



INTERNATIONAL ALTITUDE MODEL UNITED NATIONS BACKGROUND GUIDE

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)



**North Korea vs. South Korea: Cycles of Conflict Escalation,
De-Escalation, and Evolving Nuclear Challenges**

The Committee

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Committee Overview

In his 1953 speech to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), American president Eisenhower suggested the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The IAEA became a reality in 1957 due to fears from world leaders around nuclear energy, scientific discoveries tied to nuclear power, and the advancement in nuclear technologies.



As an international organization, the IAEA brings governments together to scientifically cooperate on nuclear matters. It aims to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote peaceful and safe uses of nuclear energy, science, and technology to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and maintain international peace and security. As of March 2022, there are 175 countries that are part of the IAEA. The IAEA works closely with these countries, civil society organizations, and United

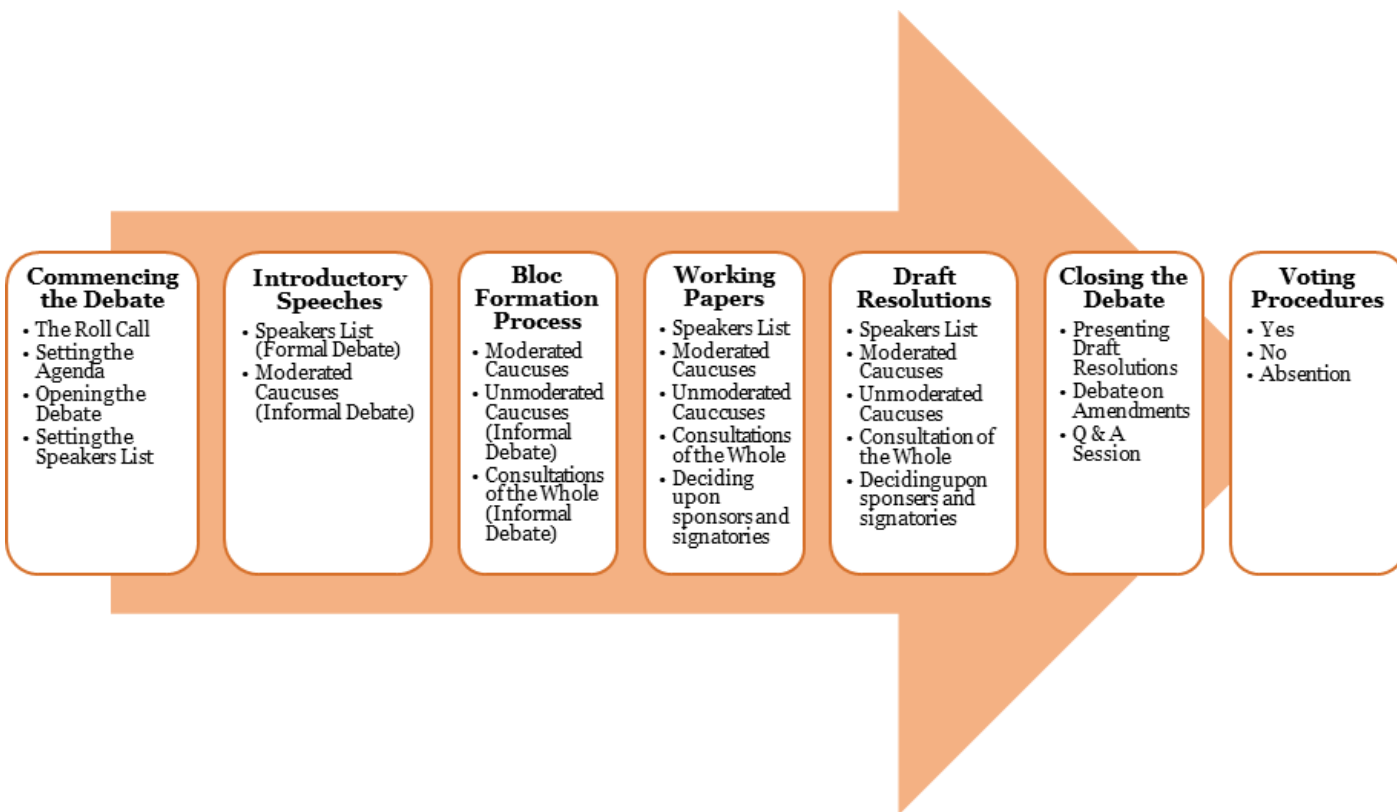
Nations (UN) agencies to achieve its mission. The IAEA is currently implementing a Medium-Term-Strategy (2018-2023) which acts as a roadmap for budget and program priorities.

The IAEA is part of the UN system and collaborates with several UN organizations. It has two decision-making bodies: the IAEA Board of Governors, formed by 35 member states, and the General Conference of IAEA Member States. The Board of Governors holds five meetings per year at the IAEA's headquarters in Vienna to review membership requests and nuclear agreements and to discuss the IAEA's budget and programs. The General Conference meets yearly mostly in September to review and approve the budget and programs.

In relation to this committee's topic, North Korea joined the IAEA in 1974 but withdrew from it in 1994. South Korea joined the IAEA in 1957 and remains part of it. In 2021, it was announced that South Korea would chair the board of governors of the IAEA. This was the first time that South Korea was given such an important role at the IAEA, particularly since the board of governors impacts decisions within the agency. In 2009, the IAEA withdrew its inspectors from North Korea and has since been relying on satellite images and publicly available information to monitor North Korea's nuclear program and its evolution.

At a Glance: The Conference

The Flow of Debate



Key Terms and Concepts

- **Quorum:** The total number of member states present at the committee.
- **Absolute Majority:** An absolute majority is 50% of the quorum plus '1'. For instance, assuming that the quorum for a committee is 60, the absolute majority would be 50% plus '1' of 60, which is 31.
- **Two-Thirds Majority:** A two-thirds majority is $\frac{2}{3}$ or 66.7% of the member states present in the conference. For instance, assuming a quorum for a committee is 60, the two-thirds majority would be $\frac{2}{3}$ of 60, which is 40.
- **Decorum:** It is the constant order and respect expected from all members of the committee throughout the conference. A chairperson can call for decorum when the rules of conduct are not respected by member states.

