

Forum: Nuclear Security Summit

Issue: Measures to implement denuclearization policies within the DPRK to maintain international security.

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Introduction

“It’s a measure of arrogance of nations, especially nuclear weapon states- to assert that a nuclear weapons free world is impossible when, in fact, ninety-five percent of the nations of the world are already nuclear free.” – George Lee Butler

The process leading to such disarmament is called denuclearization. Anti-nuclear movements firstly emerged in 1954, Japan; In the next four years the peace symbol was developed in direct condemnation of nuclear weapon development and testing and movements against nuclear weaponry developed internationally. It began during the cold war era aiming to reduce tensions within the community for the possibility of a war in a cult-like fashion.

The United Nations has sought to eliminate the existence of nuclear weapons ever since its establishment. The UN believes that disarmament is the best protection against the multilayered dangers posed by such weapons of mass destruction and one country obtaining such weapons is one too many. A number of multilateral treaties have been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing while promoting efforts in denuclearization. The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) are some of the arrangements seeking to reduce and eliminate certain categories of nuclear weapons to prevent proliferation.

The Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the only country to have withdrawn from the treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons to pursue and

posses an increasing nuclear arsenal. The withdrawal came because the country felt threatened by western superpowers. Again the DPRK remains outside the CTBT and has repeatedly violated international laws against nuclear testing in 2006, 2009, 2013, twice in 2016, and in 2017. Posing a danger to international peace and stability through volatile tweets, conferences and talks between nations which amplify their strength and growing nuclear arsenal, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed numerous resolutions condemning the nations activities. These often were formed through increasingly harsh sanctions which altered aids to the DPRK's military and halted it's economy.

Multiple efforts have been made to bring DPRK's nuclear program to an end, however since the withdrawal from the NPT in 2002-2003 and discontinuation of the six party talks in 2009, efforts regarding the nation's nuclear disarmament has only been stalled. Rekindled talks between the nations in the Korean peninsula along with US-DPRK summit only aid in showing the limited progress being made towards denuclearization by the DPRK.

Definition of Key Terms

Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

A multilateral treaty whose sole purpose is to regulate the international trade and exchange of conventional weapons, including weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

A multilateral arms control treaty that outlaws the stockpiling, production and use of chemical weapons and their precursors.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A multilateral treaty which bans all nuclear tests, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments.

Fissile Material

A material capable of sustaining a fission reaction with neutrons of thermal energy such as uranium-235 also referred to as Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU).

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

An autonomous international organization which seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy while condemning its use for militaristic purposes, including nuclear weapons.

Korean Peninsula

A region in East Asia divided into two distinct sovereign states: North and South Korea. The peninsula is surrounded by several minor islands alongside China to the northwest and Russia to the northeast.

Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

An international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and continue efforts towards nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear Armed States

All states that possess or are believed to possess nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Disarmament

The act of reducing in number or completely eliminating a nation's nuclear weapons. The term 'denuclearization' is used to describe the process of nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ)

An agreement freely established by a group of states by treaty or convention that bans the manufacturing, development, control, testing, stationing, transportation and possession of nuclear weapons in a given area. NWFZs are separate from the NPT but are recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Nuclear Weapon States

The five states: China, Russia, France, United Kingdom and United States of America which are officially recognized as possessing nuclear weapons by the NPT.

The treaty legitimizes their nuclear arsenals but establishes that they are not supposed to build or maintain such weapons in perpetuity.

United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

A United Nations commission under the direct supervision of the General Assembly which primarily deals with issues relating to disarmament.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

A nuclear, biological, radiological, chemical or any other weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to numerous humans and/or cause harm to human made structures, natural structures or the global biosphere.

Key Issues

Regional Tensions

Since the division of the two states post the second World War, regional tensions have been fairly high between both opposing governments until late 2019. Inter-Korean relations are at the core of North Korea's diplomacy and both have seen numerous shifts and conflicts of interests over the past few decades. With both countries having increasingly beneficial relations with neighboring Russia and China, due to a lack of transparency on North Korea's side many of its legitimate international relations have been stalled. Additionally, with South Korea's backing from Japan and the United States, the north still pushes for a ratified unification between both nations. Tensions also often remain high to the country's reduced efforts in transparency and cooperation.

