



CHAPTER TWO

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Members of the Security Council:

Austria	Japan	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Libyan Arab	United Kingdom
China	Jamahiriya	United States
Costa Rica	Mexico	Viet Nam
Croatia	Russian Federation	
France	Turkey	

Representatives to the Security Council should note that the agenda provided is only provisional. The Security Council may discuss any international peace and security issue brought before it. For this reason, Representatives must have a broad base of knowledge on current events in the international community. Also, the overviews provided below are only current through the publication of this handbook. Many of the topics listed below will change significantly before the Conference, and Representatives should be familiar with the up-to-date situations. Periodicals are one of the best recommended sources available for day-to-day updates.

These include among others: *The New York Times*, *UN Chronicle*, *The London Times*, *Foreign Policy*, *The Economist* and *Keesing's Record of World Events*.

Also, the UN Foundation's on-line daily newsletter, the *UN Wire*, is an excellent resource for timely information. Whenever possible, AMUN recommends that Representatives familiarize themselves with the most recent report(s) published by the Secretary-General on each situation, along with other UN documents. These can be found on the UN homepage under the Security Council documents section (www.un.org/Docs/sc/). Please note that the bibliographies for these topics focus primarily on UN sources, with some news sources provided for background on important aspects of the various situations.

Initial background research is provided below for each region, with one or two topics receiving a brief analysis. Security Council Representatives are neither limited to the main topics discussed nor to any of the topics listed. Should world events move in a different direction from the topics provided in this handbook, the Security Council is welcome to discuss any peace and security matter which it desires.

Please note that draft resolutions should be written on the sub-topics of each regional area: i.e., resolutions would not be written about "Issues in Africa," but rather about "The Situation in Sierra Leone" or similar sub-topics within the region.

THE SITUATION IN IRAQ

Iraq is a frequent subject of debate in the Security Council but rarely acted upon since the removal of Saddam Hussein's government in 2003. While the UN was forced to withdraw many of its personnel in Iraq following the August and September 2003 bombing of its offices, recently its presence has increased again.

Since the re-entry of UN personnel in Iraq, the Security Council's primary action was the establishment of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) in August 2003. The mission of UNAMI was to promote the efforts of the Iraqi government in strengthening representative government, political dialogue, national reconciliation, diplomatic engagement of neighboring countries, assisting vulnerable groups like refugees and displaced persons, promoting human rights, and enabling judicial and legal reform. Instrumental in the December 2005 elections, UNAMI has also been active in assisting the Iraqi government with political and economic development as well as coordinating reconstruction and humanitarian assistance efforts.

Unfortunately, ongoing violence has served as an impediment to the successful work of UNAMI. In the past two years, the security situation in Iraq has improved, prompting the Security Council to expand the role of UNAMI as outlined in resolution S/RES/1770. UNAMI has also played an important role in prompting regional cooperation in Iraq from neighboring states such as Turkey. While there are promising signs for Iraq, there are many causes for concern. In late March 2009, Kurdish mourners were attacked and killed by a suicide bomber. In other areas Sunnis are challenging the government's authority and causing unrest throughout the country between the Sunni people, the government and foreign troops. This unrest is predicted to increase as the remaining British troops were scheduled to leave

by the end of May 2009, and the 31 August 2010 deadline for cessation of combat operations for US forces. Additionally, lingering questions remain about the government's ability to sustain gains in the security situation after the 30 June 2009 withdrawal of all US combat troops from Iraqi cities. A further complication to the security problem is the Iraqi government's assumption of responsibility in October 2008 to pay for the more than 90,000 security volunteers. The Iraqi government was to start paying the last 10,000 volunteers still on the U.S. payroll on 1 April 2009. However, several leaders have complained that the government has not paid them in months and some are threatening to quit.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- How can the role of UNAMI be expanded to further promote a representative government of all political groups? How might such expansion effect regional cooperation?
- Should UN peacekeepers assist in providing security for UNAMI humanitarian efforts?
- How does the security situation contribute to limited UN efforts?
- What can be done to improve the situation?
- What are ways the UN could help alleviate the financial problems with the security volunteers? Would it hinder other UN commitments in the region?