- **Roll Call:** Roll call takes place at the beginning of the conference, during which the name of each participating nation will be called aloud in alphabetical order by the Dais. Delegates can either respond with 'present' or 'present and voting'. A roll call will be taken every time delegates reconvene at the conference following the adjournment of the debate.
- **Present:** When delegates choose to be present during the roll call, it means that they can vote on a resolution with 'yes', 'no', or 'abstention'.
- **Present and Voting:** When delegates choose to be present and voting during the roll call, it means that they have to vote on a resolution with either a 'yes' or 'no', and they cannot abstain.
- **Motion:** Delegates will use motions to move from one part of the debate to another. As such, motions will be used to decide upon the next course of action throughout the conference.
- **Point:** Points are used by member states to inquire about the flow of debate or to express any kind of discomfort. They help facilitate the conference's procedure.
- **Interruptive Points:** Interruptive points are those that can be put forth at any time during the debate process. However, at Altitude MUN, interruptive points cannot be used to interrupt a delegate giving a speech.
- **Non-Interruptive Points:** Unlike interruptive points, non-interruptive points can only be used when a Chairperson explicitly asks if there are any points or motions on the floor.
- **Yields:** If a delegate finishes their Speakers List speech and still has some speaking time to spare, they must yield their time. Delegates can either yield their time to the Chairperson, to questions, or to another delegate. Delegates should note that they only have the option to yield their time during the formal debate (the Speakers List).
- **Working Paper:** The working paper is an informal document where delegates can begin gathering ideas and forming solutions without the need to follow the format of a formal resolution. It is essentially a 'rough draft' of the Draft Resolution that will follow.
- **Draft Resolution:** Once delegates have compiled their ideas in the working paper, they are required to transform them into the official format of a resolution. This formal document is known as a Draft Resolution. The resolution will be considered a "draft" until it gets voted on and passed by member states. At this point, it becomes a resolution. There can be more than one Draft Resolution formed in a committee, but after voting takes place, the one with the most votes becomes the official resolution adopted.
- **Sponsors:** Member states that contribute the most to developing a particular document, particularly the Draft Resolution, may be appointed as "sponsors" to it. Sponsors should agree on all the ideas mentioned in the document and explain them to the quorum.

- **Signatories:** Signatories are member states that wish to see a certain document debated. Unlike sponsors, signatories do not have to agree to all ideas suggested in the document they are signatories to. Moreover, they can be signatories to more than one document as they are allowed to sign documents that are not produced by their own bloc.
 - **Friendly Amendment:** Amendments are considered friendly if all of the sponsors of the original Draft Resolution agree to the proposed amendment(s).
 - **Unfriendly Amendment:** Amendments are considered unfriendly if at least one of the sponsors of the original Draft Resolution disagrees with it.
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Rules of Debate

Verbal Motions

These motions can be called for when the committee Chairperson opens the floor for any points or motions. One significant aspect to take into account is that verbal motions need to be seconded (only one second is needed for the motion to be voted on).

- **Commencing the Debate**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to open the debate to discuss (input the Committee topic).”

Formal Debate

- **The Speakers List**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to set the Speakers List for a speaker’s time of (insert the suggested length of speaking time per delegate).”

It is important to note that there is no total time for the formal debate. Once the Speaker’s List is exhausted, the debate ends.

To pass, this motion requires an absolute majority.

Informal Debate

- **Moderated Caucus**

*“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to suspend the debate and move into a moderated caucus with a **total time** of (insert total duration of the caucus) and a **speaker’s time** of (insert the suggested length of speaking time per delegate) to discuss (insert the desired topic).”*

To pass, this motion requires an absolute majority.

- **Unmoderated Caucus**

*“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to suspend the debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a **total time** of (insert total duration of the caucus) to discuss (insert the desired purpose of unmoderated caucus).”*

To pass, this motion requires an absolute majority.

- **Consultation of the Whole**

*“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to suspend the debate and move into a consultation of the whole for a **total time** of (insert total duration of the caucus) to discuss (insert the desired topic of discussion).”*

To pass, this motion requires an absolute majority.

- **Adjournment of Debate**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to adjourn the meeting for the purpose of (insert the purpose of adjournment).”

To pass, this motion requires an absolute majority.

- **Introducing Draft Resolutions**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to close the debate and move into the introduction of draft resolutions.”

To pass, this motion requires a two-thirds majority.

- **Debate on Amendments**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to close the introduction of draft resolutions and commence the debate on amendments.”

To pass, this motion requires a two-thirds majority. However, for amendments to pass, they only require an absolute majority.

- **Voting on Resolutions**

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions to close the debate on amendments and move into voting procedures.”

To pass, this motion requires a two-thirds majority.

In order to pass and become the committee’s official Resolution, the Draft should garner the support of at least an absolute majority. If a committee has several Draft Resolutions, the one with the highest number of votes passes.

Written Motions

Instead of voicing them aloud, these motions are written on formal notes and delivered to the Chairperson by way of an Usher.

Format

From: Delegates should insert the full names of their nations here.

To: Chairperson

Purpose:

- **Appeal to the Chairperson’s Decision:** This is used when a delegate believes the Chair acted unfairly or has committed a mistake in the flow of debate.

If the delegate wishes to motion for an appeal to the Chairperson’s decision, the format should look similar to the following:

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions for an appeal to the Chairperson’s decision because (insert reasoning behind the appeal).”

- **Right of Reply:** A delegate can invoke a right of reply when another delegate seems to have made a derogatory comment aimed at the country s/he is representing. It is important to note that **there is no Right of Reply to a Right of Reply.**

If the delegate wishes to motion for a right of reply, the format should look similar to the following:

“The delegate of (insert full name of country) motions for a right of reply to (insert full name of target nation) because (insert reasoning behind the right of reply).”

Points

Interruptive Points

- **Point of Personal Privilege:**

This point can be utilized by a delegate whenever they experience a certain personal discomfort that hinders their ability to fully participate in the conference at hand (e.g. needing to use the restroom).

- **Point of Order:**

A point of order is brought up when a delegate feels as though the rules of procedure have been broken. At Altitude MUN, points of order are not allowed when a delegate is giving a speech.

Non-Interruptive Points

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:**

This point can be used whenever a delegate would like to ask the Dais members a question regarding the overall rules of procedure.

- **Point of Information:**

A point of information, also known as a point of inquiry, can be exercised by delegates whenever they would like to ask a question regarding something they do not understand about the issue being addressed.

