



**IMUN 2019 Summer Conference
Chair Report – UNSC**

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I. Greetings

Taewoong Moon Chair

Greetings to all delegates who belong to UNSC! My name is Moon Taewoong and I'm 2nd grader of Songdo High School. It is such a great honor to meet other delegates as chair of United Nations Security Council. The 11th IMUN is my 5th experience as being chair. It means that I'm always doing my best to help other people as a Chair.

I want to say thank you for coming to UNSC committee. UNSC committee is maybe familiar committee for people, because you always heard this in TV reason of North Korea. If you had participated in 2019 Winter Session of IMUN, you may heard UNSC. As you know, UNSC committee discuss about the most important things in 21st century, which is 'security of whole world'. Therefore 11th IMUN can be a useful time for adding your knowledge about what is happening around the world. Again, I really want to say thank you for participating UNSC's session in 11th IMUN. I hope you to have a meaningful time and make good memories in this 11th IMUN. Make sure to remember that the main constituent is you, the Delegates. The Chairs will make effort to make great circumstances, and atmosphere, by all means enjoy IMUN!

Sung Jun Oh Chair

Greetings, delegates! This is Sung Jun Oh from Se-il High School. First of all, it is a great honor to charge a chairing duty in 11th IMUN. Chair is really grateful for the participants who decided to be involved in United Nations Security Council.

UNSC has been fulfilling the role of preventing further military disputes between the nations and promoting an atmosphere of world peace and security. The council will be discussing on 'Defining solutions for territorial conflict over the Kuril Islands'. Military issues are directly involved in the safety of us and people all over the world. A conflict over the Kuril Islands is one of the territorial disputes near our country. Chair will be wait for all the delegates taking a lot of interest in these agenda.

Chair would like to mention that it is such a grateful decision to participate in this UNSC. MUN is not just a term of debate, and discussion but a field of active, fresh and varied communication occurs. Chair hopes you guys to have various relationships and great experience through this session.

II. Committee Introduction

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), charged with ensuring international peace and security, accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its charter. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations and international sanctions as well as the authorization of military actions through resolutions – it is the only body of the United Nations with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states. The council held its first session on 17 January 1946.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created following World War II to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace. In its early decades, the Security Council was largely paralyzed by the Cold War division between the US and USSR and their respective allies, though it authorized interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, and the Security Council authorized major military and peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members. The great powers that were the victors of World War II – the Soviet Union (now represented by Russian Federation), the United Kingdom, France, China, and the United States of America – serve as the body's five permanent members. These can veto any substantive resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or nominees for the office of Secretary-General. In addition, the council has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve a term of two years. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

Resolutions of the Security Council are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of 2016, 103,510 peacekeepers and 16,471 civilians were deployed on sixteen peacekeeping operations and one special political mission.



III. Agenda item

“Defining solutions for territorial conflicts over the Kuril Islands”

a) Background Information

Kuril Islands

Kuril Islands are the islands in Russia's Sakhalin Oblast region, form a volcanic archipelago that stretches approximately about 1,300 km (810 mile) northeast from Hokkaido of Japan, to Kamchatka of Russia, separating the Sea of Okhotsk from the North Pacific Ocean. There are 56 islands and many minor rocks. It consists of Greater Kuril Chain and Lesser Kuril Chain. The total land area of this Kuril Islands are 10,503.2 square kilometers, and the total population is about 19,434. This population includes ethnic Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars, Nivkhs, Oroch, and Ainus people. The climate on the islands is generally severe, with long, cold, stormy winters and short and notoriously foggy summers. The average annual precipitation is 30–40 inches (760–1,020 mm), most of which falls as snow. Landscape types and habitats on the islands include many kinds of beach and rocky shores, cliffs, wide rivers and fast gravelly streams, forests, grasslands, alpine tundra, crater lakes and peat bogs. The soils are generally productive, owing to the periodic influxes of volcanic ash and, in certain places, owing to significant enrichment by seabird guano. However, many of the steep, unconsolidated slopes are susceptible to landslides and newer volcanic activity can entirely denude a landscape. Only the southernmost island has large areas covered by trees, while more northerly islands have no trees, or spotty tree cover.

Natural resources of Kuril Islands

The composition of terrestrial species on the Kuril Islands is dominated by Asian mainland taxa via migration from Hokkaido and Sakhalin Islands and by Kamchatkan taxa from the North. While highly diverse, there is a relatively low level of endemism.

The WWF divides the Kuril Islands into two ecoregions. The southern Kurils, along with southwestern Sakhalin, comprise the South Sakhalin-Kurile mixed forests ecoregion. The northern islands are part of the Kamchatka-Kurile meadows sparse forests, a larger ecoregion that extends onto the Kamchatka peninsula and Commander Islands.

