



37th Annual MVHSMUN Conference

“Opus Justitiae Pax”

The Work of Justice Shall be Peace

Committee: Novice Security Council

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Hello delegates! My name is Jordyn Vancura and I am a junior at MVHS! I am psyched to be your head chair for this year's conference. I am on the Varsity Song team at Mission, as well as serve as the Middle Secretariat USG of Novice Committees. I look forward to seeing you all in committee, and hope you all enjoy the conference!

Hi delegates! My name is Cassidy Maguire and I am a sophomore at Mission Viejo HS. I am so excited to be your Vice Chair at the MVHS MUN conference. This is my second year being a part of the MUN program and first time being a vice chair. I am very involved with activities inside and outside of school. I play club soccer for OC Surf, as well as play for my high school team. In my free time, I love watching netflix, surfing and hanging out with friends. I am so excited to hear your ideas and resolutions to the topics we chose. See you in committee!

Central African Conflict

I. Background of Topic

Since 2012, the Central African Republic has been in the midst of a civil war. A band of rebel groups, Seleka, located in the Central African Republic rebelled against their government because they did not uphold previous settlements. In the next year, Seleka conquered power over President Francois Bozize. As a solution, a new Central African government was created in order to reinstate former relations. After the fact, two new groups sprouted from the ashes; Ex-Seleka and their opposing force, anti-Balaka. Countries such as Angola, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Chad, DR Congo, Gabon, France, and South Africa have all been fighting on behalf of the Central African Republic. Many of these surrounding and supporting countries have provided aid for the Central African Republic. It has become a growing issue worldwide, as families and children are being displaced from their homes. It has become an unsafe place to live and the



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foundations of the Central African Republic are very unstable, rendering them vulnerable to attack. The United Nations has been continually looking for solutions due to increasing violations of International Humanitarian Laws.

II. UN Involvement

The United Nations has been continually working towards easing conflicts in the Central African Republic. One of their first attempts, back in 2014, was the establishment of the MINUSCA, or the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, sending U.N. Peacekeepers to monitor violence within the region. They have also passed multiple resolutions serving the purpose of providing support for MINUSCA and sanctions. The ultimate goal of these resolutions has been to work towards peacebuilding and pacification of conflict. Organizations such as the International Rescue Committee and the Economic Community of Central African States have been working alongside the United Nations to help further the effects of their actions. The MINUSCA is the main United Nations organization working towards conflict relief in the Central African Republic.

III. Possible Solutions

While the conflict in the Central African Republic has dominated the region, there are ways to provide effective solutions to this situation, such as opening international borders for displaced adolescents and families. It is a great issue that families are having to be taken away from their homes due to poor quality of life in their previous residency. Open borders provides temporary facilities until the Central African Republic recovers from the destruction. Along with providing temporary relocation facilities, another solution would be to get United Nations Peacekeepers to go into the Central African Republic with more force. At this point in their civil war, the Peacekeepers have little affect and are not a strong force there. If they return to the country and start taking action on those who create violence, people will begin to understand that they can not create conflict without consequence. As a last solution, NGOs and other United



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Nations organizations should provide more funding to help restore homes, buildings, water, food, and other necessary products that the victims of the conflict need.

IV. Bloc Positions

African Bloc: Many countries have been disrupted and affected by the conflict. In need of support and aid for refugees, as well as citizens in affected areas. Many countries are still developing, without the necessary funds to fix the problem on their own. They would like to work with developed nations who may be able to help monetarily and give advice on eradicating the issue.

European Bloc: Europe is working towards decreasing the repercussions of the issue and finding solutions. They have a greater standing economy, and may be able to provide humanitarian aid and advice to affected countries.

Middle Eastern Bloc: Remains somewhat uninvolved in the crisis as the Middle East is dealing with civil wars of their own. However, may offer advice as to what to do about the situation.

Asian Bloc: Involved in the situation however have had little effect. Could potentially aid through sending support and aid to affected regions, depending on the individual economic standing of the nation.

