



**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION**
Eureka Model United Nations
STUDY GUIDE

Letter from the executive board

Dear Delegates,

Congratulations on getting the opportunity to participate in Eureka MUN 2017. What we desire from the delegates is not only how experienced or articulate they are but also how she/he can respect disparities and differences of opinion, work around these, while extending their own foreign policy so that it encompasses more of the others without compromising their own stand, thereby reaching a unanimously acceptable practical solution. The following pages intend to guide you with the nuances of the agenda as well as the Committee. The Guide touches upon all the different aspects that are relevant and will lead to fruitful debate in the Council. It will provide you with a bird's eye view of the gist of the issue. However, it has to be noted that the background guide only contains certain basic information which may form the basis for the debate and your research. You are the representative of your allotted country and it is our hope that you put in wholehearted efforts to research and comprehensively grasp all important aspects of the diverse agenda. All the delegates should be prepared well in order to make the committee's direction and debate productive and fierce. After all, only then will you truly be able to represent your country in the best possible way. We encourage you to go beyond this background guide and delve deep into the extremities of the agenda to further enhance your knowledge of a burning global issue. Looking forward to see you!

Regards,
Nishant Padhy and Aayush Upadhyay
(Executive Board – UNGA ESS)



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NOTE: Under Treaties and Agreements, UNSC Resolutions 2376, 2377 and 2378 are FICTIONAL Resolutions that shall govern the flow of debate and shall have the following Votes on Record:

Non Permanent Members: Yes

USA: Yes

UK: Yes

Russia: Vetoed

People's Republic of China: Abstained

France: Yes

About the committee

On November 3, 1950, The General Assembly adopted resolution 377A(V) named "Uniting for Peace" which stated that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Member states for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session. Such emergency special session shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations".

It has been argued that with the adoption of the 'Uniting for Peace' resolution by the General Assembly, and given the interpretations of the Assembly's powers that became customary international law as a result, that the Security Council 'power of veto' problem could be surmounted. By adopting A/RES/377 A, on 3 November 1950, over two-thirds of UN Member states declared that, according to the UN Charter, the permanent members of the UNSC cannot and should not prevent the UNGA from taking any and all action necessary to restore international peace and security, in cases where the UNSC has failed to exercise its 'primary responsibility' for maintaining peace. Such an interpretation sees the UNGA as being awarded 'final responsibility'—rather than 'secondary responsibility'—for matters of international peace and security, by the UN Charter. Various official and semi-official UN reports make explicit reference to the Uniting for Peace resolution as providing a mechanism for the UNGA to overrule any UNSC vetoes.

The logo for Eureka Model United Nations features a stylized blue laurel wreath. In the center of the wreath is a yellow sun with rays. Below the wreath, the text "Eureka Model United Nations" is written in a blue, sans-serif font.

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Introduction

The question of North Korea is one of the most salient and multifaceted cases in the contemporary political scene. North Korea is an East Asian state in the northern part of the Korean peninsula that has been at the forefront of international news for the last 50 years.

The country is run by a family dynasty that governs according to media with absolutism, chauvinism and imperiousness requesting blind dedication from the citizens in the name of Juche-socialism. Yet, it is not the nature of North Korea's political system that has provoked the abomination of the international community, but rather the practices employed to impose this system on the country's citizens. North Korea's regime has been accused of practicing massive and systematic crimes against humanity on its own people in the name of Juche ideology and national devotion. In spite of the continuous involvement of the United Nations, the regime remains adamant and invokes the principle of national sovereignty as a pretext to exercise its own arbitrary law. Moreover, beyond the regional internal social and political situation, North Korea poses a threat to international peace and security.

The North Korean regime constitutes a pugnacious antagonist for international security. Since the end of the Korean War, North Korea has been transformed to a hyper-militarized state equipped with a wide array of military mechanisms including weapons of mass destruction. More specifically, after continuous missile tests, North Korea's nuclear program has evoked the condemnation of the international community. However, international abhorrence had no effect on North Korea's leadership. Today, the threat of a nuclear attack or war in the Korean Peninsula is employed as a way of blackmailing the United Nations in order for North Korea to cover its people's needs and tackle regional famine which was a result of the economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

Encompassing various political, military and social elements, the current pandemonium constitutes a case of extreme interest, since it is one of the exceptional times, where the international community is called upon to deal with a political entity that has flagrantly disregarded the institution of the United Nations and its resolutions, declares war against a P5 state and openly calls its negotiating partners "puppets".

Key terms

Marxism

Marxism is “the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis of communism.”

Leninism

Leninism is defined as “the social, political, and economic principles and theories developed from Marxism by the Russian politician V. I. Lenin, supporting direct rule by workers.”

Juche

Juche is a political ideology that constitutes the national shibboleth of DPRK. Juche ideology is Kim Il Sung’s interpretation of Marxism-Leninism adjusted to the needs of DPRK. The ideology’s cornerstone is the principle of “self-reliance”. Self-reliance can be defined as economic autarky and independence. The concept encompasses different aspects, namely chaju, charip and chawi. Chaju embraces political self-determination, national integrity and autonomy. In the same way, charip entails economic self-sustenance, rejection of foreign economic influence and pursuit of national prosperity. In the end, the philosophy is completed by the attainment of chawi, embodying military independence and strong national defence. Juche ideology is the very reason why North Korea constantly refuses any international intervention in national political, economic and military issues in the name of sovereignty.

Korean Demilitarized zone

The Korean Demilitarized Zone (KDZ) is a 248km-long and 4km-wide strip crossing the 38th parallel that functions as a border between North and South Korea. This area is a buffer zone, set up in order to separate the two antagonists and to preserve peace. In the middle, the Korean Demilitarized Zone is crossed by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), established during the Armistice Agreement in 1953. This region constitutes one of the most heavily armed borders in the world comprised by nearly 2 million soldiers in total.

Six party talks

The Six Party Talks is a program, which consists on negotiations among China, the United States of America, North and South Korea, and Japan in order to “denuclearize” North Korea.

Historical Information

The roots of the current situation can be traced upon the historic evolution of the Korean War, influenced by the wider international political landscape in the context of the Cold War.

In the early 20th century the Korean Empire became subjugated to the colonial desires of Japan. As of the 1910 Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty following the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Korea became conquered by Japan and remained so until the end of World War II, in August 1945. However, the aftermath of WWII brought about the emergence of a new proxy war in the Korean peninsula. The Korean War explicitly fomented by foreign superpowers in the context of the Cold War. The main stakeholders were the Western and the Eastern Bloc under the implicit leadership of the USA and the USSR respectively. The first separation of Korea occurred after the Soviet invasion of the northern part of the peninsula (in agreement with the victorious Allies) as an act of war directed against Japan (who was in the Axis). Threatened by the danger of communist infiltration in Korea, the US responded by entering the southern part of the peninsula resulting in a deadlock. The only solution was the division of the peninsula over the 38th parallel into two separate states. From this time forward the northern state passed to the occupation of USSR troops, while the southern one passed under the rule of the USA.

