minister Gandhi's successor (following Gandhi's defeat in the election), Prime Minister V.P Singh, ordered the immediate withdrawal of the IPKF on March of 1990. Relations between India and the LTTE (which had by now was the premier militant group) soured considerably in 1991 when a LTTE suicide bomber, Thenmuli Rajaratnam, assassinated ex-Prime Minister Gandhi, in the hopes of permanently preventing Gandhi from winning the election. Since the 1998 Indian court decision, in which the LTTE and its leader Velupillai Prabhakaran were found guilty of the assassination, India has called for Prabhakaran's extradition while also supporting Tamils' rights (though it firmly opposes the LTTE).

*Eelam War II and III:*

Though the government had enacted the policies promised under the Peace Accord, the violence continued as the LTTE became the dominant political force in the north. Concerned with the host of other Tamil groups, the LTTE focused its attention on quelling internal, Tamil dissent while the Sri Lankan government turned towards the south where another uprising by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (a nationalist, Marxist party) had broken out; this temporary peace was encapsulated in the ceasefire of 1990.

Once both parties had established control over their respective areas, however, fighting once again was renewed. Known as Eelam War II, the fighting centered around Jaffna as the government sought to retake the peninsula, by means of force and an embargo on all entering food and medicine. Similar to the previous phase of violence, the LTTE in turn massacred Sinhalese and Muslim villagers and civilians – the most brutal of which was at the village of Palliyagodella (where 166 Muslim civilians were killed). Moreover, the LTTE ordered the forced removal of all Muslims residing in Jaffna, resulting in a counter-LTTE movement in Sri Lanka's Muslim community – making the civil war split not only on ethnic but also on religious lines.

In the midst of the carnage characteristic of the second phase of the civil war, the People's Alliance came to power, led by Chandrika Kumaratunga

on a platform of peace and mutual forgiveness. Unfortunately, the consequent ceasefire on January 1995 was broken by the LTTE on April 19, bringing the country into Part III of the civil war. Under the slogan of "war for peace," the government directed its attention to the recapturing of Jaffna – which was finally brought under government control on December 5, 1995. Having lost their central fort, the LTTE fled to the interior region of Vanni and continued to launch a series of suicide bombings in Colombo and around sacred Buddhist shrines. Sri Lanka, meanwhile, pressed for diplomatic isolation of the LTTE, which was partially obtained when several governments began to halt funds for the Tamil group. The tide of the war turned back towards the LTTE on April 22, 2000, when the Elephant Pass military complex (which separated the Jaffna peninsula from the Vanni mainland) fell to the LTTE. Moreover, the LTTE carried out suicide attacks on Bandaranaike International Airport, further hastening the downward movement of the economy and virtually eliminating the nation's tourism sector. As the fighting shifted back to Jaffna, with seemingly unending offensives and counter-offensives, the exhausted Sri Lankan population turned towards a peace movement, supported by international human rights organizations.

*Ceasefire and International Involvement:*

Following the attacks of 9/11 and the resulting "war on terror," (with the United States consequently shifting assistance to the Sri Lanka government) the LTTE announced its willingness to resume peace negotiations; in 2001, Ranil Wickremasinghe of the United National Front (who were ousted in the previous election by former Prime Minister Kumaratunga), rose to power on the platform of a negotiated settlement. With Norway agreeing to mediate the peace talks, the LTTE announced a temporary ceasefire (with a cessation of all attacks on government forces) and



Wickremasinghe's government reciprocated with a lifting of the economic embargo on LTTE held regions. This agreement was formalized as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed on February 22, 2002, with the establishment of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (a committee of experts largely from Scandinavia), which would monitor the ceasefire.

The signing of the MoU restored international confidence in the nation and commercial air flights to Jaffna were restored in addition to the restoration of civilian traffic routes through the Vanni region. Formal peace talks were held on September 16, beginning in Phuket, Thailand and later relocating to Norway and Germany. During the talks, the LTTE agreed to cease demands for a separate state in exchange for a government promise to institute a federal solution. To further smooth relations, both sides exchanged prisoners of war.

The peace was short-lived, however, because the Tamil Tigers announced a suspension of the ceasefire as a result of the changing Sri Lankan political situation: Sinhala nationalist groups called for a harder stance towards LTTE, which was accused of recruiting child soldiers, smuggling arms and ammunition and killing hundreds of fellow Tamils and government agents. According to the LTTE, however, the peace was terminated because the group had not been invited to reconstruction talks held at Washington D.C. On October 31, the LTTE issued its own proposal for peace and reconstruction, with the creation of an Interim Self-Governing Authority (ISGA), which would have broad governing powers in the north and the east. Opposition to the ISGA became fierce, especially in Prime Minister Wickremasinghe's own party. Declaring a state of emergency, President Kumaratunga formed an alliance with the JVP (which had previously rebelled) and called for new elections, in which Mahinda Rajapakse was appointed Prime Minister of the newly formed United People's Freedom Alliance (an alliance with the JVP). This consolidation was in sharp contrast to the fragmentation of the LTTE: Colonel Karuna, representing the eastern wing, announced the division between the eastern and northern sections of the LTTE

as a result of disagreements over resource allocation. Though Karuna and fellow dissenters were forced into hiding, they later formed the TamilEela Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal Party (TMVP), which has been bitterly opposed by the LTTE, accusing the TMVP of receiving financial support from the government.

