Forum: General Assembly 1

Issue: Addressing the nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula

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Introduction

Following World War II, the Korean Peninsula was separated into two parts: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in the North, and The Republic of Korea in the South. Each part was occupied by the Soviet Union and the United States respectively. Since this split, tensions have been steadily rising in the region. The international community is fearful of a war in the Korean Peninsula breaking out, due to the power of both nations.

Since the Korean War broke out in the 1950s, North Korea has been working to expand its weapons arsenals. It is now in possession of one of the largest militaries in the world, in addition to dangerous nuclear capabilities. International efforts are continually being exerted, specifically by the United States and the UN, in an attempt to denuclearize and demilitarize the region. However, these efforts have not been successful; North Korea’s arsenal is growing by the day. In fact, the outsides of the demilitarized zone between the two nations is the most heavily weaponized; this is common to both sides. In addition, in 2003 North Korea became the first country to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

The events mentioned above are fueling fears that in the event of a small disagreement or conflict between the North and the South, a war may break out. Should a war break out in the Korean Peninsula, it will have devastating effects – not only to the Asia region, but also to the whole world. It may powerful enough to be called “World War III”. To quote US Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis, a war in the Korean Peninsula would be “catastrophic”. As such, it is vital that we do what is necessary to prevent such a war from occurring.

In recent months, several events have occurred which have been a source of hope for the Korean Peninsula and the world as a whole. In January 2018, Kim Jong-un (North Korean leader) announced that North Korea would be open to holding disarmament talks, and in June 2018, he met with Donald Trump, and reaffirmed his intentions on denuclearization. These events and talks have been a change in North Korea’s past behavior, therefore, there may be hope that the nation will work towards complete nuclear disarmament; in this case, the nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula will be eliminated.
Definition of Key Terms

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

An international treaty which aims to limit and eliminate the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, in order to encourage cooperation in the harmless uses of nuclear energy. It also intends to achieve global nuclear disarmament. It was created in response to the increasing threat of a nuclear war. Currently, North Korea is the only state out of the two states in the Korea Peninsula that did not sign the NPT.

Nuclear proliferation

The spread of nuclear weapons or any weapon that makes use of nuclear energy, often to nations that do not already possess them. The fear of increased nuclear proliferation led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Currently, North Korea is the only state in the Korean Peninsula that possesses nuclear weapons. Nuclear proliferation is a great threat to the Korean Peninsula, especially as South Korea feels attacked by North Korea’s hostility.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A treaty which prohibits all nuclear tests and explosions, for any purpose in any environment. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996. nevertheless, the treaty is still not in force as it requires the 8 states, China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, the United States, India, North Korea and Pakistan to sign and ratify the agreement. This is since they complete the list of 44 states that contributed in the CTBT negotiations, and whom possessed nuclear power facilities at the time and are needed to put the CTBT into force. The CTBT will enter into force 180 days after all the 44 states have ratified it.

Six-Party Talks

Talks with the purpose of finding a diplomatic resolution to the security issues caused by the North Korean nuclear weapons program. Parties included in the talks are North Korea, South Korea, Japan, United States of America, China and Russia.

Background Information

The separation of North and South Korea

Following World War II, the Korean Peninsula was separated into two different areas. Initially, the United States (US) and the Soviet Union (USSR) intended to unite the two areas following the war, however, with the Cold War brewing, the two nations were unable to come to an agreement. As such, The
North was controlled by the USSR, and the South was controlled by the US. In 1945, the US took control of the South, and in 1946, a provisional government called “The Provisional People’s Committee” was formed in the North, led by Kim II-Sung.

In 1947, the UN decided that all foreign troops should leave the region, and that elections should be held immediately. However, the Soviet Union did not abide by this, so elections were only planned for the South. The prospect of an election unsettled many people, as there were fears that an election would lead to permanent separation of the two sides. Protestors took to the streets in order to voice their concerns, leading to a delay in the elections until May 1948.

