

Preface

The Mock United Nation (MUN) recommends that children's life at school must get exposure to International procedures being conducted in UN. We have chosen North Korean Nuclear Issue as it affects International Peace and Prosperity.

We would take up issues related to different countries and try to seek solutions to their problems. A gist of the issues related to few countries figures in the book. It is for the readers to do more research work and build up the content.

Hope this would initiate the process of thinking, debating and researching.

JB Academy

Faizabad

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JBMUN

THE REFLECTION OF REBUTTING

OCT 24TH - OCT 25TH

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to *JBMUN 2018 : THE REFLECTION OF REBUTTING*. We cordially invite you to this MUN and assure to transport you to a great learning experience. This is the first time we are going to organize MUN at Sahodaya level and bring it to Faizabad. Model United Nations will provide the opportunity to our children to learn the formal proceeding that take place in actual United Nations. We have chosen General Assembly for the same. The Committee which we would be dealing with is DISEC (Disarmament and International Security Committee). This committee deals with international peace and security related matters affecting world peace. The topic for discussion is selected beforehand so that they are able to actively participate and follow the proceedings for the discussion which is the objective behind conducting the MUN .The topic is '**North Korean Nuclear Policy: Impact on World Peace and Prosperity**'. Children would explore, collect information on the countries assigned and take a stand for their own countries. I am especially happy to help these delegates who may not have had a lot of experience in MUN.

I wish the best of luck to the delegates. For any query please contact us.

I look forward to meeting you all on 24th and 25th October, 2018.

Warm Regards

Ms. Asha Tiwari
Secretary General
JBMUN 2018



LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

Warm regards to you all. Seeing such kind of participation will be a timely reminder that our institute exists to serve succeeding generations.

I am heartened to see such a large and enthusiastic group of young adults engaged voicing their sincere concerns over Global Issues. Together, you represent the MODEL UNITED NATIONS as it should be- people from all countries coming together to find solutions to problems through constructive debates and an exchange of ideas.

Our MODEL UNITED NATIONS operates on the idea of open minds and fresh opinions. Many of you have been asked to represent national agendas or stands that you may personally disagree with. You will do so fairly and forcefully. This open-mindedness is the essence of successful diplomacy- the ability to understand and analyze all positions, including those that you oppose.

Your acceptance of differing viewpoints clearly distinguishes your conference. I believe it will prove crucial as you assume leadership roles in the twenty-first century.

Let me commend you on the most rapid ascent possible in the diplomatic services: You entered J B ACADEMY as junior delegates and you will leave as AMBASSADORS!

Dear young leaders, I thank all of you for your commitment and dedication. Wish you all the most stimulating conference.

Regards,
Chhitij Charles
Deputy Director General
JBMUN 2018



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Letter From The Under Secretary General



Greetings delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the JBMUN 2018-19. I am Eshan Chopra, the Under Secretary-General for the second edition of JBMUN. I am currently a class XII student at JB Academy and I have been participating in MUNs for quite some time now. I have been an integral part of this year's JBMUN and through the various responsibilities and the efforts I had to put in, I have learnt a lot which the regular classroom couldn't have taught me. Therefore, I am quite certain that it would be a beneficial and memorable experience for all of you.

This year we aim to foster both spirited debate and creative problem solving in order to create long-lasting substantive solutions to real global problems. Thus, our mission goes beyond conducting an MUN but rather creating future leaders.

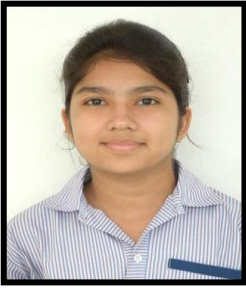
A Model UN should be approached as a learning avenue rather than an avenue to deliver memorized points and speeches. Delegates should attend the conference with thorough research but also an open mind on policies. Great policies aren't made by quoting charters and pointing out flaws in other speeches but are made through a dialogue of diplomacy.

I am looking forward to this experience and hope to make it enjoyable for all of you.. I hope this conference enlightens you to international relations and how we can make this a better world for everyone through peace.

This MUN endeavors to empower all delegates and urges them to step out of their comfort zone, be flexible and be confident.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,
Eshan Chopra
Under Secretary General
JBMUN 2018



From The Desk of Press Corps



Greetings delegates,

We are enthralled to welcome you to JBMUN 2018.

The press is an essential element of democracy and reveals a diversity of perspectives. Worldwide, the press serves as the primary link between the United Nations and the Global Population. MUN's Press Corps is responsible for maintaining this link between the delegates and actions of their committees.

Press Corps communicates with these committees but does not participate in the process of debating itself. Thus, it is that member of this committee which conducts research about the penitent topics that will be discussed in our sessions. The journalists capture them and present it to head/chief of the council allotted. Delegates and Press Corps achieve a view of the economy, social, and political state of a country being represented and would sketch it out at the last day.

We, the journalists would go from committee to committee and court session to court session in order to write the Conference newsletter, The JBMUN. And also assist the Video Press in producing news broadcasts.

The journalists of Press Corps take great pride in what they produce.

Finally, given the vital role of the press in the work of the MUN, the freedom of the press is a necessary civil liberty. Without widespread respect and awareness of this freedom, the work of the press becomes far more difficult.

We assure you to provide all the possible help from our side and hope you will be fully equipped and prepared for the MUN in future.

Warm regards,
Yash Kant
PRESS CORPS
JBMUN 2018

From the Hospitality Team of JBMUN



The hospitality team of JBMUN is all set to ensure safety and comfort of each and every delegate who has strived to participate in the discussion right from discussion to dispersal. It includes providing adequate infrastructure, comfort and tries to be a good host at the service of all the delegates. Top priority is to ensure a comfortable stay of all the delegates as well as providing them sumptuous refreshments from time to time.

May all the delegates make full use of all the sessions of JB MUN and learn as much as they can.

We assure to address all the queries of all the delegates besides being a good host. We would love to incorporate your suggestions for programs in future.

Warm Regards,
Shriya Mishra
HOSPITALITY TEAM
JBMUN 2018

Model United Nations Rules of Procedures

Model UN Rules of Procedure are a simplified version of the rules that are actually followed in General Assemblies and Security councils. Although they may seem awkward at times, they are designed to facilitate orderly debate and are quite easy to use.