### Current Situation:



The fighting was temporarily ceased on December 26, 2004 when the Indian Ocean tsunami hit Sri Lanka, rendering nearly fifty thousand people homeless. By June 24, the LTTE agreed to the government sponsored Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS); the agreement disintegrated (and was finally cancelled), however, when the JVP threatened to leave the ruling coalition. With international opinion already wavering over the LTTE and its often brutal tactics in efforts to "restore peace," the LTTE assassination of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar (a Tamil who had been critical of the LTTE) led to the rapid marginalization of the LTTE in the global forum. Moreover, the Sri Lankan government began to take renewed military action, citing the LTTE's violation of the ceasefire agreement as a primary factor; the country's entrance in part IV of the Eelam War was marked by a striking lack of international sympathy for the LTTE.

### Analysis and Proposed Solutions:

With much spilled blood and a destabilization of the entire Indian Ocean region, the four phases of the Sri Lankan civil war is in need of a timely international response. In addition to the need for a re-stabilization of Sri Lanka's economy, politics and society, the Security Council must also take into consideration the concerns of human rights organizations- that is, the allegation that both sides in

the civil war had violated humanitarian standards (as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

The primary focus of the Council should be on the restoration of peace negotiations. If this solution were to be implemented, however, the Council must clearly delineate itself as a third party to prevent a collapse in negotiations (as seen in the Norwegian-mediated-talks). In the scenario that these peace negotiations fail, the Council is then posed with alternate solutions- that is, the use of United Nations peacekeeping forces and embargoes. In regards to the former, the Council must also recall the situation resulting from Indian peacekeeping forces on the island: intensified fighting soon engulfed Sri Lanka. Economic, political and military embargoes, though it prevents direct involvement in the conflict, pose a humanitarian concern to a nation that has already suffered from a devastating conflict. Moreover, if the Council were to implement such embargoes, the committee should also determine to which group or groups the embargo is intended towards – should the embargo be placed on only the LTTE, the Sri Lankan government, or the entire nation?

Another dilemma that faces the Security Council is the unique position of India in regards to the civil war, though India officially remains an outside spectator. It is assumed that India will attempt to join future peace talks and continue to press for the extradition of LTTE's leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, who was found to be guilty of planning the assassination of India's former Prime Minister Gandhi.

**Bloc Positions: \*\***


\*\* Note about Bloc Positions:

The following information regarding the positions of specific members of the SC should be the *starting* place for all research and not the ending - that is, the Chairs will expect that all delegates conduct more research and investigation.

 The People's Republic of China (PRC)

The Chinese government has for the most part stayed out of the Sri Lanka conflict and had not been a visible actor in any battles (or in any peace negotiations for that matter). Though its position is neutral, China has several concerns on its national agenda that may be impacted by the conflict to its southwest. Firstly, China has an often uncomfortable relationship with India, which has recently become not only an economic competitor but also a rival in the regional hegemony: both nations currently wish to exert their influence in the region. Because of this

tension, China remains wary of Indian impulses of expansion, especially those into Sri Lanka. Secondly, China maintains a favorable relationship with the Sri Lankan government, with the signing of the first trade agreement between the two nations in 1952: by 2001, China's investment on the island amounted to nearly US\$15 million. Because Sri Lanka supports China on the Tibet issue, Chinese lawmakers are in turn obligated towards the government of Sri Lanka. Relations between China and the LTTE have not been formalized, but it is in Chinese interest to bring an end to the conflict through peaceful measures. It should also be noted that supporting the LTTE, however, may serve as an uneasy precedent for China's own ethnic minorities (i.e Tibetans). For the most part, China has upheld non-intervention as its core pillar.

 The French Republic

The French government, like China, maintains a favorable relationship with the Sri Lankan government. In 1948, France was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Ceylon and recognize Ceylon (later Sri Lanka)'s independence. More recently, France provided the government of Sri Lanka with medicines, water purification equipment, and nearly eighty five million euros of emergency and reconstruction assistance. In this regard, French businesses have invested in many infrastructural developments on the island. On the other hand, France is home to a large and politically active Sri Lanka Tamil community, which provides funds for the LTTE. Recently, France has negotiated an agreement with Sri Lanka regarding the exodus of Sri Lankan immigrants (especially Tamils) entering Europe illegally. Faced with allegiances to both parties, it is still unclear which group France will support (if at all) in the future.

