A Background Guide for
The Disarmament and International Security Committee

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A Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is an honour to invite all you fellow delegates to the first-ever edition of the Cambridge College Lima Model United Nations (CCMUN). It has been about a year since we first had the idea of hosting a MUN ourselves, and after much planning and time, we were finally presented with the tools we needed to accomplish this ambition that had been strong in our minds since 2016.

The CCMUN will be offering a wide spectrum of Committees, ranging from historical to actual topics. At the end of the day, I only hope that all of you fellow delegates enjoy the event as much as we did preparing it. It is in fact true that Cambridge College isn’t the most competitive delegation of all - which is why our MUN focuses more on the social and enriching aspects of the event rather than the more aggressive-like tone other highly competitive MUNs have.

Following this letter, you’ll find yourselves with the lifeboat for your destined committees. We are expecting both peaceful and creative solutions from all fellow delegates. The CCMUN crew and I would like to personally wish you luck and to have fun. If you have any doubts, don’t hesitate to email the addresses presented in the Study Guides.
I hope you are looking forward to the conference as much as we are.

Yours truly,

Kevin Muto
Secretary-General
A Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

It’s my distinguish pleasure welcome you to the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) at the first edition of the Cambridge College Model UN! Although I might have debated with most of you during my Model UN career, I believe that every conference has something different and by the end you earn a lot of experience but mainly everlasting friendships. I hope you are as well excited as I am to meet you personally and see each of you improving during the respective committee sessions. Having participated in more than 15 Conferences in total varying from national ones such as Lima Model United Nations to international ones such as the prestigious Harvard Model United Nations, has opened my mind in different aspects and showed me the truly importance of Model UN. Currently in my senior year in high school and having started Model UN in my sophomore year, I’ve debated really distinct topics from humanitarian to historical or futuristic ones. Therefore, during committee you will be discussing a really challenging topic which is the Security and safety of North Korean Nuclear Program. During recent years, under Kim Jong-un, Pyongyang has violated the main purposes of the development of nuclear energy, ratifying them as a potential threat to our world. In this way, it’s our task to assure a resolution which will work towards stability and mainly reach into a consensus. I will personally encourage you to be proactive, dynamic and show endurance till a resolution has passed. Feel free to use as much crazy stuff you want and please, help the dais team keep the flow from debate!

The United Nations was founded with the purpose of achieving global peace and prosperity, so through DISEC you will focus on creating an environment of trust and security. As the first committee of the General Assembly, I encourage you to respect your nation’s policy towards the issue and hope you can research as much as necessary. Apart from Model UN, what I like to do is playing Basketball, keep in touch with the amazing Good Wall App, and spend time in photography, volunteering or maybe tutoring. By the other hand, any Star Wars fans over there?
Being this my last year of high school Model UN, I believe that the future generations will have a bigger walkway than me in any aspect because the opportunities MUN gives out to you are really unbelievable. Never get mad with it, remember that any activity you do is for taking advantage of it and Model UN is for fun! During this time for committee preparation, do not hesitate to contact me regarding any doubts or if you just want to present yourself! Feel free to reach me out, I believe Model UN is a key for meeting really amazing people.

We are not developing nations, we are not developed nations, and we are the United Nations. So dear delegates, let’s cooperate to end the nuclear arms race!

Yours in diplomacy,

Renato Josué Llontop Calosi
Director, Disarmament and International Security Committee
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INTRODUCTION

