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HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL

PRESIDENTE

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VICE-PRESIDENTE

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UN Security Council

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MODELO DE NACIONES UNIDAS GCBMUN XXIV

Dear delegates,

Receive a warm welcome to the Historical Security Council committee. Our names are Kevin Moscoso and Samuel Rozo, and we will be on the dais of the Security Council Committee. It is an honor for us to be your president and guide in the GCBMUN experience. For us, the MUN is also a learning journey. It is full of exciting challenges that test the abilities of each of the delegates and develop their skills. Remember that this model is for you to grow personally and academically, seeing the problems that were faced by our world in the past and how they solved them in a diplomatic and peaceful approach. Academically you will grow in your oratory and your debating skills. You are expected to fulfill the role of your delegation throughout the committee. Remember that your work as a delegate will be the most important thing during the model. In the following guide, you will find the most important information on the topic, so it is very important that you read it and afterward investigate your delegation.

During this United Nations model, we will be diving deeply into a past war and a conflict that was determinant for our world nowadays, the Korean War, and how the UN took part in this conflict. The future of the world and the war will be in your hands, you will have to make important decisions to fulfill our humanitarian approach. And avoid the collapse of the world peace.

Finally, we want to express how grateful we are for being part of this process in which you are immersed with such responsibility. We hope that at the end of the model, you have learned and had a fun but serious time. We want to emphasize that if any of you have any doubts or problems, do not hesitate to ask for our help since you will always have our support to be able to make this committee one of your best experiences.

Sincerely,

Kevin Santiago Moscoso - kevin.moscoso@gcb.edu.co
Samuel Rozo - samuel.rozo@gcb.edu.co

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal committees of the United Nations, with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Established on October 24, 1945, under the UN Charter, “the UNSC has the authority to make binding decisions that member states must implement” (United Nations Security Council |, n.d.). The committee used to work with 11 members in its foundation, 5 veto powers, and 6 invited delegations that had a presence in the meeting for 2 years. However, this was modified in 1965 by an amendment to the UN Charter which increased the membership to 10 invited delegations. This is the structure we follow today, but as the committee’s date is 1950, this hasn’t happened yet so the committee will consider the first draft of participants in the committee.



Image 1: taken from *What Is the UN Security Council?* (2023, April 25). CFR Education [From the Council on Foreign Relations](https://education.cfr.org/learn/reading/what-un-security-council). <https://education.cfr.org/learn/reading/what-un-security-council>

If a threat to global security is detected, “the UNSC can deploy peacekeeping forces, impose sanctions and authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security” (What Is the Security Council? | United Nations Security Council, n.d.). Throughout discussions between different members of the committee solutions addressing specific threats to peace will be formulated, these will require a minimum of six affirmative votes, including the concurring votes of all P5 members.

The UNSC was established on October 24, 1945, with the founding of the United Nations, following the conclusion of World War II. Throughout its history, the UNSC has significantly influenced various international relations and responses to global crises since its inception. The most important interventions of the UNSC are the following:

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

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- January 17, 1946, in London, The UNSC holds its first session.
- October 27, 1947, The UNSC addresses the Greek Civil War, marking its first significant intervention.
- 1950-1953, The UNSC plays a crucial role during the Korean War.
- July 14, 1960, The UNSC authorizes intervention in the Congo to address the post-independence crisis.
- 1990-1991, The UNSC authorizes military action to repel Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait in the Gulf War.
- 2001: Post-9/11, the UNSC adopts Resolution 1373, enhancing international cooperation against terrorism.

The United Nations Security Council remains a cornerstone of international diplomacy and conflict resolution. Its history is marked by critical interventions and evolving strategies to address global threats. From the Korean War to contemporary crises, the UNSC’s decisions shape the international community’s responses to conflict and play a crucial role in the maintenance of global peace and security.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Handbook

First, it is important to note that this committee will work with the Handbook of the GCBMUN, meaning that the parliamentary language, dress code, and all other standards specified in the handbook will be applied to the committee. As well as the procedures, motions, and points.

2. Documents Required:

For the Security Council, the documents that will be required are only 1. It will be mandatory, and it is an Opening Speech

- Opening Speech: An opening speech will be required for the delegation to read in front of the other delegations and express their position and their intentions for the committee. This paper should have a brief description of the conflict, the position of your delegation, what is the role of your delegation in the conflict, and what solutions the delegation proposes.