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S/RES/1770

S/RES/1762

S/RES/1500

S/RES/1483

SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

The Palestinian Question remains one of the most discussed topics in the Security Council since Israel declared its independence in 1948. The problem of Palestinian refugees has existed since 1948, following Israel’s defeat of neighboring states Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. The resulting Palestinian refugee crisis caused the General Assembly, in Resolution 194, to lay out a course for those driven from their homes and wishing to live in peace to return. In the 1949 Armistice, what remained of the state of Palestine was occupied by Egypt (the Gaza Strip), and Transjordan (the West Bank). These territories were seized by Israel in a 1961 preemptive attack against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Within six days Israel had seized the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights. This prompted the Security Council to pass Resolution 242, calling for Israeli withdrawal from the territories it occupied, and “just settlement of the (Palestinian) refugee problem.” Israel maintained control of all occupied territories, and Syria and Egypt attacked jointly in 1973 in what became known as the Yom Kippur War, prompting Resolution 338, which affirmed Resolution 242 and called for peace talks. Israel withdrew from the Sinai after a 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. However, in 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon in order to destroy Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) forces there. While this drove the PLO from Lebanon, it also caused the formation of Hezbollah. In 1987 Jordan ceded its rights to the West Bank to the PLO, which recognized Israel, and began negotiations for peace. The Palestinian Authority replaced the PLO in 1994 in governing the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the signing of the Oslo Accords.

After the breakdown of the peace process and the beginning of the Second Intifada in 2000, work towards peace in the Middle East has been a difficult process. The most recent progress occurred in 2003 with the Quartet, composed of the United States, Russia, the European Union and the United Nations, backing what is known as the

Road Map. The Road Map suggests a permanent two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Palestinian refugee problem. Israel rejected some portions of the Road Map, while the Palestinian Authority pledged its support.

The situation remains tense in light of recent violence stemming from rocket attacks into southern Israel. Israel closed border crossings after Hamas took control of Gaza in 2007. A partial blockade that continues through today was imposed, dropping the imports of food, medical supplies and fuel supporting Gaza’s 1.5 million residents to critical levels. The blockade also crippled exports from Gaza causing an economic crisis. These actions led to a humanitarian crisis in Gaza by 2008. Rocket attacks from inside Gaza escalated during the fall of 2008, eventually leading to the start of an Israeli military campaign against Gaza from 27 December 2008 to 18 January 2009, killing 1,010 Palestinians and destroying or damaging approximately 1,008 buildings. Following the January 2009 cease-fire, Israel maintains the economic blockade of Gaza while allowing limited humanitarian assistance. During the twenty-two day campaign several UN facilities were struck, prompting an investigation by the Secretary-General’s office and the Human Rights Council in 2009. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon found the report, which included “grave offenses” and intentional targeting of civilians and UN institutions by Israeli forces, disturbing.

Conflict continues to surround the question of Palestine exacerbated by attacks from extremist groups, Israeli military retaliation, competition for water, illegal Israeli settlements, the erection of security walls, restriction of travel for Palestinians, economic blockades and arms smuggling. As the General Assembly originally proposed a two-state solution in Resolution 181 in 1947, the question of how to establish and maintain a lasting peace in Israel, Palestine, and neighboring states remains.

Questions to consider from your government’s perspective on this issue include:

- What steps can be taken to persuade Israel, Palestine, and surrounding nations to adhere to the Road Map?
- Does your government believe a two-state solution is a viable way to resolve conflict and bring about the changes envisioned in resolution 242?
- How can the Palestinian refugee problem be solved? What should be done about illegal Israeli settlements in occupied territories? How can the humanitarian crisis in Gaza be solved?
- What can be done to ensure mutual security for Israel and Palestine?