In August 1948, the US military handed over power in the South. In September 1948, the North became the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The Soviet forces finally vacated the North by the end of 1948, and the US troops vacated the South in 1949, leaving each side as its own independent nation.

**The Korean War**

The Korean War began in 1950, when 75,000 North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th parallel (the border that divided the peninsula into two) and invaded the South. US army forces, led by General Douglas MacArthur, were quickly assembled and dispatched to South Korea. However, both arsenals were not sufficient to defeat the North Korean forces. After much negotiation, the two sides signed an armistice agreement on July 27, 1953. This agreement made two significant changes: a new boundary close to the 38th parallel (which allowed South Korea an additional 1,500 square miles of land) and created a 160-mile-long and 2.5-mile-wide demilitarized zone.

**North Korea’s arsenal**

Although the nation attempts to keep most details of its warfare capabilities private, US Defense Intelligence Agency and the South Korean Ministry of National defense have discovered that North Korea possesses a wide range of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. They also boast one of the largest military arsenals in the world. Considering both of these factors, it is not surprising that both the United States and South Korea have expressed grave concerns over potential conflict in the Korean Peninsula.

**Military**

The US state department has reported that North Korea spends close to 25% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military. In parallel, the North Korean Army is one of the largest in the world. According to the US Pentagon, it consists of over 1 million soldiers on active military duty, and an additional 6 million citizens who act as reserve members of the military. This accounts for
approximately 30% of the North Korean population of 25 million. In addition, it is thought to have roughly 6000 tanks, 350 fighter aircrafts, 525 naval vehicles, and 5000 in rocket artillery.

**Missiles**

In July and November 2017, the country carried out a successful test of its intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM). Hwasong-15, the furthest reaching of these missiles, is reported to have possibly be capable of putting the whole world in its range, with the exception of Latin America and Antarctica. When it was tested in November 2017, the missile reached 4,475 kilometers, which was a large distance beyond the International Space Station. It is also estimated that this missile has a range of 13,000 kilometers, meaning that in the case of a launch, it will likely land in the US.

**Nuclear arsenal**

In 1992, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) became aware that North Korea’s nuclear activities were more extensive that they had disclosed. In addition to this, the nation believed that the IAEA was being heavily influenced by the United States. As a result, North Korea withdrew from the IAEA in 1994. Following this, the US attempted to stop North Korea from withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), yet North Korea withdrew in 2003, being the only country to have done so to this day. After this, North Korea was no longer bound by the NPT’s conditions, so the nation then began conducting several missile and nuclear tests from 2006. These tests caused the UN Security Council to draft and adopt numerous resolutions which demanded firstly that the North Korea return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards, in an attempt to halt the nation’s development of its nuclear arsenal. However, it has recently become clear that these attempts were to no avail – the IAEA has not received any evidence so far to prove that North Korea has stopped its nuclear activities. According to the South Korean Unification Minister Cho Myoung-gyon, North Korea has a total of 60 nuclear weapons, as well as enough weaponized plutonium to create 8 bombs. The International Atomic Energy Agency has been closely monitoring the nation’s nuclear activities and has recently detected signs of construction work and uranium enrichment being conducted at the nation’s primary nuclear site.

North Korea conducts regular tests of its nuclear arsenal. Several reasons for carrying out these tests include gaining an increased sense of security, guaranteeing economic development, and gaining global respect. The tests draw global attention to the fact that the nation is expanding its nuclear arsenal, which has caused some countries and organizations to become unsettled.

