



SIEGMUN
2010 MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Resources and Preparation Guide

Security Council

Foreword

Honourable Delegates,

We warmly welcome you to the Security Council of SiegMUN 2010. For us, it is a special honour to have you here with us in the first SiegMUN ever and we will do our best to make the conference an impressive, lasting experience for you.

In this year, the Security Council deals with two topics that cover its main tasks: the peaceful settlement of conflicts, peacekeeping in unstable regions and disarmament. This shall reveal the different aspects of conflicts, disputes, peace and stability – and what impact a decision can have on the global development. Therefore, we call upon the members of the Security Council to be aware of their powers and authorities and to use them responsibly.

The two topics are the nuclear conflict with DPR Korea (“North Korea”) and the peacekeeping mission in Haiti. Both topics came into focus in 2010 due to recent developments. In January 2010, a heavy earthquake destroyed large areas of Haiti and killed thousands of people. Among the victims, there were many key persons in controlling the country, members of the government, but also members and even the mission chief of MINUSTAH, the peacekeeping mission in Haiti. Anyway, Haiti has been an instable place long before. Peace and security in Haiti will come again into focus next month when the presidency elections take place.

DPR Korea keeps provoking its neighbour states and the whole international community by massive armament, violating treaties and developing weapons of mass destruction, while its people live under massive suppression, economical collapse and malnutrition. After the sinking of a South Korean war ship in May, the everlasting conflict between the two states might escalate and lead into a second Korean war, destabilizing the whole region. Nobody can exactly determine how the DPRK government will act in the next time, since the ruler Kim Jong-il is preparing the succession of his son into his position.

Although it is the idea of a simulation to be realistic and the delegates are asked to stay in character, we believe that it is no contradiction to encourage you to be creative in finding new solutions. Bringing in your own ideas and impacts will surely reveal how real diplomats act in situations of pressure and it will be an interesting experience to convince your allies (and maybe even opponents) with your ideas.

Finally, we would like to encourage you to contact us if you have any questions and proposals. As this is the first SiegMUN, we are highly interested in a feedback. Please do not hesitate to ask anything concerning the topics, the procedure or any other matter at erik.thorn@mun-siegen2010.de (for the Security Council), gerrit.pursch@uni-siegen.de (for the SiegMUN) or miguel.wahle@student.uni-siegen.de (for the Conference Management).

Honourable Delegates, we wish you all a pleasant time and a great experience.

Erik Thorn

on behalf of the Chairs of the Security Council

Function of the Security Council

Composition

The United Nations Security Council was created by Chapter III, Article 7 Paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations and first convened on January 17th, 1946. Its structure, membership and powers are defined by Chapter V of the UN Charter. It is one of the seven principle organs of the United Nations. The Security Council consists of five permanent member states, which are the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Russian Federation (since 1992 as successor of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) and the People's Republic of China (since 1971 as successor of the Republic of China). Ten additional members are elected by the General Assembly for the period of two years, each five every year. These ten countries are composed by geographic aspects and their contribution to the maintenance of peace and security and other purposes of the UN and a retiring country shall not be eligible for direct re-election.

In 2010, the non-permanent members are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey and Uganda.

Tasks and Competence

The main task of the Security Council is the maintenance of international peace and security and to prevent, contain and settle conflicts threatening peace. Therefore, the Council investigates conflicts, disputes and acts of aggression to determine the existence of any threat to peace and security and recommends methods to adjust these disputes. These methods may include economic sanctions by the UN member states against the aggressor (commonly known as "embargo") and other measures not involving the use of armed forces. If these methods fail, the Security Council can take military action against the aggressor.

Other tasks are recommending the admission of new members to the UN, exercising the trusteeship functions of the UN in "strategic areas", recommending to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice and formulating plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments.

The UN Security Council is the only organ of the UN which can pass legally binding resolutions. However, practicing the decisions of these resolutions is highly dependent on voluntary assistance of the UN member states. To assure the authority of the Security Council, the five great power states of 1945 were granted the permanent seats and the veto power. This constellation has never been updated and is therefore often a point of criticism and the core of all reform ideas. Furthermore, the Security Council is called upon to always be neutral and transparent.