The world is threatened not only by the evil forces of mankind, but incredibly by our own desire of selfishness. When one really analyzes that phrase it can find a deep but powerful message. In this first edition of CCMUN the Disarmament and International Security Committee will work towards a solution for the North Korean Nuclear Program, a pressing actual issue that if not stopped it can generate an environment of chaos alongside the international community. It was not till 1957 when the International Atomic Energy Agency was created with the purpose of regulating the use of atomic power and working in cooperation with the United Nations (UN). Lately in 1968, the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was the starting point for beginning with those regulations and emphasized not only that nuclear energy would be used for peaceful purposes, but that exclusively the five permanent members of the Security Council (P5) would remain with nuclear weapons. Is in this way dear delegates, that today North Korea has been found as a direct threat to worldwide security and it is our duty as DISEC to bring the correct regulations to its apparently never ending nuclear desire. From the beginning of committee onwards, you will be negotiating the best possible set of terms for an international agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The Disarmament and International Security Committee is the first committee of the General Assembly, and manages “disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations”. DISEC focuses on issues related to global security, in its many shapes and forms, and drafts procedural guidelines for disarmament. DISEC also works alongside the other five organs of the General Assembly, particularly the Special, Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), to provide a global perspective on more localized threats to international peace and security. DISEC often functions alongside the UN Disarmament Commission, established in 1978 as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly. The UNDC publishes annual advisory reports related to disarmament and weapon proliferation. The Geneva-based Conference of Disarmament (CD), founded in 1979, plays a complementary role to DISEC, acting as a multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum for the international community. The CD was directly responsible for principal nuclear non-proliferation treaties of the later twentieth century, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Along with the CD, DISEC has played a critical role in facilitating major twentieth and twenty-first century international security treaties and overseeing the implementation of disarmament protocols, in its advisory role to the Security Council.
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“If only I had known, I should have become a watchmaker.”
— Albert Einstein, 1945

This famous quotation from Albert Einstein was just released after the bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August, 1945) which, till today, are a clear example of the only time in history nuclear weapons were used. Actually, this phrase can have different interpretations but all of them reach to the same feeling: Humans are so selfish that they can create danger among themselves. North Korean recent nuclear tests have alarmed the world; every country feels threatened by this nuclear power who seems to create fear among our populations. The actual dictator of North Korea, Kim Jong-un, has stipulated too many times that anyone will never know the tremendous power this nation can manage. By the other hand, the recent assassination of his brother has created controversy over the actions he is planning to take. A North Korean unit in charge of maintaining a nuclear station triggered 4 live nuclear missiles going towards Japanese territory. The 4 bombs hit ground 320 kilometers away from the Japanese coast. Incredibly, the actual heir to power celebrates its “success”, but world leaders such as Donald Trump and its NATO allies declare that action needs to be done and North Korea should be punished. According to USA news this was an attempt to get rid of US bases in Japan, but Kim Jong-un negates this statement. It is upon to discussion whether the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) will continue or not with its nuclear proliferation and delegates would be requested to draw a solution based on diplomacy in order to prevent a worldwide catastrophe.

HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

Complications between the DPRK, the Security Council and the International Security Energy Agency regarding DPRK’s nuclear program first arose in 1992, when the IAEA found inconsistencies with their plutonium production and its disclosures. The IAEA proceeded to request special inspection in certain facilities of Pyongyang, but it was readily denied to them. After months of fruitless negotiations and the DPRK being unwilling to grant access to nuclear waste storages, they threatened to withdraw from the non-proliferation treaty (NPT). The SC passed resolution 825 as a result, and the DPRK reconsider its decision. The United States and the DPRK signed the “Agreed Framework” on October 21, 1994. By signing this agreement, the DPRK complied with freezing their nuclear reactors and plutonium production programs in exchange of two light-water power plants, economic aid and oil for fuel.

The framework lasted for over a decade, but was terminated after discrepancies between both countries: In late 2002, U.S intelligence discovered evidence of collaboration between the DPRK and Pakistan in the development of nuclear technology in exchange for ballistic missiles, and claimed DPRK officials acknowledged having an uranium program for nuclear weapons, while the DPRK accused the U.S of purposely misinterpreting their comments on how it had the right
of self-defence. The U.S believed this was a deliberate violation of the Framework Agreement and its policies, and suspended heavy-fuel oil deliveries to the DPRK, who responded by reopening nuclear facilities and expelling all IAEA activity from the country. The DPRK ultimately withdrew from the NTP on January 10, 2003.

