

ANGOLA

I. ISIS is an extremist Islamic organization that is trying to establish an Islamic State. It located in Syria, and is trying to form states throughout the world including Africa, Europe and Asia. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to enforce International security. We are still recovering from a 27 year civil war that ended in 2002. Angola is also one of the largest countries in Africa, and 23rd largest in the world. It may be a target for ISIS.

But we cannot fight ISIS in our current state of being. We have a stubborn 26% unemployment, and nearly 40% of our population is below the world bank standard for international poverty. But Angola has a large Oil reserve. If the United Nations is able to increase trade with major world powers with Angola, its economy may boom, allowing the government to focus on issues such as militant terrorist groups.

II. Disputes over the territory in the South China Sea date all the way back to the imperialism in the early 1900s. China acquiring those islands would be an example of a larger nation bullying a smaller nation, Philippines, into submission. Angola may not be directly involved in this conflict but it still has a large stake. China is Angola's biggest trade partner, with over 28.2 billion dollars' worth of trade. Additionally, in 2013, Angola sold 50% of all of its crude petroleum to China. China want the islands because of its potential Oil reserves. If China were to acquire those territories, it would have a massive negative impact on our economy. Additionally it may cause war, which would also damage China's economy in the long run, which would in turn impact ours. Angola is a newly budding economy, after it was completely rebuilt after the Civil war that ended in 2002.

The security council has a duty to enforce international peace. We believe that China should not be allowed to acquire the disputed islands, because of its International consequences, and its potentially harmful effects on Angola.

CHILE

I. Chile believes that the ISIS conflict is threatening to the peace of the international community as their actions disregards human rights, and the ideal of democracy. ISIS's belligerent attacks on the Syrian people have left Chile in shock and disgust. Chile will support efforts to peacefully deter ISIS from further violent actions. They refuse to contribute military offense but they will support any sanctions that could be placed to stop ISIS advancements or continued attacks. Chile is also open to receiving refugees and supporting the Syrian people through appropriate medical and financial aid.

II. Chile has a neutral position on the South China Sea Dispute as it is not relevant to the country's own territory and its allies. Chile sees the dispute as a rising threat however is willing to arbitrate any negotiation between disputing countries.

III. "Chile appreciates that the rights of individuals, as inalienable features of any human being, be observed under any circumstance, at all times and places. Hence our adherence to international human rights protection instruments and mechanisms, which must complement national systems and be used when local resources are nonexistent or, if existing, are ineffective."

Chile denounces North Korea's dismissive attitude toward human rights accusations. The North Korean regime

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

aggressively controls every aspect of citizens' lives. The regime additionally commits widespread human rights abuses. Since 2009, over 1000 public executions have been carried out. In addition to their extensive human rights abuses, North Korea has repeatedly carried out controversial nuclear weapons testing. As a ratifier of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty, Chile supports the sanction of nuclear-capable weapons.

Chile claims the inalienable right provided for under Article IV of the Treaty to benefit from all peaceful uses of atomic energy, including the generation of electricity from nuclear power. The growth of its economy and the corresponding increase in demand for energy obliges Chile to keep all options open.

## CHINA

I. The People's Republic of China believes that we must bring stability to the region without violating the Charter of the United Nations. Sanctions are the most effective deterrents to prevent many from contributing to a terrorist cause. A diplomatic solution must be achieved between the current Syrian Government and the opposition against them; however, we must respect the established government and its national sovereignty. We must remember that terrorism is the true enemy and that we can not let our politics restrict us from seeing a clear answer. We must make the sanctions from (Resolution 2253) harsher as well as broadening our security measures against future terrorist attacks. We must not be on the defensive, if we do not take the initiative we will not succeed.

II. The People's Republic of China's culture is well embedded into our society. Since the 3rd century, China has held accounts of our long standing sovereignty in regards to the South China Sea region. Recent archaeological discoveries point towards Chinese made pottery and other relics from the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties on the islands, further indication of China's long standing imprint on the South China Sea. China is also considered as of today, the oldest living culture by a span of 350 years before the date of any other South China Sea countries colonizations.

Because of the nature of this situation, we feel that it is not the right of this organization or any other outside entities to intervene or interfere. The People's Republic of China understands that there may be those who are uneasy with current state of affairs but it is not the mission of the U.N. to breach national sovereignty.

III. Historically we have had a favorable relationship with the DPRK but nuclear activity is hard to ignore. China calls for the resumption of the six party talks in hopes that we can negotiate a solution with the DPRK. Destabilization of the region would result in horrific consequences for all that are involved, that is why maintaining stability must be our principle concern. It is clear that we cannot advance our goal of nuclear disarmament if we simultaneously push our aspirations for the improvement of human life in the DPRK. As a council we must choose which issue to focus our attention.

## JORDAN

I. During the past years every country in the world has been affected in a direct or indirect way by one of the most catastrophic problems that had the world since the cold war. Isis conflict is something that everybody should take care because is something that is splitting the world into two sides. As Jordan, this is a problem that

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

affect us in a direct way, that's because since we are geographically located near the Isis conflict with Palestine and Israel, we constantly are getting attack or receiving refugees that are escaping from this war. This is a problem that not only affects us and other countries, it's a problem that affects most on the refugees because they have to leave everything behind, everything they work for thanks to Isis thoughts. This problem is affecting us in an economic, social and political way because we are not a 1st world country so we can't help the refugees and the people of our country. This is a great problem that need to be solve immediately.