3. Security Council Vetoes.



Image 2 taken from Mahapatra, A. (2022, February 25). UNSC: A Toothless Body with Veto Power. *The News Insight*. <https://enewsinsight.com/unsc-a-toothless-body-with-veto-power/>

On the United Nations Security Council, 5 delegations have veto power. These delegations are The Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The veto power consists of giving the power to decide over a resolution in the Security Council to some members of the Security Council. These members are categorized as permanent members, meaning that they are always part of the Security Council, consequently, their vote in resolutions has more weight than the non-permanent members. If only one veto power country doesn't agree with the resolution, this will not be passed and will not happen.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The veto power was given to the most influential and powerful nations in the world to keep them in agreement, and avoid an international conflict, with these nations in agreement, the acceptance of such relevant nations is assured and makes a great advance in the decision considering their military and economic importance around the globe.

1. **Voting Process:** According to the United Nations there are two procedures when voting

- Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

(Voting System | Security Council, n.d.)

2. **Divided Sessions:** When the model arrives in the committee the delegates will have the first day to discuss the passing of Article 84 of the UNSC (United Nations Security Council). After the first day, there will be two types of sessions

- **Unified Sessions:** A session in which all of the delegations will be in one classroom, debating and trying to reach to different agreements
- **Separated Sessions:** In this case, the committee will be divided into two groups based on their ideas and their interventions on the first day. In these groups, the delegates will write directives to act looking forward to the resolution of the war.

3. **Directives:** As said before, at a certain point in the model the delegates will have to write directives. These directives will be written on paper and are expected to have a certain structure.

- Date and Who is writing it
- Public or Private
- Method of Encryption
- Content/Actions (Very specific)
- Signature

With these directives the dais expects the delegates to generate actions that push the war to its resolution, taking into account international law, and having a peace-oriented content. No directives that contain war crimes, or violent actions will be accepted because the final objective is not being chased.

GENERAL MISSION

The mission of this committee is to keep the world away from conflicts and maintain international peace. Delegates should keep in mind this aspect throughout the model, as said before, world peace and the lives of many civilians are in the hands of the decisions and resolutions that will be agreed upon in this committee, meaning that the delegates and their decisions must deal with a very big responsibility. Away from the historical context of the committee, this aspect of peace and human thinking should be required to comply with the tasks given in this committee, since peace is the final goal of not only the committee but the United Nations. If this way of thinking and acting is achieved after the committee, our goal as dais will be fulfilled.

More focused on the topic of this historical UNSC, it is also a mission to reach the resolution of the Korean War and the resolution of the articles discussed in the UNSC, and how does the war and the security council will develop. All of this should be to give a peaceful and diplomatic resolution, which will be the third mission and goal for this committee.

As a further approach, it is more important what the delegates as people acquire after the model, which leads to the second mission of the committee, focused on the personal skills that we as the dais will try to develop in you as delegates, and it is a critical and global view, after discussing and debating in the role of some of the biggest nations, the delegates will obtain a more human view and more focused on global issues. So, the dais expects the delegates to acquire new ways of thinking and seeing the international community based on past events.

It is important to acknowledge the relevance that the Security Council has in the United Nations, which is given by the participation of the most relevant countries in the Security Council and the importance of the decisions that are taken by them; these decisions have to do with all of the conflicts and the war that are developing and that might threaten the peace of the international community. In other words, peace and the start of a 3rd world war is in the hands of the UNSC (United Nations Security Council)



TOPIC
KOREAN WAR AND
ARTICLE 84 OF THE
UNSC

INTRODUCTION

The Korean War that broke out on June 25, 1950, marked the 20th century, as one of the most critical moments of humanity, as it created the first confrontations of the Cold War between capitalist and communist-aligned nations. In an attempt to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula, the UN Security Council acted in favor of restoring national security in South Korea and proposed one of the most controversial articles in the entire history of the UN Security Council, [Article 84](#).



Image 3 taken from taken from (APA UNSC | panamun. (s. f.). Panamun.



Image 4 taken from (Korean War key event in S.Korean, Turkish history. (s. f.).

The United Nations Security Council, upon observing the proposal, had to make critical decisions, how allowing military assistance in a nation to maintain peace is justified?, or whether it will only cause the war to have even more casualties than it already has and only make the problem worse, reaching to the point of getting involved with world powers such as China and the US? Which saw the war as an opportunity to promote and defend their ideologies.

