



# SCCKP

Special Committee on the Korean Peninsula

AZIZMUN'25

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# WELCOME LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear delegates,

I, the secretary general of the conference, would like to welcome you all to AZIZMUN'25. It is an honor for me to be able to present you this work that we have been preparing for months. My team has worked tirelessly to hopefully bring you one of the best MUN experiences you will ever attend.

In our SCKP committee you will be deciding on the fate of Korea, which is a topic that still greatly affects global relations, especially in Asia. Due to your committee being a crisis committee you will also be solving a lot of problems that happen while debating. No matter your experience, I believe if you come with the right preparations you will succeed in the committee. I advise all delegates to prepare themselves best and reach out to us for any kind of questions.

We are eager to see you and can't wait for the debates we will have. As a team, we will do our best to make this conference unforgettable for everyone. I wish you all the best with your preparations!

Best regards,

Melis KARAALI  
Secretary General of AZIZMUN'25

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# WELCOME LETTER FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL & USG

Esteemed Delegates,

I am Ecem Yaren Ekici, Director General of AZIZMUN'25 and the USG of the Special Committee on the Korean Peninsula (SCKP). The preparation for this conference has been a whirl of excitement for me, and I cannot wait to work with you all in this committee.

In our committee, we will discuss the division of the Korean Peninsula maybe its regional and global impacts. We will brush on historical facts and investigate how the legacy of the Cold War continues to influence the world today. Topics such as the Korean War, unification efforts, and many more will be central to our discussion, and each of you will share your views so that we can work toward a diplomatic solution. I have faith that our discussions will be at their richest, bringing out the best in all of us.

I truly believe that each session will be enjoyable and fruitful in ways we have not yet envisioned. Grasping historical events and discussing their relevance in today's world will definitely be entertaining, and I know we are all in for some good times.

Good luck to you all, and I am sure we shall create unforgettable memories together. If you have any questions or problems, please do not hesitate to contact with me.

Best wishes,

Ecem Yaren EKİCİ  
Director General of AZIZMUN'25  
Under Secretary General of SCKP Committee

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# INTRODUCTION

The Special Committee on the Korean Peninsula (SCKP) will be one of the most dynamic and important committees at AZIZMUN'25. This committee will offer a deep resonance for delegates to examine the historical, political, and social impacts of the division of the Korean Peninsula. We will cover issues related to long-term global effects the hour-glass fell on events on the Korean Peninsula during the Cold War and onwards, while also proposing lessons for contemporary diplomatic scenarios.

The committee, in essence, discusses the context of the division of the Korean Peninsula, the dramatic events of the Korean War, and the impact on the region and beyond. There will also be other subtopics to talk about like unification attempts and the role of the international community, giving delegates an opportunity to come up with solutions to these issues.

Not only will this committee engage delegates in deep reflection on a historical topic, but it will also help them grasp the relevance of diplomacy, security, and peace in today's conundrums. Delegates will champion the interests of their states while coming up with realistic and imaginative solutions for the contending future of the Korean Peninsula.

Our committee will strive to create an atmosphere conducive to sharing ideas amongst the delegates and for engaging in discussions that are constructive for the solution. Hence, the committee would not just be concentrating on the Cold War period and the history of the Korean Peninsula; it would also correlate with the contemporary and common issues of security, peace, and diplomacy.

Delegates are expected to advance practical proposals by drawing from the lessons offered by the division and reunification of the Korean Peninsula for global peace.

## **Committee Format and Session Structure**

SCKP will operate in a time-travel format. Each session will be limited to a specific year, and developments between these years will be discussed. After evaluating the situation in a particular period, such as the 1960s, delegates will move on to later years. In each session, crises from that period and proposed solutions will be discussed, and with the progression of time in the next session, new solutions will be proposed.

This format allows delegates to better understand the effects of historical events and develop solutions for the future.

## **Delegation Structure and Representation**

SCKP is structured to allow each delegation to form an independent voice and decision on the events on the Korean Peninsula.

Each delegation will ensure representation by considering the historical context. Delegates will advocate for the interests of the states in a particular period and propose solutions.

- During sessions, while defending their state's interests, delegates may also propose joint solutions with other countries.

## **Declaration Preparation and Approval Process**

At the end of each session, delegates will prepare their declarations. The declaration will summarize all the solutions proposed during that session and will be accepted by each delegation.