 The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation's relations with Sri Lanka date back to the middle of the nineteenth century, when Russian researchers, writers (including Anton Chekhov and Ivan Bunin) and merchants arrived in Ceylon. Soon afterwards, Russian schools appeared on the island, teaching the children ballet, chess, art and musical education. By 1890, the Russian Crown Prince (the tsarevich) had visited Sri Lanka and planted a tree in the Peradeniya Botanical Gardens.


The appreciation for Sri Lankan tourism soon evolved into commercial ties, with the training of Sri Lankan scientists in the Soviet Union, and the construction of various public works. As of 2004, the trade turnover between Russia and Sri Lanka amounted to US\$149 million, approximately ten-times the value of Chinese investment in Sri Lanka. In addition to business interests, Russia is concerned with the growing prominence of the LTTE, which bears striking similarities with the insurgency in Chechnya; Russia would thus be hesitant in supporting the LTTE, lest it gives the wrong impression to its domestic insurgents.


 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

 The United States of America

With respect to many issues, the United Kingdom and the United States have a tendency to consolidate international policy. In regards to Sri Lanka, the United States had once been a supporter of the LTTE, even though both the U.K and the U.S were two of the largest suppliers and markets for Sri Lankan exports (especially tea). Following the attacks on September 11 combined with the assassination of esteemed Tamil diplomat Lakshman Kadirgamar, both nations have increasingly decreased support for the LTTE. Especially with the implementation of the War on Terror, the United States has been hesitant in supporting an organization that many analysts see as not only a violator of human rights but also a terrorist group (especially when looking at the tactical methods of the LTTE). To further weaken ties with the LTTE, the United States has invested heavily in Sri Lanka, notably with the construction of the Colombo Stock Exchange, improving housing conditions and modernizing the judicial system. Though seemingly severed, the relationship between the LTTE and the U.S remains nuanced and complex.

 Republic of the Congo (African Bloc)


 Ghana (African Bloc)

 South Africa (African Bloc)

The African Bloc maintains cordial relations with the Sri Lankan government and has taken a neutral stance on issues relating to the civil war. In spite of this collective neutrality, several key factors

color the three nations' individual relations with Sri Lanka. The Republic of the Congo's government has been itself accused of human rights violations, and thus will be less likely to implement any measures in regards to that issue. South Africa, which has opened diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka and even established an honorary consul in Colombo, has an interest in the plight of the Tamil population. With the apartheid era in mind (and the subjugation of the native population), South Africa will be less sympathetic to a Sri Lankan government committed to the marginalization of the Tamils. It is also important to note that Ghana, unlike the other two nations, bases its foreign policy primarily on that of the United Kingdom (which Ghana received independence from in 1957). In the case of all three nations, delegates should also take note of the extent to which India has invested in these nations and the resulting political ties - ties that can color talks of Sri Lanka.

 Panama (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)

 Peru (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)

Much like the relationship between the African Bloc and Sri Lanka, Panama and Peru are neutral in their policies. It is important to keep in mind, however, that both nations of the Latin American Bloc have significant indigenous populations – a comparison would inevitably be made between these populations with the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

 Indonesia (Asia Bloc)

A nation that has been plagued by its own internal, ethnic conflicts, Indonesia has a special relationship with Sri Lanka. Indonesia maintains an embassy in Colombo and the two nations have a history of joint friendship-building initiatives. Because of Indonesia's preoccupation with ethnic rebels, Indonesia will be extremely hesitant in supporting the LTTE. Moreover, it is also important to note that Sri Lanka and Indonesia were two of the hardest hit due to the tsunami and both received considerable monetary assistance – in return for the hopes of disaster diplomacy and a renewal of talks between the two governments and their respective insurgencies. On the other hand, Indonesia is home to a large and active Tamil diaspora, which Indonesian officials will always keep in mind.

■ Qatar (Asia, Arab Bloc)

Recently, the oil-rich nation of Qatar has sought to broaden economic relations with Sri Lanka. The current trade exchange is the exportation of petroleum and petroleum products to Sri Lanka in exchange for tea, coconuts and leather products. Sri Lanka currently has an embassy in Abu Dhabi and both nations enjoy diplomatic relations. Their relationship is complicated by several factors. Firstly, Qatar has a significant Sri Lankan population (mainly migrant workers), some of which are Tamils supporting the LTTE movement. On the other hand, Qatar's status as a predominately Muslim nation results in a sympathetic view towards Sri Lanka's Muslim population (which has increasingly turned away from the LTTE).