Accordingly, the two newly formed states gradually adopted the political and economic models of their respective protectors. DPRK became a communist state under the leadership of Kim Il-sung (former communist activist and anti-Japanese guerrilla; supported by the Soviet Union) leading to the consolidation of this regime for the rest of the country's future. At the same time the Republic of Korea followed the democratic capitalistic model with Syngman Rhee (anti-communist; before his election he was appointed head of the provisional government by the US) as its first President. Each state desired reunification of the nation under its own rule as expressed in the following peace talks in 1946-1947. This mutual, yet contradicting wish became the apple of discord between the two parties and tensions escalated quickly.

The Korean War broke out on June 25th, 1950, when DPRK invaded ROK with the unconcealed support of the USSR. After only two months DPRK had reached the Pusan (or Busan) perimeter, near the end of the peninsula. This violent expansion of DPRK provoked the reaction of the Western Bloc.

At that time, the UN was lead mainly by the Western Bloc, so when the Chinese seat was taken over by the Nationalist government of the Republic of China, USSR representative Jacob Malik officially declared a boycott of further Security Council meetings in protest over the incident threatening its main ally. This temporary resignation of USSR facilitated in fact, western predominance in the Security Council, thus, the UNSC condemned the northern invasion and proceeded with a UN military intervention in the Korean peninsula reaching the Yalu River in

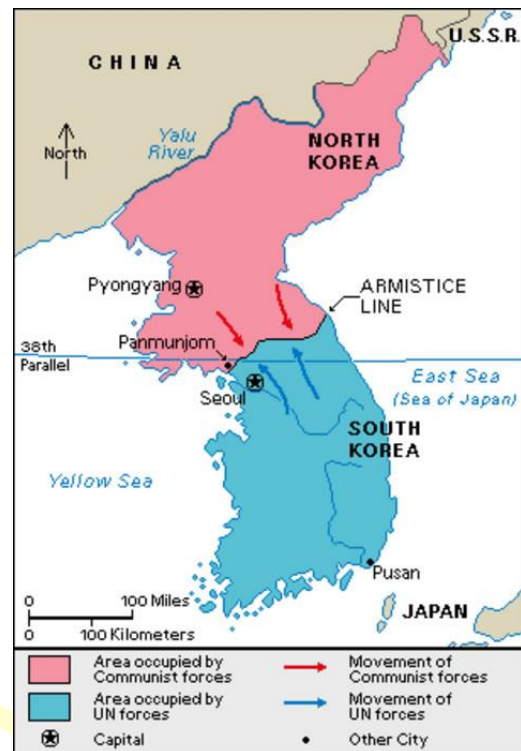
favour of South Korea. At this point, the People's Republic of China drastically joined the war in favour of DPRK and launched an offensive that pushed the UN-led forces back to the 38th parallel.

The Korean War concluded in 1953 with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the establishment of the Korean Demilitarized Zone. However, DPRK and ROK are technically still at war, since this agreement is a cease-fire and not a peace treaty. Since then, several skirmishes have occurred between the two states, but no official battle has been fought yet. Today, the two political entities have evolved independently. South Korea has become a modern, democratic, liberal state despite

experiencing a dictatorship period from the 1960s up until the 1980s. On the other hand North Korea has maintained the “Juche” principles of Kim Il-sung, who has been eternally assigned the post of President thus creating a family dynasty dominating DPRK's politics. Despite his death in 1994, his legacy was passed to his son Kim Jong-Il, and, later on after Kim Jong-Il's death in 2011, the power was transferred to his son Kim Jong-Un, DPRK's current leader. This political, economic and social chasm has deepened the division between the two states rendering their co-existence a continuous threat to international security.

In the contemporary political scene North Korea is the most secretive and isolated country in the international community showing skepticism towards the rest of the world and even aversion towards any western states. Additionally, the political system of DPRK is widely seen as a form of a dictatorship contingent upon the cult of personality of a despotic and dogmatic leader. Everyday life in North Korea is pervaded by totalitarianism, non-tolerance of dissent and militarism. The regime has been accused of systematic human rights violations, such as tortures, public executions, censorship, forced abortions, slave labour and extrajudicial imprisonments. The UN has constantly responded with condemnations and sanctions. Yet, it disregards any foreign involvement. Moreover, North Korea maintains one of the most intensified armies in the world, but it is not considered to be modernized according to current international standards of training and equipment.

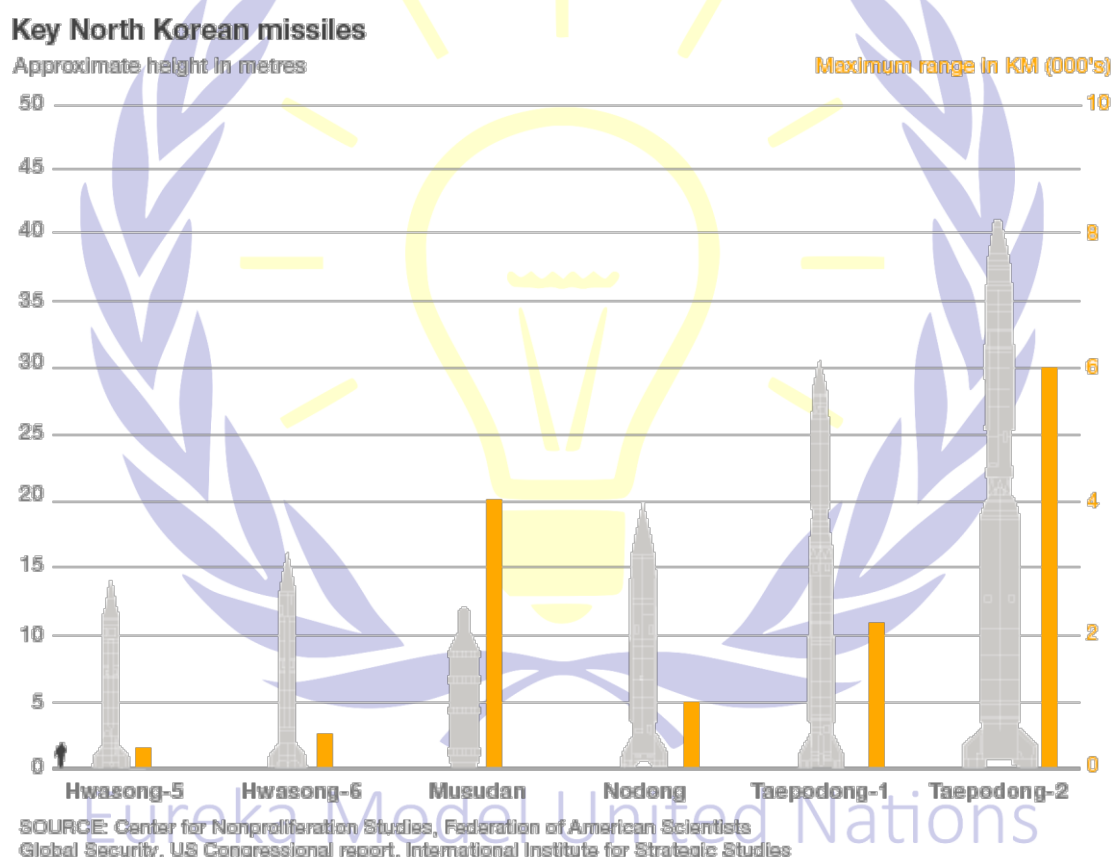
This political inexorability along with DPRK's voluntary international isolation has led the country to stagnation and austerity. This Juche form of socialism has formed a rigid system that is not in the position to sustain itself resulting in a dilapidated economy and an impoverished society. DPRK's failure to modernize and respond to its people's economic needs has driven its leadership to the United



Nations for the provision of aid. The international donations to North Korea can be estimated around over 500,000 metric tons of heavy fuel and over 12 metric tons of food since 1995.