North-South Korea Conflict

Soon after the division of the two states, the nations engaged in the Korean War from 1950-1953, which ended in an armistice. The war eventually changed South's one party military dictatorship to a democratic government in 1987. However due to North Korea's still consistent unitary one party socialist republic, conflicting interests keep both nations at bay. Since the 1970's both nations have held informal diplomatic dialogues without any foreign interference to ease tensions. Among efforts to ease tensions between both

governments, South Korea adopted the Sunshine policy which aimed in increasing trade through a unified industrial region, the policy was eventually discontinued under the next North Korean government.

Illegal Trade

North Korea has often illegally proliferated nuclear and missile technology in 2001, with sales reaching \$560 million. During the Iran-Iraq war 90% of all arms exports were tracked back to the DPRK, valuing at an estimated \$4 billion in sales. China is North Korea's largest trading partner and while it has opposed sanctions on the nations due to its illegal trades the nations still aims for a denuclearized DPRK. Relations between the two nations have become increasingly close with Xi Jinping's visit to Pyongyang in 2019. Legitimized trade reached \$6.86 billion, however the international community, states that illegal informal trade between the nations through weaponry and aid may be much higher. Alleged nations in North Africa and South America mainly third world nations have provided the Democratic republic of Korea with fissile material and highly enriched uranium both which can be used in the production and development of nuclear weapons against the NPT and CWC.

Increasing Nuclear Testing and Development

North Korea's nuclear weapons program is estimated to have an arsenal of nearly 30 weapons and sufficient fissile material for another approximate 45 weapons. DPRK has conducted six nuclear tests, all prompting immediate action by the UN Security Council in the form of heavily imposed economic sanctions. Furthermore, since the forbidden of any future IAEA inspections in 2008, there has been no further official insight into the country's nuclear weapons program. Through its testing and proclamations, North Korea allegedly withholds the capacity to launch a hydrogen bomb, multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and nuclear warheads. Additionally, with its volatile warnings, news feeds and depreciating economy, the country is in a weak yet powerful position through its nuclear weapons program. It continues to disregard CTBT protocols and fails to acknowledge the various impacts of such testing in uncontrolled environments on humans and the region as a whole. With failed attempts to stop the country's nuclear arsenal, the future of DPRK's nuclear weapons development remains uncertain.

Eviction from Sanctions

Numerous countries have placed sanctions on North Korea including the United Nations, most if not all are concerned with the nation's nuclear program. This exceptional chain reaction started after its first nuclear test in 2006, after which it stated it withheld a nuclear device. Initially all such sanctions were placed to ensure trade bans on nuclear-related material. Further sanctions were imposed after the nation continually carried out nuclear tests to focus on covering the country's financial assets, banking transactions and general trade. According to the UN Panel of Experts in April 2019, North Korea had developed multiple covert operations and a complex web of techniques to evade such and all sanctions, this mainly included falsification of documents and ship to ship cargo transfer. After much further assessment the panel of experts announced that the nation had been covertly dealing in arms, fissile material and minerals despite of their sanctions. Upon further inquiry such informal and illegal trade and evasion from sanctions has caused half a million deaths since 2003. Evasion of such sanctions only allowed the republic to continue progressively developing its nuclear arsenal.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

The one party utilitarian government of North Korea has been the biggest stakeholder and the largest contributor to the web of misfires involving the country's nuclear weapons program. The current chairman of the state Kim Jong-un has overseen the various implications of the nation's illegal arms trade, human rights violations and eviction from sanctions imposed by the security council and singular nations. Through the leader's regime, not only has the nation substantially increased bilateral and international tensions but also increasingly developed its nuclear program in a state of poor economy. South Korean Government analysis estimated a \$1.1 billion to \$3.2 billion expenditure on nuclear weapons in 2016.