 Belgium (Western Europe Bloc)

 Italy (Western Europe Bloc)

 Slovakia (Eastern Europe Bloc)

As members of the European Union, these three nations share a common attitude towards the Sri Lankan crisis: a commitment to peace. As a major economic donor to Sri Lanka and a key player in the past peace negotiations, the European Union continues to stress development of regional infrastructure and a return on both sides to the peace talks. The alliance between Sri Lanka and the EU is embodied in the European Community-Sri Lanka Joint Commission, which meets to discuss commercial relations. Moreover, because the European Union is on the most part committed to the preservation and protection of human rights, these three nations will continue to stress this issue in future conferences. Further, the EU will also strive to extrapolate policies towards minorities within its borders (i.e Catalan, etc.) to the Sri Lankan situation.

**Questions a Resolution Should Address:**

For the committee chairs, an effective resolution should address or attempt to address the following questions and issues:

1. What is the most efficient means of ending the conflict? To what extent should force be used to bring peace to Sri Lanka?

2. How and under what circumstances (such as embargoes, military deployments, etc.) should peace negotiations be held? What incentives (positive and/or negative) can the international community provide both parties?
3. What conditions should be made at peace negotiations (if ever held)? Which outside parties should be at the peace conference?
4. Should the Security Council implement measures to alleviate the human rights crisis in Sri Lanka? Are such measures within the Council's jurisdiction?
5. What policies should be put in place to prevent a violent relapse in Sri Lanka? Can United Nations actions towards Sri Lanka serve as a precedent for future ethnic conflicts? Can the Security Council apply past precedents?

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## TOPIC AREA B: THE QUESTION OF NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

### Introduction to the Country:

#### Country Statistics:

- Government type: Communist state ruled by one man
- Total Land Area: 120,540 sq km.
- Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluor spar, hydropower
- GDP per capita: \$1,800 (2006 est.)
- Population: 23,301,725
- Population growth rate: 0.785% (2007 est.)
- Religions: mainly Buddhism and Confucianism, though religions not sponsored by the state are prohibited
- Ethnic Distribution: virtually completely Korean
- Official Language(s): Korean



The gateway between China and Japan and an isolated kingdom before the twentieth century, Korea became the focal point for not only external invasion but also clashes between the two dominant (and opposing) ideologies of the era.

The history of the Korean peninsula extends far before the twentieth century: archaeological finds indicate that Korea was settled beginning in the Lower Paleolithic era.

The Gojoseon kingdom, founded in 2333 B.C.E, extended from the Sea of Japan to much of Manchuria. Beginning in the Gojoseon kingdom, Korea served as the conduit of the advanced Chinese civilization, which was being actively implemented in the islands of the east (Japan). This kingdom later disintegrated due to internal conflicts but was revived somewhat with the development of three kingdoms (Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla). Of these three, Silla came to dominate most of the Korean peninsula by 676 in a period known as the Unified Silla Era. In the early tenth century, the Unified Silla Era was replaced by the Goryeo Dynasty – in which laws were codified and a civil service system was established. In 1238, the Mongolian Empire invaded the peninsula initiating a thirty years war – with the two parties signing a peace treaty at its conclusion. The Goryeo Dynasty, which had sustained an invasion in addition to quelling any serious rebellions, gave way to the Joseon Dynasty in 1392, with the throne passing to King Sejong the Great, who formulated a phonetic writing system for the Korean language (*hangul*). Though it was able to repel a Japanese invasion in 1592, the Joseon Dynasty suffered increasing incursions onto the Korean peninsula by the Manchu Qing Dynasty of China.

Beginning in 1870, Japan began renewing its efforts of exerting control over the peninsula, thereby removing Korea from China's sphere of influence and also preventing the crucially located peninsula from becoming a satellite or military jump-off point for the imperialist Western powers. In 1895, Empress Myeongseong was assassinated by Japanese agents and in 1905, Korea was forced into signing the Eulsa Treaty – effectively establishing a protectorate. Inevitably, Japan annexed Korea in 1910 and occupied the peninsula until Japan's defeat in the Second World War in 1945. While the Japanese began leaving Korea, international observers struggled to formulate a solution to the "Korean problem." The United Nations proposed a Joint Trusteeship of the peninsula between the two countries interested in Korea: Russia and the United States. However, this plan devolved into

the re-creation of the Poland or German model – the separation of the peninsula along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel with the United States occupying the South and the Soviet Union occupying the North. Border skirmishes and growing tensions between the two ideologically-opposed governments (both between North Korea and South Korea as well as between the Soviet Union and the United States) culminated in the Korean War. During the course of the war, the border fluctuated continuously but was finally concluded on July 27, 1953 with the re-establishment of the border at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, though now separated by a heavily militarized buffer zone (the Korean Demilitarized Zone or the DMZ).