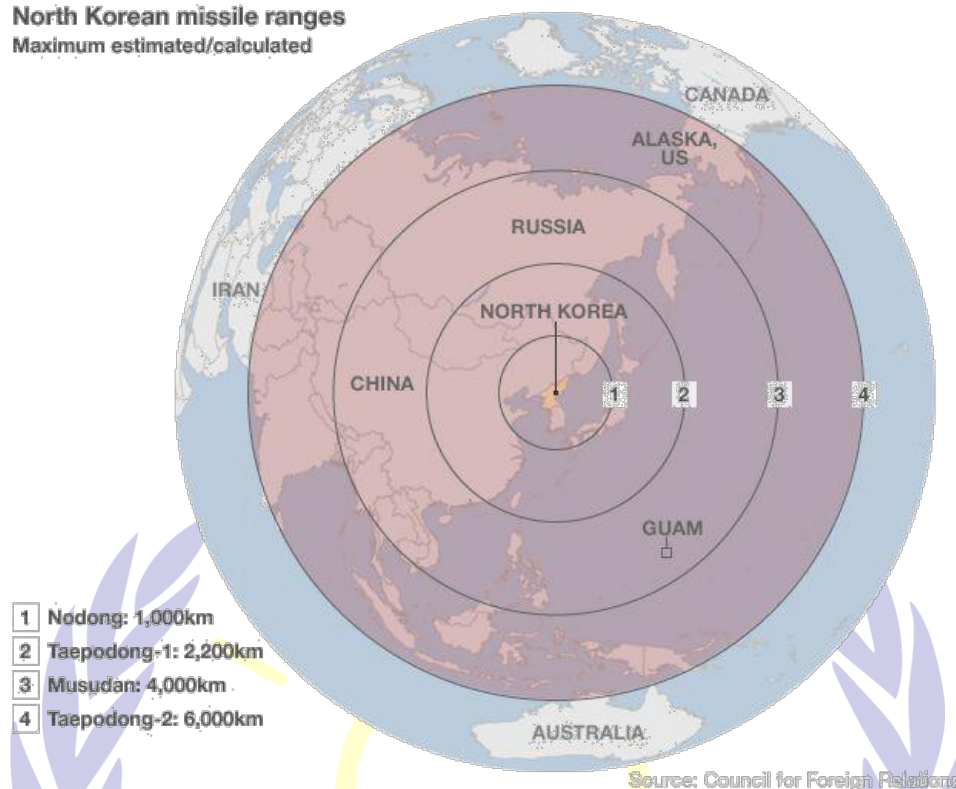
North Korea's Nuclear Programme

One of the main reasons for DPRK's isolation in the international community is its nuclear aspirations. DPRK's nuclear programme encompasses a wide array from short-and medium-range ballistic missiles to more complex modern systems. It was inaugurated in the early 1960s with the alleged provision of missiles by the USSR and Egypt in the 60s and 70s. Until 1984 DPRK was reportedly building its own scuds, the Hwasong-5 followed by the Hwasong-6 and later the Nodong and the multiple-stage Taepodong missile series.



One of the most important steps towards the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula was the signing of the 1994 Agreed Framework, a pact binding DPRK to freeze and then dismantle its nuclear power plant programme and open up two secret military sites to inspection by international experts, in return for the replacement of DPRK's graphite nuclear reactors with new light-water reactors and for the provision of oil from the US. The Agreement officially broke down in 2003.

North Korean missile ranges
Maximum estimated/calculated



From 2003 onwards DPRK's nuclear programme has been radically developing and rather aggressive threatening international security. DPRK has reportedly conducted missile tests in 1993, 2006, 2009, 2013 and 2014, and, nuclear tests in 2006, 2009 and 2013. All of them have received global condemnations. At times DPRK has promised to shut down its main nuclear reactor in exchange with aid, but negotiations have failed. Many efforts have taken place by the Six-Party Talks (between DPRK, USA, ROK, China, Japan and the Russian Federation) with the aim of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, but these negotiations were rejected by DPRK in 2009.

From 1998 South Korea had been following a "Sunshine Policy" in bilateral relations to DPRK. Yet, this policy changed drastically after the election of Lee Myung-Bak as South Korean president in 2008. Tensions intensified when DPRK declared itself independent from the Armistice Agreement receiving once again international condemnation.

US sanctions against DPRK in August 2010 constituted a severe wound to the North Korean economy, a wound that along with natural disasters enforced DPRK to re- enter negotiations expressing willingness to accept aid. Despite this DPRK never really suspended its nuclear programme, thus bringing more chaos in the international community. In 2015, after receiving a number of sets of UNSC sanctions DPRK has continued unimpeded with its nuclear programme and its hostile rhetoric threatening with declarations of war against USA (their officially declared "arch-enemy") and constantly blackmailing the international community.

Timeline of events

1985

North Korea signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

1993

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) demands that inspectors be given access to two nuclear waste storage sites. In response, North Korea threatens to quit the NPT but eventually opts to continue participating in the treaty.

1994

North Korea and the United States sign an agreement. Among other stipulations, North Korea pledges to freeze and eventually dismantle its old, graphite-moderated nuclear reactors in exchange for international aid to build two new light-water nuclear reactors.

January 29, 2002

US President George W. Bush labels North Korea, Iran and Iraq an "axis of evil" in his State of the Union address. "By seeking weapons of mass destruction, these regimes pose a grave and growing danger," he says.

October 2002

The Bush Administration reveals that North Korea has admitted operating a secret nuclear weapons program in violation of the 1994 agreement.

January 10, 2003

North Korea withdraws from the NPT.

February 2003

The United States confirms North Korea has reactivated a five-megawatt nuclear reactor at its Yongbyon facility, capable of producing plutonium for weapons.

April - Declares it has nuclear weapons.

2005

North Korea tentatively agrees to give up its entire nuclear program, including weapons. In exchange, the United States, China, Japan, Russia and South Korea say they will provide energy assistance to North Korea, as well as promote economic cooperation.

July 2006

After North Korea test fires long range missiles, the UN Security Council passes a resolution demanding that North Korea suspend the program.

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October 2006

North Korea claims to have successfully tested its first nuclear weapon. The test prompts the UN Security Council to impose a broad array of sanctions.

February 13, 2007

North Korea agrees to close its main nuclear reactor in exchange for an aid package worth \$400 million.

September 30, 2007

At six-party talks in Beijing, North Korea signs an agreement stating it will begin disabling its nuclear weapons facilities.

December 31, 2007

North Korea misses the deadline to disable its weapons facilities by the end of the year.

June 27, 2008

North Korea destroys a water cooling tower at the Yongbyon nuclear facility.

October 11, 2008

North Korea is removed from the US list of states that sponsor terrorism.

December 2008

Six-party talks are held in Beijing. The talks break down over North Korea's refusal to allow international inspectors unfettered access to suspected nuclear sites.

May 25, 2009

North Korea announces it has conducted its second nuclear test.

June 12, 2009

The UN Security Council condemns the nuclear test and imposes new sanctions.

November 20, 2010

A Stanford University professor publishes a report that North Korea has a new nuclear enrichment facility.

