



# COUNCIL OF EMERGENCY SECURITY AFFAIRS

President: Liam Bornhoft



**CERVIMUN X**  
UNLOCK THE VISION, BUILD THE LEGACY



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## I.

### LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT

Dear delegates,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome all of you to the X version of Cervmun. My MUN journey began back in the fourth grade, and over the years, it has grown to become one of the most meaningful and transformative experiences in my life. MUN has not only sharpened my public speaking and critical thinking skills but has also enabled me to connect with incredible people, build lasting friendships, and create memories that I will cherish forever. It is through MUN that I discovered the power of diplomacy, the value of diverse perspectives, and the impact that young minds can have when given a platform to speak.

As you prepare to enter the debate over the next few days, I encourage you to embrace every aspect of this experience. Speak fearlessly, question boldly, and collaborate with intent. Remember, MUN is not just about winning awards or delivering perfect speeches; it's about the exchange of ideas, the passion for change, and the growth that comes from stepping outside of your comfort zone.

Every committee session is a unique opportunity. No two models are ever the same, and that is entirely because of you, the delegates. Your creativity, your character, and your commitment are what breathe life into these simulations. So take full advantage of this experience. Live the moment. Engage fully. And don't be afraid to take risks.

It is a true privilege to be leading this committee, and I am here to ensure that each one of you feels heard, supported, and inspired. If at any point you have questions, need clarification, or simply want to share an idea, please do not hesitate to approach me. My role is not only to guide debate but to support your experience from beginning to end.

Thank you for being part of this edition of CERVMUN. I look forward to witnessing your passion, your diplomacy, and your dedication throughout the course of this conference. Let us make this a memorable one together.

All the best,

Liam Bornhoft.

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## II.

### ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

CESA is one of the most intense and fast-paced committees at CERVMUN. Unlike traditional committees, CESA operates under crisis rules, meaning that events unfold in real time, often unpredictably, requiring immediate and strategic action from every delegate involved.

This is not a forum for theoretical debate; it is a simulation of real world emergency response, high level diplomacy, and decision making under pressure. Whether facing the outbreak of war, out-of-law group attacks, political coups, cyberattacks, economic collapse, or sudden alliances, delegates must be prepared to react at any moment. Every word counts. Every action carries consequences.

#### CRISIS FORMAT

CESA follows a continuous crisis format. This means the storyline is constantly evolving, and the committee is never truly at rest. Delegates must be ready for mid session updates: simulated news reports, intercepted messages, or surprise developments that will change the course of debate and require immediate responses.

There are no restrictions on the types of actions that can be proposed. From military strikes and espionage operations to international treaties, emergency lockdowns, and even assassination orders, delegates are encouraged to think creatively and take bold steps so long as they can defend them diplomatically and strategically.

Unlike other committees, in CESA, delegates are not just representatives; they are decision makers at the center of global emergencies. Delegates must balance national interest, ethics, and long term strategy, all while trying to stay one step ahead of the next crisis update.

CESA is not for the faint of heart. It is a committee that thrives on uncertainty, speed, and strategy. You will be forced to make high-stakes decisions with limited information. You will be tested as a leader, a negotiator, and a strategist. But above all, you will experience a level of engagement and realism that few other committees can offer.

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### III.

## TOPIC: Council of the Last Command: The Pyongyang mandate

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has faced a cascade of crises that have eroded its economic stability, dismantled its political cohesion, and deepened humanitarian suffering. Severe sanctions, the collapse of foreign trade, and recurring food shortages have left the nation in a state of urgent distress. Against this backdrop, the death of Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un was announced by the UN secretary general, citing a sudden heart attack. The news came only days after an unprecedented meeting in Washington, D.C., with the President of the United States, the only foreign leader who had agreed to assist Pyongyang following its plea to the international community. While the official account portrays an unforeseen medical event, the absence of independent verification, lack of autopsy disclosure, and prohibition of external medical access have fueled widespread suspicion. Analysts and intelligence agencies have openly considered the possibility of assassination, covert poisoning, or even a staged death designed to conceal deeper political maneuvers.