**Chemical weapons**

Immediately after the Korean War, North Korea began developing its chemical weapon capabilities. Although the nation currently claims that it does not have any chemical weapons, the South Korean Ministry of National Defense believes that North Korea has 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical

Weapons. North Korea is party to the Geneva Protocol, so they cannot use chemical weapons in warfare. However, since the nation has abstained from becoming party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, they are still able to possess and produce such weapons. A recent UN report has stated that there is evidence that North Korea has been supplying Syria with equipment which could be used to create chemical weapons. Some examples of this are acid-resistant tiles and corrosion-resistant valves. This trade is one of several methods that North Kor

The South Korean Ministry of National Defense continually reports details pertaining to North Korea’s Chemical Arsenal. Most notably, there have been claims of the nation undertaking human testing for its chemicals, although there is no recorded evidence for these claims. South Korea has also reported that North Korea possesses mustard gas, sarin, and NX, amongst several other nerve agents.

**Biological weapons**

Despite North Korea being a part of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), it is suspected of continually producing biological weapons. If this could be proven, it would violate the terms of the BTWC, but due to the difficulty of monitoring the production of biological weapons, there is currently no evidence to support the claim.

It is believed that North Korea is currently in possession of many pathogenic compounds that could be used as biological weapons; according to the US and South Korea, North Korea began developing and maintaining this arsenal in the 1960s. Due to their abstention from partaking in the World Health Organization’s smallpox eradication campaign, it is believed that North Korea still possesses stocks of the smallpox virus. However, although the country appears to possess powerful biological weapons, it is uncertain whether the nation possesses the technology to deliver such weapons.

**Major Countries and Organizations Involved**

**North Korea**

As of January 2003, North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). Subsequently, North Korea was found to possess a substantial military nuclear weapons program, including a hydrogen bomb. Starting from 2006, North Korea has conducted several nuclear tests, with its sixth having occurred on September 3rd, 2017. As a result of the nuclear tests conducted, earthquakes of a magnitude of 6.3 were reported, and tremors were felt as far as China and South Korea. The country has been placed under sanctions due to its hostility.
North Korea signed the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula alongside South Korea in January of 1992. As a result, North Korea was forbidden from proliferating any nuclear weapons, and prohibited from owning and manufacturing uranium in enrichment facilities. Nonetheless, North Korea had violated the agreement when it conducted numerous nuclear weapons tests.

With the 2017-18 North Korean crisis occurring, tensions grew in the region. Essentially, the crisis stemmed from a chain of nuclear tests which illustrated the country's ability to launch airborne missiles beyond the region, proving that North Korea's nuclear weapons were expanding at a rapid rate. The conflict was mediated during the Inter-Korean Summit where both North and South Korea aimed to sign the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula. Likewise, a bilateral summit involving North Korea and the United States took place on June 12th, 2018, in which a dual declaration insisted on the total denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

**South Korea**

Initially, South Korea sought nuclear technology during the 1950s, when the Korean War took place. Despite that, they never took the initiative to build a nuclear facility until 1971. One of the main incentives to develop a nuclear programme was international security. However, South Korea renounced its nuclear efforts in the 1970s while contributing to diplomatic endeavours in an attempt to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula, alongside North Korea and the United States. As a result, South Korea ratified the NPT, as well as other non-proliferation treaties, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

South Korea supports the concept of a Korean peninsula with no nuclear arsenal. Therefore, they signed the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula with North Korea in 1992, in order to eliminate nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula. Under the agreement, neither countries were to deploy or produce nuclear weapons, or possess uranium enrichment facilities. Nevertheless, North Korea failed to adhere to the agreement, as it carried out multiple nuclear weapons tests, which is prohibited by the declaration.

As of 2003, South Korea has been taking part in the Six-Party Talks, which intended to bring the nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula to an end. Yet, this was only able to last until 2009 as North Korea withdrew due to disagreements with the United Nations Security Council. Nonetheless, renewed talks took place at the Inter-Korean Summit in April of 2018 where both North and South Korea announced their intents of entirely denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula and ending proliferation.