October 24-25, 2011

US officials meet with a North Korean delegation in Geneva, Switzerland, in an effort to restart the six-party nuclear arms talks that broke down in 2008.

February 29, 2012

The State Department announces that North Korea has agreed to a moratorium on long-range missile launches and nuclear activity at the nation's major nuclear facility in exchange for food aid.

May 24, 2012

A spokesman for South Korea's Defense Ministry says that based on analysis of commercial satellite images at North Korea's nuclear test site, North Korea appears ready to carry out a nuclear test at any time.

January 24, 2013

North Korea's National Defense Commission says it will continue nuclear testing and long-range rocket launches in defiance of the United States. The tests and launches will feed into an "upcoming all-out action" targeting the United States, "the sworn enemy of the Korean people," the commission says.

February 12, 2013

Conducts third nuclear test. This is the first nuclear test carried out under Kim Jong Un. Three weeks later, the United Nations orders additional sanctions in protest.

March 30-31, 2014

North Korea warns that it is prepping another nuclear test. The following day, the hostility escalates when the country fires hundreds of shells across the sea border with South Korea. In response, South Korea fires about 300 shells into North Korean waters and sends fighter jets to the border.

May 6, 2015

In an exclusive interview with CNN, the deputy director of a North Korean think tank says the country has the missile capability to strike mainland United States and would do so if the United States "forced their hand."

May 20, 2015

North Korea says that it has the ability to miniaturize nuclear weapons, a key step toward building nuclear missiles. A US National Security Council spokesman responds that the United States does not think the North Koreans have that capability.

December 12, 2015

North Korea state media says the country has added the hydrogen bomb to its arsenal.

January 6-7, 2016

North Korea says it has successfully conducted a hydrogen bomb test. A day after the alleged test, White House spokesman Josh Earnest says that the United States has not verified that the test was successful.

March 9, 2016

North Korea announces that it has miniature nuclear warheads that can fit on ballistic missiles.

September 9, 2016

North Korea claims to have detonated a nuclear warhead. According to South Korea's Meteorological Administration, the blast is estimated to have the explosive power of 10 kilotons.

January 1, 2017

In a televised address, Kim claims that North Korea could soon test an intercontinental ballistic missile.

January 8, 2017

During an interview on "Meet the Press," Defense Secretary Ash Carter says that the military will shoot down any North Korean missile fired at the United States or any of its allies.

January 12, 2017

A US defense official tells CNN that the military has deployed sea-based radar equipment to track long-range missile launches by North Korea.

July 4, 2017

North Korea claims it has conducted its first successful test of an intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM, that can "reach anywhere in the world."

July 25, 2016

North Korea threatens a nuclear strike on "the heart of the US" if it attempts to remove Kim as Supreme Leader, according to Pyongyang's state-run Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

August 7, 2016

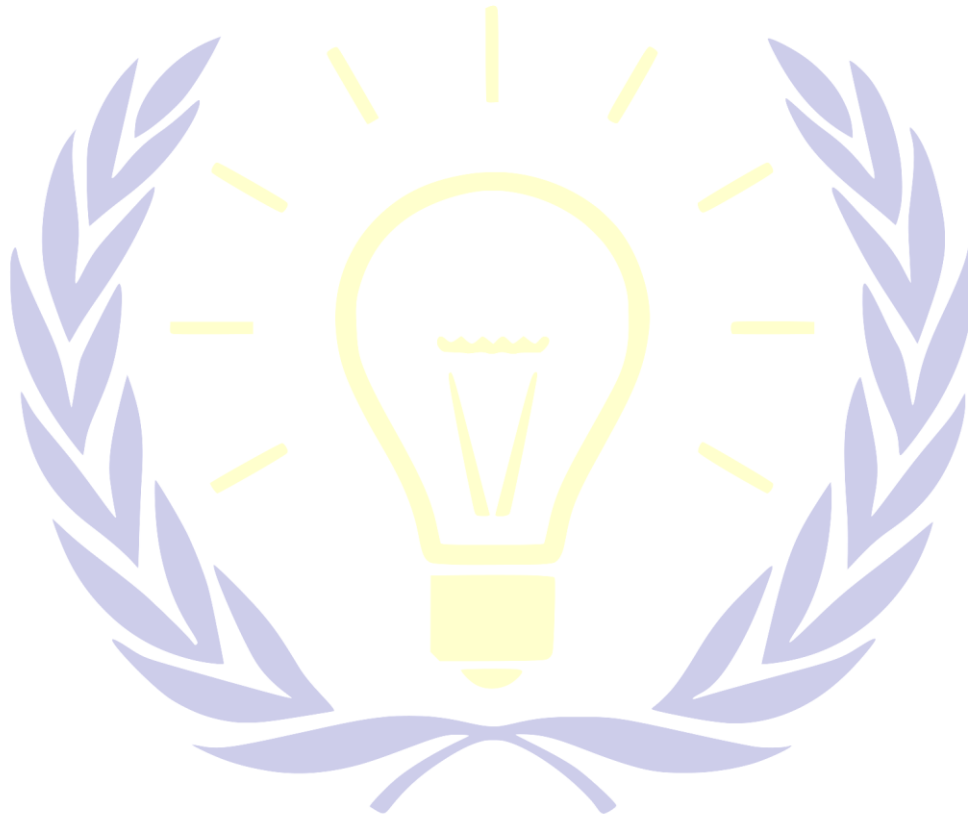
North Korea accuses the United States of "trying to drive the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of nuclear war" after the UN Security Council unanimously adopts new sanctions in response to Pyongyang's long-range ballistic missile tests last month.

August 9, 2016

North Korea's military is "examining the operational plan" to strike areas around the US territory of Guam with medium-to-long-range strategic ballistic missiles, state-run news agency KCNA says. The North Korea comments are published one day after President Donald Trump warns Pyongyang that if it continues to threaten the United States, it would face "fire and fury like the world has never seen."

September 3, 2017

North Korea carries out its sixth test of a nuclear weapon, causing a 6.3 magnitude seismic event, as measured by the United States Geological Survey. Pyongyang claims the device is a hydrogen bomb that could be mounted on an intercontinental missile. A nuclear weapons monitoring group describes the weapon as up to eight times stronger than the bomb dropped in Hiroshima in 1945. In response to the test, Trump tweets that North Korea continues to be "very hostile and dangerous to the United States." He goes on to criticize South Korea, claiming that the country is engaging in "talk of appeasement" with its neighbor to the north. He also says that North Korea is "an embarrassment to China," claiming Beijing is having little success reining in the Kim regime.



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Major Stakeholders

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. However, the current South Korean president Park Geun-hye has also 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. Nevertheless, South Korea has not shown direct interest on this announcement for reconciliation due to North Korean background willingness of own economic thrust.

Japan

The Japanese government is wishing to normalize relations with the North Korean government. One of Japan's main goals with the North Korean government is to resolve the "abduction issue" of many Japanese citizens in North Korea. Only 4 of them have been released so far. This issue between the North Korean and Japanese government severely impacts the Japanese citizens sovereignty. Therefore, it provokes tensions and complications among Japanese and North Korean 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 takes also part of the Six Party talks, in which the participant member states work in close coordination to solve North Korea's nuclear ambition crisis. Furthermore, Japan entertains unofficial talks with North Korean government on 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.