II. Since the cold war, North Korea has been a country that has isolated of the world by saying that everything that they need is on their own land. So thanks to that nobody has made relationships with North Korea. On the outside Jordan see a country that has their own ideology so we don't have problem with them. But inside of them we can see that North Korea treats their people as slaves, they are private of everything that can communicate them to the outside world. This is a big problem because on the human rights it's said that every human had their right for freedom that is something that in North Korea doesn't care about. So the position of Jordan on this problem is that North Korea has to release their people and gave them the right of freedom and they can make what they want.

## KINGDOM OF SPAIN

I. In regards to Islamic terrorism, with special regards to the self-proclaimed Sunni Muslim Caliphate, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, the Kingdom of Spain has a special interest in the stabilization and democratization of the Middle East and the eventual downfall of the Islamic State.

The Kingdom of Spain, a member of the American led coalition (Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve) combating the Islamic State, and as a major partner of the NATO Alliance, has contributed military and humanitarian aid to Coalition forces in Iraq and Syria since 2014. Spanish government officials have proclaimed since the emergence of the crisis in mid-2014 that Spain will not intervene in the region or contribute troops to direct combat roles in Iraq or Syria, but in recent months attitudes in the government have shifted, addressed later. In partnership with NATO Command, The Pentagon has selected the air base Morón de la Frontera near Seville and Naval Station Rotá in Cádiz (both: Autonomous Community of Andalusia, southern Spain) as a central logistics hub and command center for the combat of terrorism in North Africa and the western Mediterranean region, and a staging point for actions in Syria.

The Kingdom of Spain is a signature to UN Security Council Resolution 2249 (19 Nov 2015) condemning ISIS and calling for greater coordination among member states to resolve the Middle Eastern crisis. The Spanish government currently devises its strategy concurrent to the overall Coalition's strategy, outlining directives on militaristic actions against ISIS as its main short-term approach for defeat of the Islamic State. If however a major NATO or Coalition action was determined as the preferable method for the defeat of the Islamic State by the UN Security Council, which the Kingdom of Spain believes to be necessary, the Kingdom of Spain, with its fleet of capital ships, troop, and aircraft carriers as well as logistics command capabilities, and unique geographic location, would be a major component in any NATO or other Coalition operation in North Africa and the Middle East, and must be accounted for.

Prior to Spanish involvement in Coalition intervention to defeat the Islamic State, Spain was seen merely as a

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

transitory state for refugees entering northern Europe. However, involvement with the Coalition has made Spain a prime target for jihad. Spanish intelligence forces have increasingly arrested individuals in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia suspected of plotting terrorist activities against the Kingdom since late-2014. The Spanish National Intelligence Agency, in collaboration with American, British, Moroccan, and Algerian intelligence services have been tracking the movement of refugees across North Africa and into Europe, especially suspected extremists returning to Europe from combat in North Africa, Syria, and Iraq.

As stated previously, attitudes in Spain have greatly changed in response to Islamic terrorism; situated at the mouth of the Mediterranean, lying mere miles across the Strait of Gibraltar, lies the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, followed by Morocco, and the rest of the war-torn Arab world beyond. The passage across the Strait is a major route for refugees entering Europe fleeing ISIS or other conflicts. Spain has been relatively open to immigration since the end of the Franco regime as compared to the rest of the European Union, with a political focus on assimilation and integration. However, the increased risk of terrorist or criminal actions by refugees (Paris, November 2015; Germany, New Year's Eve 2015) has called this policy into question in certain minority radical Parties within the Spanish government. Following an end to the Syrian, Iraqi, and North African civil wars and the fall of ISIS, Spain would be accepting of refugees, but economic deflation and high unemployment following the 2012 European debt crisis make this less plausible than it once was. Spain intends to work cooperatively with other EU Nation-States, all members of the UN Security Council (including Russia and China), NATO, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to develop a comprehensive militaristic and immigration strategy to end the geopolitical and humanitarian crisis created by the Islamic State and its affiliates in the near future.

In summation, the ambassadors to the United Nations for the Kingdom of Spain, representatives of King Felipe IV, the Spanish parliament, and the provinces and people of Spain, resolve to find an appropriate strategy for the defeat of the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq and its affiliates across the Muslim world and the development of just, democratic governments representing the interests of the people in the region. However, in addition to a likely militaristic intervention by NATO, and the Russian-Syrian Assad Government-Iranian alliance in the region which could cost between \$50-200 Billion USD, varying on the intensity and the span of time. Spain emphasizes the importance that the Security Council develop a comprehensive strategy for the speedy downfall to the Islamic State, and to not to neglect the interests of ethnic minorities and secular democratic rebel groups in Syria and Iraq, as well. A resolution outlining the United Nations' strategy for the assimilation of migrants into their temporary communities or for repatriation to their native countries following the conclusion is necessary also. A resolution outlining long-term economic growth and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas is also needed; thirteen years of warfare in Iraq and six years in Syria and North Africa have damaged infrastructure in combat zones beyond vitality, requiring an additional \$50-100 Billion USD to reconstruct the former war-zones in the Middle East and North Africa in the next decade. The world community faces one of its most crucial tests since the darkest days of the Cold War, and as such, drastic actions will need to be taken to ensure the peace and prosperity of the global community in the coming decades.

II. the Kingdom of Spain, dually represented by the European Union delegation to the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, affirms its stance that all states should abide by the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (in effect c.a. 1994) delegating the laws and procedures for determining the sovereignty of maritime territory under jurisdiction by various States.

The Kingdom of Spain understands the strategic significance of the territory to the rising powers of East Asia. However, we also acknowledge that competing interests could create an economic and military flash-point, generating global destabilization and conflict.

