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SC-The United States of America

The Situation in the Korean Peninsula:

The situation in the Korean Peninsula has been critical in the history of the United State's international involvement since the region was spilt at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and defined as two separate governments in 1948. The U.S. has held a historical interest in the peninsula in economic, military and diplomatic forms. The United Nation's involvement in this state of affairs has been crucial to the progression of affairs in these two states. Following in the trend of past interactions with the Republic of Korea as well as the Democratic Republic of Korea, the U.S. hopes to move forward in resolving conflicts that currently exist within and between the two states.

In response to the outcry of the people of the Republic of Korea due to the onslaught of violations being brought against their rights as human beings by the Democratic Republic of Korea the United States feels that involvement of the Security Council is detrimental. The United States of America further stresses the need for compensation for crimes against the people of the two Korean states and thus striving to further what the United Nations laid out in Resolution GA/SHC/3940 to ensure the halt of any future infringements of the rights of the people of North Korea, specifically unlawful killing of political prisoners and opponents of the regime in North Korea by government forces.

Also, the importance of stopping the discrimination and inequality for women and children in the DPRK cannot be overlooked. Recent events have shown proof of violations of the rights of the child, as well as have gone against the common international law that forbids unusual cruelty. The U.S. stresses the importance of equality and safety for these groups. Additionally, the U.S. is concerned by the outright violations of the UN Charter Article 55 that encourages the universal respect for human rights regardless of sex, race or religion.

Furthermore, as a party to the ongoing food aid deliveries to North Korea, and being concerned with the general status of the living conditions in the North Korea, the U.S. hopes to increase international aid and make food deliveries more stable. Moreover, the US enforces its right as a third party in Article 33 of the UN Charter to mediate and ensure that all regulations agreed upon by the two states are carried out to the maximum degree of their jurisdiction.

Lastly, the United States must address the issue of nuclear weapons and specifically the threat that DPRK's withdraw from the NPT and continuing pursuit of nuclear weapons poses to the ROK as well as other states. The US hopes to continue talks and actions to encourage the halt of the quest of nuclear weapons as it could lead to precarious situations for all parties involved. The implementation of new nuclear safeguards agreement with the DPRK to set up standards for nuclear energy programs is of topmost importance.

Sovereignty v. The Right to Self-Determination:

The United States fully recognizes the right of most nations to sovereignty under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations and having signed this charter understand the equal rights to self-determination of nations.

Nevertheless, the United States upholds the belief that people should not seek sovereignty in all cases, and the self-determination is not the correct response to all situations that may develop.

The U.S stresses that although nations retain the right to govern their borders unless strenuous circumstances occur that require infringement upon those rights. Also, recognizing the right for oppressed nations to seek sovereignty the U.S encourages oppressed peoples to seek to obtain these rights when radical regimes come into control.

Furthermore, the right to free expression of culture and religion should not be infringed upon by other nations or terrorist groups within nations. In such cases where these rights are not upheld, third parties must avenge their rights under article 33 of the UN charter that allows for third party mediation.

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Delegation from the Kingdom of Belgium

***Position Paper for the Security Council***

The issues before the Security Council are: the Situation on the Korean Peninsula and Sovereignty vs. The Right To Self Determination. Being a temporary member of the Security Council and holding the seat on both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), Belgium holds a rather unique perspective on how to address the aforementioned situations. Belgium strongly believes that the security of the globe relies on stability and security on the Korean Peninsula and urges the Security Council to work towards a more stable Korean Peninsula. The Kingdom of Belgium being an occupied country for much of our history calls for the right to self-determination for all peoples. Belgium believes that the full strength of the Security Council ought to be applied to solving both of these international issues and looks forward to working with the body in solving said issues.

**I. The Situation on the Korean Peninsula**

The Kingdom of Belgium believes that a peaceful solution is realistic and should be met on the Korean peninsula. The strength of the Security Council ought to be used to see that this solution is found. Belgium affirms that all nations should subscribe to the numerous anti-proliferation treaties that exist, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea being no exception. Belgium being one of the leaders on disarmament and non-proliferation hope the DPRK will follow suit. While the Kingdom of Belgium strongly supports the use of nuclear technology in order to achieve sustainable development and energy dependence, Belgium strongly condemns the weaponization of nuclear resources. Belgium affirms that deterrence ought not be done with nuclear warheads or the force of the largest military in the world. Belgium would like to commend the Republic of Korea on the achievement of becoming a developed nation and suggests that the DPRK looks at the Republic of Korea's example and try to follow suit. At the very least Belgium calls upon this body to sign a resolution strongly requesting that the DPRK adheres to all standards set forth by the IAEA and use economic sanctions on the DPRK in order for them to do so. The Kingdom of Belgium calls upon the United Nations to shut down, if by force, the facilities used by the DPRK to highly enrich uranium acknowledging that uranium of this sort is most commonly used in weapons. Belgium would also favor continuing talks between the countries of the Korean peninsula on how best to handle the current situation the peninsula is faced with. Belgium believes strongly in the ability of diplomats rather than guns to solve the world's most pressing issues. Belgium urges the United Nations Security Council to pass a resolution calling for aid in the form of food and agricultural education to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The people ought not be forgotten due to the miscalculations of the country's non-elected leaders. The use of NGO's such as the World Food Programme and resources of numerous nations will be crucial to the direct delivery of aid to the people of the DPRK. Belgium asserts the United Declaration of Human Rights and urges the rights be met by all parties. Belgium also strongly urges the Republic of Korea to maintain its commitment to the housing of refugees from the DPRK. In conclusion the Kingdom of Belgium urges the DPRK to discontinue the proliferation of nuclear weapons, both nations on the peninsula to sit down for peace talks, and for both nations to honor the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights with specific emphasis on refugees.