DPRK has been suspected by the international community of supporting a clandestine nuclear weapons program since the construction of plutonium producing nuclear reactor in the early 1980's. Various diplomatic attempts have been made by the United Nations to successfully limit the country's nuclear arsenal and to program

the peaceful generation of nuclear power instead, however provocative statements by the North Korean government have completely opposed these ideas since their early suggestions. Since 2006 the state has conducted six nuclear tests all at an increasing level of expertise, prompting the imposition of sanctions and the need for action by the international community as determined by the CTBT and NPT. Seismic analyses by the Japanese and Indian governments placed their 6th nuclear test to be the most powerful, abruptly causing a 6.1 magnitude earthquake underground.

Provocative statements by Kim Jong-un and Donald Trump have led the Korean state to their latest attempt in denuclearization- the North Korea and United States Summit in Singapore, 2018. However, with two abstractly different understandings a dialogue of miscommunication had led both parties to exit the summit. Lately, with North Korea cutting all ties with its south counterpart in Seoul, the country promises further development of its nuclear arsenal with no adherence to the international community.

United States of America (USA)

The United States has often tried to reduce and limit North Korea's nuclear and missile technologies ever since their first hostile attempt to withdraw from the NPT in 1993. Often these efforts have led to periods of crisis, stalemate and tentative progression towards a state of denuclearization. The United States has long pursued a variety of hostile and peaceful policies between the nations at question to enable some insight and develop some progress to understand the country's nuclear weapon capabilities.

One of its first successful efforts was the agreed framework signed between Washington DC and Pyongyang in 1994, which immediately froze all illicit plutonium development in the nation in exchange for aid and the continued survival of North Korea's only nuclear reactor. Following a change in leadership the agreement collapsed with DPRK withdrawing itself from the NPT. The second major diplomatic effort initiated by the United States were the Six Party Talks involving China, Russia and South Korea into the dialogue. Disagreements over verification and a nuclear test destroyed any further communication in the dialogue.

USA has constantly condemned and imposed sanctions on trade and aid to North Korea which have both significantly impacted the economy of the country. Furthermore, the United States has maintained a strong military presence in the region by deploying its troops to South Korea which has confirmed both the nations alliance against the North. When Donald Trump took office in 2017, tensions between the North and USA significantly increased when it appeared that DPRK was developing nuclear weapons faster than previously thought. The increasing rhetoric along with Trump's aggressive comments led both governments to strive for a joint summit in 2018 which soon fell out due to clashing opinions. Most recently Donald Trump and Ban-ki-Moon visited a joint security area to come to an understanding with Kim Jong-un and resume denuclearization talks. DPRK local news agencies have negatively viewed and reported the 1750 strong active nuclear arsenal of the United States as an ever growing threat to the nation, prompting the further development of their own nuclear weapons.

[China](#)

China is an instrumental nuclear weapon state part of the NPT5, one of the few nations allowed to withhold a sustaining nuclear arsenal, china's involvement with DPRK has been one of a mutually beneficial connection. With China being North Korea's biggest trade partner, multiple cross border visits have confirmed their allegiance to the other. The countries share a 1,416-kilometer-long border, and between 2000 and 2015 the trade between both countries has grown over ten-fold. Half of all Chinese foreign aid is received by Pyongyang, and economic assistance from the nation bypasses the United Nations and directly aids in fulfilling sanctions. The Chinese republic has often expressed deep concerns over the numerous sanctions being placed on North Korea. While the nation does not support the further development of their nuclear weapons program, it is not completely convinced that the state is required to be denuclearized. While multiple fallouts have occurred often due to the Chinese supporting sanctions, relations have since improved with the both presidents making a capital visit to the other country. With historic trade cuts between China and the United States, the country often opts to benefit hostile nations as an advantage over the USA.

[International Atomic Energy Agency \(IAEA\)](#)

The IAEA has been heavily involved with the state in question since its first and only inspection of the nation in 1992 through which the organization discovered a net of illicit plutonium reprocessing and the storage of undeclared plutonium, both which stood against the basic principles of the IAEA and NPT. The IAEA requested additional information and inspections of the two nuclear waste sites in Yongbyon, but were denied and in doing so prompted the North Korean government to withdraw from the NPT. IAEA inspectors were also ejected from the country in early 2003 after they began inspecting spent fuel rods used for the plutonium reprocessing leading to weapon development. Henceforth the IAEA have been denied entry into the state by local governments, however the organization is actively tracking and recording all nuclear testing and radioactivity presence in the country. The IAEA has often seen to use data from the respective governments of South Korea, China, India and Japan to track DPRK's infringements on international safeguards.