Peacekeeping and Peacemaking

To settle disputes and gain peace and security, the UN Charter calls upon all nations to settle conflicts and disputes by peaceful means in Chapter VI. If these peaceful means fail, Chapter VII defines the authorities of the Security Council to take action on cooperation with the UN member states. In extreme cases these actions may include military operations, to which the UN member states are obliged to provide their troops. The sharing of control between the participating states and the Security Council is ruled by Chapter VII of the UN Charter. All military actions have the final aim to install a stable situation on which the development of governance, peaceful society and economical prosperity are advanced. Usually a special mission is installed to control the actions in a certain area and to report them to the UN. The competence of these missions is adjusted by decisions of the UN Security Council. Most of the UN peacekeeping missions have observing tasks. Those missions which are authorized to actively intervene in conflicts are often referred to as “robust mandates”.

Currently there are sixteen UN peacekeeping missions all over the world. Some have been lasting since the beginning of UN peacekeeping (UNMOGIP, since 1949). However, since the belief in universal peace and security is the core of the United Nations, all nations working together to reach this goal shall not be discouraged by long terms of creating peace.

Overview: important key facts

- The UNSC has 15 members, while China, France, Russia, the UK and the US have permanent seats
- The main task of the SC is to maintain peace and security and to investigate disputes
- To settle conflicts, the SC is authorized to react with armed forces provided by the UN member states
- The SC can pass legally binding resolutions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter
- Peacekeeping missions need a “robust mandate” to intervene in conflicts, otherwise they only have observing tasks

I. Nuclear Tensions and Aggression of DPR Korea against the International Community

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Country Information

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Chosŏn Minjujuŭi Inmin Konghwaguk in Korean, lit. "Korean Democratic People's Republic") is situated on the east coast of the Asian continent. The area controlled by the DPRK government covers the northern half of the Korean peninsula and is therefore known to the public as North Korea. The population of 24 million people lives in an area of 120,000 square kilometers, about 4 million in the capital city of Pyongyang. The DPR Korea shares borders with the People's Republic of China (1,416 km), the Russian Federation (19 km) and the Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea, 238 km), while the border to the ROK is structured as a 4 km wide "Demilitarized Zone" (DMZ).

The DPR Korea was founded on September 9th, 1948. The existence of DPR Korea is a result of the division and occupation of Korea in 1945 by US and USSR troops after World War II and the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule since 1895. After the US installed the ROK in the US occupation zone in South Korea on August 15th, 1948, the foundation of the DPR was the Soviet Reaction.

The DPR Korea is one of the last real socialist regimes remaining after the collapse of the communist "Eastern Bloc". This might be related to the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea, which has been in power since 1945, early began to practice an isolationist policy within the Communist Bloc and therefore did not follow the reform movements of other communist states like De-Stalinization around 1960 and Glasnost/Perestroika in the late 1980's which lead to the other regimes' collapses. Many aspects of government still follow Stalinist structures, and much power has been concentrated on the General Secretary, a position which had been held by Kim Il-sung (1912-1994), a former communist resistance leader against the Japanese since 1945. Under his regime, the Korean state propaganda installed a massive cult of personality around him, the "Great Leader", and his family which has massively influenced the everyday culture of North Korea until today. The whole political system has been turned into a one-man dictatorship. A new constitution adopted in 1977 replaced the Marxist-Leninist ideology as the state system with the Juche doctrine (to be translated as "self-reliance" or "autarky") developed by Kim Il-sung as the ideological justification for further economic and cultural isolationism and the expansion of the cult of personality.

The pursued autarky never became reality. In the 1950's, the economy of DPR Korea had the largest growth of all Asian states with massive Chinese and Soviet aids, and after the collapse of the Communist Bloc DPR Korea lost most of its trading partners. The economy massively decreased and natural disasters in the 1990's destroyed a large part of the food harvest, both leading to a severe famine and energy shortages. DPR Korea is highly dependent on food imports since the agricultural area can only supply about 2/3 of the population, but due to the economic situation a huge part of the population suffers from malnutrition. Experts estimate that the economy runs with only about 5% of its capacity.

Kim Il-sung died in April 1994, and after a three-year period of state mourning a change in the constitution made him the “Eternal President” and his son Kim Jong-il (born 1941, officially 1942) was installed as the new “Dear Leader” and General Secretary of the Workers’ Party and Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army (KPA) in October 1997. Soon the Juche ideology was amended by Kim Jong-il’s Songun policy (“Army first”), which says that every action of politics and culture must be a benefit to the KPA. This led to massive armament since the 1990’s; the KPA is estimated to have a regular strength of about 1 million soldiers and about 7 million reservists.

Juche and Songun turned DPR Korea into a totalitarian state (which sometimes is describes as a “communist military dictatorship”), in which any form of criticism and opposition is prohibited. Defectors reported on concentration camps within the country and experiments of toxic substances on human beings. On several lists of human rights and press freedom indices, DPR Korea takes the last place.

