

Forum:*Disarmament commission*

Issue: **Strengthening measures towards general and complete nuclear disarmament in North Korea**

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1. **Introduction**

*North Korea is one of the countries in the world with some of the largest nuclear capabilities.* Ever since 1945, nuclear weapons have only become more deadly and lethal, and with the development of technology and science, researchers are finding new ways in which these nuclear weapons effects can be enlarged.

*North Korea withdrew from treaties and decided to not take part of others that limited their usage and banned them from using these nuclear weapons. This puts all people around the world at risk since North Koreas nuclear weapon usage cannot be controlled and is a threat to many nations around the world. Which makes the disarmament of north Korea an even more important situation that needs to be dealt with.*

Therefore this is an imminent and pressing problem as the country of north Korea, being separated from the rest of the more developed countries with nuclear capabilities, by not being a part of the several treaties or agreements, puts us all at risk of nuclear warfare and the never-ending possibility of a large scale war using even more powerful weapons than those used in 1945.

1. **Definition of Key Terms**

[**Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty**](https://www.britannica.com/event/Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty)**of 1963:**

A treaty which prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons in outer space, underwater or in the atmosphere.

[**Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**](https://www.britannica.com/event/Treaty-on-the-Non-proliferation-of-Nuclear-Weapons)**of 1968:**

An international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.

**Denuclearization**:

to remove nuclear arms from/ prohibit the use of nuclear arms in. as that is the ideal situation which this Forum wants.

1. **General Overview – Background information**

North Korea (aka the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or DPRK) is the only country to have withdrawn from the [Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/treaty-non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons/) to pursue a [nuclear weapons](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/nuclear-weapon/) program, and possesses an increasingly sophisticated nuclear arsenal. The DPRK remains outside of the [Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/), and has repeatedly violated the international norm against nuclear testing by conducting tests in 2006, 2009, 2013, two tests in 2016, and a test in 2017. North Korea claimed its sixth nuclear test, in September 2017, was of a [thermonuclear device](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/thermonuclear-weapon/). [1] The [United Nations Security Council](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/united-nations-security-council/) has passed numerous resolutions condemning North Korea’s nuclear activities, and has imposed increasingly harsh [sanctions](https://www.nti.org/learn/glossary/sanctions/) on the North Korean military and economy.

International efforts to negotiate an end to North Korea’s nuclear program, which had been stalled since the discontinuation of the [Six Party Talks](https://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/us-dprk-agreed-framework/overview-6-party-talks/) in 2009, were rekindled in early 2018. A diplomatic thaw on the Korean Peninsula led to direct talks between the heads of state of the two Koreas, Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in, on 27 April 2018, followed by the 12 June 2018 summit between North Korean leader Kim Jong-un and [U.S.](https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/united-states/) President Donald Trump in Singapore. Although North Korea affirmed its commitment to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula at both summits, there has been little tangible progress towards denuclearization.

The United States and its Asian allies regard North Korea as a grave security threat. North Korea has one of the world’s largest conventional military forces, which, combined with its missile and nuclear tests and aggressive rhetoric, has aroused concern worldwide. But world powers have been ineffective in slowing its path to acquire nuclear weapons.

While it remains among the poorest countries in the world, North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates. Its brinkmanship will continue to test regional and international partnerships aimed at preserving stability and security. Recent U.S.-North Korea summits have deepened direct diplomacy. But the negotiations so far demonstrate that the dismantling of North Korea’s arsenal will remain a lengthy and challenging process.

## **What punitive steps has North Korea faced?**

North Korea’s withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003 and its missile tests and first nuclear test in 2006 prompted the UN Security Council to unanimously adopt resolutions that condemned North Korea’s actions and [imposed sanctions](https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-know-about-sanctions-north-korea) against the country. The Security Council has steadily ratcheted up sanctions through subsequent resolutions in the hopes of changing Pyongyang’s behavior. These additional measures ban arms sales to North Korea, as well as any financial assistance and the sale of materials and technology that could be used for ballistic missiles or nuclear weapons. The measures also impose restrictions on select luxury goods and other foreign trade, as well as inspections of cargo bound for North Korea.