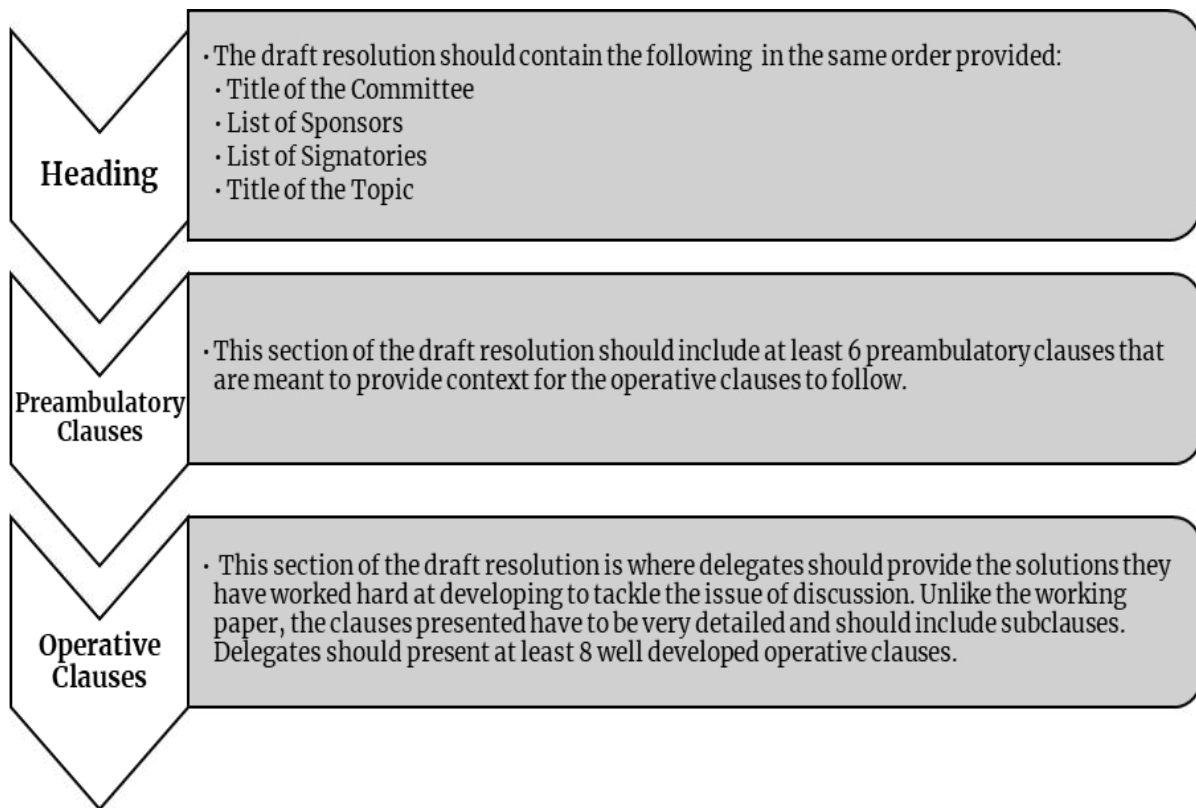
Resolution Formation Process

The sole purpose of an Altitude MUN conference is to reach comprehensive and innovative resolutions that can help in tackling the debated topic. The figure below depicts the procedure guiding the flow of the conference.



Delegates should start with a working paper, which is a rough draft of their ideas and solutions, before transforming it into a formal draft resolution. The draft resolution has a specific format that should be adhered to. Delegates can also suggest amendments after the draft resolution is introduced to the committee. When all amendments are discussed, the committee needs to vote on the presented draft resolution(s). Finally, when the draft resolution gets the needed votes required to pass, it becomes a resolution.

Flow and Structure of a Draft Resolution



The Topic

North Korea vs. South Korea: Cycles of Escalation, De-Escalation, and Evolving Nuclear Challenges

2022 Weapon Tests by North Korea



In 2022 alone, North Korea increased its testing of weapons:

- **January:** North Korea conducted tests on at least seven dates for hypersonic missiles, ballistic missiles, and an intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) capable of reaching Guam island.
- **February:** North Korea tested a ballistic missile heading toward the Sea of Japan.
- **March:** North Korea conducted another sea test, had a failed missile test, fired multiple rocket launchers, and successfully launched an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) that is able to deliver nuclear weapons up to 5,500 kilometers away.
- **April and May:** Short-range missiles were tested, followed by more missile tests, a submarine test, and an ICBM test. The Japanese Coast Guard believed that a ballistic missile traveled into the exclusive economic zone of Tokyo. Moreover, these tests took place during the same month that United States (US) President Biden visited Asia.
- **June:** North Korea held its largest ballistic missile test after the end of the United States-South Korean military exercises.
- **September:** Several tests took place following the US's arrival in the region for more military exercises with South Korea.
- **October:** Numerous ballistic missiles were launched above Japan which led Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida to ask citizens to take precautions and stay safe.
- **November:** North Korea launched 23 missiles, followed by three ballistic missiles the next day. This led to more warnings to Japanese citizens. More ballistic missiles were launched on three different dates, including an ICBM called Hwasong-17 which also landed in Japan's exclusive economic zone. This is suspected to be the first successful test of this particular ICBM.

The Korean Peninsula



The Korean Peninsula is commonly called Korea. It includes North Korea, South Korea, and the islands around them, and spreads across a surface of 223,155 km². The creation of both Koreas came after Japan's surrender in 1945, which divided Korea into a Northern Korea occupied by the Soviet Union and a Southern Korea ruled by the US. This meant having two different political ideologies within Korea: a communist North and a pro-Western or "democratic" South. It also created an indirect conflict between the Soviet Union and the US, escalating conflict in the region and building long-lasting tensions that are still felt today. Political and legal legitimacy are the key drivers of the North Korean-South Korean conflict as both countries claim control over the entire territory. This means that they each believe that they have the ultimate power over the land of both Koreas.

Vicious Cycles of Escalation and Attempts at De-Escalation

By definition, **vicious circles** are a series of cause-and-effect events that strengthen each other and worsen an already bad situation. In the context of the North Korean-South Korean conflict, these negative events are provocations and responses given and received by the main actors and third parties in the conflict. **Provocations** are intentional actions that violate international norms and values on the global level. Provocations are part objective and part subjective: the objective part relates to the violation of international laws, treaties, and conventions, while the subjective part relates to other actors' or countries' understanding of action and whether or not they consider it to be a provocation. North Korea has provoked other international actors through repetitive nuclear testing over the years, aimed at demonstrating its military power and preventing foreign countries' intervention in North Korean matters. As the world has shifted more towards diplomacy and sanctions, North Korea believes that its provocations and their benefits outweigh potential negative responses and consequences. These benefits include having a seat at the negotiation table with China, Russia, South Korea, and the US.

Sanctions are unintentional provocations to pressure North Korea to stop its nuclear program. Nonetheless, military exercises by the US and South Korea are seen by North Korea as direct provocations. Additionally, under the Trump administration, the US used inflammatory speech against North Korea. That said, the US has avoided holding a provocative position outside of diplomatic and economic sanctions because

provocation leads to escalation and decreases negotiation.

Several attempts have been made to de-escalate and resolve the conflict throughout the past decades, including bilateral and multilateral meetings and six-party talks. These were interrupted by events that re-escalated the conflict. Indeed, North Korea provoked the US and other countries both verbally and militarily. Examples include its withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - considered the basis for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, - its continuous nuclear testing, and its unwillingness to compromise.

For its part, the US skipped opportunities to de-escalate tensions and provoked North Korea throughout the years. For example, the USA's approach to the Korean conflict has been inconsistent across administrations. It was also rigid in compromising with North Korea and hardened its sanctions. Furthermore, whilst the USA recognizes the existence of North Korea, it does not formally recognize the North Korean government as having political legitimacy. This led to harsh and inflexible responses lacking initiatives to build trust.

State Positions and Interests within the Conflict:

1. North Korea

North Korea, also known as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), wants to establish itself as a strong and rational actor on the regional and international levels. From its own perspective, this means becoming a nuclear actor with wide capacities and forcing other countries to

negotiate. North Korea would like to be invited to high-level political negotiation tables with powerful countries such as Japan, South Korea, and France, instead of being looked down upon and considered a problem to be solved. Moreover, it wants to assert its independence and sovereignty as a state. It sees its growing nuclear power status as a way of increasing its power and stopping others from intervening in its domestic matters. Moreover, the country wishes to remove the sanctions imposed on it, which prevent it from achieving economic growth and restoring trade relations.