The uncertainty surrounding Kim's demise has thrown the DPRK's leadership into a dangerous state of flux. Rival factions within the government are rumored to be vying for control, the nuclear chain of command may be unstable, and neighboring states are recalibrating their security strategies in real time. In this vacuum of reliable information, speculation becomes both a political weapon and a destabilizing force. Whether his death was genuine, concealed, or manipulated, the consequences will extend far beyond the Korean Peninsula, with the potential to reshape power balances in Northeast Asia and test the capacity of the international community to respond to a crisis whose origins remain shrouded in secrecy.



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

**On June 15th, 2026**, Kim Jong-Un prepares a nuclear missile test on North Korean territory to avoid creating international tensions. However, a massive crisis ensues. The missile test fails catastrophically, and the missile lands in the southern part of the Sea of Japan between South Korea and Japan. The explosion does not directly strike any cities, but it triggers enormous tsunamis that cause widespread devastation across both nations.

Cities and regions severely affected by the tsunamis include **Pohang, Ulsan, Yangsan, Busan, and Geoje** in South Korea, as well as **Tsushima, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Matsue, the Oki Islands**, and parts of the southeastern Japanese coast. The damage is extensive, with recovery estimates reaching hundreds of billions of USD.

**Three months later, the United Nations passes Resolution 1250 (2026)**. It imposes crippling sanctions on North Korea, including:

- Bans on trade and energy exports/imports.
- A freeze on all international banking and crypto transactions involving North Korea.
- A total restriction on access to nuclear materials or technology.
- A mandate requiring North Korea to pay at least 60% of the damages caused by the failed nuclear missile test.

As a result, the financial and military situation in North Korea begins to deteriorate rapidly. The quality of life, already poor, worsens further. The collapse of trade and economic stability leads to agricultural shortages, and according to the World Food Programme, 1 in 4 North Koreans face a food crisis. Even the political elite in Pyongyang are affected by food rationing.

By **July 2027**, reports from inside North Korea indicate rising internal chaos. Police forces reportedly release prisoners, allowing them to flee the country. Tens of thousands of civilians, along with numerous military officials, attempt to escape to China, seeking better living conditions amid the government's collapse.

On **August 20th, 2027**, Kim Jong-Un survives an assassination attempt via a car bomb near his residence. Exactly one month later, a second assassination attempt is made—this time by his chef, who tries to poison his food. The attempt is foiled by one of Kim's royal guards. The chef is executed the same day.



For **four months**, North Korean citizens and defecting military personnel have continued to flee across the borders into China and Russia. Eventually, China warns North Korea that if the border crossings persist, it will be forced to shut its borders completely. On **December 22nd, 2027**, China officially closes its borders for three years.

Meanwhile, hyperinflation sets in. With trade halted and oil supplies gone, the North Korean government resorts to printing massive amounts of currency. The KPW (North Korean Won) collapses in value, with 1 USD equaling 150,000,000 KPW, compared to just 900 KPW in 2025. That's an inflation rate of 16,666,567%. A single loaf of bread now costs 166,000,000,000 KPW. Wages and savings are rendered meaningless. The Central Bank of the DPRK faces imminent collapse.

On **January 15th, 2028**, Kim Jong-Un made a public plea for international aid, asking for economic and humanitarian assistance. Every country refuses except one: the United States of America.



On **February 10th, 2028**, Donald J. Trump and Kim Jong-Un hold a private dinner at the White House to discuss support, estimate costs, and explore the possibility of future cooperation between the U.S. and the DPRK. The meeting lasts 3 hours and 30 minutes, with one hour of the dinner broadcast live to the world.

During the broadcast, several odd and suspicious moments are noticed by international viewers and analysts.

