



SHISHUKUNJ MUN

INDORE

2021

# Study Guide

## AdHoc

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## INDEX

1. Letter from the bureau
2. Committee background + Other modifications
3. Agenda description
  - 4.1 NPT + Loopholes in the treaty
  - 4.2 IAEA
  - 4.3 Influence of nuclear development and testing on south asian economy and politics
  - 4.4 Threat To USA
4. Nuclear History Timeline
5. China's relation with DPRK- ICBM
6. Conclusion
7. Bibliography



## **Letter from Bureau**

Greetings Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the Multilateral Meet on Development and Testing of Nuclear Weapons simulated as the AdHoc committee at the Shishukunj Model United Nations Conference 2021. The agenda for this meet is 'Addressing the Consecution of Nuclear Bomb testing near the North Korean Coast'.

The committee is set in the present and is formulated to tackle the rising issue of nuclear bomb testing detected near the North Korean Coast, along with working on complementary issues such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We believe, with this as the agenda, delegates will be able to display their diplomatic skills, nurture their policy formation abilities and utilise their critical analysis techniques.

The agenda provides an extensive scope for debate, discussion and negotiation as it urges the delegates to identify the root cause of the problem, tackle it and create a new, revised system for nuclear development and testing.

Considering that AdHoc is a continuous crisis committee, we recommend that the delegates are thorough with their research not only on the topics mentioned in this guide, but also vastly related agendas and sub-agendas including geography of the area concerned, nature of international relations amongst the countries present, history, economy, socio-political aspect etc.

We wish to make this experience an unforgettable one and give you all opportunities and guidance that you may require.

Feel free to reach out to us in case of any concerns.