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 the USA and North Korea's tensions due to the consequences and impact 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 developed 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 rather go to the USA's side in case that 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 has supported talks between the USA and North Korea as long as Russia can be 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 common ally China.

China

The Chinese government has nowadays cold and 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. 1990 geopolitical changes impacted Chinese and North Korean relations. The Chinese government therefore, opened up diplomacy with the South. Currently, China and North Korea's relations are mainly based on old traditions and past commemorative events. However, China plays the role of a bridge between North Korean 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.

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, the USA first policy related to North Korea involved sanctions supported by the United Nations' member states of the Security Council. On this action, the resolution 1874 was written. The USA takes part of the Six Party talks on North Korea's denuclearization. The USA government believes that the world should have a "strategic patience". By this, North Korea might take its own decision to denuclearize the country. The USA also takes part of multilateral talks and negotiations, which intend to avoid tests during the steps of North Korea's denuclearization. The 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 that North Korea shows its willingness to continue with the denuclearization. This would lead to a recover of

equilibrium in Asia. The crisis is a challenging situation for the US policy towards North Korea regarding the rockets launches and the three Security Council resolution violations. Framing inter-Korean relations plays a huge role for the USA. Thereby, political stability in South Korea is key for the crisis.

After the stepping in of Donald Trump as the President, he made a speech addressing the UN General Assembly in regard to the North Korean Threat, He said:

The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. The United States is ready, willing, and able, but hopefully this will not be necessary. That's what the United Nations is all about. That's what the United Nations is for. It is time for North Korea to realize that the denuclearization is its only acceptable future. The United Nations Security Council recently held two unanimous 15-0 votes adopting hard-hitting resolutions against North Korea, and I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions, along with all of the other members of the Security Council. Thank you to all involved. But we must do much more. It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior. We face this decision not only in North Korea; it is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime, one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room.

This speech clearly states United States' aggressive stance towards North Korea.



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North Korean Provocations and U.S. Response

Despite the overtures for engagement after Obama took office, a series of provocations from Pyongyang halted progress on furthering negotiations. These violations of international law initiated a periodic cycle of action and reaction, in which the United States focused on building consensus at the UNSC and punishing North Korea through enhanced multilateral sanctions. A long-range ballistic missile test in May 2009 and a second nuclear weapon test in November 2009 spurred the passage of UNSC Resolution 1874, which outlines a series of sanctions to deny financial benefits to the Kim regime. Three years later, this cycle repeated itself: North Korea launched two long-range missiles in 2012, the UNSC responded with rebukes, North Korea tested a nuclear device in February 2013, and the United States again wrangled yet harsher sanctions through the UNSC (Resolutions 2087 and 2094). As of mid-January 2016, the UNSC was debating how to respond to the January 6 nuclear test, even as some analysts expected North Korea to conduct another test of a nuclear weapon or a long-range ballistic missile later in the year.

The major exception to the pattern of mutual recrimination occurred in February 2012, shortly after the death of Kim Jong-il, the previous leader of North Korea and father of Kim Jong-un. The so-called “Leap Day Agreement” committed North Korea to a moratorium on nuclear tests, long-range missile launches, and uranium enrichment activities at the Yongbyon nuclear facility, as well as the readmission of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors. In exchange, the Obama Administration pledged 240,000 metric tons of “nutritional assistance” and steps to increase cultural and people-to-people exchanges with North Korea. North Korea scuttled the deal only two months later by launching a long-range rocket, followed by a third nuclear test in February 2013.



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Responsibility to Protect and DPRK

Last December, the United Nations General Assembly voted in favour of referring North Korea to the International Criminal Court to face charges of crimes against humanity. The March issue of International Affairs leads with Alex Bellamy's exploration of how the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect relates to the situation in North Korea.

The Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK) is arguably the world's most chronic abuser of human rights. In an unprecedented move, a Commission of Inquiry established by the UN's Human Rights Council accused the DPRK government of systematic violations of human rights amounting to crimes against humanity. In so doing, the Commission succeeded in putting human rights in the DPRK on the global agenda. Within months the UN's General Assembly and Security Council had joined the human rights body in examining the issue. This article explains the emergence of this new engagement with human rights in the DPRK, showing its relation to the 'Responsibility to Protect' principle. It charts the growing sense of frustration felt at the lack of progress on human rights in DPRK and shows how this was manifested in the General Assembly's decision to pursue the Commission's recommendations and call on the Security Council to take concrete steps. Despite this, however, the article shows that there are powerful obstacles in the way of a more robust international approach to human rights in the DPRK and counsels a less confrontational approach focused on engaging China and building trust within the Security Council.



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THAAD Missile System

In response to growing North Korean missile capabilities, the United States and South Korea decided on July 8 to deploy the much-debated Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD) system. Washington has for over two years publicly worked to add the anti-ballistic missile system under US Forces Korea command, and has even committed to pay for the system. After Pyongyang's two nuclear weapons test in January as well as in September and a series of missile launches this year—including a satellite launch/and intercontinental ballistic missile test in February—Seoul agreed to sit down to formal discussions on THAAD deployment. Negotiations were difficult to get off the ground, as South Korean leaders struggled with how to manage external pressure from neighbouring countries. China, in particular, has bristled at the decision, arguing that it impedes productive dialogue with North Korea and also interferes with its own security.

Seoul's decision also takes into consideration domestic concerns. According to a May 2016 think tank poll, nearly 74% of South Koreans support THAAD deployment, up 12.5% from 2015. Deployment received majority support among both conservatives (84% in favour) and progressives (61%). These figures track with the broader strategic outlook of Korean civil society. Many South Koreans are wary of the implications China's economic and military rise, and still look favourably on their comprehensive partnership and mutual defence treaty with the US. Nonetheless, the selection of Seongju, a rural county in the southeastern part of the country, as the site for THAAD deployment has provoked protests from local citizens both in the county and in Seoul. This is less on the basis of the diplomatic fallout and more about concerns over the health effects of the system's radar emissions.

North Korea military threatened in a statement on July 11 to take "physical action" following the joint THAAD decision, a threat amplified by a missile test that Pyongyang claimed simulated a nuclear-missile attack on US assets in South Korea. The THAAD announcement thus piles onto already-deteriorating relations between USA and DPRK. These strong and worried responses from regional players may, however, give the wrong impression that THAAD, or any specific weapons system can quickly and completely transform the North Korea issue, it can't. Threats of a preemptive nuclear strike on US assets in South Korea and a return to wartime law understandably instil fear in South Korea and its major security partner. In disrupting regional stability it should be worrisome to China as well. On the other hand, because it views the US posture on the Korean peninsula with a distrustful eye, Beijing regards any move to heighten security that involves Washington as having ulterior motives. But at the end, it will dramatically strengthen the military capabilities and readiness to defend critical national infrastructure such as nuclear power plants and oil storage facilities, as well as the military forces of the South Korea-US alliance.

North Korea's military issued a warning July 11 that it would retaliate against a THAAD installation in the South. The system was expected to be in operation by

the end of 2017. Due to the different interpretations of THAAD capabilities, in the near-term the decision makes it extremely difficult for all parties to return to negotiations, six-party or otherwise.



