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**TOPIC:** Assessing the Effectiveness of Sanctions

**“Peace is not absence of conflict, it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means.”**

**-Ronald Reagan**

The Republic of Korea is committed to maintaining global peace and security, which includes the judicious use of sanctions as a tool. South Korea recognizes that their effectiveness largely depends on their implementation and the cooperation between the nations enforcing them.

South Korea believes that sanctions are a necessary non-military strategy in international diplomacy, primarily when used to deter aggression or prevent conflicts. However, the effectiveness of sanctions has depreciated, and this inconsistency often undermines their potential. South Korea advocates for a comprehensive and strategic strategy that involves strong coordination between sanctions and other diplomatic efforts to address these difficulties.

South Korea has actively participated in international sanctions regimes, notably those established by the United Nations to address regimes that pose a danger to global peace, such as North Korea. These sanctions aim to cut off North Korea's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, which present a danger not just to the Korean Peninsula but also to global stability.

Despite multiple rounds of these they continued to advance its nuclear and missile programs. North Korea has developed methods to dodge sanctions, including illicit trade networks, smuggling, cyber activities, and engaging in activities that generate revenue that are hard to trace and stop. South Korea views these impacts as counterproductive, potentially destabilizing North Korea internally and worsening the humanitarian situation, which could lead to refugee flows. Also, key players like China and Russia have at times been reluctant to enforce sanctions rigorously, limiting their effectiveness.

The delegate of South Korea believes to maximise the use of sanctions;

* Use of technology: Technologies such as satellite imaging and electronic surveillance can be used to monitor the movements of goods and services into and out of a sanctioned country. Machine learning models can predict potential sanction breaches by analyzing past data and identifying risk indicators. Enhanced cybersecurity can protect against cyber-attacks aimed at stealing data.
* Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): NGOs can provide insights about the humanitarian impacts and help in delivering humanitarian aid.

South Korea supports the improvement of sanction systems by establishing clearer goals, implementing strict monitoring, and taking into account humanitarian factors. South Korea is committed to improving the functioning of sanctions, in collaboration with the United Nations and the global community, to establish order in the world.

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