The basic principle of parliamentary procedure is that only one speaker speaks at a time. It is why a delegation can speak only after being recognized by the presiding officer and why it is important for delegates to yield at the end of their speeches.

There are three major components in the parliamentary procedure:

Points allow delegates to suggest that rules have been misused, to ask questions about the rules or the work of the committee is doing, or ask questions to other delegates who are giving formal speeches (and who have indicated that they will answer questions).

Motions guide the work of the committee. They allow the group to make substantive (subject-matter) decisions on which agenda item to discuss, or introduce draft resolutions and amendments and to decide when to hold a final vote, among others. Motions also structure the procedural work of the committee, setting speaking times, opening speaker's list and moving into moderated and unmoderated caucuses, for example.

Yields relate directly to who speaks. It allows delegates to indicate who gets to speak next at the end of their speeches. When motions are debatable, it means that a certain number of delegations will speak for and against the motion. This is done after the motion is made and seconded, but before the vote. The presiding officer chooses the speakers.

Introduction

The Korean conflict is based on the division between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the North and Republic of Korea in the South, both of which claim to be the government of the entire peninsula. During the Cold War, North Korea was backed by the Soviet Union, China and other communist states, and South Korea was backed by the United States and its allies.

The division of Korea occurred at the end of World War II in 1945, and tensions erupted into the Korean War in 1950. When the war ended, the country was devastated, but the division remained. North and South Korea continued a military standoff, with periodic clashes. The conflict survived the collapse of the eastern bloc of 1989 to 1991.

North Korea is a rogue state sandwiched between South Korea and China. Also, its immediate maritime neighbour to the east is Japan. North Korea is a country that has been developing nuclear weapons from quite sometime. In the recent past it has accelerated this process of piling up the nuclear weapons. Since it is not a signatory to the NUCLEAR NON PROLIFERATION TREATY, there is no binding on North Korea to put a halt to its nuclear weapon programme.

China, which sees South Korea as a potential threat in the region due to the US military base in South Korea, has been helping North Korea significantly to achieve a NUCLEAR DETERRENCE. United States and its allies in the region have been wary of the nuclear weapon programme of North Korea. Even though the range of these weapons is not long enough to reach up to the mainland USA, they can cause a significant damage and cast a dark shadow over the security of South Korea and Japan.

United States and other major powers of the world have been dissuading North Korea from developing nuclear weapons any further. To pursue this aim, they have even isolated North Korea from the global common by putting strict economic sanctions on the country. This growing tension between USA and North Korea has turned the region into a POTENTIAL NUCLEAR FLASHPOINT. Both the nuclear states should practice STRATEGIC RESTRAINT otherwise any escalation of the dispute may see the use of nuclear weapons and the result would be tyranny.

Location of North Korea



RELATIVE LOCATION:

North Korea is located in both the northern and eastern hemispheres and occupies the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, which extends southward from the Asian continent.

North Korea is bordered by China, Russia and South Korea, and by the Korean Bay, Yellow Sea and East Sea (*Sea of Japan*).

North Korea's Information

Government: Communist State

Total Area: 120,538km²



Nuclear Programme of North Korea

North Korea has always talked the talk, and now it seems to be walking the walk as never before.

The nuclear-armed rogue nation appears to be making progress on an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), which could conceivably allow the Hermit Kingdom to make good on its oft-repeated threat to turn major American cities into "seas of fire," experts say.

"They've probably reached the point where they're going to need to start testing the missiles themselves — the whole system," said Joel Wit, senior fellow at the U.S.-Korea Institute (USKI) at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. "Most people think that could come sometime this year."

Last year's successful test-launch of a missile from a submarine suggests that a mobile-strike capability may be within North Korea's grasp soon as well, analysts have said.

-North Korean rocket and missile tech: A brief history

The North Korean missile program got its start with the importation of Soviet Scuds, which made their way into the nation in the 1970s. North Korea reworked Scud technology into a number of variants over the years, apparently with the help of Soviet engineers (many of whom fled the USSR after its 1991 collapse).

These versions include the Hwasong-5 and Hwasong-6, which are thought to have a range of a few hundred miles, and the Nodong, which experts believe can reach targets 1,000 to 1,300 kilometers away. North Korea has also developed longer-range missiles, including the Taepodong-1, Musudan and Taepodong-2, which have estimated maximum ranges of about 2,500 km, 3,200 km and 5,000 to 9,000 km, respectively.

Taepodong-1 has just one known flight under its belt. In April 1998, a modified space-launch configuration of the vehicle lifted off with a small satellite onboard. Although western observers concluded that the launch failed.

The Taepodong-2 failed during a 2006 test flight; its only known liftoff. However, North Korea modified the missile into the Unha Space Launcher, which lofted satellites to orbit in December 2012 and February 2016.

The Musudan has seen a lot more action. North Korea apparently tested the medium-range missile seven times last year, with just one success, said physicist and missile-technology expert David Wright, co-director of the Union of Concerned Scientists' Global Security Program.

Such flights flout United Nations resolutions, which prohibit North Korea from testing missiles and nuclear weapons. Pyongyang has also conducted five known nuclear tests, with the latest one coming in September 2016.

Working on an ICBM

North Korea could conceivably combine several of these existing vehicles to build an ICBM, topping an Unha first stage with a second stage based on the Musudan and adding a third stage of some sort, Wright said. But there's no evidence that the nation is actually doing that, he added.

"North Korea is probably reluctant to turn the Unha into a ballistic missile, because I think they want something that really is a civil space-launch program that they can point to and say, 'This is what countries do. We're launching satellites; it's not a threat,'" Wright told Space.com. "So my guess is, they won't go that route."

The route that Pyongyang appears to be taking instead, experts say, centers on a missile called the KN-08, a likely Russian-derived vehicle that western observers first spotted in North Korean military parades about five years ago.

"It is much better suited as a militarily effective ICBM than the Unha is", Brian Weeden, a technical adviser for the nonprofit Secure World Foundation, told Space.com. He noted, for example, that the KN-08 can be launched from a truck, whereas the Unha requires a stationary facility.

Work on the KN-08 has apparently been proceeding apace. For instance, in April 2016, Pyongyang ground-tested a large, liquid-fueled engine that could power the putative ICBM and/or a more muscular variant known as the KN-14.