Politically, North Korea is Juche (self-reliant) state, though more realistically, a military-backed, Stalinist dictatorship. When Kim Il-Sung, North Korea’s first President, died in 1994, Kim Jong-Il rose to power as the Chairman of the National Defense Commission and Kim Il-Sung’s son. Under the leadership of Kim Il-Sung in the aftermath of the Korean War, the North Korean economy grew significantly more quickly than that of its Southern counterpart. Beginning in the 1990’s, coinciding with Kim Jong-Il’s rise to power, however, the North Korean economy began to decline – a trend that has continued to the present day. Though it is uncertain the primary cause of this economic downturn, the combination of the fall of the Soviet Union (which had been one of Korea’s largest suppliers of aid), record-breaking floods and several years

of severe drought quickly erased previous years of economic prosperity. The nation’s economic decay led to the implementation of a hard-line Military-First policy by Kim Jong-Il in an effort to preserve the regime.

**History of the Problem:**

The circumstances following the creation and development of North Korea’s nuclear program indicate a striking similarity to that of arms race during the Cold War. Plagued by misunderstanding and paranoia, both parties (which in this case are the United States and North Korea) were locked into diplomatic stalemates that only led to an intensification of conflict.

The beginning of North Korea’s nuclear program coincides with key events that seem to imply that the original intent of the program was for self-protection and preservation. In 1989, the Soviet Union hovered near collapse and for the first time in forty five years, the small nation of North Korea was in danger of losing a key political and economic supporter (in addition to a powerful defender). Meanwhile in the same year, United States’ satellite images show that North Korean authorities were constructing a new facility near a nuclear complex at Yongbyon. Though North Korea had signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1985, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors were not allowed to inspect the facilities until 1992; in a report issued later that year, inspections team leader Hans Blix suspected that North Korea had been using its



reactor and reprocessing facility in Yongbyon to covert spent fuel into weapons-grade plutonium. The fundamental misunderstanding between North Korea and the United States dates to one year prior to the inspections; in 1991, though the United States withdrew its last nuclear weapons from key locations in South Korea, North Korean authorities were not properly informed and assumed that the nuclear weapons were still held secretly on the peninsula.

*Aftermath of Withdrawal from the NPT:*

Sharply increasing global tension levels, North Korea declared its planned withdrawal from the NPT on March 12, 1993 and the prevention of any inspectors from accessing its nuclear facilities. In the United States, North Korea's declaration was met by heavy resistance from the Republican Party and facing pressure, President Bill Clinton appointed Robert Gallucci to attempt a new session of negotiations. One year afterwards, the United States estimated that North Korea now had the capacity of producing nearly ten bombs with reprocessed plutonium. With escalating diplomatic pressure and the threat of American military intervention (in the form of air strikes against the Yongbyon reactor area), North Korea showed its willingness to concede: on October 12, 1994, North Korea signed the Agreed Framework with the United States, pledging to freeze all plutonium production in exchange for two modern light-water nuclear power plants, fuel oil, and economic cooperation (desperately needed to compensate for the failing economy). By agreeing to the Framework, North Korea had also agreed to partial inspections: because enriched uranium used in light water reactors needed to be imported from outside the peninsula, reactor fuel and waste could be easily tracked and documented. Moreover, both parties agreed to the creation of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) to assist in the implementation of the Agreed Framework and the issuance of a Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, with both Koreas committing to not create enrichment or reprocessing facilities.

Setting the precedent for future agreements, the Agreed Framework was eventually rendered useless (much in the same way Sri Lankan peace agreements

had been futile in preventing violence). Both parties to the agreement reneged on their original concessions. On the one hand, North Korea had failed to issue a declaration of the total amount of plutonium possessed (as stated in the Framework). Yet, on the other hand, the United States had been sluggish in fulfilling its bargain: providing energy and economic assistance. To further weaken the Framework, North Korea launched a Taepodong-1 missile, which flew over Japan, and quickly eliminated Japan's agreement of providing North Korea with approximately US\$1.0 billion in aid for the construction of the light water reactors. Feeling that the Agreed Framework was no longer obligatory, North Korea began an enriched uranium program (according to United States officials) with the assistance of chief nuclear scientist Abdul Khan of Pakistan. Later confirmed by Pakistani President Pervez Musharaf, Dr. Khan supplied North Korea with centrifuges and their designs.

The hostility between North Korea and, increasingly, the entire Western world was encapsulated in President George Bush's State of the Union Address, in which Bush proclaimed North Korea was an "axis of evil." When the new North Korean program was publicized in the latter portion of 2002, the United States accused North Korea of directly violating the Agreed Framework and the Joint Declaration. Citing the latest development as evidence, the United States persuaded the KEDO Board to suspend all fuel oil shipments; in a tit-for-tat, North Korea announced its plans of reactivating a "dormant" nuclear fuel processing program by opening a power plant north of Pyongyang, expelling all IAEA inspectors, and withdrawing from the NPT. Yet, in an incident characteristic of the history of North Korea's programme, South Korean delegates pointed out an error in the translation of a North Korean press release: the phrase, though to have meant that the North possessed nuclear weapons, had been mistaken for the phrase "entitled to have" such weapons. The error had been corrected too late, in the eyes of North Korea. On December 12<sup>th</sup>, North Korea formalized its pledge to reactivate its nuclear facilities, though only for "energy generation and consumption." Ten days later, Northern officials removed IAEA monitoring devices from the Yongbyon plant.

