



PelotasMUN  
*Challenge yourself*

STUDY GUIDE

UNSC

July, 2013



# Letter from the Chair

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Dearest delegates,

First and foremost let us welcome you to the First United Nations Security Council (UNSC) of Pelotas Model United Nations! We are so glad you have chosen the UNSC as your committee and we are absolutely sure we will experience together the richest and the most rewarding discussions concerning International Peace and Security, within the UN's highest organ.

It is an immense pleasure to be part of the Director's board of the Security Council. We have worked during these last few months, willing to expose satisfactorily the issues raised in this committee and we hope that at the end of this reading you are provided with the necessary information to base your studies and have a good use of the future Council meetings.

This welcome letter precedes a briefing packet with information on the conflicts, its histories and a few of the past attempts at its resolutions. Hoping to clarify and allow a fruitful debate on these recent evolutions, we have chosen to bring to discussion two very particular situations in the Security Council's agenda: "The Situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "Peace and Security in West Africa". Hopefully, all of us, directors and delegates, will be up to the challenge and able to extract the best of it.

The Security Council of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pelotas MUN is organized by 3<sup>rd</sup> semester and 7<sup>th</sup> semester International Relations students at the Federal University of Pelotas: Arthur Palma Fabeni, Ananda Soares Gralewski, Érico Vanzan Fasolo and Vitória Gonçalves Pereira. We are especially thankful to Prof. Daniel Carvalho, for lending us some of his experience and guidance throughout the construction of this Study Guide. In order to allow this discussion to happen, we are fully available to solve any doubts and questions that may appear during your preparation process. Our every effort is directed to the production of an enjoyable discussion and unique experience to all.

Best Regards,

Arthur Fabeni, Ananda Gralewski, Érico Fasolo & Vitória Pereira  
**UNSC Directors**

# Introduction

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Created in 1945, the United Nations Security Council holds the primary responsibility for the maintenance of International Peace and Security, following the aftermath of the Second World War. To properly achieve such goals, the Council was designed as the most important organ of the UN, being the only whose resolutions had effective binding power upon all Member States of the UN. In this sense, the UNSC has its attributions and powers specified in Chapter V of the UN Charter.

Originally composed by eleven members, the UNSC had the numbers of seats expanded to fifteen on August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1965, with the entry into force of an amendment to article 23 of the UN Charter, approved by the UN General Assembly on December 17<sup>th</sup>, 1963. Moreover, it is also in the Council's mandate the right to authorize the use of force through peacekeeping operations or military coalitions and also to impose economic and military sanctions, but always as a last resort, when all negotiations have failed. Therefore, the UNSC's first actions when a complaint is brought before it are to recommend to the parties to try and reach a peaceful solution. At last, the UNSC may recommend the suspension or expulsion, by the General Assembly, of a Member State that recurrently violates the principles of the UN Charter (UN Charter, 1973).

The UNSC is formed by fifteen members, of which five are permanent and ten are selected by the General Assembly for two year terms, starting on January 1<sup>st</sup>, with five replaced each year. The five permanent members of the Security Council are the People's Republic of China (PRC), the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America (USA). They hold the rule of "great power unanimity" what is commonly known as "veto power", that is, for any resolution to be approved it needs the concurring vote of these five States, meaning that if they are against, it will automatically fail. Procedural matters are not subject to a veto, so the veto cannot be used to avoid discussion of an issue. Since 1971, the PRC replaced the Nationalist China (Formosa, or Taiwan) as a permanent member. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia has replaced it as a permanent member.

Since 2012 the first five temporary members of the UNSC are Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Morocco, Pakistan, and Togo. In 2013, five new members were elected by

the General Assembly, namely Argentina, Australia, Rwanda, Luxembourg and South Korea (UNSC, 2013).