"Using this technology, North Korea's road-mobile intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the KN-08 or the KN-14 modification, could deliver a nuclear warhead to targets at a distance of 10,000 to 13,000 kilometers [6,200 to 8,000 miles]," aerospace engineer and rocket-propulsion expert John Schilling wrote on 38North.org, a North Korea analysis site, shortly after the test.

"That range, greater than had previously been expected, could allow Pyongyang to reach targets on the U.S. East Coast, including New York or Washington, D.C.," he added.

And North Korea has also been working on a re-entry vehicle, which would protect the warhead during the ICBM's return to Earth's atmosphere from suborbital space. Last year, North Korean leader Kim Jong-un held an event during which he stood next to a re-entry vehicle, said Wit, who is also the co-founder of 38 North (an USKI program).

During a speech on New Year's Day, Kim announced that Pyongyang was in final preparations to test-launch its ICBM. Wit said such a flight could come soon — possibly as early as next month, when the U.S. and South Korea hold their annual joint military exercises.

"That could trigger a North Korean response," Wit said.

If ICBM testing does indeed start this year, the missiles could potentially be ready for deployment by late 2019, he added.

Pyongyang also conducted a successful test launch from a submarine in August 2016, sending one of its KN-11 (also known as Pukguksong-2) missiles about 500 km toward Japan. Developing this technology to the fullest extent would make North Korea more dangerous and capable, Wright said.

The missile that North Korea fired on Feb. 12 2018, which traveled 500 km before splashing down in the Sea of Japan, was a land-based version of the KN-11, according to the North Korean news service.

Will this tension culminate in a war? Don't Panic

North Korea is famously unpredictable, secretive and prone to outbursts of grandiose and threatening rhetoric; Kim and other officials have repeatedly vowed to wipe out South Korea, Japan and the United States, for example.

But Pyongyang's development of a functional ICBM, if and when that does indeed happen, shouldn't incite panic across the United States, experts said. After all, North Korea has been capable of hitting South Korea and Japan for a while but has yet to do so — probably because the nation knows that such an unprovoked strike would be suicidal, drawing a devastating response from the U.S.

And the Kim regime is not suicidal; rather, it appears focused primarily on strengthening and perpetuating its rule, Weeden said.

"It's very clear that they want to send a signal to the West that they can't be messed with," he said. "There's rationality there."

There are other reasons to doubt that North Korea will launch a nuclear ICBM attack on the U.S. anytime soon.

For example, Pyongyang is thought to possess just a handful of nuclear weapons. A 2015 SAIS report co-authored by Wit pegged the nation's stockpile at 10 to 16 nukes. By 2020, this number could grow to 20 in a 'best-case scenario' and to 100 in the 'worst-case scenario' the report predicted.

Each warhead is therefore quite valuable to North Korea; Wright said- meaning the nation probably won't use its nukes lightly.

"It might be the kind of thing you would like to have in your back pocket, to make people think, 'Well, gee, maybe in a bad situation, they might try a Hail Mary pass and see whether it works,'" Wright said. "But it's not the sort of thing that you're going to be able to rely on other than that."

That's not to suggest that North Korea is all bluster, however.

"I think the best bet is that they would use nuclear weapons if they felt the regime was threatened in a serious way," Wit said. "Of course, the main way that might happen is if there's a war on the Korean Peninsula, and U.S. and South Korean troops are moving north."

Resolutions Related to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

22 Dec 2017: Strengthens the measures regarding the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all refined petroleum products, including diesel and kerosene. Reduces the allowed maximum aggregate amount for 12 months beginning on 1 January 2018 to 500,000 barrels (and twelve-month periods thereafter); Member States are required to report the amount of crude oil provided to the DPRK to the 1718 Committee every 90 days;

A Ban on : The supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals with the exception of spare parts to maintain DPRK commercial civilian passenger aircraft currently in use; ban on providing work authorizations for DPRK nationals by requiring Member States to repatriate all DPRK nationals earning income and all DPRK government safety oversight attachés monitoring DPRK workers abroad within their jurisdiction within 24 months from 22 December 2017.

Strengthens maritime measures to address the DPRK's illicit exports of coal and other prohibited items as well as illicit imports of petroleum through deceptive maritime practices by requiring Member States to seize, inspect and freeze any vessel in their ports and territorial waters for involvement in prohibited activities. Decides that Member States should improve mutual information-sharing on suspected attempts by the DPRK to supply, sell, transfer or procure illicit cargo, and tasks the Committee, with the support of the Panel of Experts, to facilitate timely coordination.

11 Sep 2017: Introduces a ban on the export by the DPRK of textiles (including fabrics and partially or fully completed apparel products); Introduces a full ban on the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the DPRK;

Introduces a full ban on:-

- Coal, iron and iron ore, and adds lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions.
- Bans the hiring and paying of additional DPRK laborers used to generate foreign export earnings.
- Prohibits the export by the DPRK of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates in all forms).

- Prohibits the deployment and use of chemical weapons and calls for DPRK's accession to the CWC.

30 Nov 2016: Expands arms embargo to the items listed in a new conventional arms dual-use list (which is to be adopted by the 1718 Committee).

~Strengthens maritime transport related provisions by prohibiting the following activities: all leasing, chartering or provision of crew services to the DPRK; registering vessels in the DPRK; obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK's flag; owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service or insuring any vessel flagged by the DPRK.

~ Prohibits the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK new helicopters and vessels (except as approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis).

~ Overhauls and expands sectoral sanctions by placing an annual cap on the amount/value of coal exports by the DPRK and introducing a real-time system on reporting and monitoring these exports.

~ Bans any use of real property in Member States' territories for purposes other than diplomatic or consular activities.

~ Strengthens financial measures, including by requesting closure of existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK within ninety days; prohibiting public and private financial support for trade with the DPRK.

~ Prohibits the DPRK from supplying, selling or transferring statues and Member States from procuring such items (unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis).

02 Mar2016: Enforces new cargo inspection and maritime procedures, including 'mandatory' inspection on cargo destined to and originating from the DPRK; ban on DPRK chartering of vessels and aircraft; ban on operating DPRK vessels or using DPRK flags; ban on flights (of any plane) or port calls (of any vessel) if related to prohibited items, prohibited activities, and designated persons or entities.

