

National High School Model United Nations 2012

Country: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

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Topic 1: Security Implications of a Nuclear Weapons Program in the DPRK

Introduction

After Korea was liberated from the Japanese occupation in 1945 it was divided in two parts: the North Korea and the South Korea. The Korean war was fought between 25th June 1950 and 27th July 1953 and even after the Armistice was signed, tensions between North and South Korea continued running high. According to some documents that have been recently declassified, the DPRK began to pursue nuclear technology in 1956 and in 2006 North Korea announced that a nuclear test was successfully conducted. The information that North Korea is developing a nuclear weapons program is very serious because it would threaten the sovereignty of the neighbour states like South Korea. The United Nations Security Council passed the resolution n. 1874 on June 12th 2009. The resolution applied many sanctions to North Korea but these sanctions were not effective because North Korea continued its nuclear program. After the death of Kim Jong-il, his successor Kim Jong-un has not made any changes to the policy of the country and the development of nuclear weapons.

Country position

Equatorial Guinea has always been against the use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent because they are potentially dangerous for mankind and create international tensions as the Cold War demonstrated. The growth of tensions is exactly what is happening between North and South Korea. This is because Equatorial Guinea signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. This treaty scheduled that non-nuclear countries could neither build nuclear weapons nor give nuclear technologies to other countries. The treaty was signed in 1968 by the USA, the United Kingdom and the URSS and in 1970 by France and China. North Korea signed the treaty in 1985; nevertheless North Korea started a nuclear program and built nuclear weapons. The leader of the DPRK refused any inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and in 2001 North Korea definitively retired from the treaty.

Because of its program for the development of nuclear weapons North Korea is attempting to the safety of the local population. Equatorial Guinea thinks that in order to prevent possible danger to the population of neighbouring states, it is necessary to try to reopen a dialogue with the government of North Korea. Taking into consideration the potential danger of nuclear weapons, Equatorial Guinea is in favour of nuclear technology applied to the civilian market for the production of electricity. For this reason Equatorial Guinea promotes dialogue with the new leader Kim Jong-un with the hope that he will consent to an inspection of the IAEA. The purpose of this inspection is to verify the actual effective progress of the nuclear weapon program, the chance of applying the technologies developed in the civilian market and to disassemble any nuclear weapon that has been carried out.

Conclusion

Considering the lack of protection of human rights in the country, the aggressive foreign policy and the general hostility towards the democratic countries, Equatorial Guinea believes that the nuclear weapons program in the DPRK is a serious threat for international peace. For these reasons, Equatorial Guinea believes that North Korea should not be allowed to continue its development program of nuclear weapons as it represents a grave unjustified danger for the international community. In order to prevent the development of the nuclear program in the DPRK the United Nations should apply the sanctions described above.

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Topic 2: State-Sponsored Terrorism

Introduction

Terrorism is a category of crime related to economic interests, as told by the Israeli delegate during a General Assembly terrorism is “a lethal cocktail empowered with military capabilities that formerly had been found only in the arsenals of sovereign states”. [cit.2] Especially in the last thirty years terrorism became a problem which with crescent frequency interests the international community, considering recent history and defined as terrorist attack facts such as the Twin Towers attack or the Gaza affairs terrorism is still fairly hard to define.

So terrorism results being a complex union of criminal acts and political and social situations, doubly linked to drug trafficking, used by terrorists to finance themselves, terrorism is so unfortunately a reality of contemporary society. Often happens that this kind of crime is ignored and even encouraged by States themselves in order to eliminate awkward situations or people. Many states, as well in recent history as now a day, have been recognized as sponsors of terrorism.

First of all Middle-East states, Afghanistan has been, for example, accused of bombing attacks in the north-east of Pakistan, furthermore Iran has been, with Yemen, accused by the USA of terrorist attacks on each other's territories.

West states also have in their history examples of sponsored terrorism; the UK for example has been accused of supporting, during the disorders in Northern Ireland, the ULSTER loyalist paramilitaries.

Moreover the USA has been accused of state-sponsored terrorism regarding the Cuba's facts and about the Afgan Mujahedeen under Reagan doctrine earning itself the name of “Leading Terrorist State”. Recognition of this situation is a relatively recent event, UN issued on the subject for the first time only in 2001 after the 11 September, were later issued another eleven resolutions and two organs were founded to combat terrorism and criminal linked to it. There was, however, still no

initiative specifically aimed at state-sponsored terrorism, International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ICSFT) of 1999 is the only document presented by the UN on the subject so far.

State Opinion

Equatorial

Guinea has already experimented terrorism acts against the government and the State itself, in fact, recently the state has been the victim of several terrorist attacks by Nigerian rebel groups which are, in our opinion, unacceptable under any point of view, emphasizing especially that even if some states accuse Equatorial Guinea to e itself terrorism. Sponsoring state that isn't anything more than a lie, in any way Equatorial Guinea's government is linked to terrorism

Considering that and the internal political situation in Equatorial Guinea, strongly believes that state-sponsored terrorism is an intolerable problem, it is therefore obvious that this delegation supports any resolution proposed for the elimination of terrorism. Strongly emphasizing the absolute need to maintain national sovereignty and underlining as in this delegation opinion terrorism is a problem to be eliminated as an intolerable affront to state sovereignty and its political integrity.

In Equatorial Guinea internal police has been charged of public order maintaineace, infact it has lowered the number of terrorist attacks considerably.

Having said that, this delegation believes it is necessary to create more rigid and specific resolutions on the subject, as well as the possible addition of an organ for the monitoring of compliance with these resolutions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Delegation of Equatorial Guinea will support any resolution proposed for elimination and abolition of state-sponsored terrorism, with particular attention, however, to the

need to maintain national sovereignty free which is in our opinion one of the most important matters when speaking of abolition of state-sponsored terrorism.

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[1 attachment](#)

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Guinea's political situation : <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ek.html> and <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>