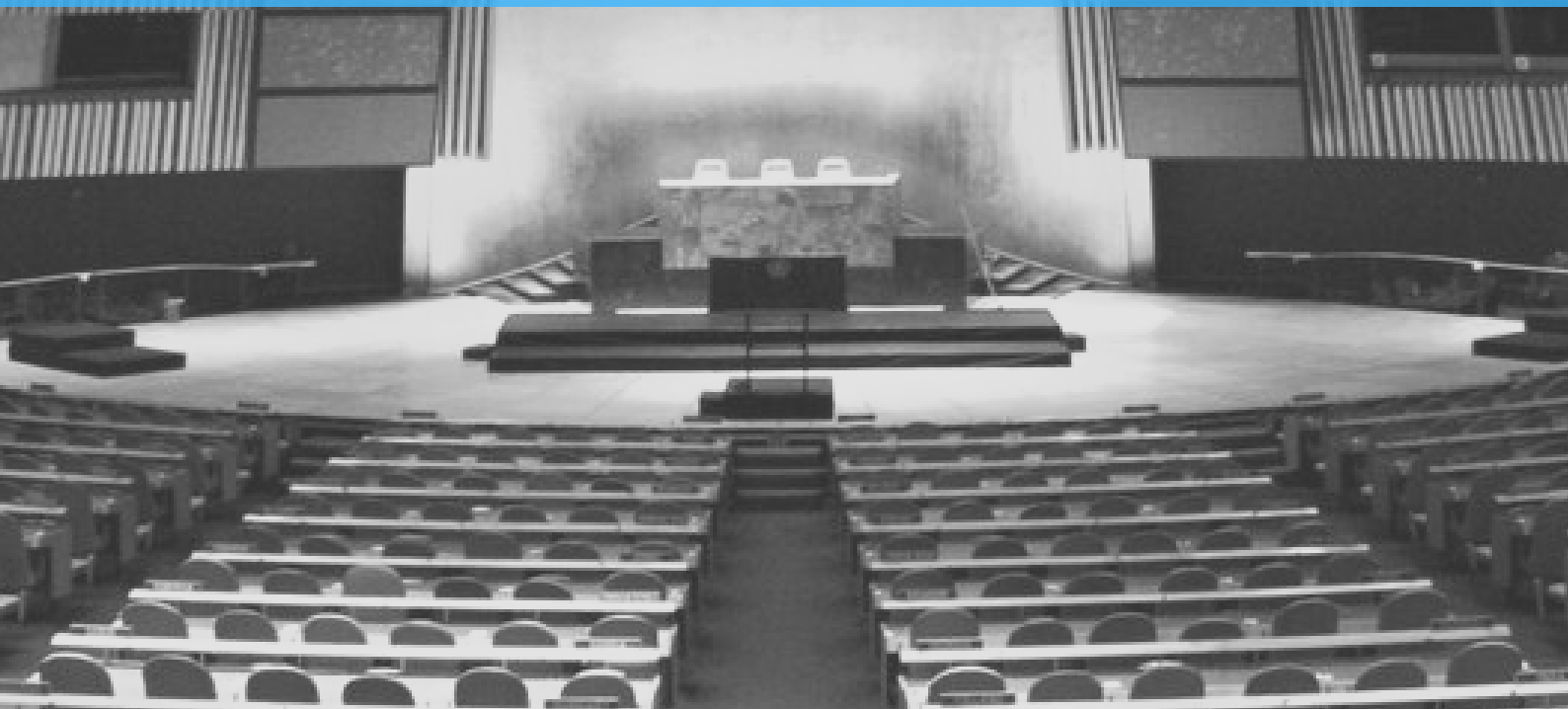




UTOPIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS '19

United Nations General Assembly



*Agenda: Denuclearization of the
Korean Peninsula*





A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

It is an honor to preside over the General Assembly at UMUN '19. This letter shall also serve as a concept note for the committee and our expectations from the committee is to function. MUNs as a concept are designed to be a simulation more than a conference. This difference is inherent and more obvious in each country's representation through their delegation. The head of this delegation is usually a diplomat who is firstly representing the government and its goals and is hence tasked with the responsibility of indulging other countries into their own goals and using diplomacy effectively into use to achieve the aforementioned goals. The end of the simulation then is different for each diplomat and it is the means to that end that shall define the quality of the simulation. Apart from the simulation part, it is important to remember the inherent limitations of every student in terms of using or applying international law or such. This then implies that it is not necessary to indulge in highly technical discussions that ensure no learning to the delegate, it is rather imperative that all discussions be integrated with logic that has been graciously been gifted to mankind through our collective wisdom. It is thus expected that this concept note also serves as a very important start point to the simulation and the delegates are able to infer a lot more than what is shown as face value.