It is crucial to note, however, recent violations of the Convention in recent years undertaken by the People's Republic of China. In flagrant violation of the International Laws of the Sea, the PRC military has seized uninhabited islands under jurisdiction of various states in the South China Sea, as well as building up submerged reefs in disputed areas, militarizing the territories, and establishing diplomatic, economic, and military hegemony in the region over other nations' claims.

The recent actions of the People's Republic are not mere procedures of a typical administration. The Chinese are attempting to assert control of strategic resources and shipping lanes necessary for a rising power to secure dominance over its region, the type of expansionism the United Nations is designed to prevent, all of which was premeditated to avoid political fallout, dating back to the turn of the 21st Century. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the United States, Japan and Republic of Korea counter these claims vehemently, even sending naval vessels within the territorial waters of disputed shoals; however political power is out of the hands of the international community to effectively resolve the crisis. ASEAN nations and the People's Republic have signed one-sided bilateral treaties taking arbitration and legal interpretation away from the International Court of Justice, and requiring solely direct negotiations over between the parties over disputed territory, in which PRC has preeminent power (specifically the 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea). In addition, the People's Republic of China issued a statement in 2006 exempting itself from mandatory arbitration and dispute settlement portions of the UN Convention for the Law of the Sea. These combined demonstrates the lack of desire for negotiation by the People's Republic, and the attempted assertion of one State's political interests over that of its neighbors.

The Kingdom of Spain, along with its NATO partners and most of the industrialized world avows the principles of universal freedom of the seas; any aggressive action against free transit or territorial sovereignty in the South China Sea will eventually draw in the United States, NATO allies, and major non-NATO security partners (Korea, Japan Australia, New Zealand, etc.). The Kingdom of Spain seeks to avoid any escalation of military tensions, and as such seeks a resolution reinforcing the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Seas, and makes arbitration and settlements on disputes at sea more efficient and effective. National sovereignty is a vital principle in the international community, and the sovereignty of an independent nation-state should not be violated or changed, or territory lost or gained, without the losing state being dually compensated and the agreement being undertaken through diplomatic means with mutual consent from both parties involved.

III. The Kingdom of Spain, in addition to a great majority of the International Community, have a vested interest in condemnation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's militant, erratic behavior and human rights violations, and seeks in cooperation with fellow nation states a general strategy outlining how to protect international security in East Asia, as well as advance the humanitarian interests of the citizens of North Korea.

At present, targeted sanctions against the DPRK have only had a marginal effect in punishing the North Korean regime for its international law and human rights violations. However, their unforeseen effect is to create the

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

authoritarian political structure that views the capitalist world as an imperialist oppressor, and the Kim family as the protector of the “true” communist people. Sanctions also promote the economic isolation and autarky of the State that leads to the humanitarian crisis within North Korea. Finally, economic sanctions, designed to punish the North Korean regime only spur the regime to act aggressively, producing nuclear and hydrogen weapons to protect the independence of the nation in the face of a perceived Western threat.

There are two main paths that can be undertaken by the United Nations in response to North Korea that could be effective, as seen by the government of the Kingdom of Spain:

Option one: an even more stringent, total embargo and covert actions taken against North Korean industry, intelligence and research efforts. This method relies on the principle that starving out North Korea will cripple industry and deplete food reserves, thus bringing the Regime to its knees begging for foreign aid, which could be granted in exchange for termination of North Korean nuclear programs. There are two main caveats that must be overcome:

1. Russian and Chinese support for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Targeted sanctions against North Korean leadership and key financial and industrial enterprises have been ineffective due to a lack of strategic interest by Russia and China in seeing a reunified Korea after the hypothetical fall of North Korea. If an embargo is to be attempted, reluctant Chinese and Russian support and participation is mandatory for this new round of sanctions to be effective.
2. Sanctions, and a total embargo targeting food reserves and industrial capacity, will have a debilitating effect on the citizens of North Korea. The people will be reliant on the capacity of the Regime to negotiate with foreign ministers and compromise according to global security demands, and arrests and disappearances of political dissidents likely would increase, further worsening the horrendous human rights abuses within the State.

Option two: a reversal of the sanction and embargo programs, but this also has potential benefits as well as caveats:

1. Reliance on the mercy of the United Nations and the actions of member-states to shift popular opinion in North Korea that currently perpetuates the existing political system, often based on extensive propaganda efforts by the government. Flooding North Korea with free information, global resources of food and technology, and broadcasts from across the Demilitarized Zone will reveal the truth of the world to the people of North Korea. Popular movements for change and reform could be generated by dissidents within the North Korean system, motivating the North Korean leadership to concede key elements of its behavior or military programs in exchange for a halt to United Nations subversion to the rule of Premier Kim Jong-un.
2. Like the other method addressed prior, this strategy has the potential for immense success or a potentially destabilizing reaction from North Korea. Again, Russian and Chinese participation is crucial for the success of any plan. A long-term result could be the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula or the end of North Korean nuclear program. However, a potentially hostile reaction to flooding North Korea with information could destabilize the region and lead to a possible escalation of military conflicts in East Asia. The risks of a nonmilitary subversion to a hostile nation must be accounted for in any strategic planning.