Liberty in North Korea

THE PEOPLE'S CHALLENGES

No Freedom of Movement

It is illegal for the North Korean people to leave their country without the regime's permission, and the regime attempts to restrict the people's movement even inside their own country.

If you do not live in Pyongyang, the showcase capital where most resources are concentrated, you will likely be denied access. The regime has also forcibly relocated hundreds of thousands of North Koreans to less favorable parts of the country as a form of punishment and political persecution.

No Freedom of Speech

Criticism of the regime or the leadership in North Korea, if reported, is enough to make you and your family 'disappear' from society and end up in a political prison camp. It goes without saying that there is no free media inside the country. The only opinion allowed to be voiced inside the country is the regime's.

No Freedom of Information

North Korea has ultimately established control over its people, the regime has invested massive resources in trying to maintain an information blockade and keep its monopoly as the only source of information and ideas to the North Korean people.

It is illegal to own a tunable radio in North Korea, there is no access to the Internet (except for a few hand-picked and monitored officials), and North Korean landlines and mobile phones cannot make international calls.

Forced Leadership Adulation

The regime forces the people to participate in the maintenance of personality cults around the Kim leaders that have ruled the country for over 60 years. State media provides a constant stream of myths about the Kims and the economy lauds the sacrifices they supposedly make for the people.

Millions of labor-hours that could be used developing have to be spent idolizing the leaders instead.

No Religious Freedom

Organized religion is seen as a potential threat to the regime and therefore nothing apart from token churches built as a facade of religious freedom for foreign visitors are allowed.

Thousands of Buddhists and Christians have been purged and persecuted throughout the history of North Korea. People caught practicing or spreading religion in secret are punished extremely harshly, including by public execution or being sent to political prison camps.

Chronic Food Shortages

The regime's refusal to effectively reform its failed agricultural policies, combined with susceptibility to adverse climate conditions (made worse by environmental mismanagement), and an inability to purchase necessary agricultural inputs or food imports mean that the North Korean people have faced food shortages ever since the 1990s. Millions of malnourished children and babies, pregnant women and nursing mothers bear the brunt of the shortages today. This has left an entire generation of North Koreans with stunted growth and a higher susceptibility to health problems. ---

Dismal Public Health

The regime claims that it provides universal health care to its people. In reality, the majority of the public healthcare system collapsed in the 1990s, with only prioritized hospitals in areas such as Pyongyang kept functioning. Elsewhere, health services and medicine are only available to those that can afford it. Ordinary North Koreans are therefore afflicted by easily preventable or curable poverty-related diseases, such as tuberculosis and cataracts.

Songbun Political Apartheid System

The North Korean regime has invested an incredible amount of time and resources creating the songbun system, a form of political apartheid that ascribes you with a level of perceived political loyalty based on your family background.

Your particular songbun level (there are 51 of them) can then restrict your life opportunities, including where you can live, educational opportunities, Party membership, military service, occupation, and treatment by the criminal justice system. Any perceived political infractions by your family will lead to your songbun being demoted.

Political Prison Camps

Five political prison camps hold an estimated 80,000 to 120,000 people. Some of them are the size of cities, and they have existed five times as long as the Nazi concentration camps and twice as long as the Soviet Gulags. Many people imprisoned in these camps were not guilty of any crime, but were related to someone who supposedly committed a political crime.

Often they have no idea what that crime was, and even children who are born in the camps are raised as prisoners because their ‘blood is guilty’. Forced labor, brutal beatings, and death are commonplace. The regime denies the existence of these camps, but multiple survivor testimonies have been corroborated by former guards as well as satellite images.

Collective Punishment

In North Korea, if your relative is persecuted for “anti-state” or “anti-socialist” crimes, then you and three generations of your family can be punished for it. The aim is to remove from society the whole family unit to prevent any dissent from emerging in the future, and also to deter martyrs who might sacrifice themselves for a political cause but would not want to sacrifice their whole family.

Public Executions

The North Korean regime publicly executes citizens who have been accused of a variety of crimes, including petty theft. Whole communities, including children, are brought out to watch these executions, which are designed to instill fear amongst the people of doing anything that could be seen as against the regime’s wishes.

Refugee Crisis

The North Korean regime makes it illegal to leave the country without state permission, but every year thousands of North Koreans still risk their lives to escape a combination of a lack of freedoms and economic hardship

If caught in China and sent back, they are at risk of harsh punishments including brutal beatings, forced labor, forced abortions, torture, and internment in a political prison camp. Those suspected of having had contact with South Koreans or Christians while in China receive the most severe punishments.

Since coming to power, the Kim Jong-un leadership has cooperated with the Chinese authorities to tighten border security. As a result, the number of refugees managing to arrive in South Korea has decreased by almost half.

Refugee Exploitation

North Korean refugees in China live in a precarious and sometimes desperate situation. They fear harsh punishment or even death if they are caught and sent back to North Korea, but many do not have the resources or contacts to get themselves out of China.

Their illegal status forces them to work in invisible industries and leaves them vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous employers and sex traffickers, as they have no recourse to any authorities.

Sex Trafficking

Many North Korean women who escape North Korea become victims of sex trafficking. China's lack of marriageable women, especially in the rural areas of its Northeast provinces, creates a demand for North Korean women

Stateless Children

Children born to North Korean refugee mothers and Chinese fathers can face difficulties obtaining hukou (household registration papers) because of their mother's illegal status.

This can leave the children stateless, recognized by neither the Chinese or North Korean governments, and denied basic rights such as access to education and other state services. There are estimated to be around 10,000 children born to North Korean refugee mothers in China.

South Korea

South Korea has maintained a bilateral security alliance with the United States since the Korean War (1950-1953). Seoul abandoned its nuclear_weapons program in the 1970s, but has the latent technical capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

Nuclear

- South Korea first became interested in nuclear technology in the 1950s, but did not begin construction of its first power reactor until 1970.
- Under significant pressure from the United States, however, Seoul abandoned this program and signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in April.
- Seoul is a state party to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee.
- In November 1991, President Roh Tae-woo declared that South Korea would not "manufacture, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons." Two months later, North and South Korea signed the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
- However, both sides failed to implement the agreement's provisions.
- Although North Korea has clearly violated the Joint Declaration, particularly in light of its nuclear weapons tests (in 2006, 2009, 2013, and 2016), South Korea never officially renounced its obligations under the declaration, and has called on the North to abide by the agreement
- South Korea currently has 24 civilian nuclear power reactors in use and three under construction.