**II. Sovereignty vs. The Right to Self Determination**

As mentioned above being a nation that has spent much of its time under foreign rule the Kingdom of Belgium strongly asserts the right to self determination. Finding that in the past peace has most commonly been found by allowing people to select the government of their choice and be ruled by people of a similar background to that of themselves. Belgium believes that ultimately the security of the world relies heavily upon the right of local people to select their own destiny. One would have to acknowledge world events, the most recent outbreaks of violence have been all due to the debate between sovereignty vs. right to self determination namely the Tibetan conflict and the Georgian Conflict. Belgium sees strong parallels between the occupation of Belgian lands during the two World Wars to the occupation of both South Ossetia and Tibet. Belgium's unique perspective on this situation ought to be taken into consideration when the formulation of resolutions be undertaken to determine which shall be more important the right to self determination of all peoples or the sovereignty of all nations. The right to self determination is an essential part of any people in order to foster a feeling of importance of all peoples on the international stage. Self determination allows people to exercise autonomy in their own lives and choices. Furthermore, the power of the Security Council can be used to recognize states that are currently calling for their own sovereignty through self determination. Belgium strongly believes that all people have the right to determine their own destiny and calls upon the Security Council to affirm the right and for the United Nations to maintain sovereignty of member states while allowing the self determination of all people.

**Topic I : The Situation in the Korean Peninsula**

The Government of Indonesia calls to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korea Peninsula through peaceful negotiations. The government of Indonesia realizes that the security and survival of any country can not be warranted by the possession and development of nuclear weapons. We deeply concerned over the prospect of nuclear proliferation in Asia. We urge all parties of the Six Party Talks as well as the international community to seriously seek a peaceful solution over the North Korea's nuclear issue. Any unilateral action taken would trigger a

new tension, threaten the stability of the Asia-Pacific region, and thwart efforts by the international community to undertake comprehensive nuclear disarmament in accord with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Although the recent Six Party Talk held on the December last year ended in the impasse after North Korea refused to agree to a system of verifying that it had ended all nuclear activity, we hope it can be re-launched as the new America administration takes the office. Clearly, Mr. Obama supports to carry out the new dialogue. At the same time, we hope Pyongyang can show their respect to the result of the international negotiation and multilateral agreement, accepting the international supervision on its nuclear program, which it had pledged to implement. If six parties in the Talks make any decision to ease the situation on the Korea Peninsula or offer any aid like fuel oil exchange for North Korea's step toward dismantlement, our Indonesia would advocate and cooperate. If the North Korea can not warrant the verbal agreement on the conditions for inspections of its nuclear facilities, Six Parties in the talks, IAEA and UN Security Council should force it to sign the writing agreement to guarantee the result of the multilateral negotiation and keep the regional authority.

#### IV Sovereignty V. The Right of Self-Determination

Indonesia is the world largest archipelago country. Since our independence in 1945, separatism has always disturbed our sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 2005, we reached a historical peace agreement with armed separatist in Aceh. We continue to face a low intensity separatist movement in Papua. The problems of sovereignty and territorial integrity have had negative effect on our national security, people's live and economic growth in some part of our country, and regional stability and worldwide peace. Our government insists that problems arising of our region have to be dealt with on a national basis and the government would view any attempt to disrupt Indonesia's sovereignty over our territory as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

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UNSC, People's Republic of China

