



UNGA - DISEC

Background Guide

**Agenda:
Nuclear Non- Proliferation in the
Korean Peninsula**

PWS MUN

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Greetings delegates!

Welcome to the First Committee of the General Assembly at Pathways E-Model United Nations 2020!

The United Nations, as an intergovernmental organization addresses and reacts to issues that have global implications. Given the differing nature of legal systems worldwide, this committee holds a particularly meaningful purpose in considering the legal questions in the General Assembly. It is our ardent privilege to serve as the executive board of this committee

The topic of Nuclear warfare with regard to the Korean Peninsula will be discussed. Upon withdrawing from the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (2003), Korea has been rapidly increasing its nuclear capacity.

Delegates are expected to be familiar with the Korean peninsula and how the world looks at possible denuclearization. Also, this guide will be an informative tool on the basics of the discourse. However, we strongly encourage you to do your own research and investigation regarding the topic.

We promise you an unforgettable experience both within and outside the committee rooms and look forward to learning as much as we have to offer. If you have any questions, we will be more than happy to help!

All the best!
Executive Board,
UNGA-1 DISEC,
PWSMUN 2020

Introduction to the Committee and Agenda

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) First Committee deals with peace and its threats, disarmament, and international security.

The role of DISEC is outlined in Chapter IV, Article 11 of the United Nations Charter which states, "The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both".

As per this article, the mandate of DISEC is highlighted as, "to promote the

establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources".

Some landmark documents constructed by these discussions and treaties with relation to international security include:

- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
- Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

All 193 members of the UN are representative in DISEC, with equal votes. The decisions made by the First Committee are highly valued as is reflected by their past resolutions and treaties, like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). International security becomes of utmost importance especially after having seen terrorist attacks in various parts of the world over time. DISEC aims to ensure international security.

As the primary deliberative body responsible for international security and disarmament, the General Assembly First Committee has taken a leading role in framing and guiding progress on nuclear disarmament by providing normative frameworks on disarmament and international security matters.

The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 was resolution 1 (I) on the "establishment of a committee to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy." The resolution establishes the commission to control atomic materials, to create effective safeguards for the control and use of atomic energy, and to eliminate all atomic weapons and related weapons of mass destruction.

Definitions and Principles

The international community considers the deliberate use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear devices as uniquely abhorrent. The fear of these weapons is so profound that, on the one hand, it spawned an entirely new concept of conflict and conflict management in the form of deterrence. Despite these efforts, there is concern across the international community about the spread and limited use of WMD.

Another area where nuclear disarmament is still a concern is in the Korean Peninsula, especially, The Korean Peninsula especially the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The North Korean nuclear program is perhaps the most pressing international security issue in the world today. The North Korean program has been developed reasonably successfully, and potentially includes intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

The DPRK, has been a topic of discussion. Kim Jong Un upon coming to power has

actively started prioritizing their nuclear missile programmes and has conducted 6 nuclear tests and 117 missile tests. These actions have instilled fear in most countries. The communist intolerant US, especially, has been fearing for its safety and the safety of its allies.

Past Actions- A Timeline

1945 - Korea was divided into two, North and South after the end of World War II- North was occupied by the Soviet, and America occupied the South. Kim Il Sung was chosen to lead the Communist party of Korea.

1950 - The South declares independence from the North and established the UN-recognised Republic of Korea. Sparks the Korean War.

1953 - Armistice ends the Korean War

1960- 80 - Period of economic development and advancement of International Relations (especially China and USSR) in the DPRK.

1985 - DPRK joins the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty), promising to not produce Nuclear Weapons.

1986 - The first Nuclear "Research" Reactor becomes fully operational in Yongbyon, North Korea.

1998 - North Korea fires a multistage long-range rocket that landed in the Pacific Ocean, the furthest distance so far

2003 - North Korea pulls out of the NPT. This brings about a series of six-party talks including the US, Russia, Japan, China, North and South Korea about denuclearisation

2012 - North Korea claims it has missiles that can reach the US mainland in retaliation to a deal between the US and ROK to extend the South Korean missile range.

2013 - DPRK's only ally, China bans exports to North Korea that are considered to be nuclear fissile material.

2015 - The US impose a new set of sanctions targeting the North Korean Rocket Strategy Force of its army, the banks and companies to limit proliferation.