On February, 2004, six-party talks took place in Beijing. South Korea proposed a solution which both Russia and China supported, the DPRK would receive energy assistance if it was to freeze its nuclear program, but apart from this, not much progress was made. On June 23, six-party talks were held again in Beijing, with the US making a proposal to provide the DPRK with fuel oil from South Korea, Russia and China, plus the removal of all placed sanction, in exchange, the DPRK would freeze and dismantle their nuclear facilities. The DPRK did not accept, claiming nuclear weapons were necessary to defend themselves against the US.

On February 10, 2005, the DPRK announced it successfully produced nuclear weapons, classifying them as a nuclear power. That same April, the US sent a diplomatic message warning other countries the DPRK could try to test a nuclear bomb. On July 4-6 of the following year, the DPRK tested seven long-range missiles into Japan's sea, its most powerful one being the Taepo Dong-2. Japan and South Korea condemned the DPRK's actions, and punished it by diminishing the food and fertilizer assistance they were giving it. The UN later passed resolution 1695, which demanded the DPRK to suspend their missile program.

On October 9, 2006, The DPRK carried its first nuclear test underground, near the village of P'unggye, in the province of Hamgyong, which created an earthquake of 4.2 magnitudes on the Richter scale, US scientists reported. The DPRK Foreign Ministry stated the test was completely attributable to the US's sanctions and external pressure, and that Pyongyang might conduct additional tests if they feel necessary. On October 14, the UN passed resolution 1718, again demanding Pyongyang to put an end to their nuclear program, while also slapping them with trade and travel sanctions, adding to those already implied in resolution 1695.

On February 13, 2007, after the fifth round of six-talks, the DPRK agreed to freeze its nuclear facilities for 50,000 tons of oil, and an extra 950,000 tons to declare and disable their nuclear programs and facilities. By April, the sixth meeting took place in Beijing; The DPRK signed an agreement stating it will declare and disable its nuclear facilities by the end of the year. It did not meet the deadline. Nonetheless, The US removed the DPRK from its State Sponsors of terrorism the following year, after it destroyed a water cooling tower at the Yongbyon nuclear facility.
On May 2009, the DPRK conducted its second nuclear test underground; its state-run Korean Central News Agency later claimed it was conducted "as part of the measures to bolster up its nuclear deterrent for self-defence in every way". The test was carried a few kilometres away from the first nuclear site, near the village of P’unggye. The blast triggered a 5.3 earthquake, according to the Japan Meteorological agency. The world was naturally outraged by the Nuke test, and the UN SC passed resolution 1874 on June 12. The resolution furtherly imposed economic and commercial sanctions on the DPRK, the inspection regime already applied was tightened to prevent proliferation of nuclear equipment, financial services that could contribute with ballistic programmes were halted, North Korean firms were restricted financially, and by banning all exports and almost all imports of firearms, furtherly expanding the arms embargo.

During August and September of 2011, The DPRK's leader Kim Jong II expressed Pyongyang were willing to consider a Moratorium on the development of nuclear weapons and nuclear testing so that 6 party talks could continue. On October 25, the DPRK and the US held a round of talks in Geneva to resume the six-party process. Kim Jong II died only two months later, and was replaced by his youngest son, Kim Jong UN.

The DPRK announced in a statement on February 29, 2012, that it suspends uranium enrichment operations at Yongbyon. The agreement also states the DPRK will invite IAEA to assess the suspension, plus have moratoriums on long range missiles and nuclear weapons. In exchange, the US would provide humanitarian aid in the form of 240,000 metric tons of food to the DPRK. The US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, said the announcement represents "a modest first step in the right direction", and later added the US "will be watching closely and judging North Korea's new leaders China and Russia supporting the proposal, by their actions". However, Between April and December, the DPRK developed and launched two satellites using the Unha-3, a long range rocket. The UN declared it acted in violation of resolutions 1718 and 1874, and the saw the launches as highly provocative acts. Furthermore, the US halted its food assistance program to the DPRK.