Suhani Salgia, Chairperson

Manas Pandey, Vice Chairperson

Multilateral Meet on Development and Testing of Nuclear Weapons

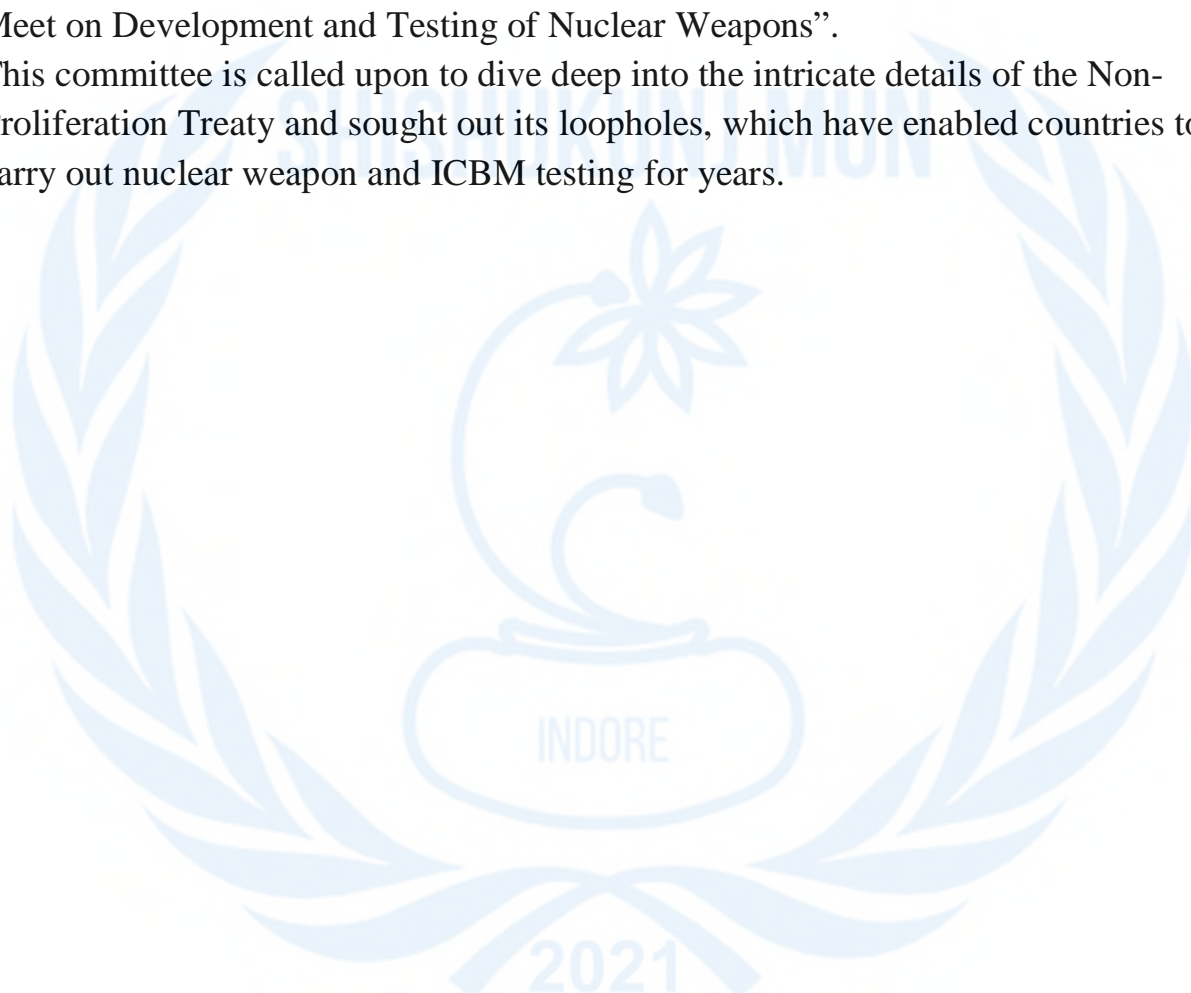
Shishukunj MUN 2021

## **Committee Background**

Created specifically with a purpose of solving emergency debates, Adhoc is a temporary United Nations committee. It is dissolved once the issue is tackled with. The agenda of the committee is revealed to the delegates anywhere from before 48 hours of the conference to the first committee session.

This year at Shishukunj MUN, the name of the AdHoc committee is - “Multilateral Meet on Development and Testing of Nuclear Weapons”.

This committee is called upon to dive deep into the intricate details of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and sought out its loopholes, which have enabled countries to carry out nuclear weapon and ICBM testing for years.



## **Other Modifications**

Some changes have been made in the framework and jurisdiction of the committee for the Shishukunj MUN.

The committee is set in the present. However, for the sake of productive and focused debate flow, the committee doesn't acknowledge the Covid-19 pandemic. This will ensure that the delegates make the most of their time and focus on the crisis at hand, instead of being influenced by irrelevant tangential issues that may change the course of debate. It is essential for the committee, as a unit, to stay linear (in terms of the goal) and not deviate and hence, it won't be considering anything related to the pandemic.



## **Non Proliferation Treaty**

The Non Proliferation Treaty is an international treaty aimed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to foster the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to further spread co-operation. Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States. The NPT entered into force in 1970. A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States. More countries have ratified the NPT than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, a testament to the Treaty's significance.

The Treaty is regarded as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. To further the goal of non-proliferation and as a confidence-building measure between States parties, the Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency( IAEA).

## **Loopholes in the Treaty**

We have to take the possibility seriously that without international action on the existing NPT policy- the already unraveled bonds with the treaty might soon disrupt the social order of the world.

### **Loophole 1**

The technology for creating nuclear energy is the same as the technology required to create nuclear weapons. So a country can argue that under the treaty they have every right to develop nuclear energy, even to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes. They could also exercise the right in Article 10 of this treaty, which allows a state to withdraw when the treaty is no longer responding to the needs of that country and to give 90-days' notice to all members of the NPT, the United Nations Security Council, and to other members of the IAEA.

A state can practice the same, but the fear is that they might do it, that they might build a totally civil nuclear program, which also would serve a military purpose. It lets countries get to the brink of nuclear weapons and then quit the treaty and build the armory.

### **Loophole 2**

Article III states that countries must open their nuclear-energy facilities to inspections and other safeguards. Yet, nuclear countries built their enrichment facility covertly and disclosed it only after certain groups/media revealed its existence. Rapid increase of scientific technology has allowed second world countries to develop their own uranium. In addition to this, lack of international monitoring, especially in closed spaces, some of these countries have learned to elude IAEA. The NPT has no enforcement clause; it provides no penalties for quitting or violating the treaty.



The five NPT nuclear weapons states (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) are not required to have IAEA safeguards agreements under the NPT. This covers civilian nuclear material and sites.

### **Loophole 3**

The UN Security Council passed a resolution 1887, in 2009, which failed to explicitly mention certain important factors. For example, operative paragraph 1 stresses that at any point of time if a country performs non-compliance shall be brought to the UNSC, which will assess the plausible solution on different factors. The clause does not mention who decides the lack of compliance of any country, or in any other clauses.