Biological

South Korea ratified the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in June 1987 and joined the Australia Group in October 1995. While South Korea possesses a well-developed pharmaceutical and biotech infrastructure, there is no evidence that Seoul has an offensive biological weapons (BW) program.

Chemical

- South Korea ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in April 1997. Upon its ratification of the treaty, South Korea — according to many reliable sources — declared possession of several thousand metric tons of chemical warfare agents and one chemical weapons (CW) production facility to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

- The South Korean government has maintained a high level of secrecy regarding its previous chemical weapons activities, making no public announcements and requiring the OPCW to refer to it in all documents as "another state party" or "an unnamed state party."
- Under the CWC, South Korea was obligated to eliminate its CW stockpile by April 2007.
- South Korea began developing missiles in the early 1970s, and successfully tested its first missile system Baekgom in September 1978. Currently South Korea deploys a series of short-range ballistic missiles and two types of cruise missiles.

North Korea and South Korea Relations

On 27 April, the 2018 inter-Korean summit took place between President Moon Jae-in of South Korea and Kim Jong-un of North Korea in the South Korean side of the Joint Security Area. It was the first time since the Korean War that a North Korea's leader had entered South Korean territory.

North Korean leader Kim Jong-un and South Korea's President Moon Jae-in met at the line that divides Korea. The summit ended with both countries pledging to work towards complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and end Korean War within a year. As part of the Panmunjom Declaration, both sides also called for the end of longstanding military activities in the region of the Korean border and a reunification of Korea. Also, the leaders agreed to work together to connect and modernize their railways.

On 5 May, North Korea adjusted its time zone to match the South's. In May, South Korea began removing propaganda loudspeakers from the border area in line with the Panmunjom Declaration.

Moon and Kim met a second time on 26 May to discuss Kim's upcoming summit with Trump. The summit led to further meetings between North and South Korean officials during June. On June 1, officials from both countries agreed to move forward with the military and Red Cross talks.

They also agreed to reopen a jointly operated liaison office in Kaesong that the South had shut down in February 2016 after a North Korean nuclear test. After the summit in April, a summit between US President Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un was held on 12 June 2018 in Singapore. South Korea hailed it as a success.[citation needed]

On 13 August, it was announced that a third 2018 inter-Korean summit would be held in Pyongyang between 18 and 20 September.

South Korea announced on 23 June 2018 that it would not conduct annual military exercises with the USA "Korea Maritime Exercise Program" in September, and would also stop its own drills in the Yellow Sea, in order to not provoke North Korea and to continue a peaceful dialog.

On 1 July 2018 South and North Korea have resumed ship-to-ship radio communication, which could prevent accidental clashes between South and North Korean military vessels around the Northern Limit Line (NLL) in the West (Yellow) Sea. On 17 July 2018, South and North Korea fully restored their military communication line.

China and North Korea Relations

- The deepening crisis on the Korean Peninsula raises concerns in China. The PRC (People's Republic Of China) does not want the North Korean regime to collapse or the Korean states to re-unify, but fears an escalation or outbreak of a heated conflict.
- Whenever North Korea conducts a missile or nuclear test, China condemns it, calls for talks, and supports UN sanctions. China treats the tensions on the peninsula as a bilateral U.S.-North Korea problem in which the Americans' aggressive policy towards the North is the source of the crisis. In that sense, the North Korean missile and nuclear programmes are treated as defensive in character.
- According to the Chinese authorities, the U.S., together with Japan and South Korea, would like to use the crisis to establish a stronger military alliance that aims to contain China.
- China's territorial integrity and security and economic interests are not directly threatened (there is no influx of North Korean refugees and trade is developing, even rising). In that sense, China has no direct reason to exert greater pressure on Kim, and it is not in its interests in north-east China. Economic isolation would destabilise North Korea by worsening its economic situation.
- China recovered its footing in March when it invited Kim to leave his country for the first time in years for a summit in Beijing. The diplomatic frenzy continued last month with a summit with South Korean President Moon Jae-in.
- On Tuesday, during their meetings in the Chinese port city of Dalian, China's leader reiterated the Chinese Communist Party's backing for its North Korean counterpart just as Kim prepares for another summit on June 12 in Singapore with President Trump.
- China accounts for more than 80 percent of North Korea's trade. It supplies the bulk of North Korea's energy, and companies in China have for decades kept North Korea's economy afloat. China has used this leverage in recent months to force the North to rein in its nuclear ambitions.
- It's common knowledge that a united Korean Peninsula is feared in Beijing; it means a peninsula most probably under the control of a democratic government that might even exert a pull on the 2.3 million Koreans who live along the border in China.

Threat to China

- China is North Korea's most important trading partner and main source of food and energy. It has helped sustain Kim Jong-un's regime, and has historically opposed harsh international sanctions on North Korea in the hope of avoiding regime collapse and a refugee influx across their 870-mile border.
- Pyongyang's nuclear tests and ongoing missile launches have complicated its relationship with Beijing, which has continued to advocate for the resumption of the Six Party Talks, the multilateral framework aimed at denuclearizing North Korea.
- There is concern from China about the stability and direction of North Korean leadership. Yet China's policies have done little to deter its neighbor's nuclear ambitions.

Alliance Under Stress

- Strains in the relationship began to surface when Pyongyang tested a nuclear weapon in October 2006 and Beijing supported UN Security Council Resolution 1718, which imposed sanctions on Pyongyang. With this resolution and subsequent ones, Beijing signaled a shift in tone from diplomacy to punishment.
- After North Korea's latest missile launch in November 2017, China expressed "grave concern and opposition," calling on North Korea to cease actions that have increased tensions on the Korean peninsula.
- Beijing seems more inclined to uphold some of the international sanctions against Pyongyang and increasingly poised to take some limited measures to squeeze its neighbor economically. For example, China's commerce ministry temporarily suspended coal imports from North Korea in February 2017.
- State-owned oil giant China National Petroleum Corporation suspended fuel sales to North Korea in June 2017, citing concerns that North Korea would fail to pay the company. In September 2017, media reports cited efforts by Chinese banks, including China Construction Bank, Bank of China, and the Agricultural Bank of China, to restrict the financial activities of North Korean individuals and businesses.