Article 84 contained as its main premise to direct and allow a military intervention within South Korea to support the nation to be able to recover the lands that the North Koreans had initially invaded, through the help of the U.S, and member states that wish to support peace in Korea, but the intervention in South Korea was truly to maintain the sovereignty of the nation or was it only for the individual interests of the nations?. This operation would have been the responsibility of the UN and would have meant its first direct intervention in an international conflict rather than conciliation mediatory



Image 5 taken from (Enquiry 4: The UNO intervention / Exploring and Teaching the Korean War / Historical Association. (s. f.).

INTRODUCTION

The decision that would be made by the UN Security Committee regarding Article 84 would not only affect the outcome of the Korean War but would also change the outcome of future proxy wars since now the UN would have even greater authority to the point of making decisions such as granting military assistance to nations if necessary to maintain peace.



Image 6 . taken from (Korean War Photos. (s. f.).



Image 7 taken from (Stilwell, B. (2022, 19 December). The Korean War: Everything You Need to Know.

The Korean War will test the ability of the United Nations Security Committee to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula, taking into account international law and complying with it. The committee will have to make a decision regarding the actions that they will carry on and the agreements that might appear in the war, although powers such as the USSR, China, the US, and the UK have strict positions and opinions regarding the Korean War due to the Cold War.

Consequently, the objective of the UN Security Council will be to examine the strategic decisions made to address the critical situation on the Korean Peninsula and the broader implications of the UN response to the Korean War. The delegates must have the ability to understand the magnitude of the application of Article 84 in this context and how not applying the article could have different political, social, cultural, and geographical effects which in the future could threaten global security again.

Considering the international and historical impact that Article 84 can have on the world, the delegations of the United Nations Security Council had to deal with the great responsibility of making the best decision, taking into account the different tensions between delegations due to the opposite economic ideologies that some nations had, so it is not only important to act quickly and effectively, but also to take into account the internal interests of each delegation and find the best way to restore peace on the Korean peninsula.



Image 8 taken from (History Latinoamérica. (s. f.). History Latam

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

The importance of making appropriate decisions regarding the content and implementation of Article 84 in the Korean War lies in the ability to understand that the current situation is a consequence of a series of events and decisions that have been affecting the Korean peninsula since the middle of WW2 (World War 2). Therefore, it is important to understand the events on the Korean peninsula to obtain a clear picture of the situation of the two nations involved and to reach a verdict that is best for both parties involved.

Cairo meeting:

The Cairo meeting took place from November 22 to 26, 1943 in Cairo, Egypt. In these, the Allied leaders Franklin D. Roosevelt (U.S.), Winston Churchill (UK), and Chiang Kai-shek (China) met to discuss plans for the final phase of the war against Japan in the Pacific Theater. As a result of the meeting the allied leaders agreed that territories such as Manchuria, Taiwan, and the Pescadores Islands should be restored to China

On the other hand, the allies also agreed that Korea should become free and independent "in due course". This statement marked the starting point of a process of independence in the Korean Peninsula from Japanese control, being the beginning of Western influence in the peninsula from nations such as the US which in the future would have a huge influence and impact regarding the Capitalist ideology in the peninsula (Kevindupuy. 2023, November 19).



Image 9 taken from (Kevindupuy. (2023, 19 novembre). The Cairo and Tehran Conferences. The National WWII Museum | New Orleans

Yalta Conference:

The Yalta Conference took place from February 4 to February 11, 1945, in the Livadia Palace near Yalta, Crimea, which was then part of the Soviet Union. In the meeting, the allied leaders Franklin D. Roosevelt (U.S.), Winston Churchill (UK), and Joseph Stalin (USSR) coordinated the last military efforts to ensure the swift defeat of Nazi Germany and discussed the involvement of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan in the Pacific to completely defeat the axis forces.



Image 10 taken from (Hi Wemer, D. (2020, 7 February). The Yalta Conference at seventy-five: Lessons from history. Atlantic Council

The entrance of the USSR in the Pacific War will have a huge impact on the rising tensions in the Korean Peninsula between North Korea and South Korea in the future as the USSR will start spreading the communist ideology through Asia in nations such as China, Korea, and Vietnam while fighting against the Japanese (Wemer, D. 2020, February 7).

