



LASALLECUNMUN

# LASALLECUNMUN

## 2024

### HSC

(Historical Security  
Council)

“The Abuse of Power of Kim Il  
Sung and Its Impact on  
Regional Stability and  
International Security”

Background Guide





Dear delegates,

I am Paola Ruelas Isselin and I am overwhelmed with excitement to welcome you to LASALLECUNMUN 2024! I am honored to serve as your president of the HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL Committee this year. Along with our moderator, Karla Rivera and Andrea Olvera as our conference officer, This is my second time participating in a model. Last time I was a delegate just as you are right now, and I enjoyed it very much, that is the main reason I decided to take charge in this amazing committee. I am enthusiastic about helping you develop your debating skills and fall in love with this experience as much as I did.

I'm currently 16 years old and in my third semester at Universidad La Salle Cancun, specifically in the Architectural drawing area. Spending my free time with my friends, working out, reading, playing tennis, and listening to music are some things I enjoy. Taylor Swift, Adele, and Morat are some of my favorite singers. After completing my studies, I aim to pursue a career in Architecture in Canada. I have participated in the ULSACUNMUN2023 as a delegate in the ICJ committee. Although it was a great experience, I have to admit that it can be both scary and exciting at first. In MUN, I found a place where I could be diplomatic and have been part of something big, as well as practicing my English, getting to know new people, and solving issues that were affecting us as a society These are just a few of the reasons why MUN holds a special place in my heart.

I hope you like the topic as much as we do. I expect all my delegates to be prepared and well informed about the topic but most importantly to enjoy the debate. The best advice I can give you is to be confident, don't be afraid to speak. Keep in mind that this is a chance to learn from each other's perspective while having a good time. I am sure that you will do an exceptional job and achieve satisfactory results. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to me.

Wish you the best of luck

**Paola Ruelas Historical  
Security Council (HSC) h-  
sc@prepa.lasallecancun.Edu.mx**

## **COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION**

The Security Council (SC) has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Historical Security Council (HSC) may well function the same way as the security council but treating conflicts which happened in the past.

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

*Topic: "The Abuse of Power of Kim Il Sung and Its Impact on Regional Stability and International Security"*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In the post-Korean War era, the legacy of Kim Il -sung and the profound consequences of his abuse of power remain an important dynamic in East Asia's political landscape. Kim Il Sung's dictatorship and the ideological divide he created between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea continue to fuel tensions, military confrontations , and diplomatic disputes. This ongoing division keeps the region wary to this day .

Kim Il Sung's enduring legacy includes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's relentless pursuit of nuclear weapons. The ongoing search has heightened international security concerns and triggered a series of diplomatic crises and sanctions. A potential nuclear conflict in the region remains a pressing issue that requires the attention of world powers and continued diplomatic negotiations.

The authoritarian nature of the Kim regime, characterized by a massive cult of personality, has led to severe human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The ongoing problem has sparked international condemnation and diplomatic tensions, further complicating regional stability and the possibility of a peaceful resolution on the Korean Peninsula.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

After World War II, the Korean Peninsula found itself at the crossroads of global power struggles. In the wake of Japan's surrender in 1945, the Korean people hoped for independence, but their aspirations were entangled in the geopolitical ambitions of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The peninsula was divided along the 38th parallel, an arbitrary line that sliced the nation in two. To the north, Soviet forces occupied the region, while in the south, the United States took control. This division was intended to be temporary, a means to oversee the surrender of Japanese forces and to provide governance until a unified Korean government could be established.

However, this division gave rise to a deepening ideological and political chasm between the two occupying powers. In the north, with Soviet backing, Kim Il Sung. He had spent years in the Soviet Union during Japan's colonial rule, and he was steeped in communist ideology. With Soviet support, he rapidly ascended to the leadership of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea

In 1948, Kim Il Sung formalized his authority by establishing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), with himself as the premier. This move was significant not only for North Korea but also for the international community. It marked the crystallization of a communist state in a region that had previously been under imperial Japanese control.

The establishment of North Korea and the parallel development of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in the southern half of the peninsula set the stage for a deepening ideological and political divide. This division would culminate in the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 when Kim Il Sung, emboldened by his position and communist ideology, launched a full-scale invasion of South Korea.

The Korean War, and Kim Il Sung's role in initiating it, had profound and lasting consequences. It transformed the temporary division of the peninsula into a seemingly permanent one, with the 38th parallel becoming a heavily fortified border. This division, exacerbated by ideological tensions and the support of superpowers, contributed significantly to regional instability and international security concerns.