**The Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** The People's Republic of China continues to stand committed to the goal of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula. Recognizing the threat that a nuclear-armed Korean Peninsula presents toward the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the PRC maintains the necessity and efficacy of a respected NPT, and stands resolved to promote the ideals embodied in the treaty. We believe that the Security Council must call upon member states to pursue policies that undergird both the ideals and the basic provisions of the NPT, for the good of the international community. We will not remain silent while the NPT is weakened by a non-signatory in possession of nuclear weapons. The PRC will also continue to support resolutions, following the precedent of S/RES/1695 and S/RES/1718, which call for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to suspend its pursuit of nuclear weapons. We recognize the value of limited measures meant to stimulate compliance, but maintain that we will not support resolutions we deem excessively punitive or provocative. In this regard, we firmly believe that policies which encourage market reforms and stimulate economic growth in the DPRK are most beneficial for achieving the interwoven goals of North Korean prosperity and regional and international security. Further, we continue to exhort the DPRK to return to the NPT as a signatory, thereby setting an example of nuclear disarmament realized through multilateral cooperation. The PRC believes this would establish a strong precedent for peace, a precedent which other states may be encouraged to follow; additionally, we hold that the DPRK must end its testing and development of ballistic missiles in this context. Further, we will continue to encourage the DPRK to negotiate a nuclear safeguards agreement with the IAEA, in order to ensure responsible development of a peaceful nuclear industry. The PRC remains devoted to the peaceful resolution of the current disagreement between the DPRK and other nations. We believe that settlement of this critical international issue will be accomplished through continued discussion and diplomacy, not through saber-rattling and hostile intimations. Further, in order to increase diplomatic and economic ties in the region, the PRC will continue its engagement in such mutual associations as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Specifically, we will continue to pursue policies that encourage economic reforms in the DPRK, such as those discussed between the PRC and DPRK in recent years that would establish foreign trade and tourism zones within DPRK borders. The PRC recognizes the struggles of the people of the DPRK, and will continue urging the DPRK to provide relief for these individuals. Our central message to the DPRK is that we are willing to aid their struggling economy and engage the national government, but they must end their nuclear posturing in return. We desire to maintain cordial ties with the DPRK, while simultaneously demonstrating our commitment to peace and security in the region.

**Sovereignty vs. the Right to Self-Determination:** The People's Republic of China wholeheartedly embraces the ideal of national sovereignty as the key building block of international relationships. Particularly, the PRC maintains its sovereignty over the territory of Tibet, but we also emphasize the significant measure of self-autonomy granted

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by the national government to the Tibetan people in numerous matters. The PRC firmly opposes irresponsible statements by international bodies or leaders promulgating Tibet's right of sovereignty. We seek strong ties with other nations, but discourage statements by members of the international community that undermine the norms of international relations and embolden separatist factions within our borders. The PRC also supports a peaceful resolution of the conflict between Israel and Palestine, and will continue promoting policies similar to those expressed in S/RES/1860. The PRC is distressed by the humanitarian crisis and deterioration of security in Gaza, and calls on the international community to support action that will provide protection for the civilian populations of both Israel and Palestine. We espouse the value of the Arab Peace Initiative, and stress that future negotiations focus on implementing the suggestions put forward by the Initiative. Further, we reaffirm the principles embodied in the Annapolis Joint Understanding as indispensable to the establishing of peace and stability in the region. Pursuant to the principles enumerated by the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access, the PRC expresses support for a ceasefire in Gaza, and strongly recommends that, as a sign of mutual goodwill, crossing points be reopened between Israel and Palestine. Continued support of Palestine's developing economy and preparation for statehood are also key components of our policy in this matter. Additionally, as recognized in S/RES/1860, the PRC holds that the Gaza Strip must be viewed as part of the territory of any future Palestinian state. Finally, we encourage continued negotiations between Israel, Palestine, and the international community in resolving this conflict. We believe that a comprehensive peace, in which both Israel and Palestine recognize sovereign borders, must be the central focus of any diplomatic efforts. In dealing with the current conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia, the PRC continues to stress the importance of diplomacy in arriving at a peaceful, satisfactory resolution for the involved parties. We hold this to be an issue, which, at its foundation, must be resolved peaceably between Russia and Georgia. We respect the Russian commitment to stability and peace in the region, and also strongly affirm the principle of territorial integrity. While the PRC understands the gravity of this issue for both Russia and Georgia, we maintain that armed conflict is not the most beneficial avenue through which to settle disputes. We commend these states for the intense negotiations in which they have already engaged, and encourage further dialogue that has as its goal the peaceful, internationally acceptable resolution of this conflict.

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United Nations Security Council—South Africa