Lastly, the allies in the search for global security after the end of WW2 agreed on the creation of the United Nations, including the establishment of a Security Council with veto power for the five permanent members (the U.S., Soviet Union, UK, France, and China).

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

Potsdam Conference:

The Potsdam Conference occurred from July 17 to August 2, 1945, in Potsdam, Germany, at the Cecilienhof Palace. The conference addressed important topics regarding the future of Europe and the future defeat of Japan. In the conference Germany's division into four occupation zones was agreed upon, these occupation zones would be managed by the U.S., Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and France. In the conference, the Allies discussed the extraction of reparations from Germany, including the removal of industrial machinery and resources from the Soviet zone (Hodgman, C. 2023, November 1).



Image 11 taken from (Hodgman, C. (2023, 1 November). *Your guide to the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, 1945.*

Lastly, as a consequence of the conference an ultimatum to Japan demanding unconditional surrender was agreed upon, it outlined the terms of surrender and hinted at severe consequences if Japan refused, which eventually led to the atomic bombings and Japan's surrender.

Korean Occupation:

In August 1945, the Allies decided to divide the Korean Peninsula into two different occupation zones, these zones will be marked as a straight line at the 38th Parallel to facilitate the surrender of Japanese troops. Therefore, Korea was divided into two parts and was occupied by the United States and The Soviet Union. The Soviet Union occupied the North and the United States occupied the South of the Korean Peninsula

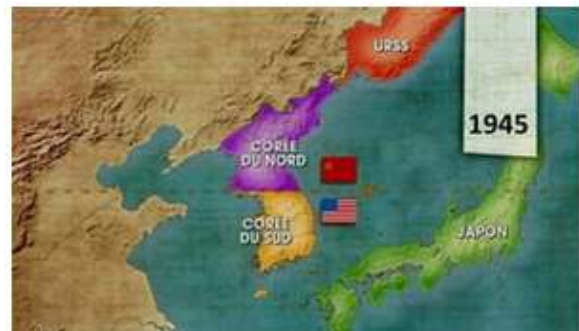


Image 12 taken from (Messer, V. A. P. B. Y. (2013, 22 February). *1950-53: Korean War. Making History Relevant*

The division of the Korean Peninsula was meant to be temporary. Still, quickly it solidified the occupation zones into two separate political entities with different economic ideologies because of the influence of both the US and USSR in their respective occupation zones by spreading their economic and political ideology into their corresponding territories, because of any individual interest. It is important to consider the economic race after WW2 to organize the World's countries in capitalism or communism-aligned governments.

Some years after WWII ended with the victory of the Allies, both north and south occupation zones established their governments in 1948. In the south occupation zone, the Republic of Korea (ROK) was established on August 15, 1948, under President Syngman Rhee, with U.S. support. On the other hand, in the north occupation zone, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was declared on September 9, 1948, under Kim Il-sung, with Soviet unconditional support.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

Between 1948 and 1949, the United States and the Soviet Union withdrew their forces from their respective occupation zones. The Soviet Union troops left North Korea in December 1948, while U.S. troops withdrew from South Korea in June 1949. Both Koreas were forced to establish their military, economic, and political positions, which meant that both nations had to create their own culture, government, and international relations.



Image 13 taken from (Álvarez, C. (2018, 3 oct). *Setenta años separados. La Vanguardia.*

Rising tensions between South Korea and North Korea:

After the departure of the United States and the Soviet Union from the Korean peninsula, there was great tension between North Korea and South Korea, since the influence of the two nations emerged with opposing economic and political ideologies, which would generate conflict, even more so when the two nations proclaimed themselves to be the true Korea and wanted the entire peninsula to belong to them.

The provocation between the two Koreas increased little by little until after the withdrawal of the United States from South Korea, the North Koreans under their autonomy saw it opportune to completely invade South Korea since without the protection of the United States, South Korea would be easy and quick to invade.

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean leader Kim Il-sung with the help of General Choi Yong-kun and General Kim Chaek commanded the Korean People's Army (KPA) to cross the 38th parallel in a surprise attack, initiating a full-scale invasion of South Korea. This surprise attack by North Korea gave them the upper hand in the war, as South Korea wasn't prepared for an invasion and didn't have enough equipment to respond in the same way (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, n.d.).