Because of the generally smaller size and isolation of the central islands, few major terrestrial mammals have colonized these, though red and Arctic foxes were introduced for the sake of the fur trade in the 1880s. The bulk of the terrestrial mammal biomass is taken up by rodents, many introduced in historical times. The largest southernmost and northernmost islands are inhabited by brown bear, foxes, and martens. Some species of deer are found on the more southerly islands. It is claimed that a wild cat, the Kurilian Bobtail, originates from the Kuril Islands. The bobtail is due to the mutation of a dominant gene. The cat has been domesticated and exported to nearby Russia and bred there, becoming a popular domestic cat.

Among terrestrial birds, ravens, peregrine falcons, some wrens and wagtails are common.

History of Kuril Islands

Japanese people migrated north to the islands in the 18th and 19th century, including members of Hokkaido's minority Ainu community. In 1855, Russia and Japan signed the Treaty of Shimoda, which gave Japan ownership of the four southern islands and Russia ownership of everything to the north. Communities developed on three of the islands and by the time World War II began, there were 17,000 Japanese residents. Russia took control of the islands at the end of the war, and by 1949 it had deported all residents to Japan. Under the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed between the Allies and Japan, Japan renounced "all right, title and claim to the Kuril Islands", as well as over other possessions. But this resolved nothing, because Russia did not sign the treaty and the Japanese government has never recognized the four islands as part of the Kuril chain. In 1956, the Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration restored diplomatic ties between the two nations, but a formal peace deal remained out of reach because of the territorial dispute. At the time, Russia proposed returning the two islands closest to Japan, a deal Japan rejected, in part because the two islands represent only 7% of the land in question. Since then, the dispute has remained unresolved.

Kuril Island dispute

The Kuril Islands dispute, also known as the Northern Territories dispute, is a disagreement between Japan and Russia and also some individuals of the Ainu people over sovereignty of the South Kuril Islands, which stretch between northern Hokkaido and southern Kamchatka, in the Sea of Okhotsk. These islands, like other islands in the Kuril chain that are not in dispute, were annexed by the Soviet Union in aftermath of the Kuril Islands landing operation at the end of World War II. The disputed islands are under Russian administration as the South Kuril District of the Sakhalin Oblast (Сахалинская область, Sakhalinskaya oblast). They are claimed by Japan, which refers to them as its Northern Territories or Southern Chishima, and considers them part of the Nemuro Subprefecture of Hokkaido Prefecture. The San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed between the Allies and Japan in 1951, states that Japan must give up "all right, title and claim to the Kuril Islands", but it also does not recognize the Soviet Union's sovereignty over them. Japan claims that at least some of the disputed islands are not a part of the Kuril Islands, and thus are not covered by the treaty. Russia maintains that the Soviet Union's sovereignty over the islands was recognized in post-war agreements. Japan and the Soviet Union ended their formal state of war with the Soviet–Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956, but did not resolve the territorial dispute.

Expectation of both countries

The meeting between the leaders of two countries that took place on 5 May 2016 in Moscow was expected to make progress in the resolution of a prolonged territorial disputes. However, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Russian president Vladimir Putin focused on the "current state and the prospects of development of bilateral cooperation in trade and economy as well as in the humanitarian field". Close to the end of May, Sergey Shoygu, the Russian Defense Minister, announced that Russia is ready to protect the islands against the alien airplanes flying over the islands by positioning defense system along the main islands. Furthermore, on 8 June 2015, there was an order from the Defense Minister to hurry up with the construction of military facilities on Iturup and Kunashir islands. This news generated a wave of Japanese dissatisfaction. Although Japan objected to the actions of Russia, the latter did not show any signs for changing its plans. On November 19, 2018, Kremlin spokesman

Dmitry Peskov stated that upcoming talks about resolving a dispute with Japan over a group of islands claimed by Tokyo would not necessarily result in Russia relinquishing them

b) Glossary (6~7 words)

1) The Kuril Islands dispute (Northern Territories dispute)

The Kuril Islands dispute is a territorial conflict between Russia and Japan, located in the Sea of Okhotsk. 4 islands-Iturup, Kunashir, Shikotan, Habomai Islands- are under Russia's jurisdiction. However, they are required to be returned back to Japan with being involved in Hokkaido province.

2) Treaty of San Francisco

The treaty of San Francisco is a treaty between Japan and allied nations after the WW2 in 1951. In the treaty, article 2 states that Japan should give up all the rights of Kuril Islands to keep them from being ruled under the administration of Japan.

3) Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956

This joint declaration is a treaty between Japan and Soviet Union as Soviet Union hadn't signed the treaty of San Francisco. Two countries declared to promote peaceful relationship each other. Also, Japan admitted most-favored-a-nation treatment from the suggestion of Soviet Union. In article 9, Soviet agreed to yield Kunashir and Habomai Islands to Japan.

4) Potsdam Declaration

Potsdam Declaration, issued by United States of America, United Kingdom, Republic of China and Soviet Union, made consensuses about encouraging Japan to surrender and processing problem after WW2. An article 8 of declaration refers to the limitation of Japan government; Japan's sovereignty should be shortened near Hokkaido, but South Sakhalin and Kuril Islands should be excluded.

5) UNCLOS

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is international treaty and considered international law of sea with 320 articles organized through 3 times of discussion. The law specifies standard such as EEZ, maritime geography, and set the standard for the dispute over the Kuril Islands.

6) Japan Russia Action Plan

Japan-Russia action plan is a future goal of the two countries declared from Japan Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visiting Russian Federation in January, 2013. The plan pursues both countries to advance multi-tiered and comprehensive dialogue, overcome difficult legacies from the past and build up broad partnership, cooperate in trade and economic area, develop the peace and safety of both countries etc.

c) Past Actions

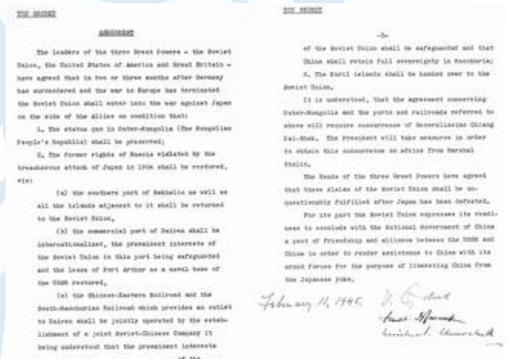
A. World War II agreement

The modern Kuril Islands dispute arose in the aftermath of World War II and results from the ambiguities in and disagreements about the meaning of the Yalta agreement (February 1945), the Potsdam Declaration (July 1945) and the Treaty of San Francisco (September 1951). The Yalta Agreement, signed by the US, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, stated:

“The leaders of the three great powers – the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain – have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe is terminated, the Soviet Union shall enter into war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that: ... 2. The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz.: (a) The southern part of Sakhalin as well as the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union; ... 3. The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.”

B. San Francisco Treaty

A substantial dispute regarding the status of the Kuril Islands arose between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the preparation of the Treaty of San Francisco in 1951. The Treaty was supposed to be a permanent peace treaty between Japan and the Allied Powers of World War II. By that time, the Cold War had already taken hold, and the position of the U.S. in relation to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements had changed considerably. The U.S. had come to maintain that the Potsdam Declaration should take precedence and that strict adherence to the Yalta agreement was not necessary since, in the view of the U.S., the Soviet Union itself violated several provisions of the Yalta agreement in relation to the rights of other countries. The Soviet Union vehemently disagreed and demanded that the U.S. adhere to its promises made to the Soviet Union in Yalta as a condition of the Soviet Union's entry into the war with Japan. A particular point of disagreement at the time was the fact that the draft text of the treaty, while stating that Japan will renounce all rights to Southern Sakhalin and the Kuril islands, did not state explicitly



that Japan would recognize the Soviet Union's sovereignty over these territories.

The Treaty of San Francisco was signed by 49 nations, including Japan and the United States, on September 8, 1951. Article (2c) states:

"Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the Kurile Islands, and to that portion of Sakhalin and the islands adjacent to it over which Japan acquired sovereignty as a consequence of the Treaty of Portsmouth of 5 September 1905."

The State Department later clarified that "the Habomai Islands and Shikotan ... are properly part of Hokkaido and that Japan is entitled to sovereignty over them". Britain and the United States agreed that territorial rights would not be granted to nations that did not sign the Treaty of San Francisco, and therefore the islands were not formally recognized as Soviet territory.

d) Case Study

Japan (Including Empire of Japan)

In 1869, the Meiji government established the Colonization Commission in Sapporo to aid in the development of the northern area. Ezo was renamed Hokkaidō and Kita Ezo later received the name of Karafuto. Eleven provinces and 86 districts were founded by Meiji government and were put under the control of feudal clans. Because the Meiji government could not sufficiently cope with Russians moving to south Sakhalin, Japan negotiated with Russia over control of the Kuril Islands, resulting in the Treaty of Saint Petersburg that ceded the eighteen islands north of Uruppu to Japan and all of Sakhalin to Russia. After the 2nd World War, there has been many treaties including Japanese Empire. Standard of territory got blurry. Japan and Russia are having dispute on Kuril Islands