*The Situation in the Korean Peninsula:* South Africa favors constructive engagement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Korea (ROK) that utilizes quiet diplomacy and a dialogue of reconciliation in order to facilitate discussion and negotiation regarding the political challenges currently present on the Korean Peninsula. Accordingly, SA supports the continuation of the Six-Party Talks, affirms the leadership role of the People's Republic of China in those dialogues as a key regional authority, and urges the DPRK to participate fully in the talks while working towards verifiable denuclearization of the Peninsula. While utilizing our influence as a former nuclear weapons state (NWS) to urge the DPRK to dismantle nuclear facilities and to resume disarmament talks, SA also exhorts Western Member States in particular to honor their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to disclose the extent of their nuclear weapons capabilities and to report on efforts to reduce their nuclear warhead stores. SA emphasizes the need for all NWS to avoid hypocrisy and double standards on the issue of nuclear proliferation by embracing transparency and enabling active verification of their own nuclear activities. In order to create an environment conducive to dialogue, SA cautions the North against using inflammatory measures such as sanctions, political posturing, or the threat of military force which can only jeopardize the hope for diplomatic progress. At the same time, we remind the DPRK of its responsibility to re-join the NPT and to meet its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify its cessation of the development of nuclear weapons. SA affirms the right of the DPRK to develop peaceful nuclear energy capabilities, urges Member States to provide development aid and technological assistance to the DPRK to achieve such goals, and emphasizes the role development aid can play in forestalling future political conflicts. SA remains committed to continued bilateral political and economic relations between our nation and the DPRK and the ROK; specifically, we pledge to promote South-South cooperation for increased market access, trade and investment, and consolidation of the South's developmental agenda. Because of our unique position of moral authority on the issue of nuclear disarmament, we will labor to persuade the DPRK that missile testing is not in their national interest or the interest of the region. SA firmly believes that by avoiding provocative unilateral moves against the DPRK and by embracing impartial diplomacy, responsible agreements which propel the Peninsula towards a final peace can be secured.

*Sovereignty versus the Right to Self-Determination:* South Africa remains committed to the fundamental principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty, recognizing that a country's citizens can provide the most appropriate solutions to their own political challenges. Key to our foreign policy is the pursuit of a rules-based international

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order which promotes stability, the role of international law, and the continued affirmation of the legal rights of all peoples and nations through the advancement of multilateralism. Keeping in mind the long struggle of African nations to rid themselves of oppressive colonial powers, SA eschews any intervention in the electoral and internal political affairs of Member States. Moreover, we encourage developing nations to work with key regional bodies in order to develop trenchant strategies for effective national and regional governance. SA maintains that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) should only approve country mandates and neutral roles for peacekeeping forces when the consent of all parties is obtained and with the understanding that UN involvement does not represent a pretext for interference by Northern nations in state affairs. SA believes that Member States must fulfill their role as the primary providers of internal social, economic, and military security for their citizens, both as a sovereign right and as a sovereign responsibility. Because one-size-fits-all solutions do not apply to all conflicts, any position adopted by the UNSC to address a nation's internal political challenges must be considered in geographical and political context and be structured according to a country-specific approach. SA opposes any attempt to impose outside values upon the Global South through posturing behind grand new doctrines such as the "responsibility to protect" (R2P). We recognize such doctrines as thinly veiled attempts to assert Western hegemonic influence in the developing world. We believe that upholding the integrity of the UNSC and its Charter-derived mandate to foster international peace and security must be a paramount concern for all Member States. To overstep the limited UNSC Charter prerogative of maintaining international peace and security constitutes illegitimate action and behavior which is erosive to the very foundation of the UN. Accordingly, issues of economic and social rights ought to be addressed solely by the proper representatives in the Human Rights Council (HRC). Indeed, SA continues our respect for international humanitarian law and the rendering of humanitarian assistance and support through the appropriate international bodies such as the HRC. In sum, the policy of SA affirms the obligation of all countries to respect the rights of others to determine freely their political status. Yet, we caution against the politicization of international law whereby such law becomes a tool in the North's diplomatic kitbag to be utilized to justify politically motivated interference within sovereign state boundaries. SA upholds the need for national leaders to be given the resources, tools, and recognition essential for effective national governance; we thus underscore the need for strong domestic jurisdiction within a framework of international engagement and coordination. Scrupulous adherence to the established sovereignty of states as delineated in Article 2 of the UN Charter offers a clear and promising way forward by which a stable world characterized by multilateralism, regional dialogue, and quiet diplomacy can be established and maintained.

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Security Council The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

**I. Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (UK) strongly condemns the actions taken by North Korea (NK). North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Six Party Talks and the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, has been discussed by the Security Council for quite sometime. A resolution for this matter was first passed by the Security Council in 1993. Each resolution addressing this matter condemns North Korea's decisions and urges cooperation. The resolutions are as follows: S/RES/825(1993), S/RES/1540(2004 S/RES/1695/(2006), S/RES/1718(2006). Chapter VII of the Charter clearly states that the Security Council shall have the ability to decide what measures are to be employed to give effect to its decisions. These measures are encouraged to eliminate the use of violence if at all possible. The charter also states that it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures. We will endeavor to maintain peace and stability within the international community as we see fit. The procurement of nuclear weapons is in direct violation of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We support the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We strongly condemn North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) clearly serves as a threat to the international community at large. We view North Korea's decision to launch ballistic missiles without prior warning to the surrounding regions, especially around Japan is viewed negatively. We will support issue sanctions if our extremely reasonable requests are not met in a timely fashion. We have established diplomatic relations with the installation of an embassy located in the country. North Korea must realize that we want to cooperate with them concerning this issue. We ask that North Korean officials join us in not only our efforts, but with the efforts of the global community at large. The UK stands with the European Union as it also strongly condemns North Korea's actions. We also note with concern North Korea's steadfastness regarding not being an active member of the Six-Party talks. The UK stands with the numerous signatories that are avid supporters of the Six-Party talks. We cannot emphasize enough the necessity for North Korea to return to the talks with all deliberate speed. The cessation of all launches of ballistic missiles and the observance of the NPT by NK is essential to restore peace and security. We remain critical of NK for its lack of