# Topic A: The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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## 1. A CONTEXT OF KOREAN PENINSULA

### Japanese Domination

*Arthur Palma Fabeni*

Korea's role as a Japanese Empire's colony was basically to supply it with food, because of its difficulty in nourishing the population, due to its small size and high population rate. However, some infrastructure was developed in Korean Peninsula, such as bridges, railways, roads and factories, which made the growth rate of Korean population rise (LAMBERT, 2013).

Nevertheless, Japanese rule was very repressive and in 1919 many Koreans took part in peaceful demonstrations for independence, to which the Empire of Japan responded by arresting and executing thousands of people. These oppressive actions took place to assure their strength upon the colony and avoid a war for independence, since Korea was of utter importance to supply the Empire (LAMBERT, 2013).

After certain period, small reforms were made and Koreans were allowed to print newspapers and hold meetings. They were also granted religious freedom and more respect was shown to Korean customs (LAMBERT, 2013).

However, all of these reforms were superficial and in the 1930s the Empire of Japan tried to assimilate the Koreans by persuading them to adopt Japanese names and from 1938 education was only in Japanese, in a way that school children were forbidden to speak Korean. The Japanese also tried to persuade Koreans to adopt Shinto (the Japanese national religion) without much success (LAMBERT, 2013). During World War II many Koreans either volunteered or were forced to work in Japan. Eventually, Japanese attempts to turn Korea into part of Japan stopped in 1945 when they surrendered to the allies, since the US ended up causing a lot of damage to Japan with the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombs (CIA, 2013).

## Cold War and the Korean Peninsula

*Érico Vanzan Fasolo*

In order to understand the conflict involving North Korea, it is impossible to let the importance of Korean Peninsula's division caused by the end of World War II away. With its end, the Korean Peninsula fell out of Japanese rule and the United States and Soviet Union occupied Korea along either side of 38 degrees latitude, which by that time only meant one thing: both Koreas had their fates depending on the Cold War conflict between communism and capitalism.

After decades of Japanese occupation, Korea didn't set to anything but regain its independence, with the wartime allies – the US, China, Britain and the Soviet Union all supporting that goal, following the Cairo Conference's declaration in 1943 stating willingness of freedom for Korea. Aiming at a transition period ahead of democratic elections, in the second semester of 1945 US and Soviet forces occupied the two ends of the country, being the US in the south, while the USSR remained in the north.

North Korea made a demand for the simultaneous removal of the Soviet and US armed forces from Korean Peninsula and for the establishment of an agreement on the Korean issue to be led by the Koreans themselves. However, it was rejected, and therefore the issue was brought before the United Nations, when the United Nations Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) was created with the aim of supervising free and fair elections in Korea (DPRK, 2013).

It was not, though, recognized by the Soviet government, which argued that it debased Articles 23 and 107 of the UN Charter. Article 23 requires that both sides of the disagreement be consulted, but Korean representatives from North and South Korea were never invited to deal with the UN on this issue. Also, Article 107 denied jurisdiction to the UN over post-war resolution issues (HART-LANDSBERG, 1998).

As the Cold War rose its tension between the USSR and the US, the cooperation on Korean Peninsula began to collapse and in 1948 two different states emerged: the Republic of Korea (South Korea, with Syngman Rhee as its leader, supported by the US) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea, with Kim Il-Sung as its leader, supported by the Soviet Union). With this, the crisis of national division deepened (SHAH, 2013).

The 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel increasingly became a political border between the two Korean states. Even though reunification dialogues persisted, tension intensified. Cross-border skirmishes and raids at the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel took place in the following months after Korea's division. In the north, the image of Kim Il-Sung grew as a leader, being built up around him a cult of personality in the Stalinist model and perhaps even stronger, recalling the idea of the Korean god kings before Japanese domination (EVERARD, 2013).

Eventually, in 1950, the circumstances slowly became open combat when North Korean army invaded South Korea on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1950.

## The Korean War

The first military action of the Cold War had begun, and at the beginning it went very well for North Korea, which invaded almost the entire peninsula, once its army was very well trained and disciplined (HISTORY CHANNEL, 2013).