Tensions on the Korean Peninsula are not merely a regional issue; it is a crisis which threatens the security and stability of the international system. One nation cannot resolve the jingoistic actions of North Korea alone, and a cooperative action among various ideological and cultural groups/nations is necessary to reform or terminate

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

the actions of North Korea. The question lies in the method the United Nations Security Council wishes to implement. The present course of action taken upon the DPRK is inadequate to solve the pressing question, and a major shift in international strategy is needed, led preeminently by the UN Security Council. Whichever choice of action the international community decides upon will greatly shape the course of global history, and determine the fate of millions of lives in the coming years and decades in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, across East Asia, and around the world.

### LEBANON

I. In Lebanon we have always had conflicts with our neighboring countries, this situation does not affect us directly but it is great news that other countries are able to solve their conflicts, this gives us hope in our conflicts, it is an example for us and for the world. This proves that every conflict can be solved, in other way these affects the world by having a better understanding between counties and more important between veto countries.

II. After the wars of 1948 and 1956 the tension between Arabs and Israelis was far from diminishing. Although the country of Lebanon had no involvement itself in a conflict of 1967 ( the Six-Day War ) it is well known that the country of Lebanon has had several conflicts with the country of Israel because of the interests of neighboring countries as Jordan and Syria, who supported them in the War of the six days the land of Egypt. In 1973 the countries of Egypt and Syria took dates to get agree to remove the land of Israel. The Soviet Union had supplied weapons to Egypt and Syria. Consequently US support for Israel.

The best solution is to end the conflicts in these countries is by a peace treaty which takes into account aspects such as the distribution of land, the economy and culture of each country.

Attitudes that would lead: Critical attitude towards warmongering.

Reject the systematic use of violence as a means of resolving conflicts.

Let there be peace in the countries involved is more important than external conflicts that might foster among countries with veto power , a view that has no selfish purpose should be carried out to end senseless wars .

III. Lebanon thinks that this is a problem of one country and no other country should take part of this.

This conflict is turning into a political situation among some other countries, it is taking money and most important lives of people that shouldn't be involved in.

Lebanon thinks that this conflict can be solved diplomatically by a resolution which all veto power countries approve.

### LITHUANIA

I. The terrorist group Isis has been causing havoc across the globe for far too long and it is high time that more affirmative actions are taken to stop them. Lithuania intends to develop global policy that will restrict their ability to mobilize and expand which will weaken their organization so that global forces may finally suppress the threat once and for all. Since 2011 Isis has been steadily growing inside Africa and the Middle East and recently they have made substantial gains. With civil war breaking out in Syria Isis was able to rise up to be a

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

major terrorist threat. They have been committing innumerable war crimes and have recently attacked Paris, France. Recent efforts to stop Isis include air and missile strikes on regions they are prominent in like Syria. The only result from this is has been resentment from those in the regions and a massive influx of refugees into European nations. Lithuania seeks to come to a solution that will permanently end this threat to the world by restricting Isis movement through European nations and providing assistance to those within Isis's borders that wish to see it fall. By restricting their ability to move they become weaker and having allies on the inside will decrease their influence over the people.

III. It has come to the attention of Lithuania that the country of North Korea has been conducting more unsanctioned weapons testing. These tests as well as other forms of erratic behavior by North Korea are beginning to raise much concern for nations across the world. the United Nations Security Council has repeatedly condemned and place sanctions upon the state of North Korea with no real results. It is clear that the reason for these failures is North Korea's Isolationist policy, which has significantly hurt the population as well. Their policies have also convinced the people of North Korea that the western powers of Europe and the United States are evil oppressive entities. Lithuania will seek out to take down these isolationist walls with the hopes that the nation will be exposed of its lies to its people and be more accepting of the United Nations help. It is crucial that this delegation passes resolutions that aim to help Korea toward a brighter future and not punish them with the hopes they will conform to our desires. If we do North Korea's resentment for western powers may grow and they may even decide to use their newly tested weapons on another nation.

## MALAYSIA

I. Regardless of religious or any other justification, Malaysia does not condone any acts of terror. Although the Islamic State claims to commit these terrorist acts in the name of religion, Malaysia does not recognize ISIS as a religious group, rather a terrorist body justifying violence with a misguided interpretation of Islam. While Malaysia appreciates the complicated interactions of areas within the Middle East, its highest priority is to ensure peaceful resolution of conflicts, and to establish stability in the region. As all nations are vulnerable to terrorist violence, it is essential that the United Nations and all nations present a "united front" (Ibrahim) against ISIS and any other terrorist threat. In order to undermine the strength of ISIS in the Middle East (particularly in Syria and Iraq) and abroad, Malaysia proposes to stop the flow of resources and funding to the Islamic State, and to prevent recruitment of additional membership through physical and technological means (social media etc.). While efforts to combat terrorism should be pursued strongly by all nations, counterterrorism measures should in no way infringe upon individual rights of citizens, regardless of religion or race. To prevent further terrorist threats, Malaysia also encourages other nations to pursue sociopolitical policies which reject extremism and promote moderation (Ibrahim).