Though sanctions have curtailed North Korea’s access to materials, it is difficult to enforce and regulate all international cargo deliveries. More recently, there has been a greater push to limit North Korean financial resources in a bid to stunt funds directed to military and nuclear advancements. Some experts and officials have condemned [China’s earlier assistance](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-northkorea-china-idUSBRE83I1JQ20120420)to the North’s ballistic missile program, ongoing trade [relationship with North Korea](https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-north-korea-relationship), and lackluster enforcement of sanctions.

Separately, North Korea has a record of missile sales and nuclear technology sharing with countries including Egypt, Iran, Libya, Myanmar, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, and Yemen. It has [secretly transferred](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2010-11-13/nkorea-smuggling-nuclear-material-to-iran-un/2335184) “nuclear-related and ballistic-missile-related equipment, know-how, and technology,” the United Nations has reported. Given North Korea’s economic constraints, fears abound that North Korea could resort to selling more nuclear material and knowledge, thereby enhancing the potential for nuclear terrorism.

**What drives North Korea’s militarization?**

North Korea’s guiding philosophical principles have been juche (self-reliance) and Songun (military-first politics). The military plays a central role in political affairs and its position has been steadily elevated through the Kim dynasty. North Korean leadership believes that hostile external forces, including South Korea and the United States, could mount an attack. As a result, in Pyongyang’s eyes, the only way to guarantee national survival is to develop asymmetric military capabilities to thwart its perceived threats.

In the decades since the Korean War armistice, the regime in Pyongyang has grown increasingly isolated, in large part due to its ongoing nuclear pursuits and other military provocations. The North’s economy and impoverished population of twenty-five million are more and more cut off from the global economy, with limited means to acquire much-needed hard currency. Despite Pyongyang’s reputation as a pariah state, Kim Jong-un remains committed to a [national strategy](https://web.archive.org/web/20150403171327/http:/www.kcna.co.jp/item/2013/201303/news31/20130331-24ee.html) of building up the economy and nuclear capabilities jointly.

Because Kim has struggled to deliver on his economic promises, he seeks to consolidate his rule by demonstrating unquestioned military might. The nuclear program thus has a dual purpose: to deter external threats and to bolster the image of Kim. “Kim Jong-un believes that nuclear weapons are his guarantee of regime survival,” says Bruce Bennett, a senior researcher at RAND Corporation, a California-based think tank.

Since Kim Jong-un assumed power, the country has shed the ambiguous language surrounding its nuclear and missile development, instead vowing to conduct tests [whenever it sees fit](https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/north-korean-nuclear-test-will-be-when-leaders-see-fit-n746441). Punitive measures taken against Pyongyang seem to have only emboldened Kim’s commitment to strengthening the military. Though recent summits between Trump and Kim have opened up dialogue on denuclearization, how a peace process might proceed remains uncertain.

1. **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

**North Korea:**

North Korea as stated before have been testing and enhancing their nuclear capabilities and have withdrew from the NPT which made it possible for them to conduct research and testing, with minor consequences. Furthermore, North Korea do not disclose information often to the general public. Their ongoing promises on stopping the use and testing of nuclear weapons has still not been met, due to the many nuclear test they have conducted in the past few years.

# **The NPT (Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons):**

 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. It was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to further the goals of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament, and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

**The Unites states:**

The United states are one of the five leading countries in the NPT who want to end the testing and ongoing research on nuclear weaponry in North Korea. The tests in North Korea have provoked the US and caused the current President Trump to act. Several conferences were held between both parties where the Ruler of North Korea ‘Kim Jong-un’ assured the president that they will work on stopping the use and testing of nuclear presidents but shortly after those promises were broken, causing the united states and other countries to cut off North Korea from several external resources, blockading them.

1. **Timeline of Events**

### 1985

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

### 1993

[The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)](http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/21/world/nuclear-power-iaea-fast-facts/index.html) 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. 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.