Historical background of the conflict

The boundary between the occupation zones in Korea and the border of the two Korean states since 1948 followed the 38th parallel north. After the withdrawal of the occupation troops, the KPA invaded the South to re-unify Korea on June 25th, 1950, leading to the “Korean War”. The UN Security Council reacted with the Resolutions 82, 83 and 84, authorizing the US to lead an international armed coalition to defend South Korea. After the US troops had conquered almost the whole Korean peninsula, an invasion of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army hit the coalition back and the frontline was stabilized in the area around the 38th parallel. On July 17th, 1953, the war parties agreed on a ceasefire treaty, creating the DMZ around the frontline which became the de-facto border between DPRK and ROK. Since there has never been a peace treaty, the two Korean states are technically still at war. The DMZ, contrary to its name, is probably the most armed region of the world. A special threat for the ROK is that its capital Seoul with about 12 million people (one quarter of the population) is in the range of KPA artillery.

In the official DPRK media, the US intervention is interpreted as the main aggression leading to the war, making the USA the most important enemy state. Other “enemies” are the Republic of Korea (for “occupying” the South of the peninsula and its alliance with the US) and Japan (for the colonial rule 1895-1945). The Songun doctrine calls upon the whole population to be prepared for a US invasion at any time.

The decrease of the economy and the energy shortages in the early 1990’s made the government create plans for a nuclear energy infrastructure. In 1994, DPR Korea and the US signed the “Agreed Framework” which froze any military nuclear efforts and regulated the construction of two nuclear power plants with American aids. (DPR Korea had already signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985)

Since the USSR dissolved in 1991 and the successor state, the Russian Federation, did not continue the military alliance, DPR Korea wishes to be a serious military and negotiation opponent to the US. The KPA began with the development of new missiles in the 1990’s. In 1998, a KPA missile entered the Japanese Airspace and grounded in the Pacific, leading to

an increase of the tensions between the DPRK and Japan. Similar missile tests have followed since then.

In 2002, the DPRK government began to enrich uranium, which was a violation of the Agreement Framework. The NPT was left in 2003. As reaction, the Six-Party Talks with DPRK including ROK, PR China, the Russian Federation, the US and Japan was installed to keep DPRK from further developing nuclear armament. On February 10th, 2005, the government officially announced the possessions of nuclear war heads. A successful nuclear test was announced on October 9th, 2006. Another test was conducted on May 25th, 2009, on which the Security Council reacted by passing Resolution 1874.

Recent development

On March 27th, 2010, the ROK corvette ROKS Cheonan sunk in the Yellow Sea west of Korea after an explosion, killing 46 seamen. A military commission identified a KPA torpedo as cause of the sinking. There have been occasional shootings along the border throughout its existence, but the sinking of a whole war ship is a new dimension in the conflict. As a demonstration of readiness, the ROK Navy started a joint maneuver with the US Navy in the Yellow Sea in May. DPRK officials reacted to this “provocation” by breaking off all diplomatic relations to ROK and announcing the preparation of military actions against US and ROK forces.

Overview: Important Key Facts

- DPR Korea blames the US for the division of Korea and the Korean War and therefore considers the US as their main enemy
- After the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, DPRK practices massive armament due to the loss of allies, officially only PR China left
- Contrary to all agreements, DPRK enriches uranium (since 2002) and builds (since 2005?) and tests (since 2006) nuclear war heads
- DPRK artillery is able to reach Seoul
- The KPA has a strength of about 1 million soldiers
- Although shootings on the border are common, the sinking of a ROK war ship is a new dimension in the permanent border conflict
- Japan is considered an enemy state because of the colonial history (Note: Japan does not maintain diplomatic relations with DPRK and sees it as a rogue state since it abducted Japanese citizens in the 1970's and 1980's and fires test missiles over Japanese airspace into the Pacific)

II. Extending and Reinforcing MINUSTAH after the Earthquake of January 2010

Country Information

The Republic of Haiti (La République d'Haiti in French) is situated in the western part of Hispaniola, the second largest island of the Greater Antilles in the Caribbean. Haiti consists of 27,750 square kilometers and holds a population of estimate 9 million. The capital holds one ninth of the entire population (1 million). The major religions are 80% Roman Catholic, 16% Protestants and 4% other religions. Roughly the half practice Voodoo. Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the western hemisphere with over 80% of the population living under the poverty line. Two thirds of the population are dependent on the agricultural sector, primarily subsistence farming. It is affected by a lack of investment because of unstable security circumstances and the limited infrastructure.