About THAAD

Over the past months—and particularly in the days since North Korea’s latest nuclear and satellite tests, South Korea has been interested in deploying what is known the Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD) system. The weapon has been used by the US for years to protect its military units. It entered production in 2008 and is primarily tasked with taking out threatening ballistic missiles in what’s known as their “terminal” phase. It is the state of art and lethal air defence system capable of taking down ICBM’s and IRBM’s. It provides a multi layer defence mechanism against incoming missiles. The THAAD is currently only deployed in one foreign base and that is of Israel and the second one is that in Republic of Korea which is to be established in 2017. THAAD is particularly well-suited to intercept and destroy short, medium, and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in their terminal phase. THAAD’s overall operation is similar to many other missile interceptor and surface-to-air missile systems: an X-Band active electronically scanned array (AESA) radar (AN/TPY-2) kicks off THAAD’s interception, detecting the target projectile. THAAD’s fire control and support equipment identifies, verifies, and initiates the launcher. The launcher— a road-mobile erector launcher, to be precise— finally releases the infrared seeker head-equipped THAAD missile which, according to the system’s manufacturer, then uses “kinetic energy to destroy [the] incoming missile.” Basically, THAAD can shoot down short, medium and intermediate-range ballistic missiles at great speed and altitude.

There’s a lot more to THAAD’s feature set. A THAAD battery consists of six mobile launchers, 48 interceptors and a radar and fire-control system. The X-Band radar is believed to have a detection range as far as 2,000 kilometres in forward-based mode and 600 kilometres in terminal mode. THAAD is able to intercept incoming missiles at endo as well as exoatmospheric altitudes, with a maximum engagement altitude of roughly 93 miles above the earth’s surface. The missile itself can travel at speeds over Mach 8, placing it in the “hypersonic” category.

Indeed, THAAD manufacturer Lockheed Martin is interested in developing an extended range THAAD variant to counter hypersonic glide vehicles.

The Advantages of THAAD in Republic of Korea Assuming the THAAD interceptor's operation range is 200 kilometers, a system at Seongju will provide cover for the most of the major United States military bases in the country, including Camp Humphreys at Pyeongtaek, Osan Air Base at Songtan, Kunsan Air Base at Kunsan and Camp Walker at Daegu. Coverage would also extend from Busan to the southern tip of Seoul. Most of the South Korean military's major commands including the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Gyeryongdae complex, First ROK Army (FROKA) at Wonju, ROK Army Second Operations Command (2OC) at Daegu, Third ROK Army (TROKA) in Yongin would also be covered. THAAD being located away from the Korean border also frees it from the risk of being struck by the North's long-range multiple rocket launchers, presumed to have a maximum range of 200 kilometers.

The necessity of THAAD deployment should be addressed in terms of political and diplomatic, strategic security, military strategy, and operational employment. First, from the political and diplomatic perspective, the United States- China hegemony rivalry has an immense impact on South Korea's foreign and security policy related to the THAAD issue. The power transition will heavily depend on a great power's will and capabilities as a responsible great power to manage international security and peace. It seems highly unlikely that the power transition will be shifted from the U.S. to China. Economically, the energy boom by shale gas and the substantial reduction of unemployment will enable the U.S. to retain the global military hegemony until 2050. In the meantime, the turbulent financial trend will badly impact China's economy. In addition, corruption issues, huge development gap between urban and rural areas as well as coastal regions and inland areas, minority ethnic issues, the gender and generation gap, neighboring countries' response against China's artificial islands, and international perception toward China's "One belt, One road" policy, can all have tremendous impacts on China's position.

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North Korea's Weapons of Mass Destruction

North Korea has active nuclear, biological and chemical weapons programs. The 2015 Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Worldwide Threat Assessment stated, "Because of deficiencies in their conventional military forces, North Korean leaders are focused on developing missile and WMD capabilities, particularly building nuclear weapons."

Chemical and Biological Weapons

According to congressional testimony by Curtis Scaparrotti, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, North Korea has "one of the world's largest chemical weapons stockpiles."³⁰ North Korea is widely reported to possess a large arsenal of chemical weapons, including mustard, phosgene, and sarin gas. Open source reporting estimates that North Korea has approximately 12 facilities where raw chemicals, precursors, and weapon agents are produced and/or stored, as well as six major storage depots for chemical weapons.³¹ North Korea is estimated to have a chemical weapon production capability up to 4,500 metric tons during a typical year and 12,000 tons during a period of crisis, with a current inventory of 2,500 to 5,000 tons, according to the South Korean Ministry of National Defense.³² A RAND analysis says that "1 ton of the chemical weapon sarin could cause tens of thousands of fatalities" and that if North Korea at some point decides to attack one or more of its neighbors, South Korea and Japan would be "the most likely targets." North Korea is not a signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) which bans the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

North Korea's Missile Programs

North Korea places a high priority on the continued development of its ballistic missile technology. Despite international condemnation and prohibitions in UNSC resolutions, North Korea twice in 2012 launched long-range rockets carrying ostensible satellite payloads and in spring and summer 2014 fired approximately 10 shorter range ballistic missiles. After its first long-range missile test in 1998, North Korea and the United States held several rounds of talks on a moratorium on long-range missile tests in exchange for the Clinton Administration's pledge to lift certain economic sanctions. Although Kim Jong-il made promises to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, negotiators could not conclude a deal.

These negotiations were abandoned at the start of the Bush Administration, which placed a higher priority on the North Korean nuclear program. Ballistic missiles were not on the agenda in the Six-Party Talks. In 2006, UNSC Resolution 1718 barred North Korea from conducting missile related activities. North Korea flouted this resolution with its April 2009 test launch. The UNSC then responded with Resolution 1874, which further increased restrictions on the DPRK ballistic missile program. The 2012 Leap Day Agreement included a moratorium on ballistic missile tests, which North Korea claimed excludes satellite launches.

Important factors on Six Party Talks

The six-party talks that were launched in 2003 aimed at putting an end to North Korea's nuclear program through negotiations involving China, the United States, North and South Korea, Japan, and Russia. The disjointed process has been hindered over the years by North Korea's repeated missile tests and other provocations. So far, the Six Party Talks have yielded little to no progress in denuclearising North Korea. These talks were a direct result of North's withdrawal from the Non-proliferation treaty in 2003.

The Six Party Talks, which marked a reversal of Washington's non-engagement policy with Pyongyang, began in August 2003 with several rounds of negotiations that culminated in a September 2005 agreement in which Pyongyang agreed to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons. Former president George W. Bush had previously included North Korea in the "Axis of Evil" during his 2002 State of the Union address, while the CIA concluded later that year that Pyongyang was pursuing a uranium enrichment program that violated a 1994 normalisation agreement. North Korea admitted its activity and subsequently withdrew from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), restarting its plutonium enrichment program and forcing the departure of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors. Tensions heightened further in March 2003, when North Korean fighter aircraft intercepted a U.S. spy plane over the Sea of Japan, leading the United States, North Korea, and China to hold trilateral talks in Beijing a month later in a prelude to the first round of Six Party Talks.