Russian Federation

Initial diplomatic relations between the Russian Federation and DPRK were established during the Soviet era with promised military support in the Korean war of 53'. Relations and support between both countries continued after the fall of the Soviet Union. Some importance was gained within the mutually beneficial relationship after Kim Jong-un's invitation to Russia mid 2015. However favorable connections between the countries is declining due to Russia seeing Korea's increasing nuclear arsenal as a threat to other nations. Economic assistance was provided to the North as per obligations from the six party talks in 2008, however so Russia halted all financial dealings with Kim's government as per the aftermath of the United Nations Security Council enlisting the nation on their sanctions committee. While Russia supports the denuclearization of the state it stated that the Kremlin does not find the nation ready to use nuclear weapons as of yet.

Development of Issue/Timeline

Date	Event	Outcome
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January 1952	United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) is formed.	The very first international attempt to regulate, limit and eliminate arms and all WMD's.
July 1953	Korean Demilitarized Zone is established as a resultant of the Korean War.	Early occurrences of Russian (then Soviet Union) and Chinese economic and militaristic assistance to North Korea were seen.
12th December 1985	North Korea signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	North Korea accedes to the NPT but does not complete a safeguard agreement with IAEA, in response to the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea.
March 1993	Pyongyang rejects inspections by the IAEA on the question of two nuclear sites.	North Korea threaten to leave the NPT as a result of IAEA demanding inspections.
21st October 1994	The United States and North Korea sign the Agreed Framework.	The bilateral deal commits North Korea to freeze illicit nuclear assets and halt the construction of nuclear reactors. With ineffective tracking methods DPRK continued developing nuclear technology in secret.
13th September 1999	Imposition of Missile Moratorium in North Korea.	Talks with the United States establish the suspension of long range missile testing in

		North Korea in exchange for sanctions relief.
June 2000	First Inter-Korean Summit takes place.	The reconciliation results in a number of joint cultural and industrial projects across both countries. Further sanction relief allows more trade and investment in North Korea.
October 2002	North Korean leadership admits to operating a secret uranium enrichment program.	This secret nuclear weapons program revealed through pressure by the Bush administration defied the 1994 agreed framework, NPT and deals with South Korea.
January 2003	North Korea exits the NPT.	The state decides to reactivate it's nuclear plant along with disrupting IAEA equipment and expelling inspectors.
9th August 2003	Six Party Talks are initiated.	Russia, United States, China, South Korea, North Korea and Japan launch a diplomatic dialogue amid increasing tension
9th October 2006	North Korea carries out first nuclear test.	Multiple missile testing along with the nuclear test prompted condemnations from the UNSC and trade sanctions.

13th February 2007	Six Party Talks implement action plan through trade deal.	Once again North Korea vows to halt it's nuclear weapons program in exchange for fifty thousand tons of oil. A year later North Korea declares it's nuclear sites to the world.
November 2010	North Korea reveals its new centrifuge for uranium enrichment in Pyongyang.	Pyongyang once again defies international talks and despite sanctions wishes to continue developing it's nuclear weapons program. South cuts all economic trade activity with the North.
3rd September 2017	North Korea carries out it's sixth nuclear test causing a 6.3 magnitude seismic event.	Trump re-designates North Korea as a state sponsor to terrorism and threatens a military strike increasing tensions.
June 2018	U.S. – North Korea Summit takes place.	The first direct summit between both countries to strike deals that will be mutually beneficial. However, both countries walk off at the second stages of the summit.
June 2019	Trump makes historic visit to North Korea to revive talks.	Both presidents agree to restart stalled nuclear negotiations with trump vowing towards a denuclearized state.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Agreed Framework, 1994

In 1994, the United States and North Korea signed a political agreement known as the agreed framework, where the latter state committed to suspend its nuclear program in return for increased aid, relief on trade from the United States. The agreed framework was the first diplomatic effort to freeze the development of the North's nuclear weapons program, it ended an 18-month crisis period in which the North Korean government had announced its plans to withdraw from the NPT. The framework was widely successful in temporarily freezing all hostile plutonium production capabilities in the country, additionally the agreement was able to place the nation under IAEA safeguards which allowed the agency to stop the further construction of nuclear reactors in the country.

