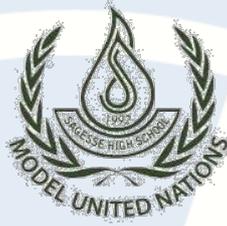


SECURITY  
COUNCIL





## COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION

The Security Council's primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security. It is made up of 15 members and each has one vote. Five of these members are permanent members which are China, France, United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States of America. Under the charter, all members of the United Nations are obliged to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

The Security Council performs three major functions: mediation, peacekeeping, and enforcement. Chapter VI of the UN Charter states that the Security Council assists in the peaceful settlement of disputes by mediating conflicts and negotiating settlements. It also establishes and oversees UN peace-keeping forces. In addition, the Security Council can take enforcement measures against offending States or entities. For example, the Security Council has imposed economic sanctions against countries such as Iraq. Under Article 42 of the Charter, the Security Council also can use military force to promote peace and security.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

In this conference, delegates will be representing the SECURITY COUNCIL in order to find ways to solve and discuss two major topics society is facing nowadays, which this committee is always investigating: *CYBER WARFARE and NUCLEAR SECURITY IN NORTH KOREA.*

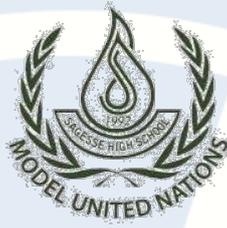


## Topic I: Cyber Warfare

The growth of the internet has allowed nations, organizations, and people to connect in ways previously unimagined. This new interconnectivity has allowed for collaboration, partnership, and growth to reach unprecedented levels and has permitted the world to become a much smaller place. However, along with the benefits of the Internet there are many new dangers created by this technology. The very nature of the Internet allows for individuals to hack information systems in order to steal information, cripple the delivery of services and commit fraud. These cybercrimes are difficult to fight against, so it takes an international effort to combat them.

The term “cyberwarfare” refers to the use of computers to increase or replace traditional and physical tools of war in a conflict. This is a technique that has only become possible with the emergence and widespread use of computers in many, many key areas of infrastructure. It is a problem since computers are inherently vulnerable to hacks. Therefore, most of the systems that they control and much of the information they contain can be stolen, corrupted, broken, or otherwise abused. A country can take advantage of weaknesses in its opponent's computer systems to spy, disrupt, or sabotage their operations. The Security Council often stresses the importance of cybersecurity and regularly call on member nations to combat cybercrime.

A major difficulty in combatting cybercrime is the sheer amount of the data that needs to be monitored in order to catch cyber criminals. The Security Council has stepped up efforts to monitor cyber activities and on reporting cyber security issues.



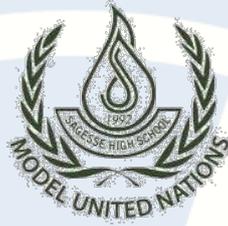
Another major problem with guaranteeing cybersecurity is the issue concerning how to hold nations and international actors accountable for their actions. Nations like Russia and China believe cyberspace should be controlled locally by various national governments and should respect cultural norms. In the west, people believe in a free internet, but in less democratic countries leaders may feel threatened and wish to control it directly.

The cyber peace foundation is an NGO which is involved with raising “awareness, counseling, education, training and to reach out to the citizens, the governments, and law enforcement agencies (LEAs), to provide a common platform on a global level,

## Topic II: *Nuclear Security in North Korea*

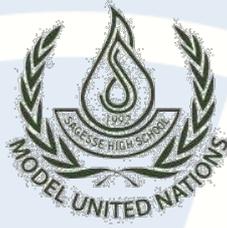
The most destructive weapons ever created by mankind? Yes, *Nuclear weapons*.

*Nuclear weapons* were first used during World War II in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan because of the United States. Since World War II, the United Nations Security Council members – China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States – have controlled nuclear weapons. India was also involved in the invention of nuclear weapons. Israel is suspected of having nuclear weapons and has tactically maintained uncertainty about its status. Most importantly, North Korea has recently conducted nuclear weapons testing. Several countries had nuclear weapons but have since surrendered them or disassembled them, including South Africa and the former Soviet republics of Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Countries originally developed nuclear weapons for offensive purposes, but soon found out that they could be used for defensive purposes under the concept of prevention. Countries recognized that they would not want to bomb another country that possesses nuclear weapons because that other country can strike back with a nuclear weapon – this is called mutually assured destruction (MAD). Therefore, other countries that wanted to



protect themselves from being bombed started to acquire nuclear weapons in order to deter the powerful countries from attacking them. Countries are worried about the spread of nuclear weapons and want to stop other countries from obtaining them. These efforts are called nuclear non-proliferation. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been at the forefront of the movement to establish a nuclear non-proliferation regime and seeks to prevent nuclear weapon states from transferring its nuclear weapons or capabilities to non-nuclear weapons states. The NPT uses the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to help enforce the treaty by monitoring facilities of suspected countries. The 21st century has also presented new problems. Nuclear technology can now be used for peaceful, civilian nuclear energy. Many nations believe they have the sovereign right to obtain nuclear energy, but the nuclear weapon states are cautious that these other nations can convert the nuclear technology into nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapon states still possess thousands of nuclear weapons and have not shown much progress in disarmament, and other countries could soon join the list as nuclear weapons states. The UN will have to address these issues as it seeks to create a peaceful world that is ultimately free of nuclear weapons.

North Korea has had a nuclear program since the 1980s, even though North Korea was a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, North Korea withdrew its support of the treaty in 2003 and accused the US of trying to impose “tyrannical rule” over North Korea through the treaty. Between 1990 and 2005, the CIA received scattered reports that North Korea had begun to develop a nuclear bomb. Some officials estimate that North Korea could have the capacity to develop 200 nuclear weapons by the end of the year 2015. North Korea has also developed short, medium, and long range missiles. These missiles could reach the US (Alaska and Hawaii), South Korea, Japan, and China. In response, the international community has imposed agreements on North Korea. These agreements have not stopped North Korea’s nuclear program.



## QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

- What is your country's position on both of these topics?
- How has your country contributed in solving these problems?
- What were some of your country's national and international actions?
- How can your country effectively help in solving both topics?
- Would financial support help in diminishing these problems?
- How should countries implement the laws required to alleviate these problems?
- What is the role of NGOs?

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