Image 14 taken from (Corea norte david vf. (2013, 20 febrero). [Diapositivas]. SlideShare

Following North Korea's unexpected attack on South Korea and the rapid advance of North Korea into South Korea, carrying out a large-scale invasion that devastated everything, the United Nations had no choice but to provide an immediate response before South Korea fell to North Korea (United Nations Command, n.d.). Changing the lenses of the situation, to date all the territory was known as Korea. The divisions were established as a reaction to the different political ideologies in the same territory.

The conflict started as a civil war, and the control for security managed by the United Nations led to its escalation to become an international conflict (Yang, 2010). Was it necessary to get involved in such a way? Did the conflict represent a great international thread before the UNSC involvement?

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

After observing the disastrous situation on the Korean Peninsula, the United Nations, more specifically the Security Council Committee (UNSC), decided to act on the matter and convened an immediate meeting which was attended by all members except the USSR (meaning its presence as a veto wasn't used). At this meeting, the large-scale invasion that South Korea was suffering from North Korea was discussed and through a series of articles, certain measures were established to counteract North Korea's actions.

Among these articles, the most relevant are Article 82 and Article 84. In Article 82, North Korea's actions were condemned, and the implementation of Article 84 was proposed, which was very controversial at the time since it decreed for the first time in history the authorization of the UN Security Council to organize military operations within a nation with the leadership of the United States and the different members of states that militarily supported South Korea to recover lands occupied by North Koreans. (Korean War | Eisenhower Presidential Library, n.d.) In the Korean War, soldiers from over 22 countries got involved in the conflict. These were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Korea, India, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States (Korean War Legacy Foundation, 2022). Started as a civil war and ended as an international conflict with soldiers from 22 different countries. (See Important Documents to have an idea of what each country contributed to the conflict).

This attack would be directed by the United Nations Security Council and the United States together with the member states that wish to contribute and, on the battlefield, led by General Douglas MacArthur to support South Korea and restore peace on the Korean peninsula (Korean War Legacy Foundation, 2019). Faced with the proposal of Article 84, the entire committee had a great dilemma about whether what was proposed in Article 84 was the best option, if there was no other solution through diplomacy, or how North Korea's reaction to this response would be.

In this case not only the nations involved in the Security Council were interested in this war, showing their support to Article 84; in total 15 countries sent troops to help South Korea, these countries were: the United Kingdom, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, France, New Zealand, Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, South Africa, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ethiopia and Colombia.

Article 82

Article 82 of the United Nations Charter deals with the identification of strategic areas within the trusteeship system and assigns the Security Council the duty of supervising these areas. While Article 82 wasn't directly invoked during the Korean War, its underlying principles of maintaining stability in crucial regions influenced the Security Council's decision-making process. This led to the Council's proactive stance in addressing the North Korean invasion of South Korea, establishing a framework for its role in international conflict resolution. (Security Council Resolution 82 - UNSCR, n.d.)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

Article 83

Article 83 specifies that the Security Council is responsible for all UN functions in strategic areas, including approving and overseeing trusteeship agreements. During the Korean War, this article emphasized the Council's authority to take assertive action during international crises. The adoption of Security Council Resolution 83, which recommended that member states provide military aid to South Korea, showcased the practical application of this authority, enabling a unified global military response to the aggression from North Korea. (Security Council Resolution 83 - UNSCR, n.d.)

Article 84

Article 84 mandates that the administering power must ensure trusteeship areas are available for maintaining international peace and security, including providing the necessary armed forces. This principle, though not directly cited in the Korean War, was mirrored in Security Council Resolution 84, which established the United Nations Command under U.S. leadership to manage the conflict. This facilitated the deployment of an international coalition to counter the North Korean invasion, exemplifying the Security Council's capacity to organize collective defense measures in support of worldwide peace and security. (Security Council Resolution 84 - UNSCR, n.d.)

This information that was compiled serves a drastic purpose in the delegate's development in the committee, it is highly recommended to prepare to take this into account, not only the history and the order of the events will be understood better but as a delegate, your knowledge regarding the United Nations Security Council will grow; as consequence, the performance of the committee will be the one expected, or even better.

CURRENT SITUATION

After several months of political and socioeconomic tensions on the Korean Peninsula between South Korea and North Korea, caused by the Cold War due to disputes between nations over their economic and political ideologies and initiated after the departure of the Soviet Union and the United States of America from their respective areas of occupation.