Soviet Union

The modern Kuril Islands dispute arose in the aftermath of World War II and results from the ambiguities in and disagreements about the meaning of the Yalta agreement (February 1945), the Potsdam Declaration (July 1945) and the Treaty of San Francisco (September 1951). The Yalta Agreement, signed by the US, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, mentioned "The southern part of Sakhalin as well as the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union; ... 3. The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union." Russian Federation are arguing with Japanese government under those agreements and treaties. In Russia, most of the population and mass media strongly oppose any territorial concessions to Japan. A common view is that the Soviet Union won the Kuril Islands during World War II and is entitled to keep them regardless of the prior history of the disputed territories. Many believe that taking these islands away from Japan was a just reward for the Soviet Union's sacrifices during World War II and for its agreement to enter the war against Japan at the request of its allies. The attitudes of the Russian public have hardened in the 2000s. According to a July 2009 poll conducted by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center, 89% of respondents were against territorial concessions to Japan in the Kuril Islands dispute, compared to 76% from a similar poll in 1994. The Zemlyak movement in Russia advocates a return of the islands to Japan.

China

China has dispute with Japan about territory of each country. South China Sea dispute is the problem. During the World War II the Empire of Japan used the islands in the South China Sea region for various military purposes and claimed that the islands were not claimed by anyone when the Imperial Japanese Navy took control of them. After the war, Imperial Japan had to let go of the control of the islands in the South China Sea in the 1951 Treaty of San Francisco, which however did not specify the new status of the islands. Chinese claims in the South China Sea are delineated in part by the nine-dash line.

Balkan countries*

Balkan Peninsula is a land that includes many different countries, also many different culture and race. In Balkan Peninsula, there was a lot of modern wars including World War I, World War II, and the Cold War. During the Cold War, most of the countries on the Balkans were governed by communist governments. Greece became the first battleground of the emerging Cold War. The Truman Doctrine was the US response to the civil war, which ranged from 1944 to 1949. This civil war, unleashed by the Communist Party of Greece, backed by communist volunteers from neighboring countries (Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia), led to massive American assistance for the non-communist Greek government. With this backing, Greece managed to defeat the partisans and, ultimately, remained the only non-communist country in the region.

However, despite being under communist governments, Yugoslavia (1948) and Albania (1961) fell out with the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia, led by Marshal Josip Broz Tito (1892–1980), first propped up then rejected the idea of merging with Bulgaria and instead sought closer relations with the West, later even spearheaded, together with India and Egypt the Non-Aligned Movement. Albania on the other hand gravitated toward Communist China, later adopting an isolationist position. As the only non-communist countries, Greece and Turkey were (and still are) part of NATO composing the southeastern wing of the alliance.

Republic of Korea

Republic of Korea has a territorial conflict between Japan because of 'Dok-Do Island'. After the Second World War, Japan has lost the total control of Korea including the Dok-Do Island. According to Samguk Sagi, Annals of Joseon Dynasty, Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam, and Dongguk munhon bigo, Dok-Do is territory of R.O.K. Other key points of the dispute involve the legal basis that Japan used to claim the islands in 1905, and the legal basis of South Korea's claim on the islands in 1952.

United States of America

USA has Territorial dispute between Canada, in Northern America. The disputed area is about 21,440 km² (8,280 square mile) in size. Dixon Entrance (Alaska and British Columbia) contains two water areas that are mutually claimed by Canada and the U.S. A line known as the "A-B" Line was defined in a 1903 arbitration decision on the Alaska/Canada boundary. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the border between the United States and lands held by the United Kingdom east of the Rocky Mountains, ending the disputes over the northern border of the state of Maine and northeastern border of Wisconsin Territory, which today resides in

present day Minnesota Currently there are 119 legal land border crossings between the United States and Canada.

Chinese Taipei

It is unclear whether the ROC actually claims Hong Kong. Former President Lee Teng-hui claimed that Hong Kong should have been returned to the ROC instead of the PRC because the ROC government had the original manuscript of the Treaty of Nanking. However, no president since Lee has made such claim. The ROC has never governed Hong Kong, and its constitution does not include Hong Kong as its territory.

e) Bloc Points

Questions to consider (At least 3)

1. How can the two nations, Japan and Russian Federation, reduce the gap of opinion on the Kuril Islands?
2. Which examples of resolving territorial disputes between countries can be referenced in the Kuril Islands dispute?
3. Which synergy can occur by solving the dispute in Kuril Islands?

Debatable Points (At least 2)

1. Is there a need to reconsider former agreements for the purpose of creating a new consensus?
2. Is it necessary for Japan to claim that Islands in the Kuril region must be back to Japan in terms of world peace?

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