A possibility of counterattack arose when the Security Council of the United Nations passed a resolution authorizing military interference in Korea. United Nations Security Council Resolution 83, adopted on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1950, established that the harassment on the Republic of Korea by armed forces from North Korea constituted an infringement of the peace. The Council called for an urgent ending of warfare and for the government in North Korea to remove their equipped military to the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel. They also distinguished the statement by the United Nations Commission on Korea that reported North Korea's failure to meet the terms with Security Council Resolution 82 and that imperative military procedures were necessary to bring back worldwide peace and safety. Because by 1950 the Soviet Union did not attend the UNSC meeting as an objection at representation of China by Taiwan, no vetoes occurred (UNHCR, 1950).

This quick retaliation made North Koreans forces go back the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel and the peninsula was then close to be entirely dominated by South Korea, with the UN forces (mainly supported by the USA) near the Chinese borders. Thus, interpreting this shift as an operation of confrontation, China (governed by Mao Zedong) sent its forces against the South Korean ones. Taken by surprise, they were forced back to the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel (BARNES & NOBLE, 2007)

## The Korean Armistice Agreement

*Vitória Gonçalves Pereira*

The hostilities in Korea formally ended on July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1953, with an Armistice, in which the Korean Peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel, establishing a demilitarized zone (DMZ), a heavily fortified 155-mile long (250 kilometers) and 2.5-mile wide line separating the two countries. The Agreement was made between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's volunteers, on the other hand. The Armistice established a committee of representatives from neutral countries to decide the fate of the thousands of prisoners of war on both sides. It was eventually decided that the prisoners could choose their own fate: stay where they were or return to their homelands (KOREAN WAR ARMISTICE AGREEMENT, 1953).

It is estimated that the war cost the lives of 1,2 million people in South Korea, 1 million people in North Korea, 36,500 people for US troops and 600,000 people for Chinese soldiers. Although the Korean Armistice established a cease fire, no peace treaty was ever signed between the parts.

In 2003, and again in 2009, North Korea threatened that it would no longer be bound by the agreement, finally on March 2013 the country declared invalid the Armistice, as well as cut off direct phone links with South Korea at the inter-Korean border village of Panmunjom. The phone line was the emergency link for quick, two-way communication between the two sides.

## North Korea's Nuclear Program

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear ambitions can be traced back to the early 1950's, when the DPRK asked the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for help in developing its own nuclear arsenal. In 1956 The Soviet Union began training North Korean scientists and engineers, giving them the initial knowledge to initiate a nuclear program. Three years later North Korea and the USSR signed a nuclear cooperation agreement and in 1962 the Yongbyon Nuclear Scientific Research Center was completed. In 1965, the Yongbyon reactor reached a power rating of 2MW(th), and the North began to successfully pursue fission experiments with

materials purchased from the USSR in 1963. Between the late 1970's and early 80's North Korea began uranium mining operations at various locations near Sunchon and Pyongsan (BOLTON, 2012).

The intensification and development of North Korea's nuclear program occurred between 1984 and 1986, when the DPRK completed the construction of a 5MWe gas-cooled, graphite moderated nuclear reactor for plutonium production, as well as the construction of a "Radiochemical laboratory", which allowed the country to establish a full plutonium fuel cycle. In 1984, the DPRK was capable of building its own short-range ballistic missiles (Hwasong-5 & Hwasong-6) and by the end of the 1980's, the country also successfully managed to develop a medium-range missile (Nodong), enlarging the threat to other East-Asian nations, notable Japan (BOLTON, 2012).

By 1989 the North's nuclear program was conclusively confirmed by US satellite images, leading to the first nuclear crisis between the US and the DPRK. In 1991 North and South Korea joined the United Nations and at the same year the DPRK was forced to deal with the fall of the URSS, a major contributor to the construction of North's nuclear program. The following year, North Korea agreed to allow inspections by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), but over next two years refused access to sites of suspected nuclear weapons production (IAEA, 2013). With the death of Kim Il Sung, economic downturns, food and energy shortages, as well as the economic expansion of South Korea, the power of the Korean Peninsula was rebalanced, this situation contributed as a factor to the development of the nuclear program.