As in a Historical committee, when talking about the current situation, the delegates should have clear that the guide refers to the moment in which the committee will start. This date will be the **7th of July of 1950**. On this day, in the security council, Article 84, was discussed and voted on. The delegates will recreate this voting process, to see if Article 84 passes or not, and under which conditions. From that moment on, they may change what the article decided or choose whether that outcome was the best possible or not. But before going deeper on this day, it is important to understand the events that unchained this security council meeting.

- **South Korean Invasion**

This event happened on the 25th of June of 1950 and was the turning point for the Korean War, on this day the Korean People's Army (KPA) which was founded in 1948 in North Korea, and counted with more than 200,000 men, (A Short History of the Korean War, n.d.) Decided to unexpectedly invade South Korean territory, using self-defense as an argument for the invasion, claiming that South Korea had invaded the north previously, later this declaration was declared false.



Image 15 taken from (Korean War (1950–1953), n.d.)

Although the invasion started on the 25th, it took 1 day for the KPA to take effectively South Korean territory, by the 26th of June north Korean forces took a northern city called Uijeongbu. They settled on this city, planning their next attack. Two days later they continued advancing, and by the 28th of June, Seoul was completely dominated by the North Korean troops. (Invasion of North Korea - 국가보훈부(영문), n.d.)

It is important to understand who the actors of this invasion were because North Korea was not the only one responsible for the invasion. The other state that was involved in this invasion was the Soviet Union, Stalin decided to support North Korea with indirect help to their military forces, this help was given by providing them with equipment. (O'Neill, 2000

-United States takes action:

The United States started its direct involvement in this war when the invasion happened. President Harry Truman condemned Stalin and the Soviet Union for being directly responsible for the invasion happening. This action increased the tension between the Soviet Union and the United States and was the first clue to understanding that there was more than one state involved in this conflict, that wasn't just armed, but also ideological.

On the 29th of June, United States troops who were in Japan decided to mobilize to South Korea. The American plan was to arrive in the northern part of the city of Busan, where the KPA was attacking. American troops wanted to stop the KPA from advancing even more in South Korean territory.

CURRENT SITUATION

After the large-scale invasion by North Korea of South Korea was confirmed internationally, the United Nations under the Security Council ordered an immediate meeting which was attended by the six non-permanent members elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms and four of the five permanent members, as the Soviet Union didn't assist. Under the current crisis of North Korea's invasion of South Korea, the committee discussed under pressure the idea of bringing military assistance to South Korea through state members.



Image 16. taken from (Korean War (1950–1953), n.d.)

Now that the previous events to the 7th of July of 1950 have been explained, a deeper explanation of this day can be done. As mentioned before this will be the day that the committee starts. On this day the United Nations Security Council will hold a meeting with the following delegations: China, United States, USSR, United Kingdom, France, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Norway, Yugoslavia, and the invited delegations from North Korea and South Korea. This meeting had the purpose of discussing and voting on the passing of Article 84 which stated the following: "Having recommended that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area" (Security Council Resolution 84 - UNSCR, n.d.)

ANALYSIS & SOCIAL IMPACT

As a first aspect of the analysis, it is the actuality of both of the countries, that were most affected by the war. South and North Korea, the delegates should feel encouraged to investigate how these countries function nowadays, which long-term consequences they suffered, how sovereign is their power in their territory, and how they relate. This will help the delegates evaluate if the decision taken in the real-life conflict was the best when analyzing it by its long-term consequences.

The future of the world order and the international community is in your hands, delegates. The delegates must take this into account when making decisions; when a war is started, the lives of many innocent people are in danger, and so the world peace, which is the purpose of this committee, bringing peace into a conflicted territory. Based on the previous reflection and the context of the committee, the decisions the delegates will take on the first day regarding the passing of article 84, will generate two possibilities on how the future of the world and the next two days of the model will go. These two possibilities are the following:

1. Article 84 is passed: If the delegates decide to pass Article 84, the United Nations and its ally's involvement in the Korean War will be approved, meaning that military action can happen, although it is not desirable. Consequently, the delegates should discuss how to work in cooperation to stop the invasion and eventually put an end to the war. This first alternative is more accurate to what happened in the real Korean war, so it is highly recommended for the delegates to deeply investigate: which actions were taken by the actors involved in this war, how the war ended, and how effective these solutions were. This will help the delegates in their search for a solution that brings peace and at the same time complies with the interests of both sides.

