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SSUNS 2016 Position Papers

UNESCO Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Delegation: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Topic A: Governance and Its Effects on Education

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes great pride in our system of education. According to our 2008 census, our entire population is literate. We work hard to make sure that our citizens are training their minds to be the best collective population on the planet. We currently offer eleven years of free primary and secondary education for all of our citizens. These years are very important for our peoples' developing mind, as we teach them the concept of Juche, which is the concept of self-reliance which our incredible nation is built upon.

Our education system has come a very long way in our nation's history. We began offering State Financed Universal Education in 1959, fourteen years after we became independent. Over the next couple decades, the length of required education went from nine to eleven years. In the early ninety's, we divided primary education up into one year of kindergarten, four years of elementary school and six years of senior middle school. Outside of school, our students receive social education, where they learn about how our society functions and receive specific training for a future field of work. Juche is very important in social education. It is this main idea that drives our society to its peak self-reliance, which is why we are so powerful. Another subject we stress in our education is science. A society cannot be successful without conducting scientific research, especially when it comes to nuclear science. Our higher education has a major focus on science and technology, along with politics and military. Kim Il-Sung University, founded in 1946, is our nation's main university, and its instruction rivals that of any university in the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully aware of the immense amount of corruption which exists in governments all around the world. We believe the easiest way to identify corrupted governments is to analyze what type of government is actually governing a certain country. Countries ruled by a democracy are usually the most corrupt of all. The politicians who represent the citizens in their national assemblies almost always take their own interests into account instead of their peoples'. They also take bribes from corporations of the evil free market to make political decisions to benefit those corporations. This is why a socialist system, like we have here in The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is the best form of government. We minimize corruption by having one political party which makes decisions for the good of all our citizens. The UN and its agencies should not worry about interfering with governments to root out corruption. The people of corrupt nations themselves will find a way to overcome the weak governments that bind them. In terms of refugees, our great nation has none, because our borders are closed. We don't have any real solution to the refugee problem, other

1. "The Education System in North Korea." *Study Country*, EU Business School Barcelona, [www.studycountry.com/guide/KP-education.htm](http://www.studycountry.com/guide/KP-education.htm). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
2. "Life in North Korea: The Early Years." *The Guardian*, 21 Dec. 2015, [www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/21/life-in-north-korea-the-early-years](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/21/life-in-north-korea-the-early-years). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
3. "North Korea Begins Brainwashing Children in Cult of The Kims as Early as Kindergarten." *Washington Post*, [www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia\\_pacific/for-north-koreas-kims-its-never-too-soon-to-start-brainwashing/2015/01/15/a23871c6-9a67-11e4-86a3-1b56f64925f6\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/for-north-koreas-kims-its-never-too-soon-to-start-brainwashing/2015/01/15/a23871c6-9a67-11e4-86a3-1b56f64925f6_story.html). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
4. "Complex of Koguryo Tombs." *UNESCO World Heritage Sites*, UNESCO, [whc.unesco.org/en/list/1091](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1091). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
5. "Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong." *UNESCO World Heritage Sites*, UNESCO, [whc.unesco.org/en/list/1278](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1278). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.

than to shut borders down, because by doing that a nation can completely avoid the issue of refugees.

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Topic B: Preservation of World Heritage Sites

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea possesses two World Heritage sites. We are very proud of what these sites represent to our society and culture. It is in our best interest to protect these sites to the best of our ability, as they provide us with evidence on our nation's great history. We also understand and recognize that other nations have historic sites of great significance which should be preserved as well.

The two UNESCO World Heritage Sites which are situated in The Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the Complex of Koguryo Tombs and Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong. The tombs at Koguryo were inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2004. It consists of tombs from the Koguryo dynasty, and these tombs contain wall paintings, which make them quite rare. Our other World Heritage Site Is Kaesong, Inscribed in 2013. Kaesong consists of ancient palaces, temples, and schools from the Koryo dynasty. Thanks to our continuous stability, it has not been difficult to protect our World Heritage Sites. We inspect their structural integrity as well, to be sure they are not falling into disrepair.

One of the easiest ways to improve the World Heritage site selection process is to get rid of the tentative list stage. Instead, applications should immediately be nominated, ready to be voted on. This will streamline the process, so that World Heritage sites will receive the protection they might need in a shorter amount of time. In terms of swaying private interests to cooperate, this is a tough issue. The root of the problem is that private interest can't be swayed by much, sometimes not even money. It is in our best interest to do everything we can to tear down private firms and what they stand for. Only then can we effectively protect our cultural heritage. After all, it has worked in our sovereign nation. Finally, the easiest way to protect sites in unstable regions is to station troops at the sites and use force to keep them safe. Without this protection, it is certain that the world will lose these sites of such incredible cultural significance.

1. "The Education System in North Korea." *Study Country*, EU Business School Barcelona, [www.studycountry.com/guide/KP-education.htm](http://www.studycountry.com/guide/KP-education.htm). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
2. "Life in North Korea: The Early Years." *The Guardian*, 21 Dec. 2015, [www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/21/life-in-north-korea-the-early-years](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/21/life-in-north-korea-the-early-years). Accessed 30 Oct. 2016.
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Topic C: Supporting and Accomplishing Education 2030

In The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have a very accomplished education system. One hundred percent of our population is literate, which translates to a very productive society. If the developing nations follow our system of education, it is very likely that their people will find the success that ours have found.

As previously stated, our education system has come a very long way in our nation's history. We began offering State Financed Universal Education in 1959, fourteen years after we became independent. Over the next couple decades, the length of required education went from nine to eleven years. In the early ninety's, we divided primary education up into one year of kindergarten, four years of elementary school and six years of senior middle school. Outside of school, our students receive social education, where they learn about how our society functions and receive specific training for a future field of work. Being able to give this education to all of our citizens is the most important factor. Our socialist form of government helps us with this, as we provide all of our citizens with equal provisions.

The most important thing for developing nations to do is to give equal opportunity to all of their citizens. This way they can maximize the potential of their people, which is the only way to become powerful. Governments should provide education about their nation's history and background, so its people know the direction in which the government is moving. Furthermore, an emphasis should be put on science and technology, to advance and modernize that country. This will help them gain power as well. Our system of eleven years of education (six primary, five secondary) should be the international standard, as it works to perfection in The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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