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THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

Following the collapse of Mohamed Siad Barre's government, the United Nations established the United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I) in April 1992 in an attempt to facilitate negotiations between the various parties. Due to deteriorating humanitarian conditions and continued conflict, the Security Council passed Resolution S/RES/794 on 3 December 1992 that authorized the creation and deployment of the Unified Taskforce (UNITAF) and authorized the use of "all necessary means" to help create a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid. Consequently, 35,000 troops were deployed in Operation Restore Hope. The mission made initial progress until 1994 when American and European troops began to withdraw from the force. The United Nations Mission to Somalia II (UNISOM II) ended in 1995 with the withdrawal of the rest of the troops. Between 1995 and 2000, the situation deteriorated with the capital of Mogadishu became divided between two rival warlords.

By 2000, the situation began to look promising as Abdikassim Salat Hassan was elected transitional president by various clan leaders in Djibouti. In 2002, the transitional government signed a cease-fire with 21 clan-based factions at talks sponsored by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In 2004, the Transitional Federal Government emerged from a two-year peace process led by IGAD and the government of Kenya.

However, by 2006, the apparent political progress began to erode. Militias loyal to the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) took control of Mogadishu and southern Somalia. The Security Council in S/RES/1725 (2006) authorized IGAD and the African Union (AU) to send a peacekeeping force to help prop up the transitional government. Prior to the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Ethiopian forces helped engage the UIC militias, driving them out of Mogadishu. The UIC and affiliated anti-government groups continued to fight with the government and Ethiopian forces throughout early 2008. This resulted in high civilian casualties, especially when Ethiopian forces used mortar and field gun to attack highly populated areas. In light of these developments, the African Union and the Security Council requested the transition of peacekeeping from AMISOM to United Nations forces as noted in S/RES/1801.

The security situation in Somalia remains volatile even after the Djibouti Peace Agreement of November 2008. In January 2009, the Security Council passed S/RES/1863 calling for ANISOM to remain active through July 2009. The resolution also expressed the Security Council's intent to establish a UN peacekeeping operation as a follow-on force to AMISOM, which will be subject to a further discussion in June 2009. Though Ethiopian forces completed their with-

drawal in January 2000, the Prime Minister stated that he would send troops back in if al-Shabab, Islamist fighters, regained a foothold.

Since January, attacks have continued with al-Shabab taking control of Somalia's seat of government, Baidoa, in February. The violence escalated with the Islamist insurgents killing 11 Burundi soldiers in Mogadishu who were part of the African Union peacekeeping force there. These attacks, coupled with the increase of pirates using Somalia as a safe haven to carry out attacks on ships in the Gulf of Aden, have made the security situation in Somalia worse, especially since the government has little ability to enforce law and no navy to help combat the piracy. This has led to several countries sending warships to the area to help protect merchant traffic and pursue pirate vessels. On 18 May 2009 the President of the Security Council released a statement reaffirming the body's support for the Transitional Federal Government and expressing concern at reports of support of anti-government forces from Eritrea.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- Why has the Somali civil war persisted for so long despite significant international attention?
- What might differentiate a new UN peacekeeping mission from AMISOM?
- What might be done to alleviate the piracy problem perpetuated from Somali shores?

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THE SITUATION IN SUDAN

In 2003, a rebellion broke out in the Darfur region of Sudan, separate from the civil war that was already engulfing the country. Even though the north-south civil war ended in 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), conflict remained in Darfur. Rebels called the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) attacked government and military facilities throughout Darfur, which led to retaliation of local militias known as the Janjaweed. The Janjaweed are backed by the Sudanese government and have often worked in conjunction with the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). The conflict in Darfur has resulted in the deaths of over 300,000 people and the displacement of over three million more. While several Member States and NGOs have declared the events in Darfur to be genocide, the United Nations has yet to make such a declaration.