While this attempt severely halted the development of nuclear weapons in the nation for years to come, the framework's cessation in 2002 was caused due to developments of intelligence upon secret illicit nuclear weapon operations being continued in the country. These were directly against the basic foundations of the framework, NPT and the IAEA. While the Korean state denied all accusations, due to severe confidentiality and lack of transparency between both countries, this issue still remains largely controversial. The eventual collapse of the agreement was triggered by the withdrawal of the DPRK from the NPT in 2003.

Six-Party Talks

The United States, China, Russia, Japan, South Korea and the DPRK established the six-party talks in 2003, following the withdrawal of North Korea from the NPT. Ever since it has been the largest multilateral diplomatic attempt upon the question of dismantling DPRK's nuclear arsenal. The multi-nation dialogue ran through from 2003 to 2009 until North Korea expressed its concern in leaving the talks. With lasting periods of stalemates and crises the summit between the nations arrived at a breakthrough in 2005 when North Korea pledged to "abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT. The participating nations promised trade, relief from sanctions and economic assistance in return. In 2007, the nations met again to discuss the implementation of the prior agreement,

however due to DPRK conducting its first nuclear test in 2006 these talks lead to no conclusion. North Korea resided its willingness to continue the talks in 2009 post the nation's nuclear device testing and tests conducted for ICBM technology. Both were heavily scrutinized by the international community.

Imposition of Sanctions

Throughout modern history numerous countries have imposed sanctions on North Korea, 15 United Nations Security Council resolutions have been focused on North Korea and the development of its nuclear arsenal. Sanctions on the nation has been stretched since it's acts of terrorism against South Korea in the 1980's, however a short lived ease of economic sanctions on the country was allowed after the signing of the Agreed Framework in 1994. UNSC Resolution 1718 (S/RES/1718), unanimously adopted in 2006 is widely considered as the most impactful United Nations resolution to target the nation's nuclear weapons program. The resolution can be seen as a stepping stone towards all further sanctions that were imposed on the nation by individual states and supranational bodies. RES 1718 established a panel of experts on a sanctions committee solely for North Korea and its illicit activities, in response to the country's nuclear test in 2006. The Sanctions Committee can be seen as the crushing hammer on the economy of the country, it has imposed arms embargos, trade restrictions along with multiple limitations on exports.

Following DPRK's nuclear tests in 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2017, multiple UNSC resolutions have been adopted and implemented which further expanded the sanctions on the nations basic amenities and trade routes. Resolutions 1874, 2087, 2094, 2270 as mentioned strengthened the panel of experts and further investigated money transfers, shipping routes and the import of rare earth metals into the country. Passed in December 2017, post the most recent nuclear test conducted by the state, the panel of experts limited North Korea's crude oil supply, banned the export of food, electronics and machinery and called for the repatriation of all citizens of state within 24 months. This UNSC Resolution 2397 can be seen as the largest act of isolating a country for international peace and stability. However, in 2019 according to the Panel of Experts, North Korea had developed a nest of techniques and connections globally which allowed the illicit trade and supply of arms, minerals and

machinery into the country. The falsification of documents and covert cargo shipments lead to the evasion of such sanctions and another failed attempt at denuclearizing the nation.

DPRK – USA Summits

Ever since Donald Trump's administration into the office, one of the key issues has been a more provocative and tense approach towards the developments in the weaponry program of DPRK. The 2018 Singapore Summit between the leaders of both nations was the first of its kind and both parties signed a joint statement agreeing to security guarantees, peaceful relations and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula as a whole. Following the summit President Trump announced that the military would discontinue joint military exercises with South Korea. A follow up 2019 summit between both states took place in Hanoi, but was cut short and no agreement was reached. President Trump later clarified that this was due to North Korea's demand for ending all sanctions imposed on them. These included the five UNSC resolutions passing sanctions on DPRK through 2006 to 2017. This was the latest diplomatic effort to limit the nuclear weapons program in North Korea and denuclearize the peninsula. With limited foreign intervention the countries could bypass sanctions set by the UNSC mandated Panel of Experts, ensuring their redundancy.