China's Role in Mediation

- Beijing is expected to take a bigger role in Korean peninsula negotiations after President Donald Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un meet on Tuesday – helping the two sides to push forward any deals they make.
- The role would be as a “guarantor”, Chinese analysts say, not just of progress on the denuclearization Washington is seeking, but also to ensure what Kim wants most: the safety of his regime.
- The latest indication of Beijing's influence over Pyongyang came on Sunday, when Kim arrived in Singapore for the summit not aboard the North Korea Air Force Un, as it is known – a Soviet-made Ilyushin Il-62M jet – but on an Air China Boeing 747 sometimes used to transport Chinese leaders.
- Although there are geopolitical and security interests at stake for China in the negotiations, Beijing has refrained from direct involvement in the summit between Trump and Kim.
- China has repeatedly said that the root of the nuclear crisis needs to be dealt with by Pyongyang and Washington and that a summit between the two sides could be a “key step” to resolving the situation.
- “Beijing knows that it has limited influence over both the US and North Korea when it comes to denuclearization,” said Zhao Tong, a North Korea specialist at the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center in Beijing.
- “So at the moment, the wisest approach for China is to just leave North Korea and the U.S. to it.”
- But Chinese analysts agreed that Beijing could and would play a larger role following the summit between Kim and Trump, who – given their divergent views on denuclearization – are expected to make some “symbolic deals” when they meet.
- Those deals could include an agreement to keep talking, with a commitment to work towards a final goal of dismantling all nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, and an announcement to end hostility.
- “If that's the case, Beijing will have a role to play on how to implement the deals,” said Cheng Xiaohe, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing. “That includes inspecting the North Korean nuclear shutdown, as well as a role in the economic development Kim is seeking for his country.”
- Cheng said that as Pyongyang's largest trading partner and closest ally, Beijing was in the best position to ensure the safety of the North Korean regime – Kim's top priority and a precondition for his denuclearization pledge.
- He added that Beijing and Washington were expected to work together more on the denuclearization process following Tuesday's summit.

China and United States of America Relations

The international relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America is quite strong yet complex. Both countries have an extremely extensive economic partnership, and a great amount of trade between the two countries necessitates somewhat positive political relations, yet significant issues exist. It is a relationship of economic cooperation, hegemonic rivalry in the Pacific and mutual suspicion over the other's intentions. Therefore, each nation has adopted a wary attitude regarding the other as a potential adversary whilst at the same time being an extremely strong economic partner. It has been described by world leaders and academics as the “**World's most important bilateral relationship of the 21st century**”.

After thirty-five years of “engagement,” the United States and China have a relationship that was truly unimaginable two generations ago. At the same time, there are some Americans who believe that china’s strategic interests are incompatible with those of the United States. Relations with China began under George Washington, leading to the **1845** treaty of Wangxia. The United States was allied to the Republic of China during the Pacific War, but broke off relations with China for 25 years when the communist government took over, until Richard Nixon’s 1972 visit to China. Since Nixon, every successive U.S. President has toured china. Relations between the two countries have generally been stable with some periods of open conflict, most notably during the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Currently, China and the United States have mutual political, economic, and security interests. Relations with China have strained under Barack Obama's **Asia Pivot Strategy**, ongoing maritime disputes in the South China Sea, and a trade war in 2018. Things could get better, but more likely they will get worse. The Trump administration’s retreat from the world has just enlarged china’s strategic opportunity. Such circumstances are not the most propitious for international relations.

North Korea's Effect on Japan

North Korea has fired a ballistic missile from the capital Pyongyang that has flown over northern Japan, drawing strong reactions from its neighbours and the US.

The projectile was launched at 6:57am local time on August 9 ,2017 ,and flew over the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido before falling into the Pacific Ocean - 2,000km east of Cape Erimo.It splashed down at 7:16am local time .

“Japan protests the latest launch in the strongest terms and will take appropriate and timely action at the United Nations and elsewhere, staying in close contact with the United States and South Korea,” Suga said. “The country can never tolerate this repeated extreme provocative action.”

South Korea's defence ministry said ,”The missile travelled about 3,700km and reached a maximum altitude of 770km - both higher and further than previous tests.”

The ministry said ,”The South's military conducted a live-fire ballistic missile drill in response to the North's launch.”

The US military said it detected a single intermediate-range ballistic missile.

“It did not pose a threat to North America or the US Pacific territory of Guam.” Commander Dave Benham, a spokesman for US Pacific Command, said in a statement, citing an initial assessment.

“The South Korean and US militaries are analysing details of the launch”, the South Korea's Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said.

South Korea's presidential Blue House called an urgent National Security Council meeting.

North Korea's launch came a day after it threatened to sink Japan and reduce the US to "ashes and darkness" for supporting a UN Security Council resolution imposing new sanctions against it for its September 3 nuclear test.

North Korea and United Kingdom Relations

North Korea has an embassy in London and the United Kingdom has an embassy in Pyongyang which opened in 2003 and 2001 respectively after diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 2000.

History

During the Korean War the two countries were on opposing sides with the UK overseeing the British Commonwealth Forces Korea serving the United Nations . Later during the Cold War the United Kingdom was a strong ally of the United States while North Korea was an ally of the Soviet Union.

Following initial progress in North Korea–South Korea relations, North Korea and the United Kingdom established diplomatic relations on 12 December 2000, opening resident embassies in London and Pyongyang. The United Kingdom provides English language and human rights training to DPRK officials, urging the North Korean government to allow a visit by the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights, and it oversees bilateral humanitarian projects in North Korea.^{[1][2]}

Current position

The United Kingdom has been critical of the Nuclear programme of North Korea.

On 5 April 2013, the North Korean government advised the British Embassy, and all other missions, that the safety of their missions could not be assured past 10 April 2013.

This was part of the North Korean government's response to UN Resolution 2094 and deterioration of North Korean relations with South Korea and the United States.