The agenda has multiple facets and can take a national or international viewpoint. For the benefit of the delegates and the quality of the simulation, the background guide shall give small introductions and an important start-point to your research. It is important to remember although this has been emphasized all throughout your MUN careers, this is only a start point and this is just a quick start to your research while the end awaits you all.

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ACCEPTABLE SOURCES

State – Operated News Agencies

These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the news agency. Such credible reports, provided they are substantial, can be used in support of or against any country. However, these can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are:

- BBC (United Kingdom)
- Al Jazeera (Qatar)
- RIA Novosti (Russia)
- Xinhua News Agency (PR China)

Government Reports

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State-operated News Agencies reports and can be denied by another country under any circumstances. Note that the Executive Board can still accept a report as credible information despite denial by a certain country. Some examples are:

- Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America [<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>] or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation [<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>]
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India [<http://www.mea.gov.in/>] or People's Republic of China [<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>].
- Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports <http://www.un.org/en/members/> (Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative.)
- Multilateral Organizations like the NATO [<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>], ASEAN [<http://www.aseansec.org/>], OPEC [http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/], etc.

United Nations Reports

The Executive Board of the IAEA considers all UN Reports as credible sources of information or evidence.

- UN Bodies like the UNSC [<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>] or UNGA [<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>].
- UN Affiliated Bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency [<http://www.iaea.org/>], World Bank [<http://www.worldbank.org/>], International Monetary Fund [<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>], International Committee of the Red Cross [<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>], etc.
- iii.) Treaty Based Bodies like the Antarctic Treaty System [<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>], the International Criminal Court [<http://www.icccpi.int/Menus/ICC>]

ACCEPTABLE SOURCES

Wikipedia and Miscellaneous Sources

Sources like Wikipedia [<http://www.wikipedia.org/>], Amnesty International [<http://www.amnesty.org/>], Human Rights Watch [<http://www.hrw.org/>] or newspapers like the Guardian [<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>], Times of India [<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>], etc. are typically not accepted as proof evidence.

However, they may be used for better understanding of any issue and on rare occasions, be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.

Furthermore, the information submitted as evidence citing reportage from sources such as specified in this note may be at best, treated as having significance in terms of persuasive value – e.g. to cement one's assertions, but never as binding, indisputable fact.

MANDATE OF UNGA

The General Assembly is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, the only one in which all Member States have equal representation: one nation, one vote. All 193 Member States of the United Nations are represented in this unique forum to discuss and work together on a wide array of international issues covered by the UN Charter, such as development, peace and security, international law, etc. In September, all the Members meet in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session.

The General Assembly subsidiary organs are divided into five categories: committees (30 total, six main), commissions (six), boards (seven), councils and panels, working groups, and "other".

The main committees are numbered, 1–6:

- The First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
- The Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
- The Third Committee: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)
- The Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)
- The Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary and general
- The Sixth Committee: Legal.

UNGA DISEC

The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

It considers all 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; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage.

COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has been facing economic, social and humanitarian instability since its creation in 1945. As it is globally known, North Korea remains as one of the very few totalitarian socialist states and the most self-isolated country in the world.

Human rights violations, poverty, severe famines and the death of its leaders are examples of the little information international community has heard of North Korea. However, global community started getting more informed in 2009 when North Korea commenced with its missile tests and weapon threats. Assuredly, political powers did not take long to react towards these threats. Importantly, several sanctions were put on North Korea to avoid its economic and nuclear growth.