In 1993 North Korea began producing long missiles to sell to Iran in exchange for oil. The following year, the US signed the Agreed Framework where the DPRK would be supplied with oil and two light-water reactors that could not produce potential weapons-grade fuel in return for reaffirming the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This international treaty aims to prevent the spread of weapon technology (notably nuclear weapons). It stipulates that a nation will receive help in developing a peaceful nuclear energy program if it agrees to disarmament, and full cooperation or openness in the development of its program. Although the DPRK originally signed this treaty in 1985, it never complied with all of its rules (PINCUS, 2006).

In 1996 the US and North Korea met in Berlin for their first round of bilateral missile talks, without achieving any results. During the same year the United States imposed sanctions on North Korea and Iran for missile technology-related transfers. The next year both States met for a second round of missile talks, in New York. US negotiators pressed North Korea not to deploy the Nodong missile and to end sales of Scud missiles and their components. Again, the parties reached no agreement and new sanctions were imposed on two additional North Korean entities for unspecified missile-proliferation activities (ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, 2013).

In 1998, the United States discovered a suspected underground nuclear facility in Kumchang-ri by North American spy satellite imagery, which led the US Congress to halt \$35 million in oil aid to North Korea and demand for inspections of the new facility. Four years later the DPRK expelled IAEA inspectors. In 2003, George W. Bush, then president of the US, turned down a proposition from the DPRK to freeze its reactors in exchange for a list of concessions (BOLTON, 2012). The same year it was created the Six-Party Talks, a series of multilateral negotiations attended by China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States for the purpose of dismantling North Korea's nuclear program. These talks were a result of North Korea withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, in 2003. The main points of contention are: security guarantee, the construction of light water reactors, peaceful use of nuclear energy, diplomatic relations, financial restrictions and verifiable and irreversible disarmament. Five rounds of talks from 2003 to 2007 produced little net progress. In 2005 North Korea admitted to produce nuclear weapons and in 2009 declared that it would pull out of Six-Party Talks and would resume its nuclear enrichment program in order to boost its nuclear deterrent, after the UNSC's Presidential Statement condemned the North Korean failed satellite launch (ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, 2013).

## 2. STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

### North Korea Tests

North Korea has conducted three nuclear tests since 2006. In 2006 it test-fired one missile (Taepodong-2), which experts say could have a range of many thousands of miles and other six tests that included a combination of short- and medium-range Scud-C and Nodong ballistic missiles, launched from the Kittaraeyong test site. Although the tests of the six short-range missiles seemed to be successful, the Taepo Dong-2 failed less than a minute after launch (ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, 2013). As a result the Security Council adopted Resolution 1718, which demanded that North Korea refrained from further nuclear tests and called on Pyongyang to return to the Six-Party Talks and abandon its nuclear weapons. It also imposed additional sanctions on commerce with Pyongyang (UNSC, 2006).

Later, in 2009 the DPRK launched the three-stage Unha-2 rocket, widely believed to be a modified version of its long range Taepo Dong-2 ballistic missile. The UNSC issued a presidential statement condemning North Korea's April 5<sup>th</sup> rocket launch, and declaring it "in contravention of Security Council Resolution 1718", placing financial restrictions on three North Korean firms believed to be participating in proliferation and adopting, unanimously, Resolution 1874, which expanded sanctions against Pyongyang. Finally in 2012, after a failed launch in April, North Korea launched the Unha-3 and the satellite entered orbit. In January the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 2087 in response to North Korea's Dec. 12 satellite launch, which used technology applicable to ballistic missiles in violation of resolutions 1718 and 1874 (UNSC, 2012). One month later the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) detected seismic activity near North Korea's nuclear test site. In March the UNSC passed another Resolution in response to DPRK's test in February. Resolution 2094 strengthens existing sanctions by expanding the scope of materials covered and adds additional financial sanctions, including blocking bulk cash transfers. Additional individuals and entities also are identified for asset freezes (ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, 2013). As a result of the successful development of a long-range missile, as well as nuclear technology, it has become clear to the

international community that as of now the DPRK has the sufficient capability to develop its own nuclear weapon arsenal.