India and North Korea Relations

- India and North Korea have growing trade and diplomatic relations. India maintains an embassy in Pyongyang, and North Korea has an embassy in New Delhi.
- India is one of North Korea's biggest trade partners and a major food aid provider.
- India's primary export to North Korea is refined petroleum products while silver and auto parts are the main components of its imports from North Korea. India participated in the sixth Pyongyang Autumn International Trade Fair in October 2010 and there have been efforts to bring about greater economic cooperation.
- However, India is a critic of North Korea's nuclear proliferation record and has also voiced concerns of denuclearization and disarmament over its military relationship with Pakistan. India raises nuclear proliferation issue with North Korea.
- India condemned North Korea as an aggressor when the Korean War started, supporting Security Council resolutions 82 and 83 on the crisis. However, India did not support resolution 84 for military assistance to South Korea
- India's relationship with North Korea has however been affected by North Korean relations with Pakistan especially due to its help for Pakistan's nuclear missile programme India's relations with South Korea have far greater economic and technological depth and India's keenness for South Korean investments and technology has in turn affected its relations with the North adversely.

Singapore Summit

1. The North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, has committed Pyongyang to “work towards” the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.
2. The US and North Korea also agreed to recover the remains of prisoners of war from the conflict between North and South Korea, and the immediate repatriation of those already identified.
3. Trump said the US would halt joint military drills with longtime ally South Korea; it would be a big concession to Pyongyang.
4. North Korea will be dismantling a missile facility, according to Trump. This was another item not detailed in the signed documents, but Trump said at a briefing Kim had pledged to begin winding down some facilities.
6. South Korea praised the outcome and both Trump and Kim, there will need to be many more meetings to hammer out the details.
7. China welcomed the summit as historic. He also talked of the need for a peace mechanism for the peninsula.
8. Trump has said his talks with Kim Jong-un were “better than anybody could imagine”. The two leaders initially met in private for 38 minutes accompanied only by translators. They later held a working lunch with top aides.
9. The talks were the first time a sitting US president has had a meeting with a leader of North Korea. Trump and Kim met on the steps of the Capella Hotel on Sentosa Island in Singapore and shook hands in front of a display of US and North Korean flags. The handshake lasted about 12 seconds.
10. Speaking through an interpreter Kim said: “Many people in the world will think of this as a form of fantasy from a science fiction movie.” After the signing ceremony Kim’s motorcade headed for the airport.
11. Sitting together for a brief photo call before officials talks, Trump said it was an ‘honour’ to be there with the North Korean leader. Kim said the pair had overcome many ‘obstacles’ to make it to the summit.

Preparing for an MUN

Before a Model UN event, delegates must prepare by conducting research on their country and topic.

If you want to have lots of good information to hand, you can also fill out a country and topic fact sheet to help you structure and organize the information in a clear and accessible way. These contain only the most vital data, allowing you to refer to it quickly during a session.

Practice your public speaking by preparing an opening speech (which may closely resemble the long version of your position paper) and giving it in front of your class, family and/or mirror. Before the event, the members of the delegation need to decide who is giving the speech, who is taking notes on other countries' positions and who is going to negotiate with other delegations. You should always have somebody following the debate as something important could be said at any time.

You should also have thought about ways to approach the issues that you are discussing, as well as possible solutions. These ideas should reflect your country's interests and concerns and those of your closest allies. Some conferences will let you bring resolutions that have been written in advance. Even if you cannot use one of these, you should practice writing a resolution.

Read the rules of procedure. There's no better way to ensure that you will feel comfortable and confident when your Model UN event starts!

Finally, make sure that you have everything you need. Keep your research organized and take paper and pens. Also take notepaper. This could be as simple as A4 cut into quarters or you can design notepaper with your country's name/crest/flag/motto, etc. on it.

Research Work for an MUN

The best method is to ask yourself questions:

- How is my country affected by this issue?
- What is my country's relationship with states that are especially affected by this topic?
- How has my country voted on similar issues in the past?
- Does my country have special religious/cultural concerns that may lead it to have a specific stance on an issue? (This can be especially useful on human rights topics).

Think about the connections between your country and your topic during this process. Be willing to listen to others who know more about either your topic or country. As long as you play your role with confidence and tact, other delegates should respect what you say.

STEP 1: Learning the basics about your country: Cover these issues:

Location, Head of state and/or government, Type of government, Major allies and enemies, including membership of intergovernmental organizations, Broad overview of religion and culture, Internal and external conflicts, Other special concerns related to your committee's topics and/or area of expertise.

Places to visit:

- The US CIA World Fact book provides up-to-the minute facts about your country and is very useful for finding statistical information.
- The BBC website produces country profiles which are useful as a starting point.
- The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office ('FCO') produces more detailed country briefings.

- The UN Cyber School Bus site produces basic and advanced information on all the member states of the UN, enabling you to compare different countries. The site also provides information about individual countries.
- Get a feel for the type of country that you have been assigned by searching for programmes or books about ordinary life in that country. You may even wish to find blogs written by people who are living in the country or doing development work to get a personal perspective on life in your country, although you must remember that the information you find will only represent one person's experience.
- If you know someone from your country, talk to them!

STEP 2: Learning about your topic

Other sources:

- Google (or your other favourite search engine). Always evaluate the online sources that you find but, in general, the internet is one of the best places to find up-to-date information for Model UN preparation.
- Online article databases. Search news magazines (e.g. Newsweek, Time, The Economist) or newspapers for well-written and up to date information.
- UN agencies. Most UN agencies (like the UN Development Programme or the UN Children's Fund) issue yearly reports on issues related to their area of expertise, which may include information on individual countries. Choose the agency which is most relevant to your committee's topic.
- NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) are an invaluable source of information that is usually independent from governments (although not free from bias, generally). It is highly likely that there will be an NGO that does work and research on your issue

STEP 3: Combining what you know

This is the hardest part of preparing for a Model UN conference, but also the most important. It consists of taking what you know about your country and what you know about the topics and using both sets of knowledge to understand the perspective that you will be representing.