CURRENT SITUATION

After the DPRK used ballistic missile technology to launch their satellites in December, violating resolutions 1718 and 1874, the United Nations condemned their actions and expressed its “determination to take significant action”. Later, on January 22nd 2013, SC Resolution 2087 was approved with the support of China, the DPRK greatest ally; hence the sanctions were reaffirmed and strengthened. Nevertheless, the DPRK National Defense Commission, in defiance of the US, disclosed that they still had intentions of conducting more nuclear test and long-range missile launches, and clearly stated its nuclear program would now be aimed at the US.

On February 11, The CTBTO Preparatory commission and the China networks Earthquake center detected seismic activity with “explosion like characteristics” of 4.9 magnitude near the same locations where the DPRK conducted its tests from
2006 and 2009. The KCNA news service confirmed the DPRK conducted a third underground nuclear test shortly after furtherly stating the device used was a “miniaturized and lighter nuclear device with greater explosive force than previously”. Japan responded by summoning an emergency United Nations meeting. This event also posed a great challenge for Obama’s administration.

Following the third missile launch, the Security Council strengthened and expanded sanctions on the DPRK by passing resolution 2093 on March 7th. The restraints consisted on targeting the activities of diplomatic personnel, transfers of bull cash and the country's banking relationships. Moreover, travel bans and asset freezes were imposed to the companies that were “the primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons”.

One year later, on March 30th, 2014 the DPRK threatened to carry a “new form” of nuclear test. Although its Foreign Ministry did not clarify what was meant with the supposed test, Washington officials suspected the DPRK was trying to produce small and sophisticated nuclear weapons to shoot them intercontinentally. The most serious confrontation between South Korea and the DPRK since 2010 took place the following day: the DPRK engaged in provocative live-fire drills along the maritime border, firing 500 shells and projectiles across the sea that fell into South-Korean waters. South Korea responded by firing 300 shells of their own. All shells landed harmlessly into the water but South Korea claimed that the next time the DPRK acted in that way, it would take decisive actions towards the North.

On January 10th, 2015 the DPRK announced it had proposed the US to halt its nuclear tests if Washington call off its annual joint-military exercises with South Korea known as “Foal Eagle”, unfortunately the US declined the offer. Few months later, the DPRK said it had the technology to miniaturize nuclear warheads, a key step towards the development of nuclear weapon, which could impose huge threats to the international community if verified as true. The DPRK described it as a “world-level strategic weapon” that would that would fly “into the sky from underwater.” However, a US National Security spokesman responded by saying the US believes the DPRK claims are fallacies and don’t have that kind of technology.

Miniaturized nukes were not the only new technology; the hydrogen bomb was now part of their arsenal. The White House was doubtful the DPRK had actually developed a hydrogen bomb, but still took the claims seriously as they illustrated the DPRK ambitions to develop a nuclear weapon.

On January 6 of 2016, the DPRK announced it had successfully tested a hydrogen test, and added "If there's no invasion on our sovereignty we will not use nuclear weapon,". If the claims were, it would have marked a huge advancement in the DPRK's nuclear capabilities. The US Geological Survey measured the event at a
magnitude of 5.1, not enough to be the blast produced by a hydrogen bomb experts said. Even though the event was never confirmed, the claim alarmed the international community.

In response to the DPRK fourth nuclear test, the UN’s Security Council adopted resolution 2270, which introduced the requirement for all states to "inspect cargo to/from the DPRK or brokered by the DPRK that is within or transiting their territories". Regardless of this, the DPRK made another claim on March, saying it had miniaturized warheads to fit on ballistic missiles after Kim Jong Un had a meeting with his nuclear scientists and technicians. Only 6 months later, the DPRK declared it had successfully tested one of their nuclear warheads, with the blast being estimated to have the explosive power of 10 kilotons, twice as large as the test in January, according to South Korea's Meteorological Administration. There was instant condemnation from the international community, the SC stated “the members of the Security Council will begin to work immediately on appropriate measures”, and US President Obama warned the DPRK that it will face “consequences to its unlawful and dangerous actions”.