2016 - Pyongyang announces its first successful Hydrogen Bomb Test. The Workers' Party holds its first congress in 40 years and elect Kim Jong Un as leader of the party

(SURPRISE SURPRISE). UNSC tightens sanctions and cuts coal exports by 60%.

2017 - DPRK tests its first ICBM that is claimed to reach 'the heart of America' as tensions rise. Kim threatens to fire ballistic missiles over the US Military Base in Guam. China agrees to further accept the sanctions on DPRK proposed by the UN.

2018 - Kim Jong Un meets the South Korean President, Moon Jae-In at the border crossing and agree to end the hostilities. Trump and Kim meet in an historical meeting in Singapore to discuss an end to their nuclear stand-off.

2019 - A follow-up meeting between the US and DPRK heads of state ends abruptly after DPRK demands all sanctions against the country to be lifted in return for nuclear disarmament which is declined by Trump. DPRK tests new 240mm and 300mm multiple rocket launchers and a new model of a tactical guide weapon later this year.

North Korea is now nearing the final state of nuclear weaponization. Given that country's "track record in the illicit arms trade and black-market smuggling", it could become a willing supplier of weapons of mass destruction technology or materials to the non-state actors.

International Security- Current scenario and countries' positions

United Kingdom emphasizes that anti-proliferation efforts must be targeted to the most important areas. It also highlighted the 1540 regime to advance with the emergence of new technologies and encouraged cooperation with civil society and academia. UK would continue its efforts to work with all stakeholders in that regard and call for full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Ukraine supports measures that were needed to strengthen the framework against the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons by non-State actors; terrorists in particular, since the world faces increasingly complex threats posed by, among other things, rapid technological developments. The erosion of the existing global order, violations of international law as well as ongoing conflicts weakened the architecture of the biological, chemical and nuclear weapons non-proliferation framework as a whole.

Russian Federation indicates the need for continuing positive momentum in implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) with resources and focus on the part of Member States as well as cooperation with the 1540 Committee. Russia welcomes its focus on the need to make greater use of international and regional organizations in cooperation with the 1540 Committee, that ISIL/Da'esh and other terrorist groups were using chemical weapons in Syria.

Uruguay, Colombia and Venezuela describe the negotiations on the resolution as admirably inclusive, emphasized the pre-eminence of international law and the United Nations Charter in facing threats to use weapons of mass destruction, underlining that the risk of weapons of mass destruction being used by non-State actors represented a major threat to international security. All States must live up to their disarmament and proliferation responsibilities, including those related to the need for the elimination of all such weapons.

France condemns the development of nuclear weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as the use of chemical weapons in Syria. Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists must be an international priority, emphasizing the need to strengthen implementation of existing tools by raising awareness, building capacity and updating legal frameworks, as France had done. Regarding that France prioritizes the security of nuclear and related materials, calls for international unity in the pursuit of advances in all such critical areas.

United States noted the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction remained the gravest threat to international peace and security, emphasizing that an attack by non-State actors could not be prevented without cooperation between States and relevant organizations. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was an expanding threat, as demonstrated by the use of chemical weapons by non-State actors in Syria, emphasizing that such a threat did not require a new mechanism, but more effective implementation of existing instruments. Non-State actors like private companies could contribute to such efforts, whereas comprehensive review process had been a success.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly supports that the nuclear issue was the consequence of the hostile policy of the United States. If that country had not threatened his country with nuclear weapons, the nuclear issue would not have existed on the Korean Peninsula. It is DPRK's intent to avoid the danger of nuclear war by the United States by relying on deterrence, which was being used as a self-defense measure. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to bolster its nuclear forces and not use those weapons first unless other States used their nuclear weapons, committed to non-proliferation.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

Q. What is the acceptable status of Nuclear power research and missile production?

Q. To what extent can nuclear missile production be regulated and monitored in the Korean Peninsula and how?

Q. Where does your country stand when it comes to the Korean peninsula nuclear threat?

Q. How can all the members of the UN play a part in this denuclearization of the Korean peninsula?

Q. What diplomatic solutions can be pursued to support the denuclearization areas with many nuclear weapons, and what confidence-building measures should be pursued to this end?

Q. How can the international community encourage all states to accede to the NPT?

Bibliography and Links for Further Research

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