## **US Military Training in South Korea**

*Arthur Palma Fabeni*

Foal Eagle is an annual combined Field Training Exercise (FTX) conducted between South Korea and the United States armed forces under the auspices of Combined Forces Command (CFC) within the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO). It is one of the largest military exercises annually conducted in the world, as well as defensive in nature and conducted primarily as a rear area security and stability training exercise.

Because of Foal Eagle, the tension between the Koreas has increased a lot. North Korea started doing a few nuclear tests as a response to these training exercises, but even more as a way to show the world its power (Globalsecurity, 2013).

In 2013 North Korea withdrew the non-aggressive pacts with South Korea, because according to them the US flew two B-2 stealth bombers and two B-52 nuclear capable bombers over South Korea, prompting an angry response from the North (BBC, 2013).

North Korea has also declared war against South Korea and announced its intentions to launch a preemptive nuclear strike against the United States, saying that the US is a sworn enemy of the Korean people (BBC, 2013).

## **Recent Threats and the UNSC Resolutions**

*Érico Vanzan Fasolo*

Following decades of financial negligence and supply misallocation, the DPRK since the mid-1990s has relied deeply on global assistance to nourish its population. The country started to alleviate limitations to permit semi-private markets, starting in 2002, but then wanted to turn back the extent of economic reforms in 2005 and 2009. North Korea's account of local military provocations; increase of military-related items; long-range missile growth; programs counting tests of nuclear devices in 2006, 2009, and

2013; and huge conventional armed forces are of main apprehension to the international community (CIA, 2013).

Regarding its current government, though the office of the President is ceremonially detained by the deceased Kim Il-sung, the Supreme Leader until his death in December 2011 was Kim Jong-il, who was General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission of North Korea. From 2012, the supreme leader of North Korea is Kim Jong-un (DPRK's Constitution, 2009).

The first resolution of the Security Council concerning the continuous nuclear historic of North Korea in the last years (it is important to observe that each resolution of the matter, from this one, recalls its predecessors) was adopted in 1993, under the Resolution 825. It came after the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the DPRK showed the intention of the country to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and after the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The resolution called upon North Korea to reconsider the announcement and reaffirm its commitment to the treaty. It also called the country to honor its obligations regarding the safeguards agreement with the IAEA and requested the Director-General of the IAEA to continue the reports in appropriate time, as well as encouraged all Member States to facilitate a solution together with the DPRK (UNSC, 1993).

On August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1998, North Korea launched an object propelled by a missile without prior warning to the countries in the region, which fell into waters in the surrounding area of Japan. The fact did not pass unnoticed by the UNSC, which referred to it in its second resolution on the DPRK in 2006, at the launch of ballistic missiles by the country. This one, numbered 1695, condemned these multiple launches, as well as demanded that North Korea suspended all activities related to its ballistic missile program. It also required that all Member States exercised vigilance and prevented missile and missile-related items, materials, goods, technology and financial resources regarding this kind of activity from being exchanged with the DPRK. The last article of the resolution urged North Korea to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and to return at an early date to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards (UNSC, 2006).

The set of sanctions towards the DPRK began when, again in 2006, the country claimed to have conducted a test of a nuclear weapon. Under the Security Council Resolution 1718, it was decided that all Member States were supposed to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to North Korea of any battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles, missile systems or any other items which could contribute to its nuclear program, besides luxury goods. These items were also forbid of being exported by the DPRK. Another sanction of the resolution was that all Member States needed to freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources on their territories that had any relations with North Korea's possibility of a nuclear program, as well as prevent the transit of persons related to it (UNSC, 2006).