On January 1 of 2017, Kim Jong-Un said that the DPRK is very close to testing intercontinental ballistic missile. The US responded by deploying a high tech radar in the Pacific Ocean to detect potential long-range missile launches from the DPRK, and vowed to shoot down any missiles that were directed to the US and its allies. In addition, later Donald Trump took the presidential office meaning Obama's “strategic patience” was over, leaving Trumps administration in the middle of a conundrum.

On the two months that followed, the DPRK successfully tested a new, submarine-launched ballistic missile called the Pukguksong-2s, and it also launched four ballistic missiles from a region near the border with China that landed on the Japanese sea. On march 22nd, the US, Japan and South Korea detected a North Korean missile launch which failed within seconds. Experts say the DPRK gains valuable information even when launches fail, and predict it will test more over the
following weeks as they bring Kim Jong Un closer to his ultimate goal of building a ballistic missile capable of reaching the US.

On April the 9th, the US deployed warships to the Korean peninsula as a measure to maintain readiness in the region. The group is comprised of an aircraft carrier, two guided-missile destroyers and a guided-missile cruiser. Donald Trump said the US is prepared to act alone and deal with North Korea. This was just a couple of days after Kim Jong-Un declared the DPRK is on the brink of war with the US as joint military exercises from the US in South Korea increased tension between these countries.

**RELEVANT UN ACTIONS**

The Non-Proliferation Treaty: The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) entered into force on 5 March 1970. It: (1) prohibited the of nuclear weapons, control of weapons and nuclear know-how between countries; (2) prohibited non-nuclear countries from manufacturing nuclear weapons; (3) implemented monitoring safeguards in non-nuclear countries; but also (4) reaffirmed the right of all countries to pursue nuclear research and development for peaceful purposes.

UN Security Council Resolutions: Five resolutions condemn the current actions taken by the DPRK:

- **Resolution 1695 (2006):** Bans the transfer and selling of materials and goods that could aid the DPRK in their nuclear programs
- **Resolution 1718 (2006):** Bans the provision of firearms and nuclear technology, and imposes economic and commercial sanctions to the DPRK
- **Resolution 1874 (2009):** Imposes further economic and commercial sanctions, and blocks the funding for missile, nuclear and proliferation activities by targeted sanctions on goods and entities.
- **Resolution 2087(2013):** Demands the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and nuclear programs completely, verifiably and irreversibly.
- **Resolution 2270 (2016):** Decides all states should inspect all cargo that goes through their territory, airports, seaports and trade zones. The DPRK cannot trade with iron, gold, titanium, vanadium or other rare earth minerals. Governments should expel DPRK diplomats if they had aided in the evasion of previous sanctions and cannot register vessels in the DPRK.

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action: Although the JCPOA was the final agreement between Iran and the International Community regarding its nuclear regulations, it can currently serve as a model for future confrontations in the nuclear arms race. Therefore, it is upon the delegates to review the limitations in different aspects such as for example the authorized level of uranium enrichment.
PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Prevention of utilization of nuclear weaponry, inducing peace with a diplomatic solution. Delegates must consider every aspect that will promote dialogue and avoid a disaster, using and creating agencies and treaties. Therefore, to achieve this, some aspect might be considered when negotiating a nuclear deal with the DPRK:

- **Number of infrastructures**: creating frontiers that can’t be passed, think of the maximum number of power plants in a country, if a country exceeds the regulations, will the power plant be dismantled? Think of alternative energy production.
- **Location**: think about locating it in the middle of a country, in “no man’s land”, and locating it in a border with a country and what negative effects it will generate towards the nation. Think about probabilities of a nuclear “failure” will the location affect a country? e.g. (26th of April 1986, the Chernobyl aftermath)
- **Uranium**: if a country gets rich in uranium it’s rare it will sell it, think of risks of a nuclear specialized rearrangement. Maybe the Third world war with nuclear weapons might leave breaches in society, loss in the ozone layer and the in the worst case, the destruction of our world.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMAS)