### 2002

**January 29 -**[US President George W. Bush](http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/07/us/george-w-bush-fast-facts/index.html) labels North Korea, [Iran](http://www.cnn.com/2013/11/07/world/meast/irans-nuclear-capabilities-fast-facts/index.html) and [Iraq](http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/30/world/meast/iraq-history-fast-facts/index.html) 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.](http://edition.cnn.com/2002/ALLPOLITICS/01/29/bush.speech.txt/)

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

### 2003

**January 10 -**North Korea [withdraws from the NPT.](http://www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/asiapcf/east/01/10/nkorea.treaty/index.html?_s=PM:asiapcf)

**February**- 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,](http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/26/world/asia/japan-fast-facts/index.html) [Russia](http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/29/world/russia-fast-facts/index.html) and South Korea say they will provide energy assistance to North Korea, as well as promote economic cooperation.

### 2006

**July -** After North Korea test fires long range missiles, the [UN Security Council](http://www.cnn.com/2013/09/03/world/united-nations-security-council-fast-facts/index.html) passes a resolution demanding that North Korea suspend the program.

**October -** 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.](http://www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/asiapcf/10/14/nkorea.sanctions/)

### 2007

**February 13 -**North Korea agrees to close its main nuclear reactor in exchange for an aid package worth $400 million.

**September 30 -** At six-party talks in Beijing, North Korea signs an agreement stating it will begin disabling its nuclear weapons facilities.

**December 31 -**North Korea misses the deadline to disable its weapons facilities.

### 2008

**June 27 -**[North Korea destroys a water cooling tower at the Yongbyon nuclear facility.](http://www.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/06/27/northkorea.explosion/index.html?iref=24hours)

**December -** [Six-party talks are held in Beijing.](http://edition.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/12/08/north.korea.talks/index.html?iref=nextin) The talks break down over North Korea's refusal to allow international inspectors unfettered access to suspected nuclear sites.

### 2009

**May 25 -**[North Korea announces it has conducted its second nuclear test.](http://www.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/asiapcf/05/24/nkorea.nuclear/index.html?section=cnn_latest)

**June 12 -**The UN Security Council condemns the nuclear test and imposes new sanctions.

### 2010

**November 20 -** [A Stanford University professor publishes a report that North Korea has a new nuclear enrichment facility.](http://www.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/asiapcf/11/21/north.korea.nuclear/)

### 2011

**October 24-25 -** 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](http://www.cnn.com/2011/10/24/world/asia/us-north-korea-meeting/).

### 2012

**February 29 -**[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.](http://www.cnn.com/2012/02/29/world/asia/north-korea-nuclear-deal/)

### 2013

**January 24 -**North Korea's National Defense Commission [says it will continue nuclear testing and long-range rocket launches](http://www.cnn.com/2013/01/23/world/asia/north-korea-nuclear-test/) 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 -** [Conducts third nuclear test.](http://www.cnn.com/2013/02/12/world/north-korea-nuclear-reax/)This is the first nuclear test carried out under [Kim Jong Un.](http://www.cnn.com/2012/12/26/world/asia/kim-jong-un---fast-facts/index.html) Three weeks later, the [United Nations](http://www.cnn.com/2013/09/03/world/united-nations-fast-facts/index.html) orders additional sanctions in protest.

### 2014

**March 30-31 -** [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.](http://www.cnn.com/2014/03/31/world/asia/north-korea-live-fire-exchange/)In response, South Korea fires about 300 shells into North Korean waters and sends fighter jets to the border.

### 2015

**May 6 -** [In an exclusive interview with CNN,](http://www.cnn.com/2015/05/07/asia/north-korea-official-interview/) 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 -**[North Korea says that it has the ability to miniaturize nuclear weapons,](http://www.cnn.com/2015/05/20/asia/north-korea-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 -**[North Korea state media says the country has added the hydrogen bomb to its arsenal.](http://www.cnn.com/2015/12/10/asia/north-korea-thermonuclear-claim/)

### 2016

**January 6-7 -**[North Korea says it has successfully conducted a hydrogen bomb test.](http://www.cnn.com/2016/01/05/asia/north-korea-seismic-event/) A day after the alleged test, [White House spokesman Josh Earnest says that the United States has not verified that the test was successful.](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/north-korea-says-it-has-conducted-a-successful-hydrogen-bomb-test/2016/01/06/9add0e52-b436-11e5-a76a-0b5145e8679a_story.html?utm_term=.b7c81b2a39cb)

**March 9 -**[North Korea announces that it has miniature nuclear warheads that can fit on ballistic missiles.](http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/08/asia/north-korea-nuclear-warheads/index.html)

**September 9 -** [North Korea claims to have detonated a nuclear warhead.](http://www.cnn.com/2016/09/08/asia/north-korea-seismic-activity/index.html) According to South Korea's Meteorological Administration, the blast is estimated to have the explosive power of 10 kilotons.