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## NIGERIA

I. Recently, Nigeria has dealt with similar radical Islamic groups, specifically Boko Haram. Boko Haram has killed about 9,000 people and daily news about kidnapping of school girls and burning of our citizens has become the norm. ISIS poses the same, if not, greater threat than Boko Haram. The allegiance between the two groups creates an imminent threat to Nigeria and its citizens. The thought of a global jihad is alarming to Nigeria and that should be the same for the global population. With 41 % of Nigeria's population being Muslim, it is in Nigeria's best interest to protect our Muslim citizens from recruitment and our citizens in general from lethal attacks. Nigeria strongly condemns the actions of ISIS and will provide any means necessary to halt the advancement of ISIS. Boko Haram has had success in Nigeria since 2009. The group's worst atrocities include the massacre of an entire town earlier this year, the abduction of more than 200 school girls in Chibok, as well as a series of bombings. With all that being said, Nigeria's military has recently turned the corner against the terrorist group. Troops have reclaimed swathes of territory in the north and rescued hundreds of captured women and girls in recent months. Much of this success has been attributed to President Buhari, a former army general, and his crackdown on corrupt military officials. The formation of a stronger regional coalition has also helped push back the militants. Even though this situation is not the same as the one in Syria at the moment, it gives good insight of possible ways of fighting ISIS, as current tactics have not been successful. The two groups also seem to be replicating each other's tactics, with mass kidnappings of women and widespread atrocities to terrify communities, so this possible link can be exploited; Nigeria realizes the degree of difficulty of taking down ISIS. Bombing the Middle East leads to death of innocent civilians that ISIS uses to recruit even more people. It is very important that countries realize that civilians still live there. Nigeria does not know what else can be done in Syria or Iraq, however we do realize that we must stop ISIS advancement and ensure they only have control of Iraq and Syria at the moment. With a mix of ground troop involvement and anti-recruitment campaigns, this should be a feasible solution. Anti-recruitment videos should focus on educating the populous that ISIS is not as powerful as they seem to be; rather they feed off of our fear.

II. The Southeastern Asian countries have long had dispute over the South China Sea. This land is rich in natural gas and oil, and every country in this area wants to utilize it. The UN's Convention on the Law of the Sea, explicitly sets the borders and economic zones of a country at sea. The issue, however, is that there is an overlap of this area in the South China Sea, with China taking all control. Beijing says its right to the area goes back centuries to when the Paracel and Spratly island chains were regarded as integral parts of the Chinese nation, and in 1947 it issued a map detailing its claims. It showed the two island groups falling entirely within its territory. Those claims are mirrored by Taiwan. Nigeria holds close economic, political and military ties with China. Their relation can be defined as a bilateral relation and strategic cooperation. With that being said, Nigeria would still like to see international mediation. Nigeria would like to see changes made to the Law of the Sea to redraw water boundaries to the South China Sea. There should also be penalties for violation of the laws

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

to ensure countries will cooperate. If tensions continue to rise between the countries, the UN should place economic sanctions on these countries. The only way to fairly evaluate the ownership of islands is to thoroughly investigate the history of islands and see which country owned the island like with strong evidence.

III. The immature and undisciplined actions taken by North Korea in the past months have brought relations between the United States and North Korea to the breaking point. Their threat of nuclear warfare and cyber infiltration worries not only the U.S., but her allies as well. It is in Nigeria's best interests to aid the United States in any way possible and deal with the unstable actions of North Korea. The threats of North Korea no longer just regard the United States; recently multiple rockets have been shot over the border and into South Korean territory. The unpredictability of North Korea's actions now threatens surrounding countries as well as far off enemies. Nigeria has taken no immediate actions against North Korea though we do support the U.S. and disapprove of any unethical actions taken by any country. In 2013, the United Nations placed several sanctions and embargoes on North Korea and its underground nuclear testing. These sanctions have done little to deter North Korea from their nuclear threats and therefore, further sanctions would be ineffective and unsuccessful. The only actions that could be taken to halt this nuclear threat are those with military involvement. Nigeria understands that military involvement could cause mass panic among North Korea and its people, though we believe that possible nuclear war poses a greater threat and requires extreme actions. Sanctions or any form of military response could cause chaos and mass hysteria amongst the citizens in North Korea which could affect future actions taken by North Korea and its government. The country has violated and infringed upon natural human rights and the public safety of innocent civilians, and if not dealt with could therefore allow other countries the ability to take up similar actions without the thought of consequences.

## SPAIN

I. The country of Spain wishes to aid in the stabilization of the Middle East and in combating the acts of ISIS. The country of Spain has produced military and humanitarian aid to those effected by ISIS. As a member of NATO Spain wishes to help those in need of support but does not wish to send troops into territory of the threat. Spain has declared in the past that they will not participate in any areal strikes on ISIS any this continues to apply. Spain has received threats from ISIS members in past accounts and arrested eight people affiliated with ISIS in 2014 within the countries borders. Spain will continue to support the fight against ISIS and do what they can to help the cause. Spain has no intention to get its people any more physically involved in the actions against ISIS. However Spain does offer its full support in the effort of other nations to take down ISIS.

Spain entirely supports and wished to aid in stopping the terrorist attacks from ISIS but does not intend on sending any troops to the affected areas.

II. The country of Spain believes that the laws of international water are what should be followed at this time. The laws were placed for the purpose of if a situation such as this to arise then it could be settled by following the laws in place. However, it seems that China has managed to form ways to avoid such laws over the past couple decades in strategic ways. "China stresses that the Philippines has to respect bilateral statements between them as well as the 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), in which they agreed to solve their maritime issues through negotiations alone"(Truong-Minh Vu & Trang Pham, The Diplomat). Due to this, they are not able to follow the laws of international water and simply must use negotiation. This is not at all productive and seems to be China's way of using its power to get what it

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

wants. Spain wishes to simply follow the laws of international water and solve the issue the way the laws were intended for.

III. The country of Spain views the actions of North Korea as a major issue. Though Spain is not directly targeted by North Korea, we still view the behavior as a major threat. If North Korea continues to pose a threat to any countries then Spain wishes to support those that need it in an effort to go against North Korea but does not wish to send in troops. The country of Spain is aware of the aristocrat Alejandro Cao de Benos that is strongly associated with North Korea and does not currently see him as a threat but will take action if he begins to pose a threat.