- **What is the purpose of the resolution?**
  Should North Korea be prohibited to possess nuclear energy or specific limitations would be a more cohesive way of dealing with the issue?
- **What specific objectives North Korea should reach? How?**
  Strict limitations on its uranium enrichment levels and facilities? Reduction of its nuclear arsenal? Access to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency? Monitoring activity on its nuclear facilities or program in general?
- **What kind of punishments will be added, remain or removed?**
  Should economic sanctions be reinforced? Should new Security Council Resolutions be addressed? What will happen if North Korea violates the treaty?
- **Will a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaty work over the region?**
  How will you assure it will prevail for the upcoming years? Will it be a viable tool or an uncontrolled risk? How the International Community will help in keeping the flow and function of the respective solution?

POTENTIAL BLOC POSITIONS

Towards this really controversial topic countries might get aligned due to their historical stances in the nuclear panorama. In first hand, we might consider the nations with a hardline approach (Considering Military Intervention) such as the United States of America, Japan, South Korea, or Ukraine. In the same way, nations with a moderate or diplomatic approach such as Germany, France, United Kingdom
and other Western European states. Lastly, the countries that have had a more sympathetic relation with the DPRK like Russia, China, Iran, Syria or Venezuela.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Further research surrounding recent events e.g. sanctioning, effects of sanctions, the deployment of recent missiles, and assassination of Kim Jong-un’s brother can be conducted in reputable news sources. For analysis in greater depth, look at academic journals e.g. the Council on Foreign Relations. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, which was the official document towards the Iranian Nuclear Conflict, is also highly recommended reading as it serves as a guideline for establishing solutions in North Korea. Lastly, do not forget to check out our bibliography in the last page.

**POSITION PAPER REQUIREMENTS**

The delegate must take various things into account when writing their position paper; some of these things include the following:

- On the heading, the delegate must write their names, the name of their country, school, topic and committee respectively. As well, in the first paragraph, delegates must state their country’s position in the matter. It is recommended to explain as much as possible including the country’s current involvement in the situation. For example, the country could be extremely involved in the matter, or a might be a bystander, this could be made clear in this paragraph.

- On the second paragraph, the delegate must explain what their country has done in order to face the problem, it is recommended that the delegate names certain documents, treaties, or specific actions, such as policies, made by their country in order to make themselves clearer.

- Lastly, on the third paragraph, the delegate must propose solutions to the problem being faced; in order to do this, the delegate must take in account that the respective solution developed must be realistic, as well as stating the funding for each solution.

- Regarding some format aspects, the font will be Times New Roman size 11.5 with a line spacing of 1.15. Please, remember to write clearly and in no more than 1000 words. As well, we highly recommend position papers to be attached as PDF files and please make sure you send them to this email: disecccmun@gmail.com (Delegates will be notified when received). It is of high importance that the document must be sent on time, and feel free to send them before deadline.
CLOSING REMARKS

Congratulations! If you have finished reading this background guide (Hope so!!!) you are already starting to manage the topic. Remember that this guide is only your first approach with the topic and you are recommended to look forward into more detailed information. Furthermore, I want to tell you that whenever you are a veteran delegate or it is just your first conference, never be afraid to stand up and raise your voice during formal speeches or negotiations, do not go down and always remember that diplomacy must prevail. Learn from others and show what Peruvian delegates are made of. Finally, if you have any doubts regarding the committee, feel free to reach me out through the email attached in this guide. The Dais is really amazed to meet you all in May and hopes everyone can learn a lot and have fun at the same time during this CCMUN 2017!

Hope to see you soon!

Renato Josué Llontop Calosi
Director, Disarmament and International Security Committee
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