Haiti was recognized when Christopher Columbus discovered it in 1492, claiming the island as Hispaniola of Spain. The Spanish founded the first settlement, La Navidad at the north coast of the island. With the treaty of Ryswick the Spanish domination was ended by the French and the island was divided in French-controlled St. Domingue and the Spanish-controlled Santo Domingo. Known as the pearl of the Antilles, St. Domingue provided the French with exotic goods and was the most important overseas territory of France for over 100 years.

In 1791, a slave rebellion urged within the French-controlled territory against the colonists. It lasted 13 years until 1803. On January 1st, 1804 the hemisphere's second republic was declared by General Jean-Jacques Dessalines as Haiti (or Ayiti in Creole). In 1838 France recognized Haitian sovereignty after receiving 150 million francs from Haiti. The slave rebellion was feared for their possible influence on other slavery countries like the United States which forced the Haitians to pay millions for their international recognition.

In 1915 the US Marines occupied Haiti in charge of Woodrow Wilson to establish control over custom houses and port authorities. They held the country until 1934 while resistance against the occupants grew.

In 1957, after several failed attempts to establish democratic institutions, military-controlled elections led to a victory of Dr. Francois Duvalier ("Papa Doc"), who declared himself president-for-life in 1964 and founded the infamous paramilitary Tonton Macoute. The dictatorship led to a massive brain drain in the population and thousands were killed and exiled. Until today, the country has not fully recovered from this sad chapter of its history. Before his death in 1971 "Papa Doc" named his son, Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" as his successor. The following years were drawn by struggles for more human rights and democratic and political participation against the regime, which were regularly crushed by the government and activists were arrested and exiled. International resistance against the regime and even the Ope declared that something had to be changed.

In 1985 massive anti-government riots continued within the country. Four schoolchildren were shot by soldiers, leading to a growing unification of the population against the regime. Widespread protests against "Baby Doc" led to an US arrangement for his family to be exiled to France.

General Henri Namphy was set in charge of a new National Governing Council, leading to a new constitution and general elections were planned but aborted after hours, leaving several people shot by soldiers and the Tonton Macoute. Military-controlled elections led to the installation of Leslie Mangat as president, who was ousted by General Namphy later that year who was himself ousted by General Prosper Avril. Grassroot-based democratic sectors deprived president Avril the responsibility for the Haitian republic. In 1990 Avril declared a state of siege in January and was later on convinced to resign from his charge. In a general election assisted by the UN and the OAS, the prominent parish priest Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide won the election. In 1991 a coup d'état was prevented by armed forces. Later on, three days after addressing the UN General Assembly, military personnel with financial backup of neo-Duvalierist unleashed a coup d'état, took over control of the country, leaving over thousand people dead. The OAS called for a hemisphere-wide embargo. Several attempts to create an embargo against the regime were launched by the OAS and the UN, but failed due to smuggled goods through the Dominican Republic.

After President Aristide and General Raoul Cédras had signed the Governors Island Accord in July 1993, the General promised to resign, but refused.

In 1994 the UNSC passed Resolution 940 to form a multinational force of 6,000 soldiers. Naval blockades were brought apart by Canadian, US, French, Dutch and Argentinian warships. In 1995 elections were held and first steps to a stable democratic legislative were founded. In 2000 presidential elections were boycotted due to alleged irregularities and flawed votes.

Historical Background of MINUSTAH

In February 2004 a coup d'état was launched against the government by a rebel movement. The aggression forced the acting president of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, into exile on February 29th, leaving the country in civil-war-like circumstances. On the same day, following the ongoing political violence and catastrophic humanitarian and security situation, the UN Security Council assured to establish security in the country and facilitate humanitarian assistance to the Haitian citizens by a Multinational Interim Force (MIF), named in resolution 1529. In the long term, the installation of democratic institutions and social equality were additional goals to combat the destabilizing effect the rebellion could bear for the whole region. Additionally, the UN highly encouraged the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to assist Haiti in these efforts. Supreme Court Chief Justice Boniface Alexandre was established as a follow-up of President Aristide. On April 30th, the SC confirmed their ongoing operation by establishing the now-named MINUSTAH to facilitate further democratic and social institutions and to protect human rights. The authority was transferred from MIF to the MINUSTAH and the MINUSTAH took several efforts to assist the transitional government in advancing the constitutional and political process under way.