Historically, North Korea has been driven by the need to survive. The country has lived in fear of being threatened by foreign actors, particularly those coming from the US. As such, it began increasing its nuclear program to prevent attacks. Simultaneously, its missile and nuclear activities served as a tool to defend its sovereignty, security, and interests. From its perspective, the nuclear program became equivalent to the maintenance of peace and security within the Peninsula. North Korea promised to be a responsible actor in guaranteeing the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This contradicts the international community's perception of North Korea, notably after its withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

On a national level, the nuclear program is a source of prestige and pride and increases the country's national, regional, and international esteem and image.

2. *United States of America (USA)*

Throughout the years, the USA has attempted to maintain diplomatic relations with North Korea in order to increase security and stability. It assumed a leadership role in ensuring the non-proliferation of weapons within the NPT. Under the Obama administration, it also attempted to foster dialogue between North and South Korea to guarantee regional stability and security. Additionally, the US kept strong close ties with South Korea and relatively stable relations with other countries in the Korean Peninsula and its surroundings.

The US perceives North Korea's increasing nuclearization as a threat to regional stability, further increasing tension and threatening nearby countries due to short-range missiles as well as external actors and foreign powers because of long-range missiles. The US benefits from creating and maintaining stable ties with North Korea and from encouraging a North-South dialogue between the Koreas. One of these benefits is ensuring the containment of nuclear power and stopping its proliferation as well as steadily working towards the denuclearization of North Korea to uphold security and the NPT. In turn, this means that the US would retain its elevated status as a nuclear power and superpower among countries.

Moreover, the US believes the denuclearization of North Korea is a need, particularly with the expansion of North Korea's nuclear capacities which now pose a direct threat to the US's territory

as well as to partner countries' territories in Japan and South Korea. The US also has interests in encouraging South Korea and its efforts to democratize and foster economic openness. Indeed, human rights and freedom remain at the forefront of the USA's concerns and goals in alignment with its own foreign policy.

Currently, there is tension with North Korea due to the lack of progress under the Obama and Trump administrations, which used different strategies to handle the North Korean portfolio. On one hand, the Obama administration was marked by its "strategic patience", believing that maintaining the state of affairs might be better than responding and worsening tensions or conflict. This was coupled with rewards or punishments based on North Korean actions and reactions. On the other hand, the Trump administration assumed a tougher position and maximized pressure to end nuclear testing in North Korea. Addressing the United Nations in 2017, Trump threatened to destroy North Korea and stressed the US's power. He used sanctions, negative Twitter messages against Kim Jong-Un and in response to him, and upgraded the North Korean issue to a US security threat.



The Biden administration is also frustrated by North Korean provocations but it is being cautious due to North Korea's technological, nuclear, and military developments. There is a desire to keep a multilateral dialogue open. When it comes to South Korea, the US shares a long history, friendship, and military partnership with the country. Indeed, both presidents of the US and South Korea confirmed their willingness to practically and diplomatically engage with North Korea to de-escalate tensions and denuclearize the Peninsula. This approach was rejected by North Korea which closed its borders and isolated itself. North Korea declared that dialogue was impossible until the USA reduced its hostility.

3. South Korea



South Korea perceives North Korea as an existential and security threat as well as an identity threat. This is particularly because the North Korean government believes South Korea to be US-dependent with no legitimacy of its own. South Korea lives in continuous fear of forced military reunification of the Peninsula launched by North Korea. These worries are nurtured by various incidents throughout the years, including assassination attempts, repetitive maritime attacks on South Korean ships, and Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) clashes.

Furthermore, South Korea is most worried about a surprise attack by North Korea. South Korea is highly vulnerable to short-range missiles launched by North Korea, able to cause up to 3.8 million deaths. South Korean responses and opinions are fragmented when it comes to dealing with North Korea. On the one hand, conservatives view it as an enemy requiring an approach from various countries, including the US. They also believe that sanctions and military deterrence are key to denuclearizing North Korea. Progressives, on the other hand, emphasize independence and perceive North Korea as being insecure and aggressive due to its fear of Western control. Nevertheless, there is consensus among South Koreans that the fall of North Korea would lead to economic, political, and security threats. Reunification would also be costly to rebuild the North and would increase conflict and tensions.

4. Russia

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia did not continue supporting North Korea with aid. It shifted its focus toward diplomatic ties and investments with South Korea. Due to slow business with South Korea, Russia worked on restoring relations with North Korea which would also help re-increase Russian influence regionally and internationally. Russia was also involved in the six-party talks aimed at denuclearizing North Korea. Nowadays, Russia opposes North Korea's growing nuclear program, particularly as it feels that it threatens Russia's own power. The US's increasing presence in the region further worries Russia about a regional build-up of arms and a rise in Chinese influence. North Korea's outreach to Russia is meant to pressure the US to relax sanctions.

Topic in Depth

1953: Korean War Armistice Agreement and the Demilitarized Zone

The 1953 armistice agreement effectively ended the Korean War, but not the Korean conflict which persists until today. The armistice was signed on July 27th, 1953. However, South Korea did not sign it. The armistice led to the creation of the “Korean Demilitarized Zone” (DMZ). It also created the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), which is still operational. The armistice additionally expressed the need for a continuation of peace talks between China, the Koreans, and the US. The armistice was monitored by a multinational “Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission” close to the Demilitarized Zone. Unfortunately, the ceasefire never turned into a peace treaty and South Korea kept wanting reunification.

North Korea had ambitions to recapture the South towards the end of the Vietnam War, but China refused to provide aid to make this feasible. Consequently, several attacks have been orchestrated by North Korea across the Demilitarized Zone since the declaration of the armistice. In 2013, North Korea invalidated the armistice due to UN sanctions imposed on it. It simultaneously declared war against South Korea, making the use of nuclear weapons possible against Japan, South Korea, and the US. Secret peace talks were attempted by North Korea and the US in 2016, but they were rejected by the US because of North Korea’s unwillingness to include nuclear disarmament within the talks and the treaty. Talks around denuclearization were agreed upon between the Koreans in 2018, with a call from

South Korean leadership to put an end to the Korean War in 2021.

The United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)

The UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) was created in 1953 through the Korean armistice agreement to ensure its implementation and assist with the repatriation of remains. Its mandate comes from the UN Security Council and aims to protect South Korea from North Korean attacks. The UNCMAC would also provide room for diplomatic negotiations to reach a peace treaty guaranteeing lasting regional peace between the Koreans. It would also examine violations of the armistice and act as a messenger between both Koreans, facilitating negotiations. A North Korean secretariat and a South Korean secretariat assist the UNCMAC’s work, keeping communication constantly open. Additionally, the UNCMAC coordinates with the Red Cross regarding humanitarian matters, educates individuals and entities around the armistice, provides a checkpoint for border crossings between the Koreans, cooperates with local police, and reports to the Security Council in case of violations.

