



UNSC

: UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

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LIST OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Australia

China

France

Germany

International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU)

Iran

Israel

Japan

Jordan

Russian Federation

Saudi Arabia

Spain

Sudan

Syria

Ukraine

United Kingdom

United States of America

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. It calls upon parties to settle disputes by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorise the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Since World War II, the United Nations has maintained clear policies regarding territory possessed by sovereign states, and how to deal with territorial aggression. Nonetheless, border disputes have been a constant issue for the United Nations, and all nations have to seek ways to resolve such disputes.

The UN Security Council is concerned at recent border disputes and the failure of sovereign states to seek UN arbitration. Thus the focus of this agenda is to create solutions to border disputes, potentially implementing a UN peacekeeping force. The main objective of this committee will be to seek resolutions that will utilize peace-keeping forces without infringing upon the sovereignty of individual nations.

And as the motto of the GECMUN is “is to “Change the Game” of Korean Model United Nations.”, we would like to embark Israel and Saudi Arabia to confront, world famous, Middle East conflicts. Also with the support of International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU), we hope a most dynamic and fun MUN conference that you would ever have.

Europe

“Two months ago the tragedy in Lampedusa triggered a very wide and emotional reaction across Europe - a chorus of voices calling for actions to avoid such disasters in the future,”

“Today we are putting on the table measures and proposals for a truly European response that can make a difference.” (said Cecilia Malmström, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1199_en.htm)

The urgency of the crisis was underlined on 3, December 2013 when Italian coast-guards rescued some 120 migrants from a packed fishing boat adrift off the coast of southern Italy in gale-force conditions.

They were said to be mainly Syrians and included women and children.

The EU has revealed plans to tighten patrols of its sea borders and do more to help asylum-seekers, two months after the Lampedusa boat tragedy.

A common strategy would be adopted from Cyprus to Spain to monitor routes taken by clandestine migrants, and thereby detect boats in distress more quickly.

Proposals to help people apply for asylum before travelling to the EU would be considered. (BBC 2013)

Large nations want to maintain their large size, and small governments want to maintain their existence as official nations. This is relevant both to the current refugee crisis in Europe and to the border crisis in Middle East.

<http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1227&context=dlj>

All EU Nations are strongly advised to support resolving border crises in the Middle East. In order to resolve the current refugee problem, please keep in mind that the border crisis in the Middle East is creating massive waves of problems in Europe.

Syrian civil war

As all delegates are aware, the refugee crisis is placing world safety and balance at risk. Since this issue is becoming a very pervasive situation that involves a myriad of nations, all delegates are strongly recommended to be well-informed about the Syrian Civil War, and how their nations view this issue.

Middle East

Delegates representing Middle East nations are strongly advised to research historical religious information related to border conflict.

<http://edition.cnn.com/middle-east>

http://www.bbc.com/news/world/middle_east

Asia

There are a number of pivotal border disputes in the Asian region. Each nation may have one or more border disputes with other Asian nations, and all delegates who are representing Asian nations are recommended to procure relevant information and thus prepare securely. Please be reminded that each nation will want to claim as much territory as possible, and may be reluctant to seek negotiated solutions.

The delegates will not be tested on their knowledge and previous research. However, lack of knowledge during a heated debate will be disadvantageous for any representative.

Cambodian Border Issue

This latest border dispute involves Cambodia and Vietnam and the establishment of 'fake' maps by the Cambodian government, of which called in some atrocities on both sides. Denizens of Cambodia are enraged by the unprofessional working effectiveness of their government, nearly calling a protest. The Cambodian government, in pursuit of an appropriate solution, are requesting to lend French map to settle the issue for once and for all. Therefore, the delegates of Cambodia, Vietnam, and France are required to be able to discuss this topic when necessary.

Senkaku Islands Dispute

An archipelago located in the oceanic area between China and Japan (around half-way from each other) are causing friction and distress between two giants in Asia, though these islands themselves are of negligible value to both nations. However, the strategical value of these islands is significant due to their location. The islands are close to the important shipping lanes, are a flourishing habitat for a diversity of fish, and nearby lies an extensive underwater gas field. Therefore, delegates must be aware that this issue is likely to be mentioned and discussed, thus requiring some degree of rumination on the issue in preparation.

International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU)

Through research, consultancy and training, IBRU seeks to facilitate enhanced understanding of border areas, contribute to the peaceful resolution of boundary disputes, and engage with broader geographic questions concerning the changing nature of sovereignty, territory, citizenship, and the political organisation of space.

Since its founding as the International Boundaries Research Unit in 1989, IBRU has been the world's leading research centre on international boundary making and dispute resolution, creating impact through the services it provides to the public and private sectors. Today, IBRU brings together work in international boundary law with the geographic study of borders and bordering in the 21st century.

<https://www.dur.ac.uk/ibru/resources/links/>

By using this website, delegates can find quick and abundant resources on almost all border related disputes.

If delegates are wishing to debate on specific border conflict, chairs recommend individually research deeply into individual's interest areas.

Past resolutions adopted by Security Council that can help the construction of resolution

Resolution Code	Date of Adoption
S/RES/1862	14 January 200
LINK	http://www.un.org/press/en/2009/sc9570.doc.htm
S/RES/1907	23 December 2009
LINK	http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/un_arms_embargoes/rritrea/Resolution_1907
S/RES/2191	5 December 2011
LINK	http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Somalia%20S%20RES%202023.pdf
S/RES/242	22 November 1967
LINK	http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/IP%20S%20RES%20242.pdf

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. How should borders be drawn?

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/journal/spring2013/big-question>

2. What is the past historical measures to border conflict?

<http://src-hokudai-ac.jp/sympo/96summer/joenniemi.pdf>

3. Is there any functioning treaties or international branches that deals with border dispute?

(International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) especially should focus on this question.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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http://www.bbc.com/news/world/middle_east

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