Resolution S/RES/1769 established the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The UNAMID was created to assist the African Union force already in place (AMIS) and to respect the sovereign wishes of the government of Sudan by placing a peacekeeping force primarily composed of African peacekeepers in the region. The UN assumed full authority in January 2008. UNAMID's mission in Darfur is to monitor the humanitarian and security situations and the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. Despite progress, violence still continues in western Darfur with SAF and allied groups continuing to launch attacks, especially against former opposition strongholds and what appears to be deliberate targeting of civilians. Cross border raids by rebel groups from Chad have also hindered the security situation in western Darfur.

Violence continued between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, preventing the return of refugees from Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia in late March 2009. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) suspended the repatriation of refugees once before in February when fighting broke out, which led to extensive looting of UN warehouses. UNAMID has reported that attacks on peacekeeping staff have risen and that the safety of the humanitarian workers is a rising cause for concern ever since President Omar Hassan al-Bashir was indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for crimes against humanity in March 2009. President al-Bashir responded to the indictment by expelling 13 nongovernmental organizations, accusing them of collaborating with the court. While things look bleak, UNAMID received a boost from the arrival of 100 Egyptian personnel at the end of March, bringing the operation closer to full strength. When fully staffed, UNAMID is slated to become the world's largest peacekeeping operation with over 26,000 military and police personnel. While increased forces have helped in some areas, violence still rages in Darfur.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- What changes should be made in the mission of UNAMID?
- How should the Security Council respond to the government of Sudan with respect to its national sovereignty for its actions in Darfur?
- Why has the violence in Darfur continued to escalate despite the Darfur Peace Agreement? How might these factors be overcome?
- How might neighbor state involvement further complicate the security situation in Darfur?

- Does your government consider the situation in Darfur to be genocide? If so, how does this affect how the Security Council should react?

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THE SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was launched in February 2000 in response to repeated violations of the July 1999 Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement. This agreement was intended to bring an end to fighting within the Democratic Republic of the Congo that resulted from the 1997 invasion of Rwandan forces to flush out Hutu militias. The conflict, which lasted five years, is now known as the Second Congo War. Its end came in 2002 with the signing of the Pretoria Agreement, creating a government of national unity among remaining warring rebel factions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calling for the withdrawal of 20,000 Rwandan troops.

Since the end of the Second Congo War the Democratic Republic of the Congo has remained a country in conflict. Rich in natural resources, the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains divided by several militant groups vying for control of the country's vast mineral wealth. Ethnic violence also continues in the wake of the Rwandan genocide. Militant groups such as the Interahamwe, a Hutu militia that perpetrated the Rwandan genocide, fled into the

Democratic Republic of the Congo. This led to the rise of other militant groups such as the Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP), Mai-Mai, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and the Coalition of Congolese Patriotic Resistance (PARECO). These groups along with the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) came into conflict in 2008.

After a conflict on 28 August 2008 between CNDP and FARDC large-scale hostilities broke out in the Ituri, South and North Kivu provinces in the eastern part of the DRC. FARDC, FDLR, PARECO and various Mai-Mai groups fighting the CNDP led to the displacement of 250,000 people between August and November. MONUC immediately attempted to broker a disengagement plan, but fighting continued until a cease-fire was negotiated in November by UN special envoy, former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo. On 29 January 2009 a combined force of the Rwandan Army and the FARDC engaged the CNDP and captured founding member General Laurent Nkunda. The capture of General Nkunda led to the CNDP ceasing all hostilities against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and an accelerated integration of all CNDP forces into the FARDC. While over 12,000 elements were integrated into the FARDC in North Kivu alone, the accelerated nature of the integration led to several problems. For instance, several ex-CNDP units continuing erecting roadblocks used to levy illegal taxes, and integration in South Kivu saw limited progress.

Further complicating peace in the region are allegations that the Government of Rwanda is providing support to the existing CNDP elements and that Uganda is hosting training camps for the newly created Front Populaire pour la Justice au Congo (FPJC). On 12 December 2008 the Security Council Committee concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo released its final report, S/2008/773, discussing the continued violence since the end of the Second Congo War. The report gives a detailed understanding of the different parties involved in the continued violence, particularly North and South Kivu provinces. It also notes the link between natural resources and the financing of illegal armed groups by neighboring states. It recommends the implementation by Member States of targeted travel and financial measures imposed against individuals and entities involved in the conflict.