This resolution also urges states to, “require as a condition of nuclear exports that the recipient State agree that, in the event that it should terminate its IAEA safeguards agreement, safeguards shall continue with respect to any nuclear material and equipment provided prior to such termination, as well as any special nuclear material produced through the use of such material or equipment.” This resolution does not extend to domestically produced nuclear material, equipment, and facilities. Moreover, because it was not adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it is not legally binding.



## **International Atomic Energy Agency**

IAEA performs three main functions: Safety and Security, Science and Technology, and Safeguards and Verification. Serves as the world's foremost intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The IAEA's work also includes setting the framework for cooperative efforts to build and strengthen an international nuclear safety and security regime and verifying States' fulfilment of their non-proliferation undertakings under the NPT.

On 13 June 1994, the DPRK, which had been an IAEA Member State since 1974, withdrew from its membership in the Agency.

In the light of formation of IAEA, it has formulated various schemes to promote cooperation and peaceful uses of nuclear elements. Few schemes related to nuclear energy are:

1. **International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles(INPRO)**- It promotes a mutually beneficial dialogue between countries that have developed nuclear technology and countries that consider using these technologies to build new nuclear energy capacity. INPRO consists of 41 member states; this committee meets annually to discuss future plans.
2. **Peaceful uses initiative**- the main function of the program is to create a closed space for technical supports required while achieving SDGs. The PUI to further expands the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology in order to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

## **Influence of nuclear development and testing on south asian economy and politics**

North Korea followed the Soviet model of governance and centrally planned economy, socialist economics, as well as the ideology of *juche* (self-reliance). North Korea enjoys its ties with China- economically and politically. China accounts for more than 90% of North Korea's external trade. Southeast Asia remains a significant part of the DPRK's non-China trade profile. Trade with ASEAN (excluding Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam) stood at \$181 million for 2015, and the Philippines alone was North Korea's third- largest trading partner, with the WTO citing a bilateral trade figure of around \$87 million for 2016. Southeast Asia has also been a significant site of illicit economic and financial activity, with troubling security repercussions both within the region and beyond. North Korea's arms export operation through Malaysia has been relatively well-documented

After the sanction of UNSC on trade ban with foreign countries the transshipment and finance hubs such as Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, and UAE faced several repercussions. While China and allies benefit from the nuclear testing of North Korea other South Asian countries find it very difficult to remain stable in such times. Below are two case studies examining the effect of nuclear testing in their region.

## **JAPAN**

North Korea's nuclear test certainly shocked the Japanese public. Soon after the nuclear test, Japan reduced the government's accumulated funds and transferred these to the military domain. Each military service branch of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, for instance, was forced to cut back on personnel and procurement. Japan's use of any nuclear material has been strictly regulated by bilateral and international treaties. It is illegal for Japan to use its plutonium for weapons purposes without the consent of its treaty counterparts.

North Korea nuclear test has contributed to a general rise in the risk pertaining to Japanese assets, investors, bankers, and specific firms such as heavy industries, aerospace, technological industries. But these problems might create their own political momentum. Economic opportunities need to be addressed. Public opinion in Japan toward North Korea became harsher after North Korea's acknowledgment of the abduction issue during Prime Minister Koizumi's visit, and repeated sanctions led to a sharp drop in Japan–North Korea economic ties, but economic relations had been maintained until then.

Moreover, US-led developments have taken place in Japan. Strengthening their military complexes and formulation of policies related to nuclear assets. If the administration aims to build diplomatic relations with North Korea, it will have to persuade the people of Japan to accept such relations. Or else the heat between two nations will be perpetual and might lead to bigger problems.

## **SOUTH KOREA**

South Korea is the neighboring economy that is the most vulnerable to a North Korean nuclear test. South Korea is now the world's busiest market for equity derivatives, with turnover exceeding even the level found in the United States; individual investors account for a large share of trading. The potential of a nuclear test puts South Korea's economy at grave risk.

South Korea's civil nuclear sector is highly developed; 23 nuclear reactors supply a third of the country's electricity. Moreover, these facilities have been armed up by the government, including all facilities present near the coast. Korea has one of the tightest air defenses but it was very difficult for them to be precise with their weapons, therefore, MNC's have been retracting their joint projects with the government. The presence of American boots on the soil poses another challenge for the country economically. Since the North Korean missile test has been started the political and economical sphere is suffering. Nevertheless, the South Korean economy has been growing for the last 60 years but these issues affect the security and sovereignty of the country.