1966-1969: Korean Demilitarized Zone Conflict

Also known as the Second Korean War, the Korean Demilitarized Zone Conflict consisted of clashes between North Korea and US-supported South Korea. In 1956, the US decided to single-handedly abolish paragraph 13(d) of the armistice to send weapons to South Korea. In 1958, the US introduced nuclear missiles and atomic cannons into South Korea, having the capacity of reaching the Soviet Union and mainland China. North Korea

condemned this and went on to fortify its territory against nuclear attacks and sought the Soviet Union's assistance in 1963 to create nuclear weapons. Both the Soviet Union and China refused to help.



In 1966, conflict arose due to a North Korean speech delivered by Kim Il-Sung challenging the armistice. In 1968, a North Korean army unit infiltrated the Demilitarized Zone and failed to assassinate President Park Chung-Hee. During the same year, North Korean forces captured the USS Pueblo near Wonsan and captured 82 crew at the Wonsan harbor. In response, the US deployed its air and sea forces and instructed the UN Command to begin negotiations. The US stressed the need to prevent war in the Peninsula and ensured South Korean compliance through negotiations. Originally intending to spread chaos and weaken Park Chung-Hee's legitimacy as well as South Korean-USA relations, North Korean operations did the opposite. Indeed, Chung-Hee's legitimacy grew, and clashes reinforced South Korean-USA relations. North Korean units involved in incidents between 1966 and 1968 were disbanded and North Korea restructured its forces and its strategy.

1991: Admission of both Koreas to the UN

On August 8th, 1991, the UN Security Council, in its Resolution 702, recommended the memberships of both North Korea and South Korea to the General Assembly. This resolution was adopted "without a vote" at the Security Council, with unanimous approval. On September 17th, 1991, both countries were admitted to the UN by the General Assembly Resolution 46/1. These admissions give sovereignty and political legitimacy to North Korea and South Korea. Since then, South Korea has held a non-permanent Security Council seat during 1996-1997 and 2012-2013. Furthermore, in 2006 and 2011, Ban Ki-Moon, a South Korean national, was elected as UN Secretary-General. Since 2005, the General Assembly has been opposing the situation in North Korea, particularly as it relates to human rights. In 2019, the US expressed a desire to reach regional peace with North Korea whilst condemning its nuclear testing.

1994: USA-North Korea Agreed Framework

The Agreed Framework was signed between the USA and North Korea in 1994 to ensure North Korean compliance with the NPT. It involved a North Korean promise to stop its nuclear program if the US provided it with an energy aid package including "light-water reactors".

In 1985, North Korea had first acceded to the NPT. However, it withdrew from it in 1993 after it was deemed to be non-compliant with nuclear safeguards. The NPT forces the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the US), which are recognized nuclear states, to guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear materials, devices,

technologies, and weapons to other countries. They must also pursue negotiations with other countries leading to disarmament. Non-nuclear state parties to the NPT simultaneously promise not to acquire nuclear materials or weapons and not to produce them. They also notify the IAEA of any nuclear materials used for energy generation purposes or other peaceful means and agree to routine IAEA inspections of facilities.

The Agreed Framework failed in 2002 after North Korea admitted to having a program to enrich uranium during a bilateral meeting. The US's delay in providing promised energy aid also contributed to the collapse of the framework. North Korea officially withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and exploded its first nuclear device in 2006. Its withdrawal from the NPT launched the six-party talks.

2010-2015: North Korean-South Korean Clashes



2010: A North Korean torpedo sank a South Korean warship close to the Western Coast of the Peninsula. 46 sailors passed away and 58 were saved. North Korea denied its involvement. A few months later, North Korea dropped bombs on Yeonpyeong leading to the death of two South

Korean civilians and two combatants. This was a direct response by the North to artillery training conducted in South Korea.

2011: Both Koreas shelled each other. North Korea rejected the accusation that it triggered South Korea. No injuries or casualties arose from the shelling.

2014: Both Koreas engaged in open fire after the release of propaganda balloons opposing the North Korean regime by South Korean activists. No injuries or damages were recorded.

2015: Tensions dangerously boiled between the Koreas as several shots were fired by South Korea toward North Korea. Two South Korean border guards were injured due to landmines potentially planted by North Korea. Expressing its discontent, South Korea used loudspeakers in the Demilitarized Zone to spread propaganda. North Korea classified this as “an act of war”, promising a military response and the destruction of the loudspeakers. Subsequently, emergency talks took place between both sides for a total of three days. South Korea demanded an apology from North Korea regarding the landmine. Whilst North Korea refused to apologize, it did compromise by voicing regrets rather than responsibility for the landmine explosion. This was accepted by South Korea. North Korea further held renewed reunions for families that were torn apart during the Korean War. It also expressed the desire to keep dialogue and negotiations flowing. South Korea turned off the loudspeakers. These negotiations highlighted North Korean conflict resolution. They allowed the Koreas to maintain their image, avoid escalation, and seek innovative solutions.

The 2018 Joint USA-North Korean Statement

The “North Korea-United States Singapore Summit” ended with the signature of a joint US-North Korean statement for cooperation to create sustainable peace in the Peninsula. The statement contained a promise by North Korea to denuclearize the Peninsula in exchange for security guarantees from the US, with an agreement to continue negotiations for the implementation of the statement. Both countries stressed the need for trust-building and confidence-building exercises and measures, starting with the building of relations between both countries to reach a lasting peace. The statement included the recovery of remains related to prisoners of war and individuals missing in action and their repatriation.

The 2018 Panmunjom Declaration

The “Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity, and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula” was agreed upon by North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un and South Korean President Moon Jae-In on April 27th, 2018 at the Korean summit. It is an agreement of cooperation between the Koreas to bring the Korean War and conflict to an end, achieve peace, and reconcile, reunify, and improve relations and communication. It also stated efforts to denuclearize the Peninsula with the help of the international community.

The declaration included the continuation of high-level talks to establish a liaison office between the Koreas, multilateral interactions and collaborations, the reunification of Korean families separated by the conflict, and the modernization of road and rail infrastructure and their connection. It

also emphasized tension reduction, the stopping of hostilities, the creation of a “peace zone” on the Western West Coast in the Koreas, building military trust, establishing a peaceful regime within the Koreas, disarmament and denuclearization of the Koreas, and the drafting and signature of a peace treaty related to the Korean War. They further vowed to hold meetings and phone conversations around important matters tied to the Koreas and aimed at building trust and advancing relations, peace, and reunification.

2020: North Korean Explosion of the “Inter-Korean Kaesong Liaison Office”

The Kaesong office represented an on-the-ground embassy linking North Korea to South Korea. The explosion came after a warning by North Korea of an upcoming attack on the office. Kim Jong-Un stressed North Korea’s nuclear and missile activities and their importance, going back on the previously expressed will to denuclearize.