**United States**

During the years of the Cold War, the United States deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea from 1958 to 1991, with a record high of an estimated 950 weapons in 1967. The US did so in order to
prevent aggression from North Korea as well as from Russia and China, although North Korea did not possess any nuclear weapons at the time. The distribution of nuclear weapons in South Korea would also have serious consequences when it comes to broader issues in the region, as such an act would be seen by China and Russia as further threatening their security. Since the US withdrew its final nuclear weapon from the republic of Korea in 1991, it continued to protect South Korea using nuclear bombers and submarines located in other regions of the world. The US sustained a bilateral security alliance with South Korea after the Korean War came to an end. In 2017, South Korea called for the United States to redistribute nuclear weapons to South Korea. South Korea thinks that if nuclear weapons were deployed in the country, it would deter the North Korean nuclear threat. However, the US disagreed, as that would not offer a resolution for North Korea’s nuclear crisis and would more possibly increase the risk of nuclear conflicts.

The United States has continuously posed a mediator in the region, and attended multiple summits and was present at the formation of several declarations aiming to denuclearize the region. The US is an active member of the six-party talks. It also called for North Korea to denuclearize the Korea Peninsula in the 2018 North Korea—United States summit. However, the US attempts to limit nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula cannot be deemed a success as North Korea remains a nuclear weapon state, and is still developing nuclear weapons as of August 2018, according to the IAEA.

China

China’s support for North Korea dates back to the Korean War. After the war ended, China continued to provide political and economic support to North Korean leaders. As a result, North Korea heavily relies on Beijing economy wise, as they are their most important trading partner. This is evidenced in the figures provided by the Seoul-based Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, which showed that bilateral trade grew tenfold in 15 years, with a peak of $6.86 billion in 2014. Likewise, China aids North Korea greatly as its provisions account to more than 90% of DPR Korea’s total trade volume.

The Korean Peninsula and its denuclearization are exceptionally important to China. Not only does China share a border with the Korean peninsula, but China has previously supported North Korea in the Korean War. Nonetheless, China is still threatened by North Korea’s possession of a substantial nuclear arsenal. The fear of North Korea’s nuclear weapons is heightened as the possibility that Russia and North Korea ally remains plausible.

China therefore, completely supports North Korea’s decision to denuclearize the peninsula. While they favour the denuclearisation on North Korea, China fears the collapse of the Kim Jong-un’s regime. This is since China and North Korea share a 1,420-kilometre-long border, which many North Korean refugees will cross, while fleeing to China if the North Korean regime falls. As China is the closest country to North Korea, and shares a large border, North Koreans will flee to China before going anywhere else. The influx of a large number of refugees from North Korea poses as a threat to China, as the government...
continues to struggle to provide for its own people, let alone provide for foreigners. Therefore, Beijing hopes to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula in order to eliminate the threat of refugees flooding from North Korea.

China organized, and was an active member of the Six-party talks, which aim to find diplomatic solutions to the security problems stemming from the North Korean nuclear weapons program. In the Six-party talks, Beijing promoted peace talks amongst the concerned parties, while also participating in the negotiations that took place, as the chair country during the process. China maintained good political relations and diplomatic communication with all the parties involved with the Six-party talks. Consequently, it was regarded as the mediator of the talks. China’s involvement and contribution in current negotiations and the eventual implementation, will be critical as the issue involves regional security, which China is a part of.

**United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)**

Instituted in January 1988, the UN’s Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) aims to promote and endorse nuclear disarmament. One of its main objectives is to limit proliferation of nuclear weapons. Standing amongst its multiple accomplishments, the UNODA promotes the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which initially, both North and South Korea signed, before North Korea withdrew. The UNODA continues to help find solutions to world issues such as nuclear proliferation, with practical and authoritative help together with the work of the UN’s First General Assembly, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament alongside other bodies. The office promoted demilitarisation through measures such as peaceful talks and dialogue between nations, expanding on military issues such as encouraging countries to be transparent about their arsenal capacities, and empowering disarmament endeavours around the world. Although they have not been actively working with the Korean peninsula on the matter, the UNODA seeks actions towards the same goals that both nations hope to achieve in order to denuclearize the Korean peninsula and make it a nuclear weapon free-zone.