## **CURRENT SITUATION**

Kim Il Sung's abuse of power and its impact on regional stability and international security were significant concerns. Kim Il Sung continues to maintain a tight grip on North Korea, ruling with an iron fist, suppressing political dissent, and maintaining strict control over information and the media.

Regionally, tensions on the Korean Peninsula remain high. The division between North and South Korea persisted, and the demilitarized zone continues to be heavily fortified. Diplomatic efforts to achieve reunification or lasting peace has made limited progress, and the Korean Peninsula remains a potential flashpoint for conflict.

The international community is deeply concerned about Kim Il Sung's regime, particularly due to North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapons. The North's nuclear ambitions and its withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1993 raised alarm bells worldwide. This posed a significant threat to international security, as it increased the risk of nuclear proliferation and instability in Northeast Asia.

the United Nations (UN) and its Security Council found themselves deeply entrenched in monitoring and addressing the evolving situation on the Korean Peninsula, especially concerning the ever-growing concerns surrounding North Korea's nuclear program. This active involvement has an indispensable component of the UN's ongoing efforts to mitigate the potential destabilizing impact that North Korea's nuclear ambitions could have on regional stability and the broader landscape of international security.

The Security Council, functioning as the primary international body tasked with the responsibility of maintaining global peace and security, is thoroughly engaged in meticulously tracking the dynamic developments taking place in the Korean Peninsula. Periodically, the council convenes to assess the situation, hold extensive discussions, and weigh the multifaceted challenges that North Korea's nuclear program presents. These discussions are far-reaching, addressing not only the immediate nuclear issue but also the profound ramifications it carries for the entire Northeast Asian region.

Amidst these discussions, it's important to emphasize that the Security Council provides a platform where a diverse array of member states, each carrying its unique set of perspectives and national interests, are actively engaged. The intricate nature of these discussions reflects the international community's collective acknowledgment of the potential repercussions of North Korea's relentless pursuit of nuclear weapons.

The recognition is clear and unambiguous: North Korea's quest for nuclear capabilities possesses the inherent capacity to disturb the already delicate balance of power within the region, further exacerbate preexisting tensions, and introduce the unsettling specter of nuclear proliferation, thus casting a profound shadow over the global security landscape.

The Security Council's deliberations, against this backdrop, assume an even greater significance. They transcend mere routine diplomatic exchanges and instead serve as a pivotal forum where member states unite in a collective endeavor to coordinate international responses. These discussions provide the necessary platform for the elaboration of comprehensive strategies and measures that address the multifaceted challenges emanating from North Korea's nuclear ambitions. The underlying objective is nothing short of finding a unified approach to not only manage the immediate crisis but also to foster lasting stability and peace in the region.

## **COUNTRY BOX**

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Commonwealth of Australia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Federal Republic of Germany
French Republic
Imperial State of Iran
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Japan
Kingdom of Laos
People's Republic of China
Republic of Cuba
Republic of Korea
Republic of Lithuania
Soviet Union
Syrian Arab Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

## **GUIDE QUESTIONS**

- I. How did Kim Il Sung's consolidation and abuse of power in North Korea influence the regional dynamics ?
- II. What specific actions or policies implemented by Kim Il Sung's regime exacerbated tensions and threatened stability?
- III. How did the abuse of power by Kim Il Sung affect diplomatic relations and security concerns?
- IV. In what ways did Kim Il Sung's regime's pursuit of nuclear capabilities and military buildup contribute to heightened security risks and instability in the region?

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Robertson, P. (2022, October 27). *North Korea: Kim Il-sung's catastrophic rights legacy*. Human Rights Watch. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/04/13/north-korea-kim-il-sungs-catastrophicrights-legacy>
- *A matter of survival*. Human Rights Watch. (2023, March 28). <https://www.hrw.org/report/2006/05/03/matter-survival/north-koreangovernments-control-food-and-risk-hunger>
- *V. the impact of the public distribution system, the ban on the private trade of grain, and the halting of emergency food aid by WFP*. North Korea: A Matter of Survival: V. The Impact of the Public Distribution System, the Ban on the Private Trade of Grain, and the Halting of Emergency Food Aid by WFP. (n.d.). <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/northkorea0506/5.htm>
- Anonimus. (2015). *The North Korea Crisis and regional responses*. <https://www.eastwestcenter.org/sites/default/files/private/northkoreacrisis.pdf>. <https://www.eastwestcenter.org/sites/default/files/private/northkoreacrisis.pdf>
- A case for the prosecution of Kim Jong Il for crimes ... (2006). <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r23235.pdf>
- Council on Foreign Relations. (2020). *North Korea's power structure*. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/background/north-koreas-powerstructure>