An extension of the sanctions happened when the Security Council's Resolution 1874 was adopted in 2009, subsequent to another nuclear test conducted by the DPRK, increasing tension in the region and beyond. It stated that North Korea was obliged to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, ceasing all of its related actions. It enlarged the forbid items to all arms and related material, except from small and light weaponry, but even those under the Committee's vigilance. The resolution also called all Member States to inspect all cargo from and to the DPRK, if there were reasons to believe of doing so (UNSC, 2009).

After years of punctual peace and bellicose periods, the tension rose again in the end of 2012, with another launch of ballistic missile technology by the North Koreans. The fact made the Security Council pass another resolution, reaffirming the preceding sanctions and adding names of individuals and entities that would suffer the same restrictions. It also called all Member States to enhance their vigilance on North Korean items (UNSC, 2013).

On February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013, North Korea called the world's attention again by conducting another nuclear test, which made the Security Council approve another resolution, numbered 2094, adding more weaponry, chemical substances, luxury goods, individuals and entities to the previous list and stating that it should apply to any individual whom a State determined was helping in the evasion of the sanctions too. It called, too, all Member States to exercise enhanced vigilance over the DPRK diplomatic

personnel without violating the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (UNSC, 2013).

The latter resolution caused a lot of stir over the international plan, once after its release a North Korean declaration came stating that the country was cancelling all non-aggression pacts with South Korea and closing the most important Panmunjom border passage within the Demilitarized Zone, as well as cutting off the North-South hotline, important ways of communication between the two nations (BBC, 2013).

As shown by the Security Council resolutions, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century North Korea's appearance on international sphere has been quite polemic. Firstly, its government states the willingness of reunification of Korean Peninsula; on the other hand, it does not approve the US' participation on it, mainly because of its support in South Korean army. Publicly, the DPRK strongly strains the elimination of American troops from South Korea (OBERDORFER, 2005).

Since 2006, three nuclear tests have been made by North Korea added to some missile launchings. Its capacity of producing at least crude nuclear devices, in addition to its considerable weapon store of short- and medium-range missiles, as well as longer-range missiles development, are a concern for the rest of the world, whose trend has been to decrease nuclear weapons production. Keeping in mind United Nations' duty to maintain worldwide peace and international safekeeping, PelotasMUN Security Council delegates need to take in hand and engage in the matter, trying to deal with all the troubles regarding this topic.

**United Nations Security Council Resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding its nuclear activities:**

Resolution 825 (1993)

Resolution 1540 (2004)

Resolution 1695 (2006)

Resolution 1874 (2009)

Resolution 2087 (2013)

Resolution 2094 (2013)

### 3. BLOC POSITIONS

*Ananda G., Arthur F., Érico F., Vitória P.*

**Russian Federation:** the Russian Federation defends a peaceful resolution of the crisis, achieved through diplomacy and negotiation. Russia and North Korea relations were always important for both countries since 1948, shortly after the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed. This relation was strengthened up during the Cold War, when the two countries were close allies. Moreover, the State has invested considerable amounts of capital and resources into projects involving the Korean Peninsula, in addition to contributing immensely to the construction of North Korea's nuclear program.

Russia points out that any attempt to coerce North Korea using sanctions and force will not change North Korea's behavior but will only heighten tensions on the Korean peninsula. Russia's active efforts as a moderator contributed in a series of multilateral negotiations, starting with the Eight-Part Talks, which the Russian Federation proposed and included the members of the Six-Party Talks, the IAEA and the UN Secretary General. Nevertheless, the country condemns North Korea's nuclear tests and supports the UNSC resolutions. It states that the latest DPRK moves are provoking an escalation of tension in Northeast Asia.