Possible Solutions

Multilateral Agreed Framework

With a third DPRK – USA Summit in the works for 2020, a multilateral agreed framework between the members of the six-party talks i.e. Japan, South Korea, DPRK, USA, China and Russia. With North Korea's keen withdrawal from the NPT and avid hesitation to rejoin the treaty, an alternate and smaller approach must be continued. The agreed framework would imitate the Agreed Framework of 1994. It would instead of financial aid and economic assistance, open the country for trade with the members of this agreement and aim in initially reducing bilateral tensions within the region. Once open for trade an economic stimulus package provided by the World Bank will be promised in exchange for the country giving up all nuclear aspirations. If so was to be agreed the nations part of the six party talks would

convince the UN Security Council's Panel of Experts to drop all charges against the nation and aid in its denuclearization through support of the framework. A joint task force in partnership with inspectors hired from the IAEA would be established to ensure no presence of nuclear activity through annual reports. After five years of surety and the promise by North Korea to start a disarmament process with the UNDC, the United States will remove all of its troops from South Korea as a gesture of goodwill and trust between the nations. This will not only help to denuclearize the highly tense region but also help the country develop without nuclear benefits.

Foreign Intervention

Ever since North Korea has wished to pursue nuclear weaponry and technology, the immediate condemnation of the international community has created a hostile and threatening environment for the country and its people. Due to a weakening economy and an un-controlled nuclear program both posing threats to citizens and the. Exchange deals and committed international surveillance will not only promise the safety of the nation's citizen but also open the nation for trade and the easing of sanctions due to increased transparency. Again, with limited connection to the United Nations, DPRK would become a pariah to nations which do not wish to participate in deals with the country.

IAEA Surveillance

Adhering to the safeguards of the IAEA and allowing the agency to access the nation's nuclear programs in exchange for food, aid and trade. Such an exchange deal with the IAEA will help to define the issue and the exact stage in which DPRK has reached. This will significantly reduce the hostility of nations which are undermined and ease sanctions due to increased transparency. Furthermore, suggestions from the IAEA and detailed annual reports can further suggest the implementation of the eventual denuclearization of the nation.

Increased Trade and Transparency

Increasing trade with North Korea especially with ASEAN countries comes with multiple dangers and threats but allows more transparency towards North Korea and allows it to develop the nation's economy.

Additionally, the country will have the ability to produce goods for cheap which increases job opportunities and provides a great stimulus to the economy. Furthermore, as the trade will need to be verified and surveilled due to the countries previous illicit activities, it will still reduce the number of sanctions imposed upon the country as a whole.

Halted Production

The major issue with North Korea's access and ownership of nuclear weapons comes due to its fast paced production and testing carried out over the past decade. With little to no acknowledgement of the surrounding environment or even condemnation from the UNSC the country has developed over 100 nuclear weapons in 20 years along with a vast variety of missiles and hostile machinery. While denuclearization policies in the past have all failed due to in-cooperation and miscommunication, diplomatic international efforts have made some progress. The 2018 Singapore Summit allowed the United States to verify the freezing of testing in the nation. Likewise, while the halting of all production seems as an unprecedented and impossible task for the North Koreans it is possible through simple steps that it can be implemented. Conditions of a crashing economy, famine and deteriorating infrastructure pose the state at a large disadvantage while trying for continued development of their nuclear arsenal. In exchange for signing and ratifying the NPT, CTBT and the Partial Test-Ban-Treaty alongside biannual reports through the IAEA, all sanctions imposed by the United Nations Panel of Experts will be revoked and all such resolutions as previously mentioned will be made redundant. While this allows the country to militarize its troops, import arms, and export minerals, due to amendments in the NPT any further development by North Korea or any non NPT5 member party shall be treated as hostile and the country to do so will be isolated and dismembered by the international community.

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Appendix

- I. UN Security Council Resolutions - North Korea's nuclear and missile crisis
<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea>
- II. UN Office for Disarmament Affairs – Nuclear Weapons: An overview
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/>
- III. IAEA Factsheet - DPRK Nuclear Safeguards
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