Ever since, international diplomacy towards North Korea has been facing constant tensions in order to constructively solve North Korea's nuclear crisis. Countries such as the United States of America have made several attempts to initiate bilateral talks such as the June Summit (2018), Six party talks, but all of these have been in vain as the world community has still been unable to produce a consequential to the problem.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

The relations between United States of America (USA) and North Korea date back to the Korean War in 1950. At the time, South Korea was principally supported by USA. The war ultimately ended in the division of the Korean Peninsula (officially divided in 1953). Post the Korean War, both the countries have been majorly known for their strained relations because of nuclear weapons.

However, what we need to understand is how did it all begin?

In the early 1990s, US intelligence intercepted a cache of spent plutonium being extracted from the nuclear reactor at Yongbyon near Pyongyang. The CIA's conclusion was that North Korea's nuclear program was going very well. US President Bill Clinton threatened sanctions as well as an airstrike that promised to take out the nuclear centrifuges. This was followed by the UN threatening sanctions as well. Pyongyang was seen to be going back on its promise of not going nuclear to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Pyongyang sought dialogue, which resulted in the Agreed Framework in October 1994.

The deal was simple; North Korea would freeze its nuclear weapons program in return for the US promising to build two light water nuclear reactors on the east coast of North Korea, with a target to complete it by 2003, which would supply nuclear energy to North Korea's population. Further, it would be the US responsibility to make sure that North Korea was well supplied with fuel, to compensate for Pyongyang's inability to operate the nuclear reactor at Yongbyon. So it is not the first time that such a kind of summit has taken place where talks regarding denuclearization have taken place.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

The 1994 Agreed Framework

<https://2001-2009.state.gov/t/ac/rls/or/2004/31009.htm>

The Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed on October 21, 1994, between North Korea (DPRK) and the United States. The objective of the agreement was the freezing and replacement of North Korea's indigenous nuclear power plant program with more nuclear proliferation resistant light water reactor power plants, and the step-by-step normalization of relations between the U.S. and the DPRK. Implementation of the agreement was troubled from the start, but its key elements were being implemented until it effectively broke down in 2003.

Six-party talks Agreements

<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/6partytalks> (Refer to Agreements and Declarations from the Six-Party Talks)

The six-party talks aimed to find a peaceful resolution to the security concerns because of the North Korean nuclear weapons program. There was a series of meetings with six participating states in Beijing: North Korea, South Korea, Japan, United States of America, China, and Russia.

These talks were a result of North Korea withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003. Apparent gains following the fourth and fifth rounds were reversed by outside events. Five rounds of talks from 2003 to 2007 produced little net progress until the third phase of the fifth round of talks, when North Korea agreed to shut down its nuclear facilities in exchange for fuel aid and steps towards the normalization of relations with the United States and Japan. Responding angrily to the United Nations Security Council's Presidential Statement issued on April 13, 2009 that condemned the North Korean failed satellite launch, the DPRK declared on April 14, 2009 that it would pull out of Six Party Talks and that it would resume its nuclear enrichment program to boost its nuclear deterrent. North Korea also expelled all nuclear inspectors from the country.

2018 North Korea – United States summit

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/north-korea-summit-agreement-trump-kimjong-un-signed-meeting-singapore-today-2018-06-12/>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2018/06/12/politics/read-full-text-of-trump-kim-signedstatement/index.html>

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

U.S. President Donald Trump met with North Korean Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un on June 12, 2018, in Singapore, in the first ever meeting between the leaders of the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). They signed a joint statement, agreeing to security guarantees for North Korea, new peaceful relations, reaffirmation of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, recovery of soldiers' remains, and follow-up negotiations between high level officials. Immediately following the summit, Trump announced that the US would discontinue "provocative" joint military exercises with South Korea and would "eventually" withdraw troops stationed there.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT, is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.

Partial Test Ban Treaty

The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) is the abbreviated name of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, which prohibited all test detonations of nuclear weapons except for those conducted underground. The impetus for the test ban was provided by rising public anxiety over the magnitude of nuclear tests, particularly tests of new thermonuclear weapons (hydrogen bombs), and the resulting nuclear fallout. A test ban was also seen as a means of slowing nuclear proliferation and the nuclear arms race. Though the PTBT did not halt proliferation or the arms race, its enactment did coincide with a substantial decline in the concentration of radioactive particles in the atmosphere

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996, but has not entered into force, as eight specific states have not ratified the treaty.