### 2017

**January 1 -** [In a televised address, Kim claims that North Korea could soon test an intercontinental ballistic missile.](http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/01/asia/north-korea-kim-jong-un-speech/)

**January 8 -**[During an interview](http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/09/asia/north-korea-trump-nuclear-missile/) on "Meet the Press," [Defense Secretary Ash Carter](http://www.cnn.com/2014/12/11/us/ashton-carter-fast-facts/index.html) says that the military will shoot down any North Korean missile fired at the United States or any of its allies.

**January 12 -**[A US defense official tells CNN that the military has deployed sea-based radar equipment to track long-range missile launches by North Korea.](http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/11/politics/north-korea-icbm-us-radar-detection/)

**July 4 -** North Korea claims it has conducted its first successful test of an intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM, that can ["reach anywhere in the world."](http://www.cnn.com/2017/07/03/asia/north-korea-missile-japan-waters/index.html)

**July 25 -**[North Korea threatens a nuclear strike on "the heart of the US"](http://www.cnn.com/2017/07/25/politics/north-korea-threatens-nuclear-strike-us/index.html) if it attempts to remove Kim as Supreme Leader, according to Pyongyang's state-run Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

**August 7 -**[North Korea accuses the United States of "trying to drive the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of nuclear war"](http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/06/asia/north-korea-asean/index.html)after the UN Security Council unanimously adopts new sanctions in response to Pyongyang's long-range ballistic missile tests last month.

**August 9 -** [North Korea's military is "examining the operational plan" to strike areas around the US territory of Guam](http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/08/politics/north-korea-considering-guam-strike-trump/index.html) 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](http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/04/us/donald-trump-fast-facts/index.html) 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 -**[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.](http://www.cnn.com/2017/09/03/asia/north-korea-nuclear-test/index.html)Pyongyang claims the device is a hydrogen bomb that could be mounted on an intercontinental missile. A nuclear weapon 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."](https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/904305644651634688) He goes on the criticize South Korea, claiming that the country is engaging in ["talk of appeasement"](https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/904309527381716992)with its neighbor to the north. He also says that North Korea is ["an embarrassment to China,"](https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/904307898213433344) claiming Beijing is having little success reining in the Kim regime.

**November 1 -**[A US official tells CNN that North Korea is working on an advanced version of its intercontinental ballistic missile that could potentially reach the United States.](https://www.cnn.com/2017/11/01/politics/north-korea-missile/index.html)

**November 28 -**[A South Korean minister says that North Korea may develop the capability to launch a nuclear weapon on a long-range ballistic missile at some point in 2018.](https://www.cnn.com/2017/11/28/asia/north-korea-nuclear-assessment-south-korea/index.html)

### 2018

**January 2 -**[Trump ridicules Kim in a tweet.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/02/politics/donald-trump-north-korea-nuclear/index.html) The president says that he has a larger and more functional nuclear button than the North Korean leader in a post on Twitter, responding to Kim's claim that he has a nuclear button on his desk.

**January 10 -**[The White House releases a statement indicating that the Trump administration may be willing to hold talks with North Korea.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/10/politics/trump-north-korea-tone-shift/index.html)

**March 6 -**[South Korea's national security chief Chung Eui-yong says that North Korea has agreed to refrain from nuclear and missile testing while engaging in peace talks.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/03/06/asia/north-korea-summit-intl/index.html) North Korea has also expressed an openness to talk to the United States about abandoning its nuclear program, according to Chung.

**March 8 -**[Chung, standing outside the White House, announces that Trump has accepted an invitation to meet Kim.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/03/09/politics/donald-trump-kim-jong-un-north-korea/index.html)

**June 12 -**The final outcome of a landmark summit, and [nearly five hours of talks between Trump and Kim in Singapore, culminates with declarations of a new friendship](https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/11/politics/trump-kim-summit-singapore/index.html) but only vague pledges of nuclear disarmament.