As the Agreed Framework became no more than a lofty ideal, the year following President Bush's Address was marked by active, international involvement. On January 2<sup>nd</sup>, South Korean delegates met with their Chinese counterparts in Beijing hoping that China would use its unique influence on North Korea to reduce the tension surrounding the nuclear question. Two days later, Russia offered to press North Korea for an abandonment of its nuclear program. Meanwhile, North Korean fears of a United States invasion seemed closer when on February 17<sup>th</sup>, the United States announced a joint military training plan for the war against Iraq. Soon thereafter, North Korea fired two missiles in the Sea of Japan (on February 24 and March 10 respectively). With the situation of North Korea spiraling out of control, the Security Council issued a statement, expressing concern in regards to North Korea's nuclear activities. Finally, on May 12, North Korea informed the international community of its decision to cancel the only remaining accord on nonproliferation: an agreement signed in 1992 with South Korea to maintain the peninsula's freedom from nuclear weapons. Amidst these hindrances, six-nation talks were held in Beijing (in 2003 and also on February 25, 2004) in regards to North Korea's nuclear program; however, much like the meetings that would follow it in the future, the talks failed to result in any significant compromise, other than the agreement to meet again.

During the third round of the six nation talks in 2004, the United States offered a new concession: an allowance of fuel aid in return for the dismantling of existing nuclear plants. However, serious discussion was postponed on February 10, blaming the Bush administration for the lapse in negotiations. Though the North fired another short-range missile into the Sea of Japan on May 1, 2005, North Korean delegates met with South Korean officials, asking for fertilizer to bolster its struggling agriculture sector. To further encourage North Korea to dismantle its program, on July 12, South Korea offered the North large amounts of electricity. Unfortunately, these propositions failed to break the deadlock at the fourth round of six-nation talks on July 25, with North Korea asking for the light-water reactors agreed to earlier in the Framework. Though the situation seemed grim, particularly to

United States officials, North Korea issued a joint statement in September 19, vowing to suspend all nuclear activity and rejoin the NPT, while the United States disavowed any intentions of attacking the isolated state. The joint statement was undermined, however, by an additional demand from North Korea for a civilian nuclear reactor.

*The Taepodong-2 Missile Test and Subsequent Furor:*



Much in the same way neutral bystanders rose up in protests against the LTTE after the assassination of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar, the tide of public opinion became irreversibly against North Korea after the July 4 missile launches. Thought to have been an attempt to attract the United States' attention, North Korean authorities fired at least seven separate missiles, including two long range Taepodong-2 missiles (which analysts believe have a firing range up to Alaska). The Taepodong-2 missiles were fired from Musudan-ri Missile Test Facility, but both landed in the Sea of Japan; the State Department inferred that the missiles must have failed in mid-air. Immediately following the launches and the North Korean press release hailing the tests as great successes, North Korea was swamped by condemnations from the international community.

The Security Council rushed to an emergency meeting on Wednesday, July 5: Japan, the United

States and the United Kingdom favored a resolution that would effectively place an embargo on North Korea, by restricting the transfer of funds, materials or technology to the nation. Opposed by China and Russia, however, the resolution was replaced by a press release:

The Security Council urges the DPRK not to undertake such a test and to refrain from any action that might aggravate tension, to work on the resolution of non-proliferation concerns and to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through political and diplomatic efforts.<sup>i</sup>

The firing of the missiles (which were by themselves fairly harmless) were, however, most embarrassing for the People's Republic of China which had promised worried nations that it would persuade Pyongyang to refrain from such launches. Liu Jianchao, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, urged for calm to prevent a complication of the situation on the Korean peninsula. Meanwhile, on October 9, North Korea's official Korean Central News Agency publicized the nation's first nuclear weapon test. With worried nations clamoring for stricter restrictions on the "belligerent state," the Security Council passed United Nations Resolution 1718, reaffirming the economic sanctions already on the nation in addition to placing political sanctions designed to weaken North Korea's weapons programs.

### **Current Situation:**

Having lost crucial trust, North Korea conceded at the fifth round of the six-party talks on February 13, 2007, to shut down the reactor in Yongbyon and readmit IAEA inspectors in return for desperately needed fuel aid; on July 14, North Korea announced the formal closure of the Yongbyon reactor, an announcement confirmed on July 17 by IAEA director Mohamed ElBaradei. Even before this "favorable step in the right direction,"<sup>j</sup> the sixth round of the multilateral talks on March 19 was noticeable more smooth: with reports circulating in the United States suggesting that the 2002 CIA reports on North Korean enrichment of uranium had been misread, American diplomats removed this issue from the

bargaining table. Moreover, the standoff between the two parties over North Korean assets in Macau bank Banco Delta Asia was resolved on June 25.