**Timeline of Events**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 25th, 1950</td>
<td>Korean War starts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 27th, 1953</td>
<td>End of Korean War. The Korean Peninsula is split into North and South Korea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 23rd, 1975</td>
<td>South Korea ratifies the NPT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 12th, 1985</td>
<td>North Korea signs the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 20th, 1992</td>
<td>Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 21st, 1994</td>
<td>The Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is signed where North Korea is to dismantle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>its nuclear power plant program.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 10th, 2003</td>
<td>North Korea withdraws from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.</td>
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February 10th, 2005  North Korea declares that it has owned nuclear weapons for self defence.
October 9th, 2006  North Korea conducts its first nuclear test becoming the 8th country to do so.
October 2nd-4th, 2007  Second inter-Korean summit held in Pyongyang, where both countries intend to develop inter-Korean relations.
April 14th, 2009  North Korea walks out of six-party talks.
April 25th, 2009  North Korea declares that the country’s nuclear facilities have been reactivated. Sanctions increased on North Korea to condemn the country from proliferating nuclear weapons.
April 26th, 2013  Sanctions increased on North Korea to condemn the country from proliferating nuclear weapons.
April 8th, 2017 – present  2017–18 North Korea crisis
September 3rd, 2017  North Korea’s sixth, and supposedly last, nuclear test.
June 12th, 2018  Summit between North Korea and the US, in which a declaration insists on the total denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, 11 September 2017, (S/RES/2375)
- Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, 5 August 2017, (S/RES/2371)
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1 July 1968
- Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy, 24 January 1946, A/RES/1(I)
- Non-proliferation Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, 12 June 2009, (S/2009/301)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Non-Proliferation Treaty

The Non-Proliferation Treaty is one of the first efforts to appease a growing nuclear program in the Korean Peninsula, through the signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in December of 1985. However, these efforts proved to be futile after the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) discovery in 1992 of the DPRK’s act of rerouting plutonium reserves from its civilian infrastructure program to the proliferation of large-scale military and government weaponry. The DPRK decided to withdraw from the program in 2003, sparking diplomatic consideration of the future of the North Korea’s relationship with the international community.

The Six Party Talks
The Six Party talks were devised following North Korea’s departure from the aforementioned Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2003 in an attempt to negotiate and deal with North Korea’s newly sanctioned nuclear program. The objective of these talks, seen between the US, DPRK, South Korea, China, Russia and Japan, was to have the DPRK disarm and end its nuclear arms development program. The talks symbolized a great political departure for the United States, as it directly violated their non-engagement policies with the DPRK prior. In 2005, following these talks, the DPRK approved membership to a new Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Six Party Talks have failed to achieve any of the objectives they originally sought to acquire. After consideration, this was primarily due to three main reasons. First, the DPRK’s regime and governance has gained a reputation of volatility and unpredictability through its policies and actions. This was predominantly seen through the DPRK’s receptiveness in holding a separate dialogue pertaining to nuclear disarmament with both Japanese and American states, but never with the inclusion of the South Korean State. This volatility is also reinforced through the multiple violations and continued provocations of the DPRK through missile tests and precious element reserves. Second, each country has repeatedly prioritized sovereign determination rather than focusing on the well-being of the collective international community; this has ultimately proven to be detrimental in the Six Party talks. Furthermore, the United States has repeatedly changed their stance on bilateral negotiations with North Korea, as with administrations shifting every 4 to 8 years, different needs and priorities are put in place too.