## **Threat to United States**

United states had its involvement since korean war in 1950s during the stages of cold war, in which US were fighting in southern part of the peninsula against the communist organization in north, who were aided by china and Soviet union.

Today, the United States is committed to defending South Korea under the terms of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

The United States has pushed North Korea to irreversibly give up its nuclear weapons program in return for aid, trade, diplomatic benefits, and normalization of relations.

The presence of the United States Military in South Korea poses a great threat to the infrastructure of the military as well as the boots on the ground. There are around 29,000 American troops deployed in South Korea U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) operates about 90 combat planes, 40 attack helicopters, 50 tanks and some 60 Patriot missile launchers. Hardly enough to retaliate against the North Korean force of 1.16 million.

The annual Foal Eagle training sessions in the spring, is a way for the US and South Korea to train its army and show their power towards the North. Moreover, missile defenses of US ( THAAD) has an effective range of roughly 125 miles but the installment of THAAD is very controversial because it covers all the US military complexes- but not seoul.

## **Nuclear History Timeline**

**In 1961-** Sino- North Korean Mutual Aid and cooperation Friendship treaty was signed by both the parties. Article 2 of the treaty specifies, "The two parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either party by any state". It also provides that "in the event of one of the parties being subjected to armed attack by any state or several states together and thus being involved in a state of war, the other party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal."

**1985-** North Korea signs the international Nuclear Non- proliferation treaty, excluding the country from production of Nuclear weapons.

**1994-** North Korea and the US sign an Agreed Framework under which Pyongyang commits to freezing its nuclear programme.

**1996 -** North Korea announces it will no longer abide by the armistice that ended the Korean War, and sends thousands of troops into the demilitarised zone.

**2002-** Bush states in a memorandum that the United States will not certify North Korea's compliance with the 1994 Agreed Framework, due to a rocket test and missile-related transfers to Iran.

**2003 -** North Korea withdraws from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, marking the beginning of a series of six-party talks involving China, the Koreans, the US, Japan and Russia to try to resolve the nuclear issue.

## **2006**

- 4 July: North Korea test-fired at least six missiles, including a long-range Taepodong-2, despite repeated warnings from the international community.
- 5 July: North Korea test-fired a seventh missile

**2013** February - UN approves fresh sanctions after North Korea stages its third nuclear test, said to be more powerful than the 2009 test.

**2013 - December 2016**- North Korea carries out nuclear tests in February 2013 and again in January and September 2016. Its ballistic missile capabilities improve, with more tests of short-, medium-, and long-range missiles carried out under Kim Jong-un

**2016** - February: North Korea tested its third nuclear device.

- 6 January: North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test. Although the government claims it to be its first hydrogen bomb, the claim was met with significant scepticism.
- 9 September: North Korea conducts its fifth underground nuclear test. With an estimated yield of over 10kt, it would make it the most powerful North Korean nuclear test thus far.

**2017 February** - Kim Jong-un's estranged half-brother Kim Jong-nam is killed by a highly toxic nerve agent in Malaysia, with investigators suspecting North Korean involvement.

**2017**- Pyongyang test fires a long-range missile into the Sea of Japan, with some experts stating the missile could potentially reach Alaska.