The declaration can be presented by a single delegation or accepted as a joint declaration. When preparing solution proposals, delegates will try to collaborate with as many delegations as possible.

## **Crisis Management Mechanism**

Crises will arise from events tied to specific years, and delegates will work together to resolve these crises. During a crisis, delegates can revise existing solutions or develop new pathways to resolve the issue.

The crisis process will enhance the effectiveness of SCKP and ensure delegates focus actively on proposing solutions.

## **Innovative Elements and Special Rules**

SCKP will incorporate some innovative elements that deviate from conventional MUN rules. This will encourage delegates to develop more creative solutions.

Additionally, delegates will be encouraged to collaborate with other committees. For example, on topics like nuclear weapons or human rights, joint solutions can be developed with committees like DISEC and UNHRC.

## **Inter-Committee Collaboration Procedure**

SCKP delegates are required to collaborate with other committees on specific issues. This collaboration process will proceed as follows:

### **1. Collaboration Topics:**

The impact of the Korean War on human rights violations → To be shared with UNHRC.

The impact of the Korean War on nuclear armament → To be shared with DISEC.

### **2. Preparation Process:**

SCKP delegates will discuss these topics in their sessions and reach a consensus on specific solution proposals (resolution clauses).

These clauses will not be included in the SCKP declaration but will be presented to the committees for collaboration.

### **3. Presentation and Approval Process:**

Representatives selected from SCKP will present these clauses in the relevant committee's session.

If the proposed clauses are approved by a vote in the other committee, they will be integrated into that committee's official resolution.

### **4. Impact and Sharing:**

The clauses will only appear in the official resolution of the relevant committee.

SCKP will track whether these proposals are accepted, but they will not be included in its official declaration.

# AGENDA ITEM: The Division of the Korean Peninsula

After the Second World War, Korea was liberated from occupation by Japan. After the defeat of the Japanese, Korea was shared into two parts: the Soviet sphere and the American sphere, by the 38th parallel. Yet, justified by this division, there existed no solution to unified governance of Korea as this would ultimately aggravate the intensity of an already prevalent ideological conflict that deepened Cold War.

Across the northern part of Korea was a regime built by the Will-of-Soviets communists headed by a Korean Workers' Party, Kim Il-sung, who gained power through his connections with the Soviet Union and China. The measure of Joseph Stalin as the leader in the establishment of a communist government in North Korea was the division of Korea; it would give him the path to develop North Korea within the context of his Soviet sphere and strengthen Soviet power in that area. Plans on Korea were steps to the Soviets' greatest effort in achieving dominance in Asia during the early stage of the Cold War.

Another major player who significantly impacted North Korea and its relationship between China and Korea was Mao Zedong, the head of the People's Republic of China. For him, the Korean Peninsula was the half part that would form a major part in China's security strategy and thus did not fail to throw its weight behind support for the communist regime in North Korea. Here, Supreme Leader Mao's influence served more as a Chinese strategy through creating a broader attribution of communist influence in Asia influence in 1950, as a major leverage in the breaking out of the Korean War rupture.

Syngman Rhee, a strong ally to the US and to Western nations, led the government that existed in that part of Korea called South Korea. South Korea was a democratic American state, while Kim Il-sung had a communist state, North Korea. On June 25, 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea, led by Kim Il-sung, using military force from the Soviet Union and China. Thus began the Korean War, which saw North Korean forces advance quickly and eventually capture the country, capital being Seoul.



As a part of the UN, the USA intervened and gave military assistance to South Korea. The war finally took shape to become regarded as a proxy war between the two superpowers of the Cold War-the United States and the Soviet Union. Besides this, the People's Republic of China also intervened militarily for North Korea under Mao Zedong, thus internationalizing the war. The course and outcome of war are on the Korean war.

There are chiefly 3 major stages of the Korean War. The first one will witness North Korean forces advancing very speedily into the South, capturing Seoul, bringing South Korea almost under its collapse. Only after intervention from the United Nations, led by the United States, was the North Korean advance turned back and much of southern part recaptured. However, that was only the first part of this war, which was still far from resolution.

But it was in September 1950 that the war was reversed by the breathtaking Incheon landing under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur. It occurred the recuperation of Seoul and the pushing back of North Koreans to the north. That intervention with a huge force from China into Korea in November 1950 plunged the Korean War into another long phase. The intervention of China drove back UN forces and took away from South Korean control a highly sizable portion of the country. Thus a stalemate ensued in which neither one achieved unmistakable victory.