On the topic of the mass starvation in North Korea, it is a terrible issue. Spain has one of the lowest national rates of starvation. The amount of starvation in North Korea is shocking and needs to be changed.

The issues of threat and the internal struggles of North Korea's citizens are both things that should be changed in some way to provide a safer place for those in the country and those being threatened outside of the country.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

I. The rise of Daesh (ISIS/ISIL) in the Middle East is unprecedented in scale and violence. Despite international efforts to stop Daesh, the terrorist group continues to execute attacks all over the world. The international community must carry out a multi-pronged strategy to undermine all aspects of the organization, from preventing foreign fighters from reaching Daesh to direct airstrikes against Daesh forces.

France has taken a major role in combatting Daesh, having been directly engaged with them since September, 2014. France has participated in multilateral strikes to directly combat Daesh. France has supported resolutions 2170, 2178, 2199, and 2249, all of which take various actions to combat the threat posed by Daesh.

Despite all of these actions, the terrorist army, Daesh, remains alive and well. It is because of this that France remains mobilized, and is ready to take military, political, and economic actions against it. The international community must stand united against Daesh. Sanctions against those aiding the terror organization, encouraging laws to prevent foreign recruitment, anti-radicalization measures, further economic actions, and direct military strikes must all be executed simultaneously to ensure that Daesh is attacked from all possible angles to ensure that the organization is defeated in the most expedient manner possible.

II. The South China Sea Dispute has the potential of invoking a conflict between the opposing parties, and as such should be of the utmost importance to the United Nations. There have been a multitude of issues revolving around interpretation of the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in regards to who owns what in the South China Sea.

When Vietnam was a French colony, France and therefore Vietnam held control over the Parcel Islands until it was annexed by the Republic of China (ROC). However, France has yet to take a stance on the issue, although it does comply with the UNCLOS

The opposing parties in the South China Sea dispute must come together in a multilateral discussion. France would like to stress that to resolve these territorial disputes, a multilateral decision must be made with all parties involved under international law.

III. The North Korean nuclear programme has been an ongoing issue for security in Asia. The recent tests on 6 January, 2016, of what is claimed to be a hydrogen bomb (although most experts have stated it was a fission-based bomb) further show North Korea's continued willingness to pursue the path of confrontation. The North Korean question must be provided a firm and determined response by all of the international community.

France supports the Six-Party Talks, and has actively worked to draft successful resolutions to the North Korean question. France first took action by joining the Security Council in 2006 by demanding the suspension of all related ballistic missile activity in Resolution 1695, then joined in adopting Resolution 1718, establishing sanctions in response to the first nuclear test. In 2009, partly due to French Proposals, the Security Council strengthened sanctions in Resolution 1874. Sanctions were further strengthened in response to more ballistic missile and nuclear tests in 2013 with Resolutions 2087 and 2094.

There must be a firm and determined response from the entire international community. The issuing of further sanctions on a broad array of goods, urging the People Republic of China to take further action, and sanctioning nations that support North Korea are all actions that must be seriously considered if the North Korean threat is to be addressed appropriately.

## THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD

I. ISIS, or the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, has risen to the forefront of the modern world and currently controls vast swathes of land in western Iraq and eastern Syria. Through their varying allegiances from different radical Islamic groups around the world, spanning from Afghanistan to Nigeria, who "govern" self-proclaimed provinces, they wreak havoc upon the people from the regions they now occupy.

The Republic of Chad is not a stranger to these ISIS attacks. In 2015, the Islamic State's West Africa province, formerly known as Boko Haram, claimed responsibility for an attack in the heart of Chad's capital city that killed dozens. Furthermore, a separate incident occurred where another group of suicide bombers detonated themselves in front of a police station in Chad. However, Chad has taken several precautionary measures to ensure the safety of its citizens. Since January of 2015, 5000 Chadian soldiers have been fighting Boko Haram. These soldiers have been on the front line of a regional military operation against Boko Haram, but are requesting more supplies and funding from other African nations to help support the cause. Furthermore, Chad has officially banned the traditional Islamic garb worn by women, the burqa, for fear of concealment of weapons. This extends further, as the Chadian government and their respective security services have been using intelligence from local tribal leaders in order to pick up on any suspicious terrorist activity. We have also been closely monitoring Nigerian refugees and their population for fear of instigators of terrorism. These measures have been taken to ensure the safety of civilians. Lastly, Chad has, for a long time, tightly controlled its borders with computerised checks at posts with Cameroon and constant, systematic searches of all vehicles and persons entering the country.

With ISIS posing a large global threat, Chad implores the United Nations to think first and foremost about the safety of their citizens. Chad is home to Lake Chad, a strategic piece of territory for a Nigerian-based ISIS group as it borders Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad. More than 50,000 people in this area have been displaced, with 10,000 new refugees entering Chad. Chad has been no stranger to those in the global community

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

and has previously dispatched peacekeepers to Mali and the Central African Republic, and this is why these delegates urge those in surrounding African nations to lift up their arms and send aid.

II. Although the Republic of Chad is located far from the South China Sea, these delegates deem the current disputes as a serious global problem that can no longer be ignored. Despite the outbreak of the large-scale controversy recently, the area has long been an area without clear definition of which nation owns it. With exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of nations overlapping each other, and the complicated historical background under the surface of the tension, the situation is certain to be ambiguous.