PROPOSED MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty

The proposed treaty is intended to prohibit the production of fissile material. It has been on the proposed agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for many years, but the CD has not been able to establish a committee to begin formal negotiations because states disagree on the scope of the future treaty.

Proposed Prevention of Arms Race in Space

A PAROS treaty would build on the efforts of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to preserve space for peaceful uses by committing States Parties to refrain from placing objects carrying any type of weapon into orbit, installing weapons on celestial bodies, and threatening to use force against objects in outer space.

POLITICAL ASPECT

North Korea has a one-party rule. North Korea's unique party is called the Workers' Korean Party. Their political system origins come from the Soviet Union model. Thereby, it is obviously a communist party. According to the North Korean government, Kim Il Sung founded this party in 1945. Party membership is allowed to "advanced fighters" such as workers, peasants and working intellectuals who day by day exert for the "success of a socialist and communist aims".

Nevertheless, the military plays a political role. Members of the military have the chance to hold prestigious positions in top party organs. The North Korean government claims to have over 3 million members in its party. The party's main concept is the "Chuch'e", which means "national self-reliance". In North Korea the "Chuch'e" can be applied to the general principles of Marxism and Leninism. Since the Soviet Union occupation in 1948, the only Korean leadership developed its own way and modified its constitution. Yet, this new constitution avoided Marxism and Leninism as main principals of national goals. It gave supreme military power to chairman of the national defense of commission Kim Il Sung. The Party's principal job is to ensure and enforce general compliance with Kim Il Sung's and party policies and ideologies. However, Kim Il Sung's work is never revised, but simply applied as it mandates.

For any North Korean citizen there is no greater honor than to be fully and unconditionally loyal to his memory. Family dynasty Kim Jong un is the current North Korean political leader. His grandfather Kim Il Sung was the first North Korean leader. Soviet leaders chose Kim Il Sung during the Soviet occupation in northern Korean territory. Kim Il Sung reigned in North Korea until his death in 1994. His reign lasted 50 years. He is known as the, "Great Leader", "Heavenly Leader" or the "Sun". The North Korean government created a calendar on his honour. The calendar uses his year of birth 1992 as year one for all North Korean citizens. According to the North Korean government the North Korean constitution of 1998 was modified to declare Kim Il Sung the eternal and only president of the country.

Therefore, both anniversaries of birth and death are nowadays-national legitimate holidays in North Korea. His son Kim Jong-il shared similar values and was the center of the North Korean worship. Both of their deaths were commemorated with immense emotion from the people with massive funerals. Even memorials such as several statues were built on their names despite the current famines and poverty issues.

ECONOMICAL ASPECT

Due to North Korea's political system being a dictatorship, its economy is centrally planned. That means that the government commands what and how goods should be produced. The price of goods is therefore decided for the country's profit. Such a command economy is also equivalent to the ones from China, Cuba and the former Soviet Union.

However, it is more compatible to Cuba since North Korea has been isolated from the international market due to several sanctions. North Korea's only and main trading partners are China and South Korea. The exports are divided in such way that 63 percent of all exports are for China and the rest 27 percent to South Korea. The exports have been reported to be mainly minerals, metallurgical products, manufactures, textiles, agricultural and fishery products, whereas the imports are known to be peritoneum, cooking coal, machinery and equipment.

The Gross Domestic product (GDP) per capita according to CIA Fact book ranks at the 194 place and amounts to be 1,800 \$. 23 percent of the GDP comes from agriculture. Moreover, the agricultural sector incorporates 35 percent of the countries labour force. Around 47 percent is contributed by industry and 29 percent by services. This is some of the very little information available to the rest of the world. North Korea does not give manifestation about its economic data.

Yet, it is known for investing majority of its monetary resources towards its military. The main industries consist in military products such as: machine building, electric power, chemicals, metallurgy, etc. Throughout the past years the DPRK has attached a lot of importance onto the defense economy, but in contrast it has not emphasized the value on modernization, food and living standards.