In 1953, after many swings of battle back and forth, an armistice agreement was signed by both camps on July 27, 1953: the end of active fighting. No peace treaty followed the armistice, and up till today, the Korean Peninsula remains divided along the 38th parallel. Such division only ensured the political ideological separation of communism in the North versus capitalism in the South.

Ultimately, this outcome of the Korean War left an indelible mark on the geopolitical landscape. This division, thus, further encouraged the Cold War rivalry of the US against the USSR, as well as the establishment of the Korean Peninsula as another chief theater of Cold War tensions. South Korea under the US became a capitalist democracy while North Korea under the Soviet Union and China was firmly communist.

# SUB TOPICS

## 1. Origins of Division and Early Years (1945-1950)

At the close of the war, Japan surrendered in 1945, liberating the Korean Peninsula from Japan's dominion and dividing it into two zones of occupation by the superpowers. The line was set at the 38th Parallel, with the north being under Soviet Union control, while the US was in charge of the south. While the first wanted to create a communist government in the north, the last favored the creation of a democratic government in the south. These differences in ideology thus became the first major obstacle to Korea's unification. The unbearable situation was the proposal from the United Nations in 1947 that transferred an election plan to the whole peninsula. That was rejected by the Soviet Union into a one-party communist regime for the north. In-return, the separate republic created in the south was in the year 1948. Hence two different states emerged- Democratic People's Republic of Korea or North Korea, and Republic of Korea or South Korea. This moment is indeed one of the definitive moments in the future of Korea, as well as one of the most significant events within the Cold War.

## 2. The Korean War and Its Consequences (1950-1953)

On June 25, 1950, North Korea, with an all-out invasion of South Korea, crossed the 38th parallel with Soviet-made T-34 tanks. The United States intervened in support of South Korea with authorization from the United Nations, whereas China intervened on the side of North Korea. Thus, the conflict soon became a global crisis. It directly confronted the two ideological blocs of the Cold War. UN forces under the U.S. drove back North Korean forces until China's coming in tipped the scales of the war. An armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, though no formal peace treaty was ever concluded. The ceasefire again reaffirmed the division of Korea along the 38th parallel, together with the establishment of the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), thereby cementing the division of the peninsula. The war had lasting repercussions in the region and beyond, adding to Cold War animosities and aggravating the political and military separation in Korea.

### 3. Two Koreas During the Cold War (1953-1990)

Postwar, the Cold War remained to determine North and South Korea's fate. In the 1950s and 1960s, South Korea, bent on rapid industrialization with U.S. support, assumed economic models divorced from North Korea's Soviet-style socialist economy. In its early years, North Korea's planned economy delivered growth. With time, however, the central planning imposed crippling inefficiencies, leading to food scarcity. South Korea's society was marred by political instability including military coups and authoritarian rule. The military overthrew the government in a bloodless coup in 1961 and Park Chung-hee came to power and ruled over an authoritarian South Korea while promoting rapid economic development with his political philosophy called the "Korean-style Developmentalism." In North Korea, Kim Il-sung consolidated his power and built a hard-line communist dictatorship. In the 1960s, North Korea aligned itself with the Soviet Union and China while trying to maintain an independent socialist model. In the 1970s and 1980s, South Korea continued its economic boom and deepened its ties with the West, while North Korea became increasingly isolated. A significant event occurred in the form of the 1972 inter-Korean talks, naturally the first direct negotiations between the North and the South but unable to find a long term agreement for unification. By the late 1980s, with diminishing prospects for communist power and with the Cold War itself coming to an end, an upheaval in the prospects for international politics ramifications shook the Korean Peninsula with newer challenges and opportunities. Meanwhile, the efforts toward unification found themselves stalled due to the continued existence of ideological as well as military tensions.

#### 4. Modern Korean Relations and Future Scenarios (1990-Present)

The 1990s efforts saw much diplomatic action. North and South Korea both sought entry into the UN in 1991. The following year, they executed their first agreement to allow nuclear weapons-free efforts on the peninsula. And yet, by the late 1990s, North Korea's nuclear program floated alarm bells beyond its own borders. In the ensuing decade, a series of dialogues brought together North Korea, South Korea, and the United States. One of the major initiatives was South Korean President Kim Dae-jung's "Sunshine Policy," which aimed at warming relations, and North Korean leader Kim Jong-il initially seemed responsive. The first nuclear test by North Korea in 2006 devastated prospects for further diplomatic engagements. Of note in recent times is a 2018 summit between North and South Korea that revived hopes for the two Koreas to come together and perhaps even reunify. It is, however, the ongoing nuclear weapons development in North Korea that continues to pose the greatest threat to long-term peace. Uncertainty reigns over the future of Korea, which could evolve under a range of possible scenarios: peaceful reunification, continued division, or escalation into war. The engagement of international actors especially the U.S., China, Russia, Japan, and, of course, South Korea remains critical for determining the ultimate fate of the Korean Peninsula.