According to the Cairo Declaration, signed in 1943, and the Potsdam Proclamation, which was signed after the World War II, the Chinese government has the right to exercise its sovereignty over Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, and Taiwan. To clarify and disambiguate the actual sea territory, the Chinese government then published and publicized a map of the respecting area, dubbed “Map of the Precise Locations of South China Sea Islands” in 1947, which contained and named 172 islands, and merged into the “Full Sovereignty Map of China” in 1948. Nations including the Soviet Union, Japan, France, Germany and England ubiquitously reaffirmed the legitimacy of this agreement. Furthermore, it was officially taken into account in a declaration made in 1958, when The People’s Republic of China announced that islands including Taiwan, Penghu, the Pratas Islands, the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands, are all a part of the Chinese EEZ. This area is called the “nine-dash line”.

However, without the Chinese Government’s permission and attendance, the 1951 Treaty of Peace was ratified by Japan nations such as France, England and the U.S.A. This agreement intentionally ambiguified the controversy over these territories, and Japan only agreed to give up sovereignty over the islands, but didn’t mention which nation would hold sovereignty over them. Ambiguities over this area have led to multiple cases of violent actions between citizens of these areas, and Chad hopes that this body can end this debate permanently.

Chad regards the Security Council as a role the medium and bridge where China and other nations can finally reach a consensus. Chad would like this body to recognize Chinese sovereignty over the area, while simultaneously maintaining peace in the area. Chad also hopes to form a cross-regional marine peacekeeper around the area to ensure the safety, before the nations can clearly define the complicated borderline. Chad is glad to see that nations are having the eager to seek peace over the region, and discard the treachery deeds conducted. Chad hopes that after this conference, peace and the termination of conflicts can arrive to the situation in South China Sea.

III. At the end of the Korean War in 1953, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) became a closed-off nation. According to the CIA’s Factbook website, the communist country holds a population of approximately 25 million, with a majority of those presumed to be either active or reserve military forces, though no specific data exists. In addition to other agressions viewed negatively by Western nations, in February 2005, the DPRK first announced that it held stockpile of nuclear arms. Since then, tensions have been high between the DPRK and multiple other nations, namely the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States of America (USA). On February 19th, 2016, the DPRK fired numerous artillery rounds off of its coast in response to an announcement from the ROK that it would conduct large-scale military training exercises with the USA. This and other recent aggressions have led to UN sanctions against the DPRK. For example,

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

Resolution 2207 (2015) of the UN Security Council extended sanctions placed on the DPRK in Security Council Resolution 2094 (2013), which laid economic and political sanctions on the DPRK until it rejoined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and disarmed all nuclear weapons in its possession.

Chad supports China's recent response to aggressions from the DPRK in that China backs sanctions against the Republic in hopes to disarm its nuclear stockpile. While Chad supports current sanctions against the DPRK, Chad would like to see this convening of the Security Council recognize the sovereignty of all nations present. Additionally, Chad hopes that this body can work towards promoting worldwide nuclear disarmament. Chad is a member of the Pelindaba Treaty, which prevents the sale, ownership, testing, or assembly of any nuclear weapons by any African state, and Chad would like to see a similar resolution be passed at this convening.

### THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I. As the Security Council is charged with the maintenance of international security and peace, combating terrorism lies at the forefront of our agenda. The recent birth and rapid expansion of the the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) poses a severe threat to the safety of civilians and the sovereignty of nations. The international community has united around this issue under S/RES/2249, in which the Security Council called for member states to take all necessary measures to prevent terrorist attacks under ISIL territory. While progress has been significant, the threat from ISIL remains immense.

The Russian Federation has played an active and crucial role in combating ISIL expansion. The Russian Federation has already conducted more than 1,000 airstrikes in Syria this year in ISIL-controlled areas; hundreds of cities, towns and villages in Syria were liberated due to these continued efforts. The Russian Federation experienced the wrath of ISIL, as an Egypt-based ISIL group shot down a Russian helicopter carrying over 200 Russian Soldiers. Considering attacks like this, the Russian Federation remains committed to eliminating ISIL.

The Russian Federation believes that the international community must fully support the sovereign rule of impacted nations in order to prevent ISIL from garnering more power in the conflict region. By aiding the current regimes in their struggle to restore order and law in the face of ISIL, the international community can respect sovereignty while reducing the terrorist group's power. The Russian Federation additionally accepts the use of force to limit the expansion of ISIL, and encourages the use of media coverage to counter ISIL recruitment. We as the international community must unite to fight the common enemy-ISIL-and restore peaceful cooperation.

II. The United Nations has been instrumental in settling multinational disputes, largely due to its ability to establish international standards and facilitate compromise. As several Asian countries, including China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia, lay claim to the South China Sea Region under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the international community must unite to determine the ownership rights of each involved nation through a fair evaluation.

While the Russian Federation is not geographically tied to the South China Sea, our nation has repeatedly called for peaceful resolution of disputes, self-constraint, and compliance with international law. The Russian Federation specifically has publicly urged all relevant nations to comply by the 1982 United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Declaration on Conduct, and eventually a binding Code of Conduct.

The Russian Federation refrains from supporting any single nation with respect to the issue, seeing that multiple

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

nations possess ownership claims under international law. Instead, the Russian Federation supports the usage of a third party organization to evaluate ownership rights to regions within the South China Sea based off of each nation's investment in and proposed usage of the territory. Nations that do not abide by determined standards will be accountable to both the nation with ownership rights and the international community. It is in the interest of all nations that we set strict guidelines of ownership and allow fair international law to prevail.