According to the Ministry of Unification, "until 1966, the defense sector comprised around 10 percent of total expenditures, but this rose to over 30 percent in the period from 1967 to 1971. Since the 1970s, the official budget allocated to defense in North Korea has been 14 to 17 percent, but many experts presume that the regime actually spends around 30 to 50 percent of its total safe funds on the defense industry."

AGENDA ANALYSIS

Consequences of the Summit

The consequences of the summit are open for interpretation and may be interpreted differently. As delegates, you are in no way restricted to take the following as hard and fast consequences from the summit.

It was seen by some as a triumph for North Korea as Kim Jong-un had managed to build upon the work of his father and grandfather and secure the highest form of recognition that there is – a bilateral meeting with the president of the most powerful country on the planet. North Korea did not have to pay a cent for it: China furnished a plane, Singapore footed the US\$15 million-plus bill for the summit, and the media distributed images of the North Korean leader parlaying on equal terms with the US president to the entire world. It was a resounding success for Kim – and one that was likely to be exploited back home for political purpose.

What is not written in the agreement?

North Korea's leader Kim Jong-un and US President Donald Trump held a signing ceremony at the end of their summit in Singapore on 12 June 2018. The agreement shows a clear miss from the United States, as there are no mentions of CVID (“complete, verifiable, irreversible dismantlement”) of North Korean nuclear capabilities – something that was talked about a great deal in the run-up to the meeting. Given that Trump and his secretary of state, Mike Pompeo, and national security adviser, John Bolton, had signaled that they would accept nothing short of CVID, this is a giant omission. Essentially, this should be read as a refusal from the DPRK to state that they would denuclearize unilaterally.

CASE STUDY: NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The non-proliferation aspect of the treaty is targeted towards the states that are recognized to be holding nuclear arms, known as nuclear weapon states. According to Articles I and II of the NPT, nuclear weapon states have agreed not to provide nuclear arms to non-nuclear weapon states or help manufacture nuclear arms. The signatories that are recognized as non-nuclear weapon states have agreed to have the International Atomic Energy Agency verify that their use of nuclear energy is directed towards peaceful usage, in accordance to Article III.

The disarmament aspect of the treaty is reinforced in Article VI, such that “each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”

The aspect with regards to peaceful nuclear energy use is discussed directly in Article IV. Nations are encouraged to exchange technological information for peaceful use of nuclear energy. In other words, using nuclear energy that is not for the purpose of weaponry is permissible.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has a few weaknesses despite the multilateral effort for nuclear arm eradication. Firstly, not all nation states are signatories, and hence have not all agreed nor are all legally obliged to the written articles. There are 187 countries that have agreed to this treaty; India, Pakistan, Israel, and Cuba are not among those, and North Korea withdrew from the treaty (Article X in the treaty states that countries are allowed to exercise their national sovereignty and withdraw from the treaty). Secondly, the description of Article VI is incredibly vague, such that little to no progress or efforts have been made by the nuclear weapon states to disarm their arsenal. Thirdly, there are no consequences articulated in the case that a nation violates the articles in the treaty.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR VIEWS

South Korea

In the past decades, former South Korean government did not seem to be very keen to work for a conciliatory goal with its neighbor, North Korea. The current South Korean president also has not changed previous conservative foreign policy towards North Korea. The South Korean government expresses that relations with North Korea are in a climate of counterproductive engagement. South Korea believes that North Korean willingness to cooperate on crisis is very vague. According to Park, North Korea will have to fully commit to dialogues in order to finish denuclearization.

The South Korean government works in close ties with the USA on the North Korean crisis. The North Korean government announced that they would denuclearize in exchange of peaceful relations with the USA and the South Korean government and the elimination of economic sanctions. Despite that, South Korea has not shown any direct interest in this announcement for reconciliation due to the North Korean history of willingness for its own economic thrust.

Japan

The Japanese government is wishing to normalize relations with the North Korean government. One of Japan's major policy goals regarding the North Korean government is to resolve the "abduction issue" of many Japanese nationals kidnaped North Korean agents in the 1970s and 1980s. Only four of them have been released so far. This issue between the North Korean and Japanese governments severely impacts the Japanese citizens' sovereignty. Therefore, it provokes tensions and complications in the Japan-North Korea diplomatic relations.