2. Article 84 is not passed: This alternative will happen if the delegates vote against passing Article 84 (the Article is not passed). This will deny the United Nations and its allies their direct involvement in the conflict that is happening in the Korean peninsula. It will push the delegations of the Security Council to try and stop the war and make agreements. The delegates need to research and learn about international law, because the committee will take this into account, and the actions that the delegates take with their directives must follow the law to prevent the erosion of a bigger war, which will put in danger world peace and the well-being of the international community. **Respect for the International Law MUST be present.**

Having analyzed the different possibilities that the committee can take, it is important to emphasize the social impact behind such international armed conflict. The most important focus of GCBMUN is humanitarian, meaning that aspects like violence or conflict will never be a priority in the committees, and the Historical Security Council is not an exception. Even though war is being discussed, the purpose that the dais has is not to see which of the blocks will win, but it is to see how agreements can be made between delegations that are ideologically opposite or see how the decision-making of the delegates is peace-oriented. The fight is not against countries or people, it is about the constant pursuit of global peace.

ANALYSIS & SOCIAL IMPACT

As previously mentioned, when a war is happening there are a large number of implications that threaten world peace and the lives of many, so the first mission for the committee is to protect these two aspects. The second mission should be the resolution of the Korean War in a peaceful way. In this aspect the decision-making, the knowledge, and the cooperation and co-working capacity that delegates have, looking forward to fulfilling the interest of the delegations that will take part in this committee. The final mission of the committee is more related to the growth of each delegate who participates in this committee. A UN model is an opportunity to develop skills and a global mentality that will help in the nowadays global society. The dais expects that by the end of the model, growth in the delegates is seen and that each one of them acquires a humanitarian view, gaining a conscience of the problems that happened in the past and the consequences of them in nowadays world. With that sediment, how can we build peace?

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

1. What role did your delegation take in the Korean War?
2. What actions did your delegation take in the Korean Conflict?
3. What is the economic ideology that your delegation had at that time?
4. Who were the allies of your delegation? Are they involved in the Korean conflict?
5. What actions can your delegation possibly take in cooperation with other delegations?
6. What was the vote of your delegation regarding the passing of Article 84?
7. What is the relationship of your delegation with the five veto-power countries?
8. What actions can your delegation take individually to help in the resolution of the Korean War?
9. Is your delegation affected by the Korean War?
10. What are your delegation's interests?
11. How can your delegation satisfy their interests and the collective interests of the committee at the same time?

GLOSSARY

1. Korean Peninsula: Region in which the conflict of the Korean War.
2. 38th parallel: The latitude is 38° N which draws the limit between North and South Korea (Parallel | Geography, 1998).
3. Veto Power Countries: The delegations that have veto power in the UNSC and are permanent on it.
4. UNSC: United Nations Security Council.
5. KPA: Korean People's Army.
6. Peace: freedom from violence and war, particularly when people coexist peacefully and collaborate without conflict (Cambridge, 2024)
7. International Law: the corpus of laws, customs, and guidelines that govern relations between sovereign nations and other organizations acknowledged by law as international players (Shaw, 2024).
8. Cold War: the friendly but controlled competition that arose between the US and the USSR, together with their respective allies, following World War II. With little to no use of force, the Cold War was fought on fronts of politics, economics, and propaganda (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2024b).
9. Sovereignty: the ability of a nation to manage its government (Cambridge, 2024b).

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

1. GCBMUN Handbook

In this document, the delegates will find all of the rules that will be applied in GCBUM and the Historical Security Council, as well as dress codes, parliamentary language, and United Nations Committee specifications.

2. Resolution 84 of the UNSC

In this document the delegates will find Article 84, also they will find the aspects that were discussed at the meeting, the voting, and other relevant clues about the functioning of the UNSC.

3. Korean War Legacy

On this website, you can track all countries that got involved militarily in the conflict and what their contributions were. This serves as an analysis of the great scope the Korean War came to be. From a civil war to an international conflict. Why this happened?

4. Understanding International Law

With this article made by the United Nations, you can understand International Law. This is extremely important when taking any action on the committee and these “guidelines” must always be followed. Keep them in mind.

5. Introduction to International Law

This document covers the basic frames of international law in greater detail. This is very important because these laws are those that limit countries and help maintain global security on a larger scale.

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