Although much of the fighting in the Ituri region has ended, eastern and northern portions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo still remain in conflict. After the launch of a joint operation between FARDC and the Rwandan armed forces, to hunt down the FDLR, violence increased in the form of reprisal killings against suspected collaborators as FDLR rebels retook several strongholds seized by the joint force. Nearly 160,000 people were newly displaced by the joint Rwandan Congolese offensive and FDLR counter offensive between January and March. According to the UN OCHA and UNHCR, atrocities were committed on both sides. Assisting with the integration of CNDP and FARDC, MONUC has been assisting FARDC with training and military operations, leading to allegations that MONUC forces are actively collaborating with groups that are perpetrating atrocities against civilian populations. The FDLR has now forged an alliance with the Mai-Mai in the mineral-rich region of Opienge. Additionally, FARDC, Ugandan and semi-autonomous South Sudanese armed forces formed a task force to attack Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) bases in the Garamba National Park after Joseph Kony, leader of the LRA, failed to appear to sign a peace deal

with the Ugandan government ending its rebellion. The mission was touted as a success by the governments of DRC and its neighbors, resulted in nearly 1,000 killed by fleeing LRA troops and continued civilian killing and kidnapping once the joint force had withdrawn.

Militant groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been accused of terrorizing civilian populations through killing, rape, and forcing children to become soldiers. Throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo MONUC's force is strained, attempting to protect civilians from militant groups and undisciplined elements of FARDC. MONUC is further strained by a lack of states willing to provide peacekeeping forces and equipment. Further complicating the situation is the exploitation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's mineral resources in the form of gold, tin, copper, cobalt, coltan, and wolframite smuggled through neighboring states to industrialized nations across the world.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- What steps can be taken to limit the looting of resources that continues to perpetuate the conflict?
- What role does neighbor-state interference play in the ongoing conflict? How might this be limited?
- What can be done to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, especially with regard to women and children?

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THE SITUATION IN IRAN

Although there have long been allegations of a secret Iranian program to develop nuclear weapons, these rumors took on new life when an Iranian opposition group revealed two previously unknown nuclear sites in 2002. Iran claims that its nuclear program exists solely to provide electrical power, but the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has increased inspections aimed at determining whether or not Iran has a military nuclear program operating alongside its civilian program. Over the past seven years the IAEA has found numerous instances in which Iran failed to report nuclear activities and nuclear facilities. While the IAEA has confirmed Iran's ability to enrich uranium to low levels, the organization has admitted significant gaps in its ability to comprehensively monitor the Iranian nuclear program.

France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, collectively known as the EU3, held early negotiations with Iran. The Europeans sought to broker a deal that would allow Iran to develop nuclear reactors that would produce electric energy, but would be incapable of enriching uranium for use in a military program. The Iranians agreed to suspend controversial activities, such as enrichment, while the negotiations continued. In August of 2005, the negotiations reached a climax, with the EU3 making its final offer to Iran: a series of economic and political incentives to Iran in return for Iran's suspension of nuclear activities. Iran rejected the offer and resumed uranium enrichment shortly thereafter. In April 2006, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad announced that Iran had "joined the nuclear countries of the world," and that Iran had no intention of giving up its right to enrich uranium as part of negotiations over its nuclear program.