In spite of this progress, trouble and intense wrangling looms on the horizon. At the most recent multilateral talks on July 21, the delegates were unable to agree on the date of the next meeting. Though North Korean delegates were reportedly more business-like (a reference to North Korea's history of "diatribes, feints, accusations, and other disruptive negotiating tactics"<sup>k</sup>), nonproliferation on the Korean peninsula continues to remain elusive.

### **Analysis and Proposed Solutions:**


The uproar over the North Korean nuclear weapons program has drastically altered not only the foreign policies of certain nations but also the nature of international relations. With starkly different perspectives from both parties, neutrality has become an obsolete ideal. On the side of the United States, neutrality would signal obliteration- that is, the destruction of the United States, Japan and other "unfavorable" nations. Meanwhile, North Korea has decried the United States for its alleged onslaughts onto the Korean peninsula and maintain the promise that the nation's weapons, whether nuclear or not, are purely for self-defense. Regardless of which side delegates to the Security Council will choose, it is imperative that a solution to the nuclear crisis be hammered out – favorable enough to prevent a North Korean withdrawal from the agreement but strong enough to encourage the belief that nonproliferation of nuclear weapons can be (and will be) beneficial.

As mentioned previously, the Security Council's first tactic should be to uphold or revise the tradition of multilateral, six-party talks. Delegates opting for a peaceful, diplomatic solution must keep historical precedent in mind, however. Though nations have, in the past, pushed actively for China and Russia's involvement in these talks, as seen in the Taepodong-2 launches, the two nations seem to hold a very fickle influence on Pyongyang. A possibility of attracting North Korea's attention to the talks could be positive, economic incentives, especially in regards to food, fuel or energy promises. Conversely, the threat

of a Korean peninsula invasion remains an option; the most drastic measure that the Security Council can approve is the deployment of United Nations military personnel and/or the authorization of nations (such as the United States) to attack North Korea. However, whether or not this threat would alleviate the tension remains uncertain.

In addition to the possibilities of military intervention and continuation of multilateral summits, the Council should also consider the use of sanctions. Currently, an economic and political sanction remains imposed on North Korea. Delegates can either offer to remove these sanctions in exchange for more North Korean cooperation or tighten them (though the Security Council can not, according to the Charter of the United Nations, block humanitarian assistance). Differing from Sri Lanka, North Korea is one of the most impoverished nations in the world, with (estimated) millions of North Koreans dying of starvation every year. It also appears that embargoes on the nation have further depressed any hope for economic revival and the question remains whether or not the lives of these civilians should be considered when issuing such measures.

**Bloc Positions:**


 The People's Republic of China (PRC)


As North Korea’s largest ally, trading partner and source of food, arms, fuel and other supplies, North Korea is effectively economically dependent on the People’s Republic of China. Despite the humiliation suffered by China following the Taepodong-2 launches, China has much to gain from an alliance with North Korea. Firstly, destabilization in North Korea would lead inevitably to a flood of refugees across the Yalu River. Fearing such a humanitarian crisis, China has already begun constructing a barbed wire fence and repatriated thousands of North Korean refugees. Secondly, Chinese business enjoy favored status in North Korea and with the Kim Jong Il’s regime prohibiting business with “Western” nations, these Chinese firms monopolize the North Korean market – increasingly starved for goods (and more recently, Western goods). Moreover, North Korea distracts the United States from pouring resources into the containment of China, for China fears that the funds the United

States provides anti-Korean facilities may have been used against (and may be used for in the future) Chinese interests. On the other hand, China also has much to gain from the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. China has warily watched militarism in Japan skyrocket in Japanese popular opinion, and debate continues to rage in Japan as to whether or not the nation should strike Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution forbidding offensive warfare. Moreover, China does not wish to see a nuclear weapons-armed North Korea, especially not one that is hostile to the growing Westernization of Chinese affairs.

 The French Republic

 Belgium (Western Europe Bloc)

 Italy (Western Europe Bloc)

 Slovakia (Eastern Europe Bloc)

The European Union has recently been swept along the current of militarism dominating Tokyo and Washington D.C. However, the European Union continues to believe in a three pronged approach to North Korea. Firstly, the E.U. would like to see a resumption of the multilateral talks and renewed talks between North and South Korea in regards to peace reunification measures. Though the E.U. places this emphasis on diplomacy, however, it should also be noted the European Union sharply condemned the missile launchings and supported U.N Resolution 1718 placing sanctions on North Korea. Finally, the European Union, as is the case in many conflicts, places emphasis on the human rights situation, supplying North Korea with food, medical and sanitation assistance.