Ten days later, on **February 20th, 2028**, Kim Jong-Un is declared dead, officially from a heart attack. Panic erupts across North Korea. Refugees flee en masse to South Korea, Japan, Russia, and even China. The government collapses into chaos, and military and political factions begin killing each other in a power struggle for control. The outside world has no clear idea of what is truly happening inside the country.

On **February 29th, 2028**, a classified intelligence leak from an anonymous spy reveals all the events of the past two years, including details of Kim's death and the collapse of order. The documents are sent directly to UN Secretary General António Guterres, who is forced to inform the world about the truth.



## CURRENT SITUATION

Current day march 7th of 2028 through the last week it has been chaos inside of North Korea with the situation getting worse, Pyongyang is divided between three armed factions, the people's defence block ( military hardliners), the reform committee for national revival (technocrats), the loyalist guard (remnants of Kim Jung-Un personal security force). Roughly around 500.000 civilians have fled the country, going anywhere they can, some even hiding in the mountains.

Many nations around the world are deeply disappointed in everything that has happened in recent years, but thankfully, through these horrible actions, numerous nations that once followed a similar trajectory are now fundamentally reassessing their models of governance to mitigate the risk of analogous crises emerging within their borders. Many of the countries in Africa, which, thanks to everything happening in North Korea they have been able to stabilize their nation's economy and be able to expand in just the last 2 years when everything started. Many reporters and government officials across the world have stated this is the best progression rate to be seen in Africa in years.

Even though the world has made significant progress, some countries have started to change their alliances based on recent global events. This has led to the formation of three major groups, each with a different vision for North Korea's future. One group wants North Korea to become the 51st state of the United States. Another supports the reunification of North and South Korea as a single nation. The last group believes North Korea should remain independent, but with a new leader and major reforms, currently those are the three sides and possible future options that may happen in north korea due to the massive impact these three groups instantly had in the word the following actions were taken to assure the best not only for North Korea but also for their people who have for decades suffered due to a lack of a good and stable leader.

The UN Security Council has officially sent monetary, humanitarian, and military aid to North Korea with the mission to stabilize the situation and help all those who are in need of help, giving the CESA time to think of what should be done with the territory. Antonio Guterres has sent a letter stating that they have until March 10th, 2028, to decide what should be done finally, and if no actions have been taken, the Security Council will take full charge of the situation.



### Official events that occur following Kim Jong-un's death

- No new leader was named.
- The North Korean regime imploded, as party officials and generals began killing one another in a scramble for control.
- Thousands have fled the country.
- At least 3 nuclear sites are no longer accounted for
- Eleven governors and defence officials are confirmed dead
- The capital, Pyongyang, is in partial blackout. The countryside is ungoverned.

The revelation of Kim Jong-Un's death was made by the United Nations Resident Coordinator stationed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who was present in the country as part of a confidential, ongoing investigation mandated by the United Nations to gather further information on the prevailing situation. Upon uncovering the matter in its entirety, the Resident Coordinator promptly documented the findings and transmitted them to the Secretary General, thereby enabling the Secretariat to inform the international community in an official capacity.



## APPROACH AND EXPECTATIONS FOR DEBATE

As you prepare to take part in this committee, I would like to outline some expectations and share a few approaches I strongly recommend each delegate consider.

First and foremost, this committee encourages all delegates to be open-minded, react quickly, and remain actively engaged at all times, whether that means participating in debate, making points of information, or collaborating directly with fellow delegates. I expect every delegate to come well prepared, with enough research to allow for consistent, meaningful participation throughout the entire model.

A highly effective way to stay involved is by using all available tools and sources of support, including both of your presidents, and by fully understanding the background guide, which will be one of your most valuable assets during the committee.

This committee is designed to function as a mix between a Security Council and a murder mystery investigation. On one hand, you, the delegates, must work together to control the chaos unfolding in North Korea, preventing a global crisis, managing humanitarian aid, and deciding the nation's future. On the other hand, there's an urgent need to uncover the truth behind the suspicious death of Kim Jong-un. While the official reports claim it was natural causes, conflicting evidence and political motives suggest something deeper. Throughout the committee, delegates are expected to balance diplomacy and investigation, keeping peace while also revealing who might be responsible for the death of one of the world's most controversial leaders.