V. Guiding Questions

1. Which countries or Non-Governmental Organizations would be the best choices for funding your cause?
2. What is an effective way of controlling and suppressing the rebel groups in the Central African Republic?
3. How could countries raise awareness of this conflict?
4. What is a cost friendly way of housing the victims of the civil war?
5. What are some ways to lessen the division within the Central African Republic?



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North Korean Relations

I. Background of Topic

In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea with the funding of the Soveight Union. When North-South dialogue started to gain diplomatic recognition from countries beyond the communist bloc. North Korea began to gain recognition (by 93 countries while South Korea has 96) acquired entry into the World Health Organization. As North Korea developed their establishment of recent diplomatic relations hindered substantially. An abundance of people have gotten involved with Korean Relations including North Korea, South Korea, The United States, China, and other relevant countries. Kim Jong Un, Donald Trump, as well as Moon Jae-in have involved themselves. North Korea is advancing their nuclear missiles, weapons, etc. This is an issue because it causes unnecessary disruption to peace. The UN Security Council has tried to convince North Korea into denuclearization but it has ended up being ineffective in preventing further nuclear and missile tests. Suspected illegal economic activities affect the world overall and can lead to corrupt economy due to them not following the regulations of the UN.

II. UN Involvement



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Nine large sanctions resolutions towards North Korea as a response to the country's nuclear and missile activities have been adopted. The resolutions condemning North Korea's most recent nuclear and ballistic missile activities as well as urges for North Korea to diminish its illicit activity. These activities violate previously conducted resolutions made by the UN Security Council. Most of the resolutions act under Chapter VII, Article 41 in the United Nations Charter and were unanimously endorsed by the UN security council. The resolutions include Giving you and member states power to interject as well as inspect North Korean cargo inside of their territory. As well as, asking North Korea to re assemble themselves into the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. They conceded in this resolution in 1985 but subtracted themselves in 2003, as an effective United States allegations that they were acting on an uranium enrichment service that was illegal. The United Nations watches acquiescence of North Korean sanctions over the 1718 committee, that was created by the Security Council Resolution 1718 as well as a group of specialists that was created and decided by the Security Council resolution 1718.

III. Possible Solutions

United States administrations have tried to put an end or stop to North Korea's action and have been close to successful, however they have been set back due to North Korean Perfidy. Some ideas the United States as well as other countries are considering is, normalization of relations, security assurance, and aid to economy and food. These diplomatic inducements could lead to resolutions and peace. Military action should not be considered because of North Korea's nuclear weapons and power. Sanctions or diplomacy are possible ways to hinder North Korea's



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nuclear program. In previous years the United States as well as other states have offered trade, for example countries with an abundance of fuel oil and energy substitutes have offered a large sum to North Korea in exchange for a halt in their missile testing.

IV. Bloc Positions

Asian: Asia is directly affected by North Korean relations. As China, South Korea, Japan, and North Korea are all involved in the issue. China is North Korea's largest trade accomplice.

Latin American: Latin American countries are being pressured by the United States to stop trade and diplomacy with North Korea. Chile and Brazil are going to handle the United States and China's wishes by decreasing trade with North Korea but maintaining diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. However, Cuba and Venezuela will just retain diplomacy and trade with Pyongyang.

Western: The critical engagement policy intact by the European Union wants to help North Korea in order to try and increase peace and stability. The European Union is more involved than the UK. North American countries are involved, some more than others. The United States is heavily involved with North Korean relations. They should have a constructive, as well as an active part in ensuring healthy relationships with Korean-japanese relations. The United States's treaty allies with North Korea and China. It is important to China and the United States to work together in taing on North Korean denuclearization.

V. Guiding Questions

1. What relationship does your country have with North Korea?



37th Annual MVHSMUN Conference

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2. Does your country support nuclear weapons?
3. Is your country a nuclear state or aim to be one?
4. What can your country specifically do to help improve North Korean relations?
5. What steps has your country already taken?
6. Which side of the conflict is your country in support of?

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