**December 5 -**[New satellite images obtained exclusively by CNN reveal North Korea has significantly expanded a key long-range missile base](https://www.cnn.com/2018/12/05/politics/north-korea-satellite-images-missile-base/index.html), offering a reminder that Kim is still pursuing his promise to mass produce and deploy the existing types of nuclear warheads in his arsenal.

### 2019

**January 18 -**[Trump meets with Kim Yong Chol, North Korea's lead negotiator on nuclear talks](https://www.cnn.com/2019/01/18/politics/pompeo-kim-yong-chol-north-korea-washington/index.html), and they discuss denuclearization and the second summit scheduled for February.

**February 27-28 -** A second round of US-North Korean nuclear diplomacy talks ends abruptly with no joint agreement after Kim insists all US sanctions be lifted on his country. [Trump states that Kim offered to take some steps toward dismantling his nuclear arsenal, but not enough to warrant ending sanctions imposed on the country.](https://edition.cnn.com/2019/02/28/politics/pelosi-trump-north-korea-kim-jong-un-vietnam-summit/index.html)

**March 8 -** [Analysts say that satellite images indicate possible activity at a launch facility,](https://www.cnn.com/2019/03/08/asia/north-korea-satellite-images-activity/index.html) suggesting that the country may be preparing to shoot a missile or a rocket.

**March 15 -** [North Korea's foreign minister tells reporters that the country](https://www.cnn.com/2019/03/15/politics/pompeo-us-announcement/index.html) has no intention to "yield to the US demands." In the wake of the comment, [US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo](https://www.cnn.com/2018/05/21/us/mike-pompeo-fast-facts/index.html) insists that negotiations will continue.

**May 4 -**[South Korea's Defense Ministry states that North Korea test-fired 240 mm and 300 mm multiple rocket launchers, including a new model of a tactical guide weapon on May 3.](https://www.cnn.com/2019/05/05/asia/north-korea-weapons-test-intl/index.html) According to the defense ministry's assessment, the launchers' range is about 70 to 240 kilometers (43 to 149 miles). The test is understood to be the first missile launch from North Korea since late 2017 -- and the first since Trump began meeting with Kim.

**October 2 -**[North Korea says it test fired a new type of a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM)](https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/02/asia/north-korea-missile-launch-intl-hnk/index.html), a day after Pyongyang and Washington [agreed to resume nuclear talks](https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/01/politics/us-north-korea-nuclear-talks/index.html). The launch marks a departure from the tests of shorter range missiles North Korea has carried out in recent months.

**December 3 -**In a statement, Ri Thae Song, a first vice minister at the North Korean Foreign Ministry working on US affairs, [warns the United States to prepare for a "Christmas gift," which some interpret as the resumption of long-distance missile testing](https://www.cnn.com/2019/12/04/asia/north-korea-christmas-gift-kim-jong-un-intl-hnk/index.html). December 25 [passes without a "gift" from the North Korean regime](https://www.cnn.com/2019/12/26/politics/north-korea-christmas-gift/index.html), but US officials remain watchful.

### 2020

**March 9 -**According to US and South Korean officials, [North Korea fires at least three unidentified projectiles](https://www.cnn.com/2020/03/08/asia/north-korea-launch/index.html), the second such move by the regime in two weeks. North Korean state media says military exercises began on February 28, the one-year anniversary of Kim's summit in Hanoi, Vietnam, with Trump which ended without a deal. The military drills continued March 2, when Pyongyang fired two unidentified short-range projectiles from an area near the coastal city of Wonsan, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Sondok.

1. UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events:

* Resolution 1718, 14 October 2006, (S/RES/1718)
  + Expressed concern over [North Korea's 2006 nuclear test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_North_Korean_nuclear_test), imposed sanctions and set up the [UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on North Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Security_Council_Sanctions_Committee_on_North_Korea). A Panel of Experts was established to support the Committee.
* Resolution 1874, 12 June 2009, (S/RES/1874)
  + Expressed concern over [North Korea's 2009 nuclear test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_North_Korean_nuclear_test). Extended sanctions to concern all arms material and related financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance, manufacture, and maintenance.
* Resolution 2087, 22 January 2013, (S/RES/2087)
  + Condemned [North Korea's 2012 satellite launch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kwangmy%C5%8Fngs%C5%8Fng-3_Unit_2) and added to sanctions.
* Resolution 2094, 7 March 2013, (S/RES/2094)
  + Imposed sanctions after [North Korea's 2013 nuclear test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_North_Korean_nuclear_test).
  + Enforcing sanctions on North Korea to condemn the third nuclear test.
* Resolution 2270, 2 March 2016, (S/RES/2270)
  + Imposed sanctions after [North Korea's 2016 nuclear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_2016_North_Korean_nuclear_test) and [missile test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_North_Korean_missile_test). Sanctions include inspection of all passing cargo to and from North Korea, prohibition of all weapons trade with the country, additional restrictions on North Korean imports of luxury goods, and expulsion of certain North Korean diplomats suspected of [illicit activities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea%27s_illicit_activities).
* Resolution 2321, 30 November 2016, (S/RES/2321)
  + The UNSC unanimously strengthened its sanctions regime against the DPRK, in response to that country’s [9 September nuclear test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_2016_North_Korean_nuclear_test).
* Resolution 2371, 5 August 2017, (S/RES/2371)
  + The UNSC unanimously strengthened its sanctions regime against the DPRK, in response to that country's [28 July 2017 missile test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_North_Korean_missile_tests).
* Resolution 2375, 11 September 2017, (S/RES/2375)
  + The UNSC unanimously strengthened its oil sanctions regime against the DPRK, in response to that country's [sixth nuclear test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_North_Korean_nuclear_test). 'At the current annual level of 4 million barrels and limits exports of refined petroleum products to the country to 2 million barrels annually. They together slash North Korea's oil supplies from outside by 30 percent. It also bans overseas sales of North Korean textiles and further restricts the country's exports of its workers.
* Resolution 2379, 21 September 2017, (S/RES/2379)
  + The UNSC unanimously strengthened sanctions in response to the launch of [Hwasong-15](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hwasong-15) intercontinental ballistic missile.

1. Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

*All resolutions shown above Have included harshening or adding more sanctions to North Korea for conducting Nuclear tests. Although these sanctions were not light on the country of North Korea, but it has clearly not stopped them from continuing their nuclear tests. It is clear that North Korea are not planning to stop conducting these tests, and sanctions are not doing enough to stop them. The previous attempts were well thought of and well executed, but little to no outcome came out of it, this means that new ways and new solutions must be thought of that will lead and convince North Korea to stop these nuclear tests and research, but without making these solutions to harsh on North Korea to not lead to war.*

1. Possible Solutions

*-Although there is little to no room for a range of solutions that can solve the issue without starting a war, a possible solution would be the unification of all members In the NPT and other treaties targeted towards nuclear disarmament and specifically in North Korea, and to all sanction and cut off the supply of North Korea with any and all of the fundamental resources that they require from all countries simultaneously. This will give North Korea an ultimatum on whether it wishes to continue its ongoing nuclear tests and research while the country is falling apart, or to agree to the NPT treaty and have all sanctions removed with the nuclear weapons.*

*-A second solution heavily relies on China since, for many years now the Chinese government have been supporting North Korea and providing them with several things they need seeing as it is on their border, which make the Sanctions made by the United nations ineffective. However once china decides to stop aiding North Korea this will help the United Nations in getting what they want which is complete nuclear disarmament in North Korea.*

1. Guiding Questions
2. *Is “(Delegates Country)” A member of the NPT?*
3. *Which treaties and resolutions regarding the disarmament of North Korea has the delegates country been a part of?*
4. *How is “(delegates Country)” effected by North Korea having/testing Nuclear weapons?*
5. *What is the relationship/History of the Delegates country with North Korea?*
6. *How has the ‘delegates country’ acted whether for/against the DPRK, in response to the multiple nuclear tests conducted in the past 2 decades?*
7. Appendices and useful links

<https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/north-korea/>

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/04/20/north-korea-trump-advance-nuclear-ambitions/>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-11813699>

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