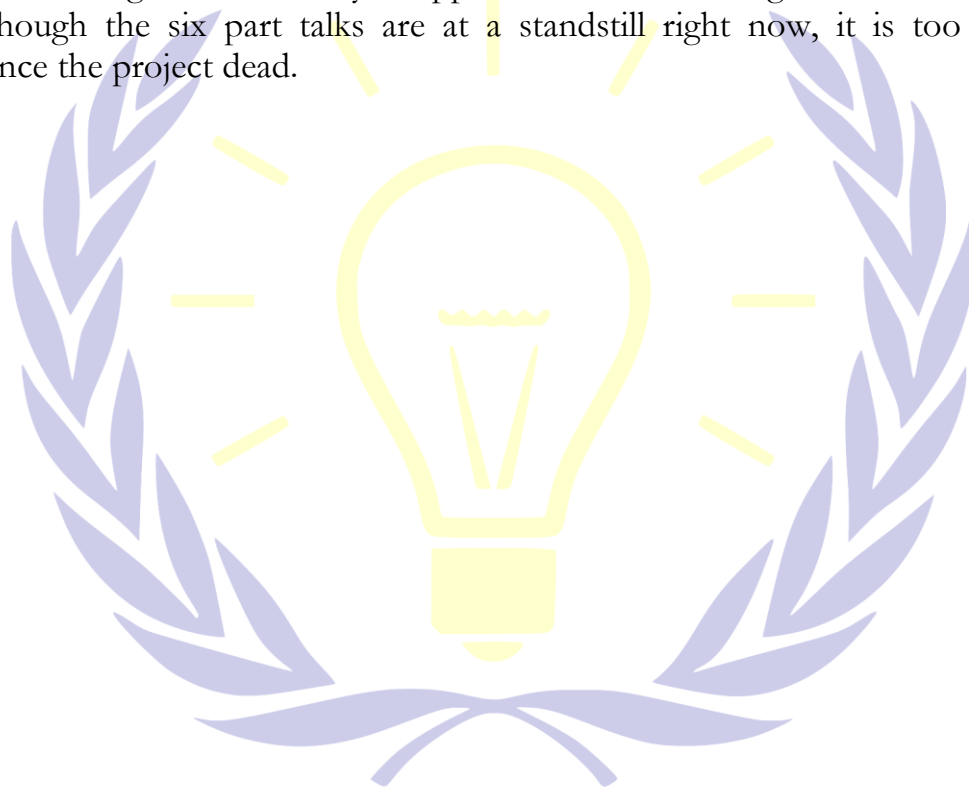
The September 2005 pact saw Pyongyang agree to abandon its nuclear program, rejoin the NPT, and allow the reentry of IAEA monitors in exchange for food and energy assistance. The accord also paved the way for Pyongyang to normalise relations with both the United States and Japan and negotiate a peace agreement for the Korean peninsula. Talks hit a roadblock just one month later, however, when the U.S. Treasury Department placed restrictions on Macao-based Banco Delta Asia, which Washington suspected was laundering millions for North Korea. The Macau government subsequently froze roughly fifty accounts held by Pyongyang. As the talks fell apart, North Korea stepped up its provocations, testing a long-range rocket and holding its first underground nuclear explosion in the latter half of 2006.

Beijing pressed North Korea to rejoin the multilateral framework after the nuclear crisis came to a head. During the sixth round of talks in February 2007, members hammered out a denuclearisation plan involving a sixty-day deadline for Pyongyang to freeze its nuclear program in exchange for aid and the release of the Banco Delta Asia funds. The process gained momentum in the second half of 2007, when Pyongyang began disabling its Yongbyon plant, removing thousands of fuel rods under the guidance of U.S. experts. Progress continued in mid-2008 after Pyongyang made more concessions, providing the United States with extensive details of its nuclear program and further dismantling the Yongbyon facility. The

Bush administration responded by easing sanctions on the regime and removing it from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list. But Pyongyang failed to agree to a verification protocol for its nuclear program by the end of Bush's term, straining U.S.-North Korea relations. By the end of 2008, the regime had restarted its program and barred nuclear inspectors in an effort to pressure U.S. negotiators. In July and October 2011, Washington and Pyongyang held bilateral discussions in which the Kim regime said it would only return to the Six Party Talks if they occurred without preconditions. This fell short of U.S. and South Korean demands that the North demonstrate its commitment to abandon its nuclear program prior to talks resuming.

In February 2012, under its new leadership, Pyongyang agreed to suspend nuclear tests and allow the IAEA back in to monitor activities at Yongbyon. But hopes were dashed in December, North Korea launched a long range rocket widely viewed as a test of ballistic missile technology. The incident triggered a UN Security Council vote that placed broader sanctions on the regime. In response, North Korea carried out its third and most powerful nuclear test, which monitors say had double the force of the 2009 explosion. The act drew international condemnation from Six Party powers, including China and Russia. The UN Security Council, led notably by China and the United States, passed a new round of sanctions in March 2013 that imposed severe restrictions on North Korean banking, travel, and trade. The swift, unanimous vote passed just hours after North Korea threatened for the first time to launch a preemptive nuclear strike against the United States and South Korea. However, analysts point out that the resolution included an "escape clause" that reaffirms the UN's support for the Six Party Talks and calls for their resumption. The six party talks were first convened when North Korea had no nuclear weapons and the actual aim of the talks was to prevent their appearance. The situation today is different. North Koreans argue that the September 19 Joint Statement of 2005 is also "dead" because it was adopted before the first nuclear test, and they blame the U.S. for "disrupting the spirit" of this document by failing to carry out its obligations and "hostile actions" like sanctions. The nuclear escalation on the Korean Peninsula prompted the People's Republic of China to amplify its efforts to reboot the Six Party Talks. Chinese Foreign Ministry's Spokesperson Hong Lei pointed out that UNSC resolution cannot resolve the nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula and urged the parties to come back to the negotiation table. To revitalise the process and resolve the crisis on the Peninsula once and forever, China proposed to simultaneously pursue two goals of denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and will also help in achieving a truce between the North and the South. The latest developments should probably prompt us to deliberate the issue of whether revitalisation of the Six Part Talks would be feasible. Apparently, the format of the talks devoted to the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula will have to change. And the reason for that is a dramatic change that the global political landscape has undergone: the time when it was still possible to resolve the Korean nuclear crisis through denuclearisation has long gone. Besides, since North Korea has proclaimed itself a

nuclear power and set this fact out in its Constitution, ultimately, it could abandon its nuclear program only as a prelude to the surrender of the regime itself. Nevertheless, the current status of North Korea can still be analysed from these perspectives. In case with North Korea, however, we will not be talking about abandoning the nuclear program altogether, rather about integration into the existing structures. For example, Pyongyang's nuclear weapons and nuclear technologies as well as the development of the North Korean nuclear missiles defence program can be kept under control through the imposition of certain restrictions. If the global community choses this option, it would, at the same time, help clarify vague UN resolutions. However, those who perceived the Six Party Talks to be a tool for coordinated pressuring of "unpredictable and dangerous" North Korea might be extremely disappointed with the change of the talk's format. Even though the six part talks are at a standstill right now, it is too early to pronounce the project dead.



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Previous attempts to resolve the problem, treaties and events

The North Korean situation on political tensions, diplomatic struggles, and selfisolation has impacted the international world. The North Korea Nuclear Crisis has not changed much in comparison to other issues. This is because the DPRK's government has not being necessarily collaborative on solving the issue without asking for something in exchange. Furthermore, they have violated almost all agreements and resolutions set by the United Nations. Nevertheless, actions have been taken in order to avoid further development of the nuclear crisis and violations of North Korean citizens' human rights.