2021: Joint Statement of South Korea and the United States Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (“2+2”)

In 2021, the US Secretaries of State and Defense and the South Korean Ministers of Foreign Affairs and National Defense emphasized the strong alliance between both countries and its key role in ensuring peace in the Indo-Pacific and the Peninsula. They reaffirmed their friendship, ties, shared democratic values, trust, and mutual respect, stressing future cooperation on trade, facing climate change, and COVID-19 relief measures and recovery. They further emphasized the continued protection of South Korea through several means, including joint military training. The role of South Korea in maintaining regional and international stability and peace was also stressed as well as the priority of addressing the nuclear issue posed by North Korea. Both countries additionally mentioned the necessity of carrying out the implementation of resolutions by the UN Security Council. Likewise, they highlighted the importance of collaboration between Japan, South Korea, and the US, and promised to oppose activities destabilizing the international order. Lastly, they confirmed their commitment to upholding international law and ASEAN activities.

Pertinent Features

Political Legitimacy

There are many unresolved issues between the Koreas, including prisoners of war and the repatriation of remains. The conflict also relates to political legitimacy and both Koreas believe that they are the sole legitimate ruler of Korea as a whole.

Formal diplomatic relations exist between 164 countries and North Korea. Several big countries do not have diplomatic relations with North Korea. These include the US, France, South Korea, and Japan. The US continues to strengthen its relations with South Korea and believes in the need to contain North Korea and stop its weapons programs. As for France, it has established a Cooperation and Cultural Action Office in North Korea and is indirectly linked to the country through the EU, which normalized relations with North Korea in 2001. France has repeatedly condemned North Korea and its nuclear tests and called for sanctions.

Continuous threats and nuclear tests have prevented the improvement of relations between the Koreas. Japan solely recognizes the legitimacy of the South Korean government and sides with it and the US on the Korean portfolio. It fears North Korea’s usage of weapons against it and has worked on strengthening its military alliance with South Korea and the US.

Landmines

Landmines are remnants of the Korean War and continue killing hundreds of individuals yearly. Both South Korea and the US do not wish to ban the use of landmines even though around 80% of landmines in the area do not fulfill a military purpose. As such, they have not signed or ratified the Ottawa Treaty which prohibits landmines and their usage, justifying this through fears of North Korean aggression. The entirety of the 150-mile Demilitarized Zone is covered by landmines. These landmines cause physical injuries and economically burden those who are victimized by them, without them being compensated for their

injuries. It was not until 2014 that South Korea legislated compensation for victims of landmines. Nowadays, some landmines are being cleared following diplomatic dialogue between the Koreas to retrieve soldier remains from the Korean War.



Most landmines were planted by the US upon its entry into the Korean War. Prior to the US's entry, both Koreas had used landmines in a limited way, with no plans of expanding their usage. The US supplied UN forces with landmines. However, these were used by North Korea to slow the advance of the USA during the Korean War. China's entry into the Korean War caused a human dilemma surrounding landmines as many Chinese soldiers sacrificed themselves by stepping on landmines to win the war. The Chinese were successful in defeating the US and both Chinese and North Korean soldiers captured landmines and moved them onto the enemy's side. Over 100,000 mines were not recorded or were abandoned.

Peacebuilding Initiatives

Peacebuilding activities include the need for apology, repatriation of remains, compensation, memorialization, trust-building, dialogue, and normalization of relations leading to increased

cooperation among the Koreas and reduced tensions. For instance, women subjected to prostitution during the Korean War call for apologies and compensation. The exchange of prisoners of war and repatriation of remains is another way of contributing to building lasting peace. Six-party talks and other bilateral as well as multilateral efforts likewise fall within the peacebuilding realm, notably as they keep the dialogue going and build for an ultimate normalization of relations. In the case of the Korean War, no war crimes trials took place due to the difficulties of acquiring reliable evidence and of identifying suspects and holding them accountable, as well as the tough task of prosecuting high-level leaders. Nonetheless, a South Korean Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created between 2005 and 2010 to examine abuses of human rights, massacres, and instances of violence with a particular emphasis on the Korean War. Unmarked graves were dug up and massacre details were discussed.

Repercussions of the Current Russian-Ukrainian Conflict on the Korean Conflict

Russia is a big trading partner for South Korea, and the imposition of Western sanctions on Russia could lead to a boycott of South Korean products incorporating technological elements developed in the US. Food and energy prices will likewise be impacted due to disruptions in oil and gas flows from Russia and decreased wheat production in Ukraine. Additionally, there are thirteen companies of South Korean origin in Ukraine and forty of them in Russia. These will suffer due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. South Korea primarily worries that conflicts like that of Russia and

Ukraine would decrease the priority of the Korean portfolio on the US's foreign policy agenda and threaten South Korea's national security.

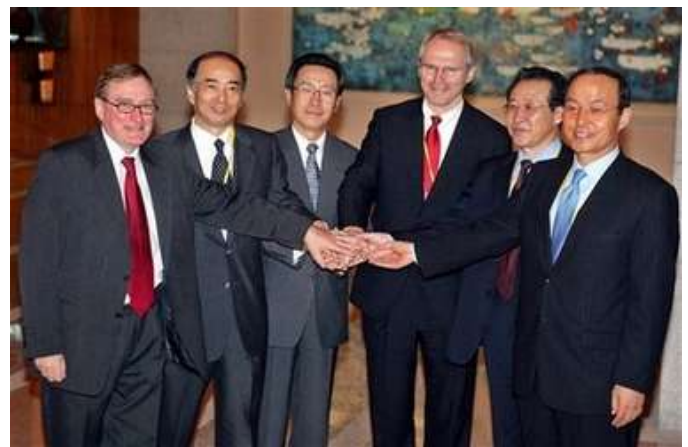
Moreover, there are South Korean fears that North Korea will regard the conflict as an opportunity to provoke South Korea. North Korea conducted seven missile tests in January of 2022 to grab the world's attention. With the world's gaze turned to Russia and Ukraine, there is a low focus on sanctioning North Korea. Generally speaking, North Korea casts the blame on the US for causing the crisis in Ukraine. Moreover, it supports Russia. In March of 2022, the US sanctioned North Korean nationals residing in Russia as well as Russian companies facilitating missile trade and sales. Moreover, South Korea has stopped financial transactions with Russia and has vowed to limit exports. Yoon, the newly elected South Korean president, opposes his predecessor's policy of bettering Korean relations.

Another potential impact of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on the Koreans is the reduction of military resources in South Korea if the US sends troops and other resources to Ukraine. The outcome of the war will have consequences on the Korean portfolio, potentially strengthening North Korean aspirations if Russia wins over Ukraine. The punishments following potential nuclear and arms use as well as a potential fall of the Ukrainian regime might simultaneously keep North Korea in check out of fear of suffering a similar fate.

Global Efforts

The Six-Party Talks

The six-party talks included China, Japan, both Koreas, Russia, and the US. There were a total of six rounds between 2003 and 2009 with suggested resumptions of talks in later years due to North Korea's nuclear testing. North Korea initially agreed to attend the talks, which led it to promise to get rid of its nuclear programs and weapons, to re-accede to the NPT in 2005, and to elaborate on the steps outlining implementable measures to fulfill this promise in 2007. This never happened. However, North Korea stopped its plutonium reactor used in the production of nuclear weapons.