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concern for basic and fundamental human rights. The UK defines human rights as the basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. We do commend the efforts made by the country and its committee on human rights. However, we are concerned that it behaves sporadically. We are appalled by North Korea's practicing of the death penalty. We have even received credible reports about barbaric activity such as public executions. The UK is concerned with the reports of cruel and unusual punishment and other demeaning activities that prisoners encounter while being held by North Korea police forces. The UK will support the restoration of personal freedoms to the inhabitants of North Korea. North Korea also still maintains the use of labour camps. North Korea continues to ignore requests for visits by international organizations. Food security is also a problem in North Korea and the UK condemns their decision to suspend aid in the forms of food and fertilizer. The inhabitants of North Korea do not have the religious and political freedoms possessed by those that reside in the UK. The UK recognizes that there is a problem and will continue to speak out against the violations until the North Korea makes an effort to comply. The UK will support an enthusiastic effort from North Korea to rectify these human rights violations in a timely fashion.

**II. Self Determination vs. Sovereignty:** The UK supports the United Nations' (UN) commitment to the development of friendly relations between sovereign states. The UK believes in the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. Sovereignty is traditionally a Western idea and the application of this theory to Asian countries does not fit. The UK defines sovereignty as the exclusive right to control a government, a people, or ones self. The UK is a sovereign state with several colonies. Self-determination is defined as free choice of one's own acts without external compulsion, and especially as the freedom of the people of a given territory to determine their own political status or independence from their current state. The UK supports the right of the people to decide how they want to be governed without the influence of any other country. However, we will only support self determination when it is right. Gibraltar, a territory of the UK, and a base for the British Armed Forces shares its northern border with Spain. Spain is seeking the return of this territory from the UK; however the inhabitants of Gibraltar strongly oppose this. The practice of self determination is favorable for the UK and the UK will not hesitate to respect the wish of the Gibraltarians. Britain remains committed to the fundamental principle and right of self-determination and it is clear in its support of the Islanders' wishes, for the Falkland Islands to remain an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom. Spain, Argentina, France and the UK all claim possession of the Falkland Islands. The UK wishes for the Falkland Islands to remain a territory and believes in their right to selfdetermination.

Regarding the issue of suzerainty until 2008 the British Government's position remained the same that China held suzerainty over Tibet but not sovereignty. It was the only state still to hold this view which it revised on 29 October 2008, when the British Foreign Office recognized Chinese sovereignty over Tibet by issuing a statement on its website. The UK maintains that Tibet is part of China. In matters regarding sovereignty the UK is an avid supporter of this cause and will continue to defend sovereignty issues as it sees fit.

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### **Security Council**

### **Burkina Faso**

**The Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** Burkina Faso supports the sanctions enacted against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in S/RES/1718 and condemns the nuclear weapon test conducted by the DPRK in October of 2006. We call for the DPRK to immediately rescind its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). As a party to both the NPT and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Burkina Faso denounces both the testing and proliferation of nuclear weapons and urges all States party to these treaties to comply with their commitments. We support the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement and call for the DPRK to comply with this agreement and provide greater transparency into its nuclear technology program in accordance with the IAEA. Burkina Faso also endorses S/RES/1695 and calls for the immediate cessation of the DPRK's ballistic missile program as well as any demonstrations of ballistic missiles capabilities. We encourage the DPRK to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to work toward eliminating the use of nuclear technology for anything other than peaceful purposes. Burkina Faso urges the Republic of Korea (ROK), as a party to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, to fulfill the responsibility claimed in its State constitution and provide asylum to all refugees from the DPRK. We recommend the ROK look to the example set by the Burkinabe National Commission for Refugees (CONAREF) in accepting hundreds of refugees fleeing the conflict in Mali despite the fact that Burkina Faso has a limited budget for emergency situations. We support A/RES/61/174 in imploring the DPRK to ameliorate the treatment of refugees and comply to all human rights agreements to which it is a party. We draw attention to Articles 7 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and urge the DPRK to discontinue its practices of disproportionately punishing dissenting citizens and encourage the usage of due process when trying

criminal suspects. We recommend the DPRK adopt the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane, or Degrading Treatment to further efforts in this regard. We condemn any religious persecution carried out by the DPRK, as freedom of thought and religion are inherent rights protected under Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Burkina Faso further encourages the DPRK, as a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), to sign the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, and subsequently raise the age of military enlistment in the DPRK to 18 and immediately cease the practice of selling female children as brides to neighboring States. Burkina Faso calls upon Member States, especially the DPRK, to reaffirm their commitments to protecting the inalienable rights outlined in the UDHR, and in the belief that nuclear disarmament is the key to stability in the Korean Peninsula, we urge the DPRK to recommit to the NPT.