Yet, these sanctions did not help to fully solve the issue at hand. They have isolated North Korea as result for their inappropriate actions. But, they have stopped the quick development of North Korea's nuclear reactivation. However, they have not ceased or directly tackled the violation of North Korean citizens' human rights.

In fact, North Korea insists to maintain the face of a crisis, which gives its leaders support from their population. Diplomatic efforts have been tried anyways. North Korea's allies and other states have actually the same goal, which is denuclearizing the country, however, proceeding with different approaches due to their different interests.

In general, one could say that the United Nations has taken actions according to their own limits. The biggest effort on the issue is being done by the diplomatic allies involved. The multiple dialogues have lead North Korea to reconsider certain actions, which were the compensated with something in exchange.

Treaties and agreements

1. SC Resolution 1540, 2004 (S/RES/1540): This resolution calls upon the cooperation of all member states to prevent any form of partnership or help regarding the acquisition of nuclear weapons by the DPRK.
2. SC Resolution 1718, 2006 (S/RES1718): The Security Council Resolution 1718 sets a number of sanctions and monitoring mechanism to take measures on the on-going ballistic missile program and future nuclear test. It also wished to provide reports on the matter every 90 days.
3. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 18 March 2010 (A/HRC/13/L.13): This was the first and base resolution on condemning the human rights violations by the DPRK.
4. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 18 December 2013 (A/RES/68/183): This is one of the numerous General Assembly Resolutions expressing concern about the political and social situation in DPRK.

5. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 14 November 2014 (A/C.3/69/L.28/Rev.1): Adopted by the General Assembly Third Committee, this resolution decides to submit the report of the Human Rights Council mandated DPRK Commission of Inquiry to the Security Council and encourages taking action incorporating referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC).
6. SC Resolution 2207, 2015 (S/RES/2207): This is the last Resolution the Security Council has adopted until the date and it reactivates the sanctions set on Resolution 1718 extending them until 2016 by a renovation of the Panel of Expert's mandate instead of an elongation.
7. Resolution 2376
The Security Council,
Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),
Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,
Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,
Expressing its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and recalling that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,
 1. Demands that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;
 2. Demands that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
 3. Demands further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and underlines the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

4. Decides that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

5. Decides that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

8. Resolution 2377

The Security Council,

Emphasizing the need for the United Nations and the international community to support consolidation of mutual trust between the two parties,

Reaffirming Resolution 1927 of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which tackle the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing violence and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian aid situation and humanitarian access to populations in need, and reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers, and calling upon both parties in Korea Peninsula to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks,

Recalling relevant resolutions that has been made, including Resolution 825(1993), Resolution 1540 (2004) and Resolution 1695 (2006) and Resolution 1874(2009), especially with the part that recalls Statement underlined the need for all Member States to resolve peacefully in accordance with the Charter any problems in that context threatening or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global stability,

Bearing in mind the collective support of the NPT and the commitment given in the Treaty, DPRK cannot have a status as a nuclear-weapon state in all aspects in accordance to the NPT,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the DPRK and to the cause of peace, stability, and security throughout the region,

1. Stresses its deep concern, condolence and denunciation of the recent security event concerning the attacks of the Cheonan naval ship of the Republic of Korea (RoK) navy, and that the attack has

brutally violated the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the party in charge of the hustle movement shall be strictly condemned by the international society;

2. Authorizes neutral surveillance team to survey inspection report of several national governments on the Cheonan naval ship incident, as well as the obligation clarification and negotiation of the incident, which: a. be directly responsible to the Security Council (UNSC) by reports every 10 days to the council about the incident,

a. includes representatives of the Security Council,

b. includes representatives of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly (SPECPOL) and other relevant committees of the UN,

c. includes professionals from International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and other responsible UN agencies,

d. includes representatives of relevant states including RoK, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Russian Federation (RF), People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan and the United States of America (USA),

e. invites concerning NGOs as consultants and witnesses such as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP);

3. Demands the government of DPRK and RoK to comply with the resolution 1927 of the UNSC on solving the dispute and tension caused by the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010;

4. Reiterates the demand stressed in previous resolution 1874 to DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks immediately without preconditions;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

9. Resolution 2378

The Security Council,

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing its gravest concern at the July 3 and July 28 of 2017 ballistic missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("the DPRK"), which the DPRK has stated were tests of intercontinental ballistic missiles, in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), and 2356 (2017), and at the challenge such tests constitute to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger they pose to peace and stability in the region and beyond, Underlining once again the importance that the DPRK respond to other

security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,
Underlining also that measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK,

Expressing serious concern that the DPRK has continued to violate relevant Security Council resolutions through repeated launches and attempted launches of ballistic missiles, and noting that all such ballistic missile activities contribute to the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and increase tension in the region and beyond,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the ballistic missile launches conducted by the DPRK on 3 July and 28 July of 2017, which the DPRK has stated were launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles, and which used ballistic missile technology in violation and flagrant disregard of the Security Council's resolutions;

2. Reaffirms its decisions that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation; shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches; shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities;

Chemical Weapons

3. Recalls paragraph 24 of resolution 2270 (2016), decides that the DPRK shall not deploy or use chemical weapons, and urgently calls upon the DPRK to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction, and then to immediately comply with its provisions;

Vienna Convention

4. Demands that the DPRK fully comply with its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

Impact on the People of the DPRK

5. Regrets the DPRK's massive diversion of its scarce resources toward its development of nuclear weapons and a number of expensive ballistic missile programs,

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Conclusion

Withdrawing from the Non-Proliferation Treaty, rejecting IAEA inspections in the last decades and repeatedly testing nuclear weapons are some of the most important violations of international law that DPRK has been accused of. DPRK refuses to negotiate or generally to cooperate and unleashes nuclear threats or declarations of war. This state has ignored countless sanctions and UN policies thus rejecting the UN Charter. Until now, the United Nations have reacted with harsher sanctions, but how long will DPRK accept such sanctions without actively responding? And what kind of response is expected?

In any case the UNSC has to ensure the absolute isolation of DPRK and the protection of North Korean refugees. At this point it is worth mentioning that if there is any hope for overthrow of the current government, then this hope lies upon the hands of the North Korean people. However, few can be done in such a state-controlled and militarized system. This is the very reason why the only hope for the creation of an opposition lies upon the hands of refugee communities. Therefore, the United Nations have to ensure that North Korean refugees are protected by their host countries and are given the chance of participating in integration programmes under the auspices of the UN.

The international community has to act concomitant and transparent so as to ensure that DPRK is finally forced to adhere to the principles of the UN. Additionally, the neighboring countries of DPRK should be safeguarded to be protected in case of a nuclear attack to avoid another international tragedy. Questions that need to be addressed in committee

The logo features a stylized yellow lightbulb with a glowing yellow base, set against a background of a purple laurel wreath. The text "Eureka Model United Nations" is written in a light purple, sans-serif font below the wreath.

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Links for further research

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-23686410>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-15256929>

<http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2013/country-chapters/north-korea>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-17399847>

<http://www.economist.com/topics/north-korea>

<http://www.economist.com/blogs/banyan/2014/10/japan-and-north-korea>

<http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/north-korea/nuclear/>

<http://www.economist.com/topics/north-korean-politics>

<http://countrystudies.us/north-korea/55.htm>

<http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/dprkchron>

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/dprk/nuke/>



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