Thus, the negotiations and deals have been a reflective repeat of the 2003 Nuclear Proliferation treaty in which the United States had discovered the concealment of uranium enrichment facilities by the DPRK, causing the DPRK to leave once again. Furthermore, the Six Party talks were seen to no avail in 2012 after the DPRK had launched a long-range missile and tested several more in 2013. Many parties involved have voiced support in reconvening the talks, especially China, which sent a special envoy to the DPRK in September of 2013, urging the state to reconsider even an informal meeting with the Six Party nations.

**Economic Sanctions**

As in aforementioned sections of the report, economic sanctions have been levied heavily against the DPRK’s regime in an attempt to discourage the proliferation of nuclear weaponry. The United States has passed over eight sanctions against North Korea, as well as take into account the humanitarian exemptions for sanctions through trade, aid, and asylum. Nonetheless, the sanctions have not seemed to have achieved their goals in discouraging nuclear proliferation as Pyongyang has continued its pursuit in creating and innovating their nuclear weaponry system.
However, particular powers have voiced a careful consideration of the implementation of sanctions, particularly China in which China has maintained that sanctions should be applied with prudence on the precondition that all peaceful means have been exhausted. It is their belief that once the Security Council implements the imposition of sanctions, it is the fundamental role of all member-states to oblige to comply strictly. Nonetheless, China believes that in the presence of sanctions in the contemporary political climate, the international committee should assist developing countries to build capacity for sanctions in order to avoid humanitarian crises from arising. With their volatile neighbor-state, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, China has strongly reprimanded the state through voluntary export restraints on flour shipments, which has caused spillover effects into related industries throughout the nation. Nonetheless, the implementation of this trade restriction has been meticulously considered in order to ensure that actions did not translate into a food, and therefore a humanitarian, crisis.

Possible Solutions

The nuclear proliferation of the DPRK has been deemed a threat to the international community for decades. While pursuing doctrines of isolation through cutting communications and diplomatic ties with the nuclear state may seem plausible, as the DPRK has repeatedly left and violated treaties to solve the issue, it is crucial to resist this urge. Many experts in the political and social policy field indicate that the DPRK’s weaponry do not in fact pose a threat to the global community. Instead it is believed to serve as an emblem of security and stability for the North Korean populace and government.

The involvement of China as a trading partner

A predominant solution would involve the People’s Republic of China as the nation is a central trading partner for the North Koreans and has simultaneously adopted an active role in pressuring the DPRK to relinquish its nuclear proliferation program. China owns approximately 80% to 85% of all importing power in the North Korean economy. If China were to threaten economic relations and assistance to the DPRK, a large supply of integral inputs in the nuclear program would be jeopardized. This may sway North Korea into perpetually building and creating new threatening weaponry. Yet at the same time, it may finally bring the North Koreans to tables for negotiations and talks regarding their nuclear programs. Regardless, there is some dispute to this solution as China ebbs and flows between views of no incentive to blockade the DPRK’s nuclear program, and ones of desperation to prevent further developments. This is where the Americans may step in as to levy secondary sanctions against the Chinese government and economy as an indirect protectionist measure to sway China toward taking a more active role in the threats of the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, if China takes on a more integral role in pressuring Pyongyang, there may be prospective developments for its nonproliferation.

United States and North Korean negotiations, or retaliation
The implementation of talks between the United States and North Korea may be able to reach consensus on the nuclear proliferation by the DPRK. As seen nearing the finale of the Clinton administration, ex-Defense Secretary William Perry had received intel that the North Korean government wished to pursue diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with the United States. With such incentives of GDP growth and further trading partnerships with the global community, the DPRK may be convinced to abolish its nuclear program. On the other side of the spectrum, implementing a solid and preemptive attack and strike of the North Korean regime may be a solution, although not advised. The cost benefit analysis of this act would be connected to particular member states.

Bibliography


https://www.history.com/topics/korea/korean-war


Appendix or Appendices

I. http://bestdelegate.com/

(Best Delegate) Provides a lot of useful resources and information about MUN i.e. how to write a resolution.


(United Nations Databases) Links to databases for resolutions and previous conferences.