**Sovereignty vs. The Right to Self-Determination:** Burkina Faso acknowledges self-determination as an inalienable right guaranteed to all people under Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and we believe that a balance must be attained in the international community between self-determination and State sovereignty, protected by Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN). We believe that, in the case of semi-autonomous regions such as Tibet, whose self-determination is hindered by the sovereignty of another Member State, it is necessary to acknowledge the principles set forth in the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States and we encourage cooperation between States to achieve consensus on such issues. Burkina Faso believes in independence for the people of South Ossetia and we call for Member States to acknowledge that the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action illustrate the right of all people to take legitimate action to realize their self-determination. In accordance with A/RES/56/141, we believe that the formation of a Palestinian State while maintaining respect for the sovereignty of Israel is a necessity for achieving peace in the Middle East. We believe that the first step toward resolving the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict is the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Palestinian territories as called for in S/RES/242. We support the principles of the Camp David Accords and believe that regional cooperation while considering the needs of the Palestinian people is necessary to finding a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian situation and that the bilateral agreements called for in the Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and reaffirmed by S/RES/1515 are a necessity. We condemn all violations to the UDHR conducted in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and call for their immediate cessation as outlined in A/RES/62/109 as a prerequisite for achieving peace in the Middle East and establishing a Palestinian State. Burkina Faso urges Israel not to establish or maintain settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in accordance with A/RES/62/108, as we agree with the Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories that Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories has resulted in numerous human rights violations and has further stifled Palestine's ability to express its right to self-determination. Burkina Faso remains a strong supporter of the realization of self-determination for all people as called for in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and we believe that stable relations between all Members of the international community can be achieved through respecting State sovereignty and self-determination in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the UN.

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### **Security Council**

**France**

**Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** The French Republic is deeply concerned by nuclear proliferation and human rights violations occurring on the Korean peninsula and calls for North Korea to recommit to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in order to reestablish formal diplomatic relations between France and North Korea. Bearing in mind Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations we condemn North Korea's acquisition of nuclear weapons in accordance with S/RES/1695 and S/RES/1718. North Korea's actions violate the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and completely deteriorate the confidence and transparency established in the region. France is dedicated to strengthening the current non-proliferation regime by enacting greater consequences for withdrawal outlined by our proposals at the 2005 NPT Review Conference. We support the Six-Party Talks and call for its early resumption to achieve the peaceful, verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula to regain stability envisioned in A/RES/62/5 and A/RES/55/11. We believe nuclear weapon States must strive toward disarmament compliant with Article VI of the NPT. In accordance with A/RES/62/59, the French Republic strongly urges all States to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to establish an international norm and constrain worldwide nuclear proliferation. France is deeply troubled by the refugee crisis on the Korean peninsula caused by the food shortages and human rights violations and strongly encourages North Korea to sign

and ratify the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Mindful that North Korea is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, we urge North Korea to be attentive to human rights guided by A/RES/62/167 and A/RES/61/174. France is proud to be a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and demands North Korea fulfill its commitment to this convention by ceasing the trafficking of women for the purpose of prostitution or forced marriage as well as the subjection of women to human smuggling and forced abortions. We call upon North Korea to uphold the rights of the child with regard to A/RES/62/141, A/RES/61/146, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and reaffirm our dedication to providing food aid and combating malnutrition illustrated by our dedication to increasing our contribution to the World Food Program (WFP). As a strong supporter of the WFP, France emphasizes peoples' right to food guided by A/RES/62/164 and echoes the need for North Korea to allow full, free, safe, and unimpeded access to the WFP. We are alarmed by the allegations of North Korea abducting citizens from the Republic of Korea and recommend the speedy ratification and entry into force of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances as a confidence building measure and a fulfillment of humanitarian principles. France encourages bilateral agreements such as the previous Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Exchanges, and Cooperation and is hopeful similar efforts are made to reach a permanent peace agreement and stresses the necessity of disarmament and humanitarianism essential to maintaining peace and security, facilitating the realization of Goals 1, 3, and 4 of the Millennium Development Goals.