In the following years several opportunities were used to confirm the MINUSTAH and to extend the mandate and mission staff. The violence is raging on and MINUSTAH is continuing to struggle for control over armed gangs and combating the destabilizing effects of the worsening situation in Haiti.

Recent Development

Following the fatal earthquake of January 12th, 2010 in Haiti, the UN reported that the mission headquarters had collapsed, killing the Mission's Chief, Hédi Annabi of Tunisia, his deputy Luiz Carlos da Costa of Brazil and the acting police commissioner, Doug Coates of Canada. The current Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet and former leader of MINUSTAH, were dispatched as the organization's Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and interim head of MINUSTAH.

The current peacekeeping mission is composed of 8940 military staff, 3711 police staff, assisted by a civilian staff and authorized until October 15th, 2010.

Overview: Important Notes

- lack of democratic structures, social and economic security
- lack of acceptable terms of human rights
- security situation is unstable
- MINUSTAH's mission is peacekeeping, to ensure security, establish democratic structures, social and economic stability and monitor progress in esteem human rights
- mission chief of MINUSTAH was killed in the fatal earthquake

Special Security Council Rules

I. Minimum majority

Unlike other committees, the voting majority in the Security Council is not oriented at the number of the present delegations, but fixed to 9 votes in favour, according to Article 27 of the UN Charter. This is the case for both procedural and substantial votes.

II. Veto Power

The five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, UK, US) have the privilege to block a substantial decision by their veto power. That is, even if the majority of the Council votes in favour, a vote against by one of the permanent members makes the decision fail. The usage of the veto proceeds automatically by voting against and does not have to be announced. The veto cannot be used in procedural decisions.

III. Declare a vote substantial

Since the veto can only be used in substantial votes, the five permanent members have the possibility to declare a procedural vote substantial. When a delegation brings in a specific procedural motion, the permanent member can move to declare the vote substantial. The motion to declare the vote substantial requires no debate or vote and passes automatically. Since the first motion is now substantial, the permanent members are able to use their veto to block the decision. All those members who have stated in the role call that they are only present can abstain. Any member can move for a role call vote.

The chair will ask if there are any objections to the motion. If there is an objection, there will be a vote to re-declare the vote procedural. Since the question is substantial at that point of time, the vote follows the substantial vote rules (veto possibility, motion to vote by role call, abstention possible).

IV. Status of observers/Motion to invite an observer state

States which are non-members of the Security Council may participate in the debate as an observer if that state is affected by the Council's decisions or is a party in the discussed conflict. These states have to be invited by the Security Council. The observer can be placed on the speakers list, but may not vote. The presence has to be approved by the Council.

There is also the possibility to request a state to appear before the Security Council to answer questions in a moderated caucus. After the questioning has finished, the state leaves unless its continuing presence is approved by the Council.

Source List SiegMUN Security Council

(English unless noted)

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- <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/572/07/PDF/N0657207.pdf?OpenElement> Resolution 1718 (14 October 2006)
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- <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/064/97/IMG/NR006497.pdf?OpenElement> Resolution 84 (7 July 1950)
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- http://www.historyguy.com/korean_border_conflicts.htm Overview on (border)conflicts between DPRK and ROK

Other official sites:

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- <http://www.vtg.admin.ch/internet/vtg/de/home/themen/einsaetze/peace/korea.parsys.0003.downloadList.27426.DownloadFile.tmp/nnsc2010d.pdf> Presentation of the Swiss Army on NNSC (German)
- <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/swiss-swede.htm> Information on the joint Swiss-Swedish NNSC Mission
- <http://www.wfp.org/countries/korea-democratic-peoples-republic-dprk> World Food Programme Website on the nourishment situation in DPR Korea
- <http://www.cia.gov> CIA World Factbook
- http://www.weltalmanach.de/staat/staat_detail.php?fwa_id=koreadem Fischer Weltalmanach (German)
- <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/agreedframework> Website of the Arms Control Association on the "Agreed Framework" on disarmament
- <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/dprk/nuke.htm> Information on the Korean nuclear program with further articles and references
- <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Laenderinformationen/01-Laender/KoreaDemokratischeVolksrepublik.html> Auswärtiges Amt on DPR Korea with further details of its foreign relations (German)

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- <http://edition.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2010/haiti.quake/> CNN site on the situation in Haiti after the earthquake

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- <http://www.cia.gov> CIA World Factbook
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- <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Laenderinformationen/01-Laender/Haiti.html> Auswärtiges Amt on Haiti (German)
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