

Forum: Security Council

Issue: The Question of Non-Proliferation in the DPRK

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Introduction

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has an estimated 50 nuclear warheads and the fissile material needed for an estimated 60 to 70 nuclear weapons. The increasing proliferation and nuclear tests have followed the country's decision to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003.¹ The increasing proliferation and nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK have led to tightening relations between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States. Respectively the relations between Russia, China, and the DPRK have strengthened. The armament and tightening relations between allies have led to rising tensions in the Korean Peninsula and globally.²

The origins of the proliferation conducted by the DPRK can be traced back to 1950 when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) started training scientists and engineers from the DPRK. The actions in 1950 led to the countries in question signing a nuclear cooperation agreement in 1959. The cooperation ended when the USSR ceased to exist, but cooperation has since concretely restarted as Russia and the DPRK signed a comprehensive strategic partnership treaty in 2024. The proliferation conducted by the DPRK hence poses a larger risk to stability in Europe than before.³

Definition of Key Terms

¹ "Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: North Korea." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms-control-and-proliferation-profile-north-korea>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

² Chivvis, Christopher S. "Cooperation Between China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia: Current and Potential Future Threats to America." *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, 8 October 2024, <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/10/cooperation-between-china-iran-north-korea-and-russia-current-and-potential-future-threats-to-america?lang=en>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

³ "North Korea ratifies landmark mutual defence treaty with Russia." *Al Jazeera*, 12 November 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/12/north-korea-ratifies-landmark-mutual-defence-treaty-with-russia>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

Agreed Framework⁴

The Agreed Framework is an agreement in which the DPRK agreed to freeze and ultimately dismantle its nuclear program. The United States of America (USA) agreed to build and finance two light-water reactors.

IAEA⁵

The International Atomic Energy Association is an intergovernmental organization with the goal of increasing atomic energy, and its contribution to a more peaceful world.

KEDO⁶

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization is an organization established to promote peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula through the actions agreed in the Agreed Framework.

NPT⁷

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a treaty from 1968, with the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons technology.

Six-Party Talks⁸

The Six-Party Talks were negotiations held between China, USA, DPRK, ROK, Japan, and Russia to stop DPRK's pursuit of nuclear weapons.

Explanation of the Question

The risk of proliferation conducted by the DPRK concerned Western nations already in the mid-20th century, due to the cooperation of the USSR and the DPRK. The actions regarding nuclear research also concerned the United Nations (UN). In 1977 15 years after the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center and the IRT-2000 reactor were completed, the DPRK addressed these concerns by signing an agreement with the USSR and the IAEA, to bring the IRT-2000 reactor and a critical assembly

⁴ "About us." *KEDO*, http://www.kedo.org/au_history.asp. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁵ Martin, William. "International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)." *Britannica*, 25 December 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/International-Atomic-Energy-Agency>. Accessed 2 January 2025.

⁶ "About us." *KEDO*, http://www.kedo.org/au_history.asp. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁷ "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – UNODA." *United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs*, <https://disarmament.unoda.org/wmd/nuclear/npt/>. Accessed 2 January 2025.

⁸ Maizland, Lindsay, et al. "The Six Party Talks on North Korea's Nuclear Program." *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/background/six-party-talks-north-koreas-nuclear-program>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

under IAEA safeguards. In 1985 the DPRK joined the NPT.⁹ Despite these actions taken, the USA expressed concerns about DPRK's nuclear program. These concerns led to the signing of the Agreed Framework, in which the DPRK agreed to freeze and ultimately dismantle its nuclear program. The United States agreed to build and finance two light-water reactors that wouldn't pose a risk to international security in the way DPRK's nuclear program did. This agreement led to the founding of KEDO by Japan, ROK, and the USA to implement the Agreed Framework.¹⁰

In 2002 IAEA inspectors were expelled from the DPRK¹¹, and the following year the DPRK declared its withdrawal from the NPT.¹² The beginning of the Six-Party Talks followed the actions taken by the DPRK regarding international cooperation. The Six-Party Talks succeeded in September 2005 in agreeing that Pyongyang would abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons. Since the success in 2005, the talks were on and off alternately with not much success.¹³ In 2009 the Six-Party Talks were discontinued, as the DPRK announced that it would not participate in them anymore, and wouldn't be bound by any previous agreements reached.¹⁴

Kim Jong-un succeeded his father Kim Jong-il in power after his father's death in 2011. Since Kim Jong-un took power over half of the DPRK's nuclear tests have been conducted. The first nuclear test was carried out in 2006 and the most powerful one in 2017.¹⁵ During Kim Jong-un's period in power, proliferation has increased.¹⁶ Despite his actions, Kim Jong-un has also shown signs of détente. He has met the President of the ROK in the ROK as the first leader of the DPRK since 1953 to do so.¹⁷ He also met President Trump twice, but these negotiations didn't lead to a deal.¹⁸ After Biden took office, the USA looked to restart talks, but the DPRK didn't do so. Instead, the DPRK ramped up its nuclear tests, and continues proliferation to this day, without showing interest in talks with the West. The cooperation conducted by the DPRK with especially Russia is increasingly stronger. The relations of the DPRK and

⁹ "North Korea's Nuclear Program: A History | Korean Legal Studies." *Korean Legal Studies*, <https://kls.law.columbia.edu/content/north-koreas-nuclear-program-history>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹⁰ "About us." *KEDO*, http://www.kedo.org/au_history.asp. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹¹ "North Korea's Nuclear Programme." *American Security Project*, <https://www.americansecurityproject.org/ASP%20Reports/Ref%200072%20-%20North%20Korea%E2%80%99s%20Nuclear%20Program%20.pdf>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹² "North Korea's Nuclear Program: A History | Korean Legal Studies." *Korean Legal Studies*, <https://kls.law.columbia.edu/content/north-koreas-nuclear-program-history>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹³ Maizland, Lindsay, et al. "The Six Party Talks on North Korea's Nuclear Program." *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/background/six-party-talks-north-koreas-nuclear-program>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹⁴ "The Six-Party Talks at a Glance." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/six-party-talks-glance>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

