Committee: Security Council

Topic: Establishing a Cohesive Framework for North Korean Nuclear Disarmament

Country: United Kingdom

School: Shadow Creek High School

Sponsor: Mr. Clancy Name: Kelvin Doe

Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear proliferation has occurred since the Cold War. North Korea uses nuclear warheads as a deterrent for other nations. It is estimated that North Korea has sixty nuclear weapons and possibly has enough uranium to produce six new warheads a year. It's first nuclear test occured in 2006 and ever since its warheads have been gaining in range and intensity. On September 3, 2017, North Korea managed to launch the Hwasong-15, an ICBM, capable of reaching most continents, except for Antarctica. Supreme Leader, Kim Jong-Un echoed the common party policy of using nuclear warheads to for both self-defense and to bolster the economy. Despite continued work on nuclear proliferation against the wishes of the US, South Korea, Japan, and others: Jong-Un announced a new policy of Korean diplomatic openness and economic transformation termed "byungjin." The Supreme Leader saw the launch as a victory warranting "economic construction and building up our nuclear forces and its idea of prioritizing science." Immediately after his New Year's Address, Jong-Un reopened diplomatic talks with South Korea and South Korea has invited their northern neighbor to the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympics. Byungjin and diplomatic talks signify the possibility that the UN can create a wholly peaceful plan to disarm North Korea.

In December of 2017, the fifteen member UN Security Council unanimously voted in favor of new sanctions for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Countries are no longer allowed to sell crude oil or raw materials to the country. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres applauded the unity from within the council and pointed out how unity could aid denuclearisation.³ On the 29 of August in 2017, The UN denounced the DPRK's missile launch over Japan and asked the nation to comply with previous council resolutions.⁴ All of these UN reactions to the DPRK show that the UN typically give little more than denouncements and sanctions to North Korea regarding their nuclear development. Work has not yet been done on a committed, unilateral agreement to nuclear non-proliferation with the DPRK, nor, a plan to help bolster the country's economy without giving direct humanitarian aid.

The UK's plan for DPRK demilitarisation concerns two approaches, one of which economic and the other diplomatic in nature. Approach one is a UN effort to help the DPRK

¹ "North Korea's nuclear weapons: Here is what we know." Al-Jazeera, January 1, 2018. http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/north-korea-testing-nuclear-weapons-170504072226461.html.

² Cohen, Zachary, Ryan Browne, Nicole Gaouette, and Taehoon Lee. "New missile test shows North Korea capable of hitting all of US mainland." CNN, November 30, 2017.

http://www.cnn.com/2017/11/28/politics/north-korea-missile-launch/index.html.

³ "Security Council further tightens sanctions against DPR Korea." UN, December 22, 2017. Accessed January 21, 2018. https://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=58345#.WmRIPginG01.

⁴ "Statement by the President of the Security Council." UN Security Council, August 29, 2017, 1-2. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_prst _2017_16.pdf.

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boost its economy; approach two is an agreement among all UN Security Council nations, Japan, and South Korea to nuclear non-proliferation. Approach one specifically deals with the Donju, or North Korean Capitalists. By providing the Donju with more capital, the UN can them help stimulate their countries economy more than already are.⁵ This strategy would aid the UN's humanitarian efforts in the country by boosting its economy and would demonstrate trust to the North Korean government. Approach two, is getting the UN Security Council members and nations of interest to the DPRK to sign a nuclear nonproliferation agreement to lower tensions in the region. The combination of these strategies help Jong-Un reach his goals for the year and demonstrate trust to the DPRK, hopefully trust will be reciprocated by the nation through North Korean Non-Proliferation.

⁵ Pearson, James, and Ju-min Park. "Pyongyang Bling - The rise of North Korea's consumer comrades." Reuters, June 4, 2015. Accessed January 21, 2018.

https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-northkorea-change-consumption/pyongyang-bling-the-rise-of-n orth-koreas-consumer-comrades-idUKKBN0OJ2UY20150604.