Moreover, Japan also wants to concentrate on such current issues such as missiles tests and denuclearization. For these matters, the Japanese government works in close ties with the USA, China and Russia. Japan also takes part in the Six Party talks, wherein the participant member states work in close coordination to solve North Korea's nuclear ambition crisis. Furthermore, Japan entertains unofficial talks with the North Korean government for consultations on North Korea's political situation and political relations. The Japanese government completely disapproves North Korea's recent missiles launches. Thereby, Japan has constant contact with the USA government to diplomatically solve the North Korean crisis.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR VIEWS

Russia

The Russian Federation has been one of the closest allies of North Korea since World War II. The Russian government has economic interests on the Korean peninsula with both governments: North and South. Russia is concerned about USA and North Korea's tensions due to the consequences and impact it will have on Russia's future projects with the Korean peninsula. The Russian government believes that further sanctions as a threat for the Korean government will be counterproductive. This counter productivity would lead to a lack of comprehension and cooperation with the diplomatic community on the crisis. Nevertheless, the current Russian president Vladimir Putin rejected North Korea as a new nuclear weapon state, which would signify changes on Russian influence in Northeast Asia.

According to Russian policy, Moscow would take USA's side if North Korea firmly proceeds with its nuclear reactivity intentions. However, if further sanctions are placed on North Korea, the Russian government will be pushed to North Korea and China's side to maintain diplomatic stability. Russia will continue to support talks between the USA and North Korea provided it is directly involved in the issue. These so-called "multilateral talks" are aimed to reduce further tensions. Generally seen, the Russian government engages on the crisis due to its future projects on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, Russia believes that they could play a positive role on alleviating the crisis with the help of the common ally, China.

China

The Chinese government has lately had superficial relations with North Korea on global politics. In the past decades, the involvement of the Chinese government on the Korean peninsula was more active. Especially in the times of the Cold War, China was part of the triangle of the Soviet Union and North Korea. Both supported each other militarily as well as economically. However, geopolitical changes impacted Chinese and North Korean relations. The Chinese government, therefore, decided to strengthen diplomatic ties with the South.

Currently, China and North Korea's relations are mainly based on old traditions and past commemorative events. China plays the role of a bridge between North Korea and the international, political, economic and diplomatic world. Furthermore, China has been seen responsible for North Korea's lack of collaboration and inappropriate diplomatic behavior on the crisis. These allegations were however denied by the Chinese government. Thereby, China expects more compromise from the North Korean government side.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR VIEWS

United States of America

Obama's administration offered a diplomatic restart to dictatorial states willing to leave behind their past adversarial relations. After this offer, North Korea followed with its rocket launch in May 2009. For this reason, USA's first policy related to North Korea involved sanctions supported by member states of the United Nations Security Council. On this action, the resolution 1874 was written. The US took part in the Six Party talks on North Korea's denuclearization. The USA government believes that the world should have a "strategic patience" in the hope for North Korea to take its own decision to denuclearize the country.

The USA also takes part of multilateral talks and negotiations, intended to avoid tests during the steps of North Korea's denuclearization. USA negotiates with South Korea and Japan as main allies on the crisis for strengthening mutual profits. Moreover, open dialogue is also strengthened in case North Korea shows its willingness to continue with the denuclearization. This would ultimately bring back the equilibrium in Asia. The crisis poses as a challenging situation for US policies towards North Korea regarding the rockets launches and the three Security Council resolution violations. USA plays a huge role in framing inter-Korean relations. Thereby, political stability in South Korea is key for the crisis.

Further, the approach of USA has been facilitating dialogues between China and South Korea together with North Korea. This cooperative work would help to avoid misunderstandings and further complications on the agreements. For now, the Republic of Korea (ROK)-US policy coordination is maintained. South Korea remains a key ally for the United States in order to diplomatically solve the crisis.