You might get lucky and find that your country already has a clearly stated policy on the topics that you are discussing. Good sources for this are:

- See the website of your country's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York or Geneva.
- Look at the website of your country's Embassy or High Commission (if they are a member of the Commonwealth) in the UK. Also check your country's embassy in Washington D.C., in Brussels or in the capital of your former colonial power because these are often the largest and have the best websites. Your embassy in the USA will probably have an English website. If you cannot find the information you want, email or write to one of the diplomats at the Embassy or High Commission and ask very specific questions about the country's position on the topic to be debated. You are more likely to get helpful responses if your questions reflect that you have already done some research. The FCO has a list of foreign missions in the UK, together with website and contact details.
- Search for the website of your country's relevant central government ministry. Be aware that ministries may have a different name to that which you expected. For example, the US equivalent of the FCO is the Department of State. Also, a single Model UN issue may straddle many ministries. For example, internal water issues in the UK may fall under the Home Office or the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; external water issues may fall under the FCO or the Department for International Development. A helpful starting point is this website, but also use search engines.
- Newspapers in your country

- NGO groups working in your country may discuss government positions on an issue

However, it is possible that you will not be able to find official information on your subject. This is when things get harder. You will have to think about the relationship between the subjects and your state policy, based on your best (and highly informed) guess.

Handling Points of Information:

Many Model UN conferences permit other delegates to raise points of information, or pose questions to a speaker, if time permits. This is often used when speakers are discussing working papers and resolutions. Normally this will be to clarify a specific area of your stated policy so you can anticipate some question topics, but it is unlikely that you can ever be prepared for every question.

First of all, you can avoid being asked many difficult questions by identifying issues that may bring about confusion among your fellow delegates early in the committee session. More than likely, if other delegates do not understand some aspect of debate, it will come up later as a question.

When you are asked a question, just as in your speeches, try to keep your answers clear and concise. A straight answer is always best, although you may need to be more diplomatic in your tone on more sensitive issues.

If you can't immediately answer a question, instead of saying 'I don't know', which will impress no-one, it is always appropriate to state that whilst you cannot answer right now ('I am afraid that I do not have the full facts to hand'), you will do your best find out and follow up with an answer during caucus. If the question is something of significance to the entire body, you may want to announce that answer (if you have found it) during your next speech.

Finally, remember to remain courteous, no matter how heated the exchange. Points of information usually start with: 'Does the honourable delegate not agree...?' You could in turn begin by answering 'Argentina thanks the honorable delegate from Switzerland for their question, and we wholeheartedly agree/ but we fundamentally disagree...'. This also buys you a few extra seconds to consider your answer.

Model United Nation Quirks:

Be courteous at all times. Treat all staff and delegates with respect. Begin and end your speeches courteously, with phrases like: Mr/Madam President; distinguished delegates; Honourable Chair; fellow delegates.

Speak in the third person. Never use 'I', 'you', 'he' or 'she'. In Model UNs, you are not individuals but the representative of a country. Refer to yourself by your country name and others as 'honourable' or 'distinguished' delegates. So instead of saying 'I completely disagree with her opinion' you should say 'Cameroon completely disagrees with the opinion of the honourable delegate from the United Kingdom.'

Create consensus by using 'we'. In a Model UN session, your goal is to come to a compromise as a group, so try to use 'we' to forge common agreement and bring people on board with your arguments. Use phrases such as: 'We know', 'We are', 'We should', 'We wish' etc.

Be constructive. It is very easy to be critical and destructive of others' ideas and proposals, but you must also be constructive, offering alternative arguments and ways forward.

One human story can be more powerful than hundreds of arguments, facts and figures.

Writing a Resolution

The finished product of a Model UN event is a UN resolution. Actions of the United Nations are expressed in resolutions submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of one or more delegations.

When drafting and sponsoring a draft resolution, delegates should keep in mind that the wording will influence its appeal (or lack thereof). The draft resolution should be clear, concise and specific. The substance should be well researched, and reflect the character and interests of the sponsoring nations.

UN General Assembly resolutions follow a common format. Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the preambulatory clause and the operative clauses. It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a full stop at the very end. The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma. All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a full stop. It is a good idea to practise resolution writing skills before the conference, and to get used to the kind of phrases you can and cannot use in the preambulatory clause and operative clauses.

The Heading:

1. The committee name: Disarmament & International Security, General assembly
2. The sponsors (Delegates who initiate and are the main authors of the resolution)
3. The signatories (Delegates of the ally signing/a part of the resolution)
4. The topic: North Korean Nuclear Policy: Impact on world peace and prosperity"

The Preambulatory Clause:

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. The preamble begins with the name of one of the major organs of the UN and the preambulatory clauses (separated by commas). These clauses:

- Provide background information on the problem to be addressed (including its significance and effects) and discuss actions, reports and resolutions that have already been taken, made and passed
- Recognise the work or efforts of regional organisations in addressing the issue
- set out the international legal authority under which the matter is raised (e.g. the UN Charter, previous UN resolutions or treaties or statements by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body) – by referring back to previous decisions made by the UN, authority is supplied for the subject to be considered further
- Acknowledge what has already been done, explain what the situation is and set out the particular aspects of the situation which are to be addressed essentially, the preamble sets out the background to the issue but does not propose any action or make any substantive statement on the topic.

Operative Clauses:

Operative clauses set out what is to be done about a situation described in the preambulatory clauses, and by whom (for example, governments, UN bodies or NGOs). Each operative clause begins with a number, ends with a semicolon and the final clause ends with a full stop. Operative clauses should be organised in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that only Security Council resolutions are binding so this affects the language you can use (no committee apart from the Security Council can ‘Demand’, ‘Instruct’ or ‘Authorize’).

SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

JBMUN , DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subject: "North Korean Nuclear Policies- Impact on world peace and prosperity"

Sponsors: United States, Austria, Italy

Signatories: Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium,
The General Assembly

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens?

Reaffirming resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

1. **Encourages** all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carryout of relief efforts;
2. **Urges** member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. **Requests** that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. **Calls** for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding of rapid

Writing a Position Paper.

Position papers should be about one page long. The position paper is not an exercise in elaborate writing or a demonstration of breadth of knowledge on a topic; rather, it is an opportunity to get straight in your own mind:

- What is your country's position on the key issues?

What kind of solutions will your country look for in a resolution?

- Format for position papers:

- COMMITTEE:

Disarmament And international Security, General assembly

-AGENDA:

“North Korean Nuclear Policy: Impact on world peace and prosperity”

-COUNTRY:

Ex: Romania

-AN EXCELLENT POSITION PAPER WILL INCLUDE:

- a) A brief statement on why your state feels the topic is important nationally and globally
- b) A clear and concise statement of your state's position on the topic
- c) An explanation of why your state takes this position
- d) Major UN actions on the topic that your state feels are significant
- e) Suggestions for addressing the topic