**Sovereignty vs. The Right to Self-Determination:** The French Republic strongly supports the right to State sovereignty and acknowledges the right to self-determination in accordance with Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We affirm our recognition of the right to self-determination compliant with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and we proclaim our belief of State sovereignty, protected under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, as the absolutely essential right to maintaining the stability of international peace. Bearing in mind the importance of State sovereignty, France believes the right to self-determination is universal and guaranteed by the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and recognizes Kosovo's independence while stressing the need for its peaceful progression to sovereignty envisioned in S/RES/1244. We call upon all States to pursue nonviolent agreements and recommit to existing strategies such as the Road Map to Peace, striving for self-determination called for by A/RES/62/144, A/RES/62/146 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) to maintain peace and security. We vehemently oppose the violence occurring in the Occupied Territories of Palestine, and remind Members of the recommendations in A/RES/62/109 and A/RES/62/108 to realize the Quartet two-state solution. We urge adherence to the facilitation of peace between States and encourage Members to recognize the universality of the right of peoples to self-determination compliant with A/RES/61/150. France highlights our cooperation with New Caledonia as a fulfillment of our commitments to Article 1 of the ICCPR, and urges Member States to look toward the Nouméa Accord which provides a framework allowing for the accession to an international status of full responsibility and transformation from citizenship to nationality. We strongly encourage all Member States take steps, when necessary, to facilitate the irreversible transfer of political powers described in the Nouméa Accord supplemented by A/RES/63/106 and A/RES/62/117 in order to secure the right to self-determination. We are committed to securing the right of State sovereignty and encourage all Members remain nonviolent and mindful of the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States to achieve global multilateral partnerships enshrined in Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals.

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### **Security Council**

### **Republic of Costa Rica**

**Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** Deeply alarmed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Republic of Costa Rica strongly urges nuclear weapon states (NSW) to follow the guidelines of nuclear disarmament within S/RES/1695. We highlight S/RES/1718 and advise the DPRK recommit to the NPT to halt the use of economic sanctions and ensure the realization of human rights of its people. Cognizant of the refusal of the DPRK to implement the NPT, the Republic of Costa Rica urges Member States to support the strengthening of the current mechanisms within the NPT for more frequent reviews of Member States' nuclear programs, in accordance with A/RES/63/47. We recommend NSWs adopt the principles of A/RES/63/41 by reducing the operational readiness of their nuclear ballistic missiles to promote regional security. The Republic of Costa Rica calls upon the DPRK to negotiate a nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as stated in Article III of the NPT. We recommend Member States sign, ratify, and implement the Comprehensive Nuclear

Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the NPT to encourage the complete disarmament of nuclear weapons, in accordance with A/RES/63/46. Costa Rica advocates for the creation of the Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) to strengthen the NPT and CTBT and promote the universal disarmament of nuclear weapons, as called for in A/RES/63/73. We call upon non-nuclear weapon States to support A/RES/63/43 and the creation of the NWC to facilitate regional disarmament and security in the Korean peninsula. We adamantly support the CTBT and its international monitoring system (IMS) and would encourage strengthening the IMS to reduce the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula, as recommended in A/RES/63/59 and A/RES/63/58. Deeply alarmed by A/63/332 regarding the status of refugees in the DPRK and the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica strongly urges Member States to contribute to the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in accordance with A/RES/62/124. Costa Rica supports the expansion of the UNHCR along the principles of A/RES/62/123 to strengthen its humanitarian and developmental assistance to refugees in the Korean peninsula. We direct the DPRK to adhere by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and the optional Protocols (International Bill of Human Rights) to secure the human rights of its citizens. The Republic of Costa Rica advises the Republic of Korea and other Member States to contribute humanitarian aid to the DPRK in the form of food, in-kind contributions, and development assistance, as called for in A/RES/62/94. We recommend the DPRK prevent the trafficking of persons, especially women and girls, under the principles of A/RES/61/144 and A/RES/61/146, by increasing law enforcement measures and implementing legal reform. Reiterating our concern in the Korean peninsula regarding nuclear proliferation and human rights abuses, the Republic of Costa Rica recommends Member States to support the realization of the NWC and adhere to the principles within the International Bill of Human Rights.

**II. Sovereignty vs. The Right to Self-Determination:** The Republic of Costa Rica is committed to Article 2 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and calls upon Member States to integrate these principles into national frameworks to secure the right to self-determination of all peoples. We firmly support S/RES/1515 to create a viable two-state solution in the Middle East, securing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people through two-party negotiations. The Republic of Costa Rica strongly urges Israel to halt its human rights abuses in the Occupied Territories under the guidelines of A/RES/62/108. We recommend Israel stops the development of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories and provide Palestinians the right to national self-determination, in accordance with A/RES/62/108. Recognizing the situation in South Ossetia, Costa Rica reiterates its support of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia under Article II of the Charter of the United Nations. We adamantly support the continuation of the cease-fire between the Russia Federation and Georgia and recommend the continued presence of Russian and UN peacekeeping forces to stabilize South Ossetia as called for in A/RES/61/279. We endorse the UN Observer Mission in Georgia by endorsing S/RES/1839 and A/RES/62/260 to promote the realization of human rights in South Ossetia and Abkhazia within Georgia. Cognizant of the human rights abuses occurring in South Ossetia, Costa Rica recommends Member States follow the principles of E/RES/2008/36 by facilitating humanitarian and developmental assistance to the region through the UN Economic and Social Council, the UN Development Programme, and the UN Development Fund for Women. We firmly support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China (PRC) stated in A/RES/27/58, and respect the sovereign right of the PRC to secure its Tibetan territory. Alarmed by the occurrence of human rights abuses in the province of Tibet, the Republic of Costa Rica strongly urges the PRC to adhere to the UDHR and A/RES/62/163 when securing its territorial integrity through two-party negotiations of cooperation and respect. We advocate for Article 1 of the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States and recommend Member States guarantee the right to self-determination for its citizens. The Republic of Costa Rica reaffirms its commitment to the right of self-determination of all peoples within A/RES/56/141 and the realization of their basic human rights outlined in the International Bill of Human Rights.