Lastly, I want to emphasize something important: never overthink the prize or let it become your only focus. In many past models, I've seen delegates become so concerned with winning that it affects their performance, they begin making interventions that don't help the debate, or they lose sight of the experience itself, and those same effects happened to me, so don't let the outcome define your day or your value as a delegate. Focus instead on contributing thoughtfully, enjoying the process, and growing from the experience.



## GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. How has your country reacted to regime collapses in the past?
2. What is your country's history with North Korea?
3. Does your country support foreign involvement in internal conflicts?
4. What interests does your country have in the Korean Peninsula?
5. Has your country helped in major global crises before?
6. Does your country prioritize sovereignty or humanitarian action?
7. Which outcome benefits your country: U.S. statehood, reunification, or independence?
8. Would your country contribute to rebuilding North Korea? If so, how?
9. What is your country's view on the Trump–Kim dinner and its suspicions?
10. What alliances or blocs influence your country's position?



## IV. POSITIONS



### 51st U.S. State Bloc

#### (USA, Canada, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, UK, Italy, Israel)

Want North Korea to become part of the U.S. to keep control and bring peace through U.S. leadership.



### Korean Reunification Bloc

#### (South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, France, Netherlands, Germany, Taiwan, Philippines, Spain, Thailand)

Want North and South Korea to join as one country, led by South Korea.



### Independent DPRK Bloc

#### (Russia, China, Cuba, Venezuela, Iran)

Want North Korea to stay its own country with new leadership and reforms.



## V.

### Glossary

**Catastrophically** – *In a way that causes sudden and very great harm or destruction.*

**Tsunami** – *A very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that can cause a lot of damage when it reaches land.*

**Devastation** – *Great destruction or damage.*

**Resolution (UN Resolution)** – *A formal decision or expression of intent made by a group such as the United Nations.*

**Sanctions** – *An official order to stop communication, trade, or economic activity with a country to force it to obey international laws.*

**Exports/Imports** –

- **Exports:** *Goods or services sold to another country.*
- **Imports:** *Goods or services brought into a country from abroad for sale.*

**Crypto transactions** – *Financial exchanges that use cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, rather than traditional money.*

**Humanitarian aid** – *Help is given to people in difficult situations, especially during wars or natural disasters, including food, medicine, or shelter.*

**Hyperinflation** – *A situation where prices increase very quickly, making money lose its value.*

**Collapse (economic/government)** – *A sudden failure or breakdown of a system, business, or government.*



**Assassination attempt** – *An unsuccessful effort to kill someone important or powerful, especially for political reasons.*

**Plea (public plea)** – *A strong and emotional request for help or support.*

**Technocrats** – *Experts in science, engineering, or economics who are put in charge of political decisions, often focusing on practical solutions.*

**Hardliners** – *People with very strict or extreme beliefs, especially in politics or military matters, who are not willing to compromise.*

**Faction** – *A small group within a larger group that has different opinions and interests.*

**Monetary aid** – *Financial assistance or support given to help a country or organization.*

**Stabilize** – *To make a situation steady and unlikely to change suddenly.*

**Regime** – *A government, especially one that is authoritarian or not democratic.*

**Ungoverned** – *Not controlled by any government or authority.*

**Defectors** – *People who leave their country, political group, or military force to join another, often for safety or personal belief.*

**Broadcast** – *A television or radio program that is sent out to the public; also refers to the act of airing a live or recorded event.*

**Blackout (power or media)** – *A period when electricity or communication is unavailable or intentionally blocked.*

**Reform committee** – *A group formed to propose or carry out changes in a country's system, often aiming to improve conditions.*

**Espionage** – *The act of secretly collecting secret or classified information, especially for political or military purposes.*



**Sovereignty** – *The full right and power of a country to govern itself without outside interference.*

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