**United States of America:** the country has played a major role in former measures taken by the Security Council regarding the nuclear activities conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The US strongly condemns the nuclear tests justifying that it represents a threat to international peace and security and affirms that North Korea's behavior is unacceptable to the international community (UNSC, 2009). The country has supported all the sanctions imposed by the Security Council as the embargos on arms imports and exports from North Korea. Also, the United States government has demanded China to take a tougher position towards Kim Jong-um's regime; otherwise the country has threatened to increase the military presence in Asia (OPERA MUNDI, 2013).

**France:** its relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are very restricted and the State is one of the only two European Union members, the other being Estonia, not to recognize North Korea. France strongly supports the Non-Proliferation Treaty and decided that it will only establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK if and when the country abandons its nuclear weapons program and improves inter-Korean relations, as well as the humanitarian and human rights situation. Thus, France condemns the nuclear tests carried out by North Korea and claims that the DPRK dismantle its nuclear and ballistic programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner (FRANCE DIPLOMATIE, 2013).

**China:** the country strongly urges the DPRK to honor its commitment to denuclearization, cease all actions that may exacerbate the situation and return to the Six-Party Talks. As a geographically important neighbor and a member of it, China is the main mediator for the dialogues between North Korea and the rest of the world through political and diplomatic means. China is committed to safeguarding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, promoting the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and stability there and in North-East Asia. The country supports an appropriate and balanced reaction of the Security Council on the DPRK, being in favor of the sanctions and states that, once it returns to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the DPRK, as a State party, will enjoy the right of peacefully using nuclear energy. It also defends that the Security Council's actions should not impact negatively the economic viability of the DPRK or the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the country.

**Republic of Korea:** Even though the Republic of Korea (ROK) has at the start dismissed the intimidation of the DPRK as an "extension of provocation", it asked for support from the United States against likely nuclear attacks. North Korea has announced that it will start attacking "without any notice from now" after anti-DPRK protests happened in Seoul. South Korea has also enlarged its incidence alongside the border as an answer to North Korea moving a small-range missile launcher able enough to arrive at Seoul. The ROK also blames the DPRK for the sinking of its naval vessel, Cheonan, and the bombing of Yeonpyeong Island in 2012. It also warns North Korea of straight reprisal if the provocation goes on. South Korea is totally in favor of the

sanctions on the DPRK unless it reaffirms the Non-Proliferation Treaty and ceases its nuclear program.

**United Kingdom:** The United Kingdom is against the nuclear tests made by North Korea and supports the idea of sanction, and also states it is going to fully cooperate with the international community in this regard. The UK affirms North Korea's nuclear tests are a threat to other countries and a break of the global security and they recommend it should return to the table of negotiations and comply with the Security Council resolutions. According to the UK, the international community will only accept North Korea again as an equal partner when it starts the denuclearization.

**Argentina:** Argentina has agreed with the sanction on North Korea and hopes the country will pay attention to the message and stop with the nuclear weapons proliferation. However, Argentina does not plan to legislate on the control of material for dual use.

**Australia, Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda and Togo:** these countries are parties of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (except Pakistan) and therefore are great supporters of the Security Council decisions regarding the nuclear activities conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having always voted in favor of the resolutions related to this matter. Australia, Rwanda and Togo, along with other countries, even submitted a draft resolution to the UNSC voting, which was adopted unanimously as Resolution 2094 (UNSC, 2013).

#### 4. QUESTIONS TO PONDER

1. What are the possible measures to guarantee the compliance of the UNSC Resolution 2094 by the DPRK?
2. Considering the given situation, in which ways can UN Member States take the DPRK out of its isolation regarding the international community?
3. How can the UNSC ensure deeper cooperation in the Korean Peninsula, without interfering in their sovereignty?
4. In view of the potential nuclear instability, is there a chance for legitimate use of force by the UNSC against the DPRK, according to Chapter VII of the UN Charter?
5. Taken that the DPRK continues not to follow the world's trend of extinguishing nuclear weapons, what would be the possible sanctions on it affecting the least its population?

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