The first round of talks was about normalizing relations and discussing a non-aggression pact between North Korea and the US. These were pre-conditions to dialoguing about the abolition of North Korea's nuclear program. The US's unwillingness to discuss a non-aggression pact triggered North Korea to prove its nuclear capabilities. The six parties agreed to use dialogue and peaceful methods of resolution to approach the nuclear challenge and reaffirmed North Korea's security considerations.

The second round began in 2004 and involved bilateral and multilateral meetings to plan for dialogue and consider potential inspection systems. North Korea agreed to return to the dialogue table and the US agreed to give security guarantees to North Korea. At this stage, the US rejected the idea of direct North Korean-American talks and required unilateral compromises from North Korea. North Korea held on to its peaceful nuclear programs but agreed to get rid of its non-peaceful nuclear programs. China and Russia were pleased with this solution, but Japan, South Korea, and the US called for a total elimination of nuclear programs, believing that any peaceful nuclear program in North Korea would be a front to non-peaceful nuclear activities. No agreement was reached.

The third round of talks was also held in 2004. The US suggested a step-by-step process of breaking Pyongyang's nuclear program apart. It included halting North Korea's nuclear programs and a complete report of nuclear activities. North Korea agreed to the freeze of nuclear programs in exchange for compensation. An agreement could not be reached.

The fourth round began in 2005 after the re-election of George W. Bush and North Korea's declaration of possessing nuclear weapons. It also initially announced its withdrawal from the talks, casting doubts that the US was plotting to overthrow its regime. A bilateral meeting reassured North Korea and led it to amend its position, agreeing to attend the talks, particularly as the US recognized North Korean sovereignty. Further bilateral negotiations took place between the US and North Korea, with a softer position by the US towards a nuclear energy program in North Korea.

This round ended in a six-parties joint statement issued in September of 2005 outlining steps to denuclearize the Peninsula following a step-by-step approach. Commitments included the abandonment of nuclear programs, an NPT return, and continuous IAEA investigations, as well as the right for North Korea to peacefully utilize nuclear power for energy generation purposes along with help from other countries in supplying it with a "light water nuclear reactor". The US and South Korea also committed to refrain from using nuclear weapons in the Koreas, and all parties agreed to assist North Korea through energy aid. Normalized relations were likewise promised by Japan and the US.



The fifth round started in November 2005. No breakthroughs were reached. The parties reaffirmed the need to implement the joint statement issued during the fourth round of talks. North Korea condemned US sanctions which impacted its trading and decided to boycott the talks. In July 2006, North Korea tested several missiles leading to a nuclear test in October of the same year. As a response, Resolution 1718 of the UN Security Council forced North Korea to stop testing, give up its weapons programs, and go back to the negotiation table.

The sixth round happened in March 2007. North Korea left the negotiation table because of technical delays related to funding releases, and it did shut down the nuclear Yongbyon reactor. The next step within the talks focused on disabling three Yongbyon nuclear facilities. They also emphasized North Korea providing a comprehensive list of its nuclear activities by the end of 2007. North Korea further agreed to the non-proliferation of nuclear technology, weapons, and materials in exchange for an increase in fuel aid and a resumption of normalization of relations. A follow-up meeting took place between North Korea and the US in 2008 in Singapore. Six-party talks resumed with the US keeping its promises to improve trade relations, begin the process of removing North Korea from the “state sponsors of terrorism” list, and a comprehensive declaration by North Korea of its nuclear endeavors.

Verification procedures remained difficult to agree upon, with North Korea rejecting such inspections or limitation to Yongbyon. It further threatened to reverse its progress should the US push the matter of investigations. An American-North Korean bilateral meeting eased this position and allowed for inspections wider than Yongbyon. North Korea later rejected sampling at Yongbyon and pushed for its delaying to a later phase.

In 2009, North Korea tested a rocket within its space program after collective warnings had been issued by Japan, the USA, and South Korea. This test was seen as a violation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1718, reimposing sanctions on companies and entities within North Korea. This led North Korea to leave the six-party talks and to go back on previous agreements achieved during the talks.

UN Security Council Resolutions Condemning North Korea's Nuclear and Missile Tests



The UN Security Council was quick to react to North Korea's nuclear and missile tests through nine resolutions sanctioning North Korea's behavior over the years. All nine resolutions were unanimously agreed upon at the UN Security Council and urged North Korea to stop its nuclear and missile testing.

Resolution 1718, passed in 2006, stresses the need for North Korea to stop testing, re-accede to the NPT, let go of its mass destruction and nuclear activities, and go back to the negotiation table of the six-party talks. It further bans UN countries from proliferating weapons, spare parts, and technologies potentially used in North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. It likewise requires member states to freeze designated entities' financial assets to cut off funding from North Korea's weapon programs. The 1718 Committee was created by Security Council members to monitor the implementation of these sanctions and their violations and to make adjustments as needed. The committee was further required to supply the Security Council with a report every three months.

Resolution 1874, passed in 2009, builds on Resolution 1718 and invites North Korea to accede to the “Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty”. It adds sanctions on North Korea by banning the trade of weapons with the exception of small arms. It also allows for the inspection of cargo shipments within North Korea and the seizure of illicit materials. Furthermore, it calls on member states to not provide financial support for North Korea unless this support serves developmental or humanitarian aspirations. A Panel of Experts formed by seven UN Security Council members was created to implement and monitor this resolution.

Resolution 2087, passed in 2013, prohibits further technological developments related to ballistic missiles in North Korea. It emphasizes vigilance by member states when monitoring North Korea and expands the inspection abilities of the sanctions committee. It clarifies missile and nuclear seizure and disposal protocols and stresses a tough stance against sanction evaders whilst urging the sanctions committee to implement targeted sanctions.

Resolution 2094, also passed in 2013, specifically condemns Pyongyang’s uranium enrichment activities tied to nuclear weapons. It is concerned by North Korean diplomats’ abuse of immunities and introduced targeted sanctions revolving around proliferation and financial punishments. The Resolution expands the list of sanctionable imports by adding luxury goods and dual-use technologies. It further lengthens the list of punishable actors and expands it to include suspects tied to these actors. Essentially, this resolution cut off North Korea’s cash and technology supplies required to maintain its nuclear and missile programs. It also widened the

scope of inspections to cargo in transit and restricted banking practices available to North Korea. Lastly, it increased the size of the Panel of Experts on sanctions to eight individuals.

Resolution 2270, passed in 2016, prohibits countries from providing training to North Korean individuals on subjects that could facilitate proliferation. It also directs attention to the North Korean government’s negligence of its own people because of its prioritization of nuclear and missile activities. Additionally, it forces North Korea to adhere to the Conventions on Biological and Chemical weapons. Resolution 2270 widens sanctions by including small arms and light weapons (SALW), expanding the list of banned luxury goods, and banning North Korea from repairing weapons sold to other entities. It implements tougher inspection measures, forcing the inspection of all cargo coming from or heading to North Korea. It also targets sanctions against government officials involved in shady activities and lengthens the number of individuals and entities on the sanctions list. Banking is likewise increasingly restricted with North Korean banks’ operations being stopped in other countries if these banks are linked to nuclear and weapon proliferation carried out by North Korea. The resolution further demands member states to end joint business collaborations with North Korea within three months of the resolution and repatriate individuals affiliated with an entity created by a UN Security Council Resolution. Lastly, countries are not allowed to lease crew services or vessels or trade aviation fuel with North Korea to prevent the diversion of resources to missile and nuclear programs.