 The Russian Federation

Having occupied the region after World War II and supported North Korea for a substantial amount of time, the Russian Federation has many interests on the Korean peninsula, especially economic ones. Firstly, thousands of North Koreans work in Siberia and leaders of both nations have proposed a natural gas pipeline from Russia to North Korea. Like China, Russia is interested in North Korea also because of its wariness of United States escalation of the tensions on the peninsula. Moreover, Russia supports China in disapproving of threats and sanctions – measures that quickly destabilize the already precarious


nation. Believing in the importance of multilateral talks, Russia has also suggested in the past the use of Russian natural gas as an incentive for further concessions. Despite relatively conciliatory policies, President Putin opposes North Korea's acceptance into the Nuclear Club, as a nuclear weapon state, for like China, such a development would threaten both nations' interests in the Far East.

 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

 The United States of America

Increasingly swept up in a wave of militarism following the War on Terror and the missile tests, the United States (and thus, the United Kingdom) has campaigned alongside Japan for a harder stance towards North Korea. With public opinion in these three countries calling for decisive action, American and British politicians continue to call for more restrictive sanctions and embargoes. Recently, the United States has returned to the negotiating table with the promise of economic incentives and bilateral talks if North Korea abandons its nuclear weapons program. It still remains uncertain whether or not these two nations will embark on the current policy of coercion or continue its shift towards concession, compromise and conciliation.


 Republic of the Congo (African Bloc)

 Ghana (African Bloc)

 South Africa (African Bloc)

The position of the Congo and Ghana remains unified in that of the European Union: calls for resumption of peace talks and use of diplomacy. Moreover, as mentioned before, these two nations shy away from condemning North Korea on humanitarian grounds for human rights groups have criticized both the Congo and Ghana. South Africa, while reiterating the position of its African counterparts, has a unique view on the nuclear issue. Having voluntarily given up its nuclear weapons after the end of the apartheid era, South Africa hopes that, through diplomacy, North Korea will do the same.


 Panama (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)

 Peru (Latin America and Caribbean Bloc)

Though influenced by the foreign policy of the

United States, Panama and Peru remain committed to the resumption of six-party talks. In a view held by many Latin American nations, Argentina's foreign ministry issued a press statement urging North Korea to refrain from future missile test launches. In a stance similar to that of the African Bloc, these nations are reluctant to impose any further sanctions and suggest that removing sanctions may encourage North Korea to give up its more controversial demands.

 Indonesia (Asia Bloc)

 Qatar (Asia, Arab Bloc)

As noted by Indonesian ambassadors, Indonesia maintains a favorable relationship with North Korea. Moreover, as a member of ASEAN, Indonesia will closely follow the regional organization's stance in regards to the North Korea issue. Qatar, because it is allied to the United States, does not maintain a favorable dialogue with Pyongyang but joins Indonesia in condemning terrorist activity.

Regardless, in regards to nuclear weapons, both Qatar and Indonesia deplore the recent missile launches and support a moratorium on North Korean testing. Similar to many other nations, both nations stress multilateral talks and Indonesia has, in fact, offered to be the mediator between the two Koreas for reunification talks. Further, Indonesia has suggested that the international community should convince North Korea to rejoin the NPT after the denuclearization of the peninsula.

### Questions a Resolution Should Address:

For the committee chairs, an effective resolution should address or attempt to address the following questions and issues:

1. How does the nuclear situation of North Korea differ from that of Libya or South Africa – and how should policies toward North Korea be altered accordingly?
2. In what manner should the international community press for denuclearization? Peacefully or by force? Should the multilateral talks coincide with incentives for North Korea?
3. If the Security Council agrees to resume six-

party talks, should the nature of the meetings be revised? If so, in what ways – membership, demands, structure?

4. Should the Security Council consider the issues of human rights and humanitarian concerns? How can these issues color the policies enacted against North Korea?
5. What measures should be enacted after denuclearization to prevent regional instability? Conversely, should North Korea be allowed into the “Nuclear Club”?

**Bibliography and Suggested Resources:**

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- ❖ Boston Globe: [http://www.boston.com/news/world/asia/articles/2007/07/21/nuclear\\_talks\\_end\\_without\\_timeline/](http://www.boston.com/news/world/asia/articles/2007/07/21/nuclear_talks_end_without_timeline/)
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- ❖ Washington Post on most recent six-party talks: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2007/07/21/AR2007072100539.html>
- ❖ CNN compilation of news resources on North Korea: <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2003/nkorea/>

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ENDNOTES

- a. Article 36 of the United Nations Charter
- b. Article 42 of the United Nations Charter
- c. Article 41 of the United Nations Charter
- d. United Nations Security Council: Functions and Powers, [http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc\\_functions.html](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_functions.html)
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- k. Boston Globe: [http://www.boston.com/news/world/asia/articles/2007/07/21/nuclear\\_talks\\_end\\_without\\_timeline/](http://www.boston.com/news/world/asia/articles/2007/07/21/nuclear_talks_end_without_timeline/)



*We wish you the best of luck and anticipate hearing your ideas in October.*

Sincerely,  
 Kunal Malkani, Chair  
 Thomas Hwang, Assistant Director