## **China's Relations with DPRK**

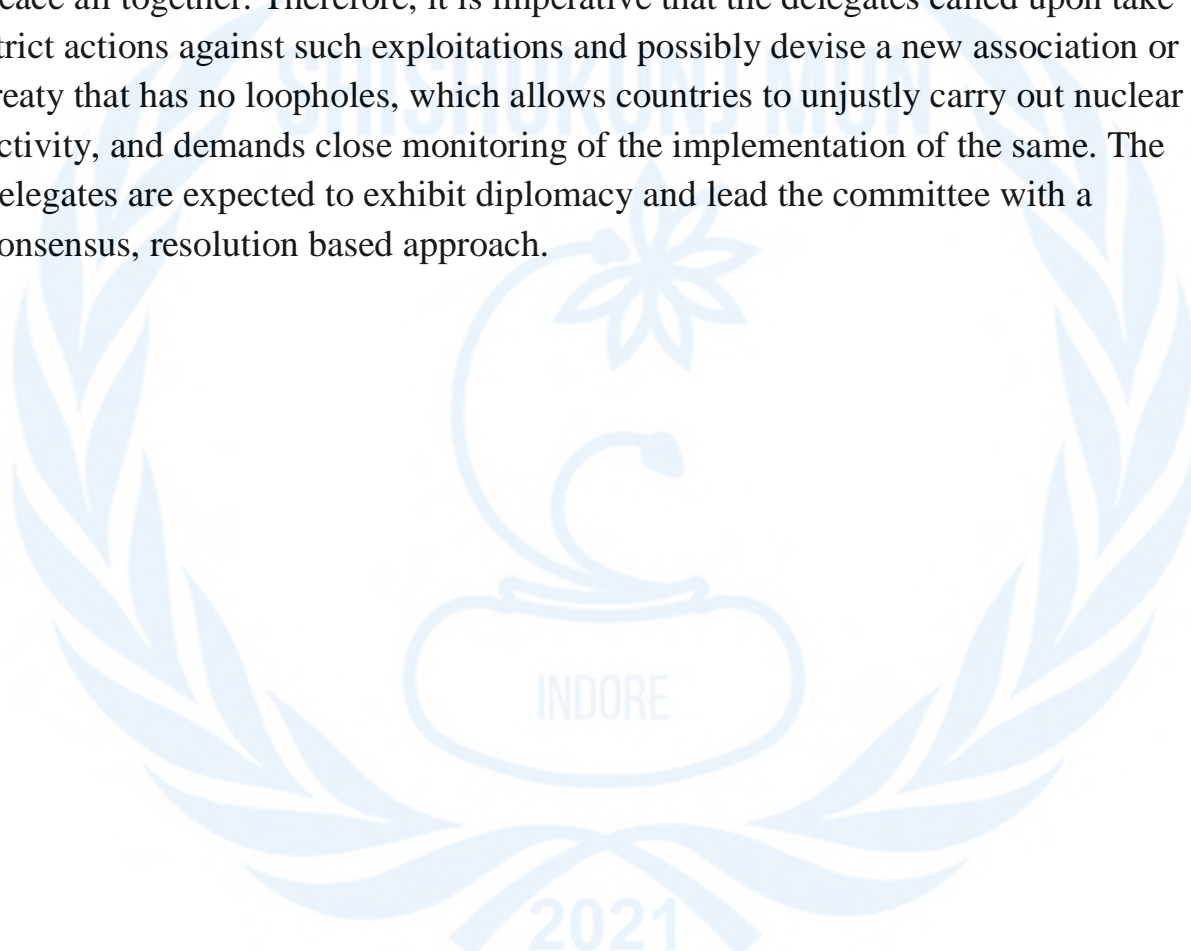
China is North Korea's most important trading partner. Beijing continues to contribute a large sum in Pyongyang industries. Bilateral trade increased tenfold between 2000 and 2015, peaking in 2014 at \$6.86 billion. Overall ties between the two neighbors have grown even amid a drop in trade caused by sanctions. In 2018, Chinese imports from North Korea plummeted by 88 percent, while exports dropped by 33 percent. Even in the face of mounting restrictions, China-North Korea have established an informal trade along the borders in items such as fuel, seafood, silkworm, etc. China has been reportedly training the high officials of North Korea's social security ministers on working-level systems of China's Ministry of Public Security, including its administrative and organizational systems.

China has been ambivalent towards the protection of North Korea as stated in the Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid and Cooperation Friendship Treaty, says China is obliged to intervene against unprovoked aggression. China has regarded stability on the Korean Peninsula as its primary interest. Its support for North Korea ensures a buffer between China and the democratic South, which is home to around twenty-nine thousand U.S. troops and marines.



## Conclusion

Irrespective of the multiple sanctions and treaties released by international organisations regarding North Korean nuclear activity, almost none of them have been successful in preventing testing and development. The rapidly growing developments in the field of Nuclear weapons specifically by North Korea is yet another addition to the rising tension between nuclear superpowers, threatening the lives of many innocent civilians and challenging global peace all together. Therefore, it is imperative that the delegates called upon take strict actions against such exploitations and possibly devise a new association or treaty that has no loopholes, which allows countries to unjustly carry out nuclear activity, and demands close monitoring of the implementation of the same. The delegates are expected to exhibit diplomacy and lead the committee with a consensus, resolution based approach.



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