Resolution 2321 was also passed in 2016. It encourages UN member states to decrease their diplomatic representation within North Korean missions and criticizes the North Korean government's prioritization of nuclear power over its population's welfare. New sanctions included bans on exporting minerals and on selling ores, coal, helicopters, and statues. Moreover, a notification system was created to track coal imports exceeding North Korea's limit. The Panel of Experts was called on to meet around regional challenges and to engage in capacity building for the implementation of the resolution and sanctions within it.

Resolution 2371, passed in 2017, reflects the US's vision that more sanctions would limit North Korea's earnings to less than \$1 billion yearly. It expresses regret over North Korea's resource diversion towards missile and nuclear programs, supports six-party talks and urges for the respect of commitments reached within them, reaffirms regional and international peace and security, and prohibits North Korea's deployment of chemical materials and weapons, further stressing the need for it to join the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. With previous resolutions having limited export quantities of certain minerals, this resolution completely forbids North Korea from exporting them. The resolution further regulates port access and entry of ships in violation of current and past resolutions and stops countries from accepting more laborers from North Korea.

Resolution 2375, passed in 2017, focuses on oil, textiles, and North Korean laborers abroad. It is the harshest in terms of sanctions and highlights

concern for the suffering of North Korean individuals as their own government pursues weapon programs. It further bans countries from authorizing North Korean laborers to work abroad except at Committee 1718's discretion. Additional asset freezes were imposed on North Korean departments and commissions. Likewise, the resolution stops joint ventures and the expansion of pre-existing ones with North Korea and its nationals. More items were prohibited under the umbrella of dual-use technologies.

Lastly, **Resolution 2397**, also passed in 2017, reiterates principles that were communicated within past resolutions and states that generated income from exports and other sources were being diverted toward North Korea's missile and nuclear activities. Its sanctions reduce the cap on yearly petroleum imports and limit yearly imports of crude oil. The resolution forces the Security Council to further toughen its petroleum caps in the event of future tests and instructs member states to expel workers of North Korean origin within a maximum of two years of the resolution. Other sanctions ban imports of industrial nature, as well as heavy machinery and transportation means. They also ban the export of equipment, minerals, agricultural goods, and food in general. The resolution gives member states the ability to seize ships illicitly smuggling coal, oil, and other items.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s Role in the Korean Conflict

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967 to increase the region's sociocultural and economic development, foster peace, create opportunities for collaboration around areas of mutual interest, and allow its countries to assist one another through research, training, industry, and agriculture. Since then, it has also cooperated with other international organizations such as the European Union and the United Nations.



ASEAN's relations with South Korea have become stronger over the years, particularly after the start of South Korea's "New Southern Policy" (NSP), which sees India and ASEAN as key Southern partners and elevates the importance of partnerships with both to the level of major diplomatic forces and friends. Considering this, President Moon Jae-In visited all member states of ASEAN and, in 2019, co-hosted with ASEAN three Commemorative Summits. Trade has been on the increase between South Korea and ASEAN. Interests also align on several strategic challenges, most notably around finding solutions to the nuclear threat posed by North Korea to foster peace, security, and stability.

While hostile towards South Korea and the US, North Korea expressed a willingness to collaborate with ASEAN to achieve peace, particularly as it perceived ASEAN as a fair entity. South Korea encouraged ASEAN to urge North Korea to denuclearize. ASEAN needs to focus on strengthening its relations with North Korea and on taking small steps, for instance in the form of informal ad hoc meetings allowing for dialogue, without forcing expected outcomes. Such meetings would create an opportunity for bringing the Koreans together to the dialogue table. So far, ASEAN has engaged North Korea through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

Moving forward, ASEAN's role might expand in peacebuilding and mediating between the Koreans due to the success of its soft diplomatic approaches thus far. Indeed, it is respected and trusted by North Korea and has been increasingly strengthening relations with South Korea due to the New Southern Policy.

Learning Outcomes

- Delegates will gain a deep understanding of the North Korean-South Korean conflict, its stages of escalation and de-escalation, its main actors, and the current state of affairs.
- Delegates will learn about the IAEA as an intergovernmental organization, the work that it carries out, the role that it has played and that it can play in the conflict, and nuclear tests, missiles, and disarmament.
- Delegates will develop their knowledge regarding the Korean Demilitarized Zone, the United Nations Command Military

Armistice Commission, bilateral, multilateral, and six-party talks, and broad as well as targeted sanctions.

Recommendations

- Delegates should ensure that they have a deep understanding of the key events, resolutions, and concepts used throughout this guide. If unsure about certain elements, they are invited to research further to fill any knowledge gaps.
- Delegates should further research and understand the previous resolutions related to the North Korean-South Korean conflict as well as North Korea's development of its nuclear program and, to a certain extent, the difference between the types of missiles that were tested.
- Delegates should consider the positive and negative aspects of previous bilateral, multilateral, and six-party talks, as well as the positions, interests, and needs of North Korea and South Korea when suggesting solutions.
- Delegates must remain realistic in their imagined solutions and suggested recommendations by taking their countries' capabilities into account, the feasibility of proposed solutions, and funding capacities.

- Delegates should consider additional entities or individuals who may be of help to ease the conflict.

Key Questions

- What is your country's position regarding armament and disarmament, including nuclear weapons?
- Does your country have a nuclear weapons program?
- Has your country given or sold nuclear weapons or materials to either North Korea or South Korea?
- What is your country's position regarding the North Korean-South Korean conflict?
- Does your country have diplomatic relations with North Korea? with South Korea? Why/why not?
- Has your country previously tried to de-escalate the North Korean-South Korean conflict? If yes, how? Has it been successful in de-escalating it? Why/why not?
- How can we de-escalate the conflict between North Korea and South Korea, and what can your country do to help?

Annexes

Relevant Institutions

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- General Conference of IAEA Member States
- IAEA Board of Governors
- Inter-Korean Kaesong Liaison Office
- South Korean Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)
- United Nations General Assembly
- United Nations General Assembly First Committee (GA1 DISEC)
- United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Relevant Legal Treaties, Frameworks, and Conventions

- 2012 Leap Day Agreement
- Joint Statement of the 2021 Republic of Korea – United States Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting ("2+2")
- Korean Armistice Agreement (1953)
- New Southern Policy
- Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- Ottawa Treaty
- Panmunjom Declaration
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/1
- USA-North Korea Agreed Framework (1994)
- USA-North Korean Statement (2018)
- United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013), 2094 (2013), 2270(2016), 2321 (2016), 2371(2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017)

Relevant Conferences

- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
- Inter-Korean Summits (2000, 2007, and 2018)
- Korean-United States Demilitarized Zone Summit
- North Korea-United States Hanoi Summit
- North Korea-United States Singapore Summit

- US-North Korean working-level talks in Sweden
 - U.S.-Republic of Korea 2+2 Ministerial Meeting
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