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- Legality of DPRK's nuclear and ballistic missile program under:
 - Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
 - Other bilateral and multilateral treaties like the 1953 Armistice or the Agreed Framework
- Assessing the security threat in the Korean Peninsula
- Assessing North Korean demands
 - "Nuclear-armed state" status
 - Removal of UN and other sanctions
- Future of the Six Party Talks
- Role of US-South Korea military agreements and the Proliferation Security Initiative in fueling the conflict
- Actions to be taken with regard to DPRK
 - Political / diplomatic
 - Economic: Sanctions, trade restrictions, etc.
 - Military: Necessity, legality, pros / cons, etc.

LINKS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and DPRK

- Official Page – <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/iaeadprk/index.shtml>
- Factsheet on DPRK Nuclear Safeguards – http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/iaeadprk/fact_sheet_may2003.shtml
- IAEA Reports – http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/iaeadprk/iaea_reports.shtml
- IAEA Resolutions – http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/iaeadprk/iaea_resolutions.shtml

Profiles on North Korea

- Arms Control Association – <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/northkoreaprofile>
- Nuclear Threat Initiative – <http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/north-korea/>

Detailed Chronology

- Arms Control Association – <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/dprkchron>
- BBC – <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-15278612>

Wikipedia

Disclaimer – No information given on Wikipedia can be used as proof in the council.

- North Korea – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea
- North Korea's Nuclear Program – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_power_in_North_Korea
- North Korea and Weapons of Mass Destruction – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea_and_weapons_of_mass_destruction
- Foreign Relations of North Korea – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_North_Korea
- China – North Korea Relations – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93North_Korea_relations
- Russia – North Korea Relations – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea%E2%80%93Russia_relations
- Japan – North Korea Relations – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan%E2%80%93North_Korea_relations
- South Korea – North Korea Relations – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea%E2%80%93South_Korea_relations
- US – South Korea Relations – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea%E2%80%93United_States_relations

LINKS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Other Links

- US Policy towards the Korean Peninsula until 2010 on CFR – <http://www.cfr.org/north-korea/us-policy-toward-korean-peninsula/p22205>
- Chinese Policy in North Korea in 2013 on CFR – <http://blogs.cfr.org/asia/2013/02/05/north-koreas-third-nuclear-test-will-china-change-direction/>
- Korean Situation and US-China Relations in 2013 on CFR – <http://www.cfr.org/australasia-and-the-pacific/situation-north-korea-future-us-china-relations/p30230>
- US-South Korea Alliance on CFR – <http://www.cfr.org/south-korea/us-south-korea-alliance/p11459>
- US-South Korea Relations on FAS (2013) – <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41481.pdf>
- China-North Korea Relations on FAS (2010) – <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41043.pdf>

CONCLUSION

North Korea, the country with a strong vertical power structure, which closes itself from the rest of the world, threatens the international community with its nuclear program and tests conduction. The consequences of its actions are hard to estimate, but the signals of surging tensions have been predicted. The North Korean regional ambitions should not be underestimated. The policy of severe sanctions and tough unilateral actions of some states have proven to be ineffective. Enhanced nuclear capability strongly violates the non-proliferation regime.

At the threshold of the 21st century, we entered the era of technological advance, information domination and nuclear development, which opened new horizons for development of the whole world. But it also undermined the fundamentals of peaceful cooperation. Tortured by foreign sanctions, North Korea was trapped in a loop of mutual aggression, forced by the circumstances to aggravate it through partaking in an extensive nuclear program. Given the present state of things, a continued dialogue seems to be the best course of action. It is only fair that the international community makes a joint effort to create an environment suitable for this dialogue. This approach could benefit every party ensuring a safer and more secure world for the generations to come.

The UN Security Council, as the global peacemaker, has the mission to maintain peace and give an adequate response to the threats in accordance to the UN Charter fundamentals. To summarize it all, the summit was a breakthrough in cracking the ice between two nations which have been critics of each other for a long time. The summit had results, which if implemented properly, can have a major effect on the world.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What is your country's stance on the agenda?
2. Has your country signed or ratified any of the relevant treaties? If not, then why so?
3. Why are the existing treaties not as effective they should be?
4. What are the shortcomings to the existing treaties?
5. Is complete denuclearization of the Korean peninsula a viable option?
6. If denuclearization is carried out what may be the economic and political repercussions across the Korean peninsula?