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### Security Council

### The Russian Federation

**The Situation in the Korean Peninsula:** The Russian Federation expresses deep concern for the condition of the Korean Peninsula and urges all Member States to comply with Article 1 of the United Nations Charter to seek a peaceful resolution of the nuclear crisis. We deplore the action of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its continual pursuance of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). We reiterate the right of States party to the NPT to develop, research, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We believe the Six Party talks to be critical for a peaceful and sustainable resolution and strongly encourage the DPRK to return to multi-lateral discussions. Russia agrees to promote economic

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cooperation with the DPRK in the fields of energy, trade and investment, bilaterally and multilaterally as stated in the Six Party Talks Joint Statement of 2005. Russia demands the DPRK resume International Atomic Energy Agency safeguard inspections and implores the international community to cooperate in replacing the DPRK's graphite moderated reactors with light water reactors called for in the Agreed Framework of 1994. Recalling the 1992 Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, we remind the DPRK of its commitment to denuclearization by closing nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities and we insist upon the observance and implementation of that declaration. We require in accordance with S/RES/1695, Member States exercise vigilance and prevent missile and missile-related items, materials and goods, and technology from being transferred to the DPRK's missile or WMD programs. To take cooperative action to prevent trafficking in WMD, as called for in S/RES/1540, Russia urges Member States to adopt programs such as the Proliferation Security Initiative to apply intelligence, diplomatic, law enforcement, military, and other capabilities to prevent proliferation of nuclear materials. Russia supports the Conference on Disarmament in the formation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty to place a quantitative constraint on the amount of fissile material available for use in nuclear weapons. We call upon Member States to adopt similar policies to the Pyongyang Declaration as a basis for economic cooperation with the DPRK including grant-aids, long term loans with low interest rates, and such aid as humanitarian assistance through international organizations. Cognizant of the severe humanitarian crises reported in the Korean Peninsula, we urge the DPRK to recommit itself to Goals 1 and 3 of The Millennium Development Goals. Russia encourages the DPRK to reaffirm their commitment to The Convention on the Rights of the Child and to take precautions to guarantee all children access to nutritious food and clean water. Recognizing that the DPRK is party to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR), Russia strongly urges the DPRK to adopt the United Nations Convention against Torture and to reconsider its practices infringing upon rights protected by UNDHR.

**Sovereignty vs. the Right to Self-Determination:** The Russian Federation endorses self-determination to strengthen universal peace as an inalienable right secured by Article 1 of the Charter of United Nations. We further assert State sovereignty should be held in equal regard as it is also assured in Article 2 of the Charter. Russia firmly believes, in the case of Tibet, the People's Republic of China (PRC) should maintain control over the semiautonomous region respecting the territorial integrity and political independence of the PRC as called for in Article 2 of the Millennium Declaration. With regard to the situation in Palestine, we are committed to the establishment of a Palestinian State in full compliance with the Quartet Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict set forth in the S/RES/1515. Russia commends the efforts of regional Member States in establishing the Oslo Accords and urges States to return to the principles set out in the Madrid Conference to establish enduring peace in Palestine. Russia recalls the opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in which the Court stated the suggested division of Palestine by a wall severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. We recall A/RES/181(II) as the original blueprint of a peaceful two state solution and urge Member States recommit themselves to the eventual realization of that resolution. Russia condemns the human rights violations sustained in the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the hands of the Israelis and demands Israel comply fully with the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with A/RES/62/109. The Russian Federation remains steadfast in the belief its actions concerning Georgia were necessary and warranted under the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We denounce the attack on South Ossetia as a clear violation of Article 1 of the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation, which guarantees self-determination, freedom and independence for all peoples. Russia stands by its actions in defending our citizens from Georgian aggression as described in S/2008/631. Russia recognizes South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent states and implores Member States to support the States effort in developing into sustainable, democratic regions as called for in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Russian Federation encourages Member States to adhere to the principles of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action to ensure the right of self-determination to control their political destinies and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.