The Security Council agreed in early June 2006 on a set of proposals for Iran, containing both incentives and disincentives to cause Iran to abstain from uranium enrichment. Iran rejected the proposals, calling them "insulting and humiliating." Following the rejection of the proposals, the Security Council issued five resolutions between July 2006 and September 2008 banning arms exports, freezing assets, and restricting the travel of individuals, groups, and companies associated with the nuclear program. The latest resolution, S/RES/1835, was issued shortly after the IAEA Board of Governors report (GOV/2008/38). This report, while verifying non-divergence of declared nuclear material from the few facilities the IAEA had access to, cites several areas of question regarding high-explosives testing, missile and re-entry vehicle work, continued uranium enrichment and lack of cooperation regarding transparency efforts in nuclear research and development, uranium processing, and mining facilities. Since this report, the IAEA has faced many obstacles in its efforts to investigate Iran's nuclear program due to Iran prohibiting access to uranium mining facilities, milling facilities, nuclear-related companies in Iran's defense industry, heavy water production facilities, and research reactor IR-40. Iran claims that the Security Council's resolutions are "illegal" and a violation of its rights under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Iran also claims that the EU3 and the United States have been giving false information to the IAEA.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- How does the presence of the Iranian nuclear program affect the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?
- What are appropriate actions for the international community to take with regard to Iran's nuclear program?

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THE SITUATION IN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

The Korean War ended by armistice, not by peace treaty, in 1953. Since that time a demilitarized zone has been in effect between the two countries. In June 2000, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Korea signed an accord to ease military tensions and to promote economic cooperation. Cooperation has been slow, especially after a uranium research effort by the DPRK caused problems in 2002. At the time, the DPRK said it was only using plutonium to try to build atomic bombs. This led to the Six Party Talks in 2003, which included the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, the Russia Federation, and the United States. The Six Party Talks offered the DPRK formal economic assistance in return for taking steps to end its nuclear weapons development.

In July 2006, the Security Council passed S/RES/1695, condemning the DPRK for launching ballistic missiles and encouraging them to return to the Six Party Talks without preconditions. In October 2006, the DPRK conducted a nuclear test against Security Council resolutions. The Security Council passed S/RES/1718, condemning the test and demanding that the DPRK return to the Six Party Talks and retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which the DPRK eventually did.

In response to a missile launch on 5 April 2009, the Security Council issued a Presidential Statement condemning the launch as directly in contravention to Resolution 1718, demanding that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comply with Resolution 1718 by abstaining from further launches, and urging a resumption of the Six Party Talks. While the DPRK claimed this was a "successful" satellite launch, most of the international community saw this as a thinly veiled test launch of a Taepodong-2 missile. Relations between the DPRK and the rest of the world deteriorated as the DPRK announced on 14 April 2009 that it was pulling out of the Six Party Talks and the NPT, resuming its nuclear program, and expelling all inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Furthermore, the DPRK stated that it would consider any pressure or sanctions applied in response to its launch a "declaration of war."

On 25 May 2009, the DPRK carried out its second underground nuclear test, sparking international concern and leading the Republic of Korea to join an initiative led by the United States to combat the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction. On 27 May 2009, the DPRK declared the armistice that ended the Korean War void. The Security Council on 12 June 2009 unanimously approved Resolution 1874 condemning the nuclear test and further missile launches, demanding the return of the DPRK to the NPT and IAEA Safeguards Agreement, and strengthening the sanctions imposed under Resolution 1718. Reacting to the Security Council Resolution, DPRK announced it would begin uranium enrichment and "weaponizing" its plutonium stockpiles. Resolution 1874 also calls upon United Nations Member States to inspect cargo vessels and airplanes suspected of carrying arms in or out of the DPRK. Furthermore, the Council has called on Member States to report back to it within 45 days to discuss implementation of the resolution. The DPRK has warned that the detainment of any ships will be considered an act of war.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- Why have the Six Party Talks continued to fail to get the DPRK to end its nuclear weapons development? What actions can the UN take to facilitate a nuclear-free Korean peninsula?

- How likely is your government to implement all provisions of S/RES/1874?
- What further steps can be taken to persuade North Korea to return to the Six Party Talks and work to end its nuclear weapons program? Does your government feel that offering incentives to the DPRK is an appropriate response to bring the DPRK back to the Six Party Talks?

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