### UNITED KINGDOM

I. ISIS is an extremist religious group of people who started a manifestation that became a war that has last over 5 years in order to create an Islamic state that takes over all the Arabian world and rule it by their believes. The United Kingdom acknowledge that this war is not only Middle East's problem and if the people or countries involved do not get help from outsiders countries the war won't end and it will become a World Wide problem. What we have in mind to try to resolve this conflict is move out all the inhabitants from where the ISIS has affected more, because they all have been suffering a lot, and most of them do not have or lost their resources to leave. More countries all over the world should send their armies to help Arabian people to get out of the conflicted areas and accept them in theirs owns countries in order to try to let them move on and help them recover their lives in a safe place. And eventually this will help to cut the recruitment and the increase of the ISIS group.

II. The Dispute is about who gets to be the owner of different nations that have fishing areas, potential exploitation of crude oil and control of important shipping lanes.

The United Nations has not really participated in this conflict and the United Kingdom thinks it will be better if we take this struggle to the tribunals which will help to stop fighting about it, and if everyone has a reason to own the territory then the United Nations will see which is the strongest, and distribute the area in fair parts, it might not be what every country wants but it will definitely be the justified and they will have to accept it.

III. The actions of North Korea over the past year have been clearly violating The United Nations rules but most importantly they are harming their population. Most recently North Korea tested a hydrogen bomb and caused a 5.1 earthquake in South Korea and also we should not forget the last crimes like cyber attacking SONY Pictures and the dispute with South Korea and its border.

The United Kingdom stands and supports the fact that North Korea needs more severe sanctions due to that in the past they haven't stopped their actions, so in order to conclude their crimes we have to be more bitter and harsh on them. Even though this penalties will affect their citizens it will benefit them more in the future because now they are just getting in more conflicts with the UN and their near countries.

### VENEZUELA

I. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is alarmed by the growing global presence of the Islamic State and the serious threat it poses to international and domestic security. In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2249, Venezuela seeks to eliminate ISIS and renew stability in Syria through a coordinated global effort, while maintaining sovereignty of the Syrian government.

Since 2011, Western powers have backed the insurrection of rebel forces against the Syrian government, creating instability within the region that is enabling the proliferation of ISIS. Venezuela believes that the international community has the duty "to confront ISIS...and to defend the sovereignty of the Syrian government and the integrity of the territory of Syria", as stated by Venezuela's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Rafaél Ramirez. In his address to the UN General Assembly in 2014, Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro stressed that in order to bring back political stability to the Levant, the governments of Syria and Iraq must play an integral role in the coalition against ISIS. Affirming our resolve to cooperate with and respect local governments, Venezuela condemns the 3,266 airstrikes on Syria that the U.S. led coalition against ISIS has conducted since August 2014 without any authorization from President Bashar al-Assad. Meanwhile, Venezuela maintains ardent support for Russia's airstrike campaign against ISIS, which is in cooperation with the Syrian and Iraqi governments through the RSII coalition formed in September 2015.

Venezuela recognizes the critical role that airstrikes play in weakening ISIS strongholds in Syria and Iraq, however we also note that this military strategy has killed innocent civilians and has only reduced ISIS territorial possessions by 14% since January 2015.

Estimated at 1.5 million USD per day, revenues from oil smuggling to Jordan and Turkey are the primary source of funding for ISIS. Venezuela proposes an initiative coordinated with the Syrian and Iraqi governments to strengthen border security in order to prevent illegal oil trade, hence weakening the funding and power of ISIS.

II. Venezuela believes that the United Nations should not directly interfere with territorial claims in the South China Sea. As a non-party to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, Venezuela asserts that nations have the right to freely pursue economic interests in local waters within the limits of maritime peace.

Similar to the situation in the South China Sea, Venezuela has been locked in a dispute with Guyana over exclusive economic zones in the Caribbean since 1966. In September 2015, Venezuela approached UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and is currently undergoing UN mediated bilateral negotiations with Guyana. In this way, Venezuela is independently resolving this dispute within the peaceful framework of the UN.

Venezuela hopes to see a similar resolution to the South China Sea dispute. We encourage the nations of the South China Sea to independently take part in UN mediated negotiations. Venezuela strongly discourages the international community from taking a stance or intervening in this regional issue.

III. Venezuela strongly reaffirms its commitment to the national sovereignty of all nations, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Venezuela is deeply concerned by the attempts of Western nations to disturb the internal affairs of the DPRK. Venezuela voted against the 2015 General Assembly resolution "Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", which attempts to interfere with the internal programs of the DPRK government. Such efforts are a direct violation of UN Resolution 50/172, which respects national sovereignty and upholds non-intervention in internal affairs of states.

## CONCURRENT SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION PAPERS

Venezuela also supports the right of the DPRK to strengthen its own national defenses. Western nations have consistently attempted to stifle the DPRK's nuclear program, which reported the development of a hydrogen bomb in January 2016. Venezuela condemns these efforts to intervene in the DPRK's defense program, and denounces the UN sanctions imposed against the DPRK by Security Council Resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, and 2094. These sanctions attempt to undermine the DPRK's fundamental right to develop its military infrastructure. This severe transgression justifiably prompted the DPRK to leave the Six-Party Talks in 2009.

The DPRK and Venezuela have maintained close diplomatic relations since the opening of the DPRK embassy in Venezuela in 2014. Venezuela stands by the rights of nations like the DPRK to pursue their own internal programs and military development. Venezuela asserts that all future negotiations with the DPRK must be diplomatic and respect national sovereignty.