# TOPICS TO COLLABORATE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

## **DISEC and SCKP Cooperation: Nuclear Weapons and the Korean Peninsula**

### **Current Issues:**

- North Korea's Nuclear Program: North Korea has been continually developing nuclear weapons, which pose serious threats to regional and global security. Their nuclear tests and missile launches since 2006 have spurred international condemnation.
- South Korean Security Standing: South Korea has devised a set of approaches to safeguarding its safety in face of North Korea's nuclear threats, which threaten to accentuate an arms race in the region.
- Promotion of Nuclear Weapons: Nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula could bring another set of tensions with bordering states that could simultaneously induce a further spread of nuclear weapons.

### **Questions Up for Discussion by the Delegates:**

- What solution(s) can be provided to North Korea's nuclear weapons program?
- What diplomatic measures can be taken to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons?
- How can South Korean security be ensured through a nuclear weapon governing agreement for the regional area?

## **Interaction between UNHRC and SCKP on Human Rights and Korean Peninsula Issues**

### **Current Issues:**

- Human Rights Violations in North Korea: North Korea is infamous for multiple human rights abuses, including interference with freedoms, forced labor, arbitrary detentions, and executions.
- Political Repression and Freedom of Expression: The North Korean government controls the people, and by isolating the population from the outside world, it aggravates human rights violations.
- Human Rights Situation in South Korea: South Korea has improved a lot since democratization, but in terms of human rights issues, the ongoing social and cultural impact of the war period remains to date.

### **Delegates will have to consider:**

- How can the systematic human rights violations in North Korea be stopped?
- How can we strengthen international responses to human rights situations in North Korea?
- How can South Korean human rights abuses be addressed in a sustainable manner?

# COUNTRIES POSITION ON THE KOREAN WAR

## North Korea

North Korea, on the front lines of the Korean War, initiated hostilities with the South on June 25, 1950. Such invasion plans were made in conjunction with the strategies of Kim Il, and they were aimed at unifying Korea under a communist regime. North Korea's pre-invasion military assistance was enormous from Russia. This invasion would have without the earlier approval of Stalin and his expected support from China.

Initially, the North Korean army rapidly advanced along the capture of Seoul and thereafter drove back South Korean forces to the Busan perimeter. However, the course of the war was changed with the U.S.-led UN forces' Incheon Landing. While the South regained control, so North Korean troops were pushed against the Chinese border.

At this stage, under orders by Mao Zedong, intervention took place by the Chinese People's Volunteer Army to balance the war once again. North Korea would have been in danger of complete defeat postwar without the intervention of China. Economically devastated after the war, North Korea managed to limp along owing to the sustenance it received from both the Soviet Union and China.

## South Korea

Caught in a war unprepared, South Korea faced an invasion while Syngman Rhee's government was busy fighting internal political battles, and his weak South Korean army in terms of manpower and technology found itself facing the furious onslaught of the North Koreans. The South Korean forces collapsed in quick succession, with the fall of Seoul within days.

From Busan, after which U.S. and U.N. forces intervened on behalf of South Korea, the South Korean forces became reinvigorated enough to start driving back North Korean forces after the Incheon Landing. During this period, with the help of the U.S. and the UN, the army of South Korea became stronger. After the war, South Korea underwent rapid industrialization with American assistance, thus emerging as one of the most significant allies of the West in Asia during the Cold War.

## **United States**

The U.S. considered one of its most important Cold War battles to be the Korean War. When North Korea attacked, President Harry Truman has seen it as an extension of communism, leading directly to a pronouncement of military intervention.

Among the major military operations of the U.S. in Korea was the Incheon Landing under General Douglas MacArthur, which struck a massive blow at North Korea and changed the course of war. However, as U.S. forces moved near the Chinese border, direct warfare commenced.

The United States has even considered the nuclear threat in Korea. A nuclear strike against China was suggested by General MacArthur, but the suggestion was not delivered by the Truman administration.

During the entire war, South Korea got huge military and economic support from the U.S. In the time after the war, a lasting military alliance was established with South Korea, continuing to keep a permanent military presence in the area.

## **Soviet Union**

Unseen by the world, the Soviet Union played an important part in the Korean War. Rather than send Soviet troops directly, however, Stalin deemed it fit to give military assistance to North Korea.

He did give Kim Il Sung the okay for the invasion but kept Soviet involvement at a minimum. Instead of using the Soviets as the main fighting force, he urged China to enter the fray to avoid risking direct confrontation with the U.S.

Combating air battles with Soviet pilots hiding out in the cockpit of Chinese and North Korean aircraft, the Soviets had their own hand in those battles. Soviet MiG-15 jets were arguably the biggest threat encountered by the U.S.A. in the air. After the death of Stalin, the Soviet Union stepped up its diplomatic efforts toward the termination of the war.



## **China**

Under Mao Zedong, China involved itself in the Korean War in November 1950. With U.S. and U.N. forces nearing the Chinese border, Mao feared that possibly future aggressions would also target his country. More than 300,000 troops were deployed to rescue North Korea.

The Chinese forces won significant battles such as at Chosin Reservoir and Imjin River, forcing a costly retreat from US troops. The entry of China further prolongs war and stalemate.

After the war, China was seen as a world power and continued to enjoy its close affiliation with the North.

## **United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom allied itself with the United States during the Korean War by contributing over 100,000 troops to the United Nations forces. British troops put up a great fight, notably at the Battle of the Imjin River. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom called for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and kept its distance from the more aggressive military solutions proposed and executed by the United States.

## **Türkiye**

In the war, Turkey entered as a member of the UN forces. Turkish troops have proved victorious in many battles, notably those of Kunuri and Vegas. Turkey's participation in the war was instrumental in her accession to NATO in 1952, further consolidating her status as a truly important Western ally.

## **France**

Due to ongoing engagements in Indochina, France's military contribution to the Korean conflict was only slight. On the diplomatic front, France upheld resolutions of the UN and continued in alignment with the Western Bloc.

## **Canada**

Canada deployed over 26,000 troops to South Korea and became one of the largest contributors to the UN forces. After the USA and the UK, it was the third country giving support militarily. The war reaffirmed Canada's intention to support international peacekeeping.

## **Australia**

Australia was actively involved in the Korean War in view of its alliance with the US and UK, having contributed naval, air, and ground forces in support of UN operations during the whole conflict.

## **Japan**

Japan did not directly participate in the Korean War but became the main logistics base for the U.S. Its territory represented the main base for U.S. action in Korea. The war caused an enormous acceleration of Japan's postwar economic recovery.

## **Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania**

Military and logistical support for North Korea was extended by these Soviet influenced countries, but they never participated directly in the war. They were limited to giving medical assistance, ammunition, and technical expertise to North Korea and China.

## **India, Pakistan, Egypt, Indonesia**

They were all in this attempt to remain neutral in the war. India had the lion's share in the UN mediating ceasefire and promoting a peaceful solution. During this time, Pakistan and Egypt balanced their relations with both Cold War blocs.

## **Sweden, Switzerland**

They provided humanitarian assistance during the war as neutral countries and took on supervisory roles after the ceasefire. Sweden, in particular, helped facilitate the process of using the Red Cross in the exchange of prisoners of war.

# QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN THE DECLARATION PAPER

## 1. **Will the division continue, or will unification take place?**

- If unification happens, what kind of unification model should be proposed (federal system, single state, two-system model, etc.)?
- If the division continues, how should the relationship between the two states be organized?

## 2. **How should military presence and security be handled?**

- Should the military balance between North and South Korea be maintained?
- What role will nuclear weapons play? What should be the approach regarding North Korea's nuclear weapons policy?
- What mechanisms should be created to prevent one side from attacking the other?

## 3. **How should economic and social integration be achieved?**

- If unification happens, how should the economic systems be aligned?
- What steps should be taken to reduce cultural and social differences?
- How should solutions be found for migration, labor markets, and property rights?

## 4. **What role will the international community play?**

- How should countries like the UN, the US, China, Russia, and Japan influence the process?
- Should the parties act independently, or should international guarantees be sought?
- What policy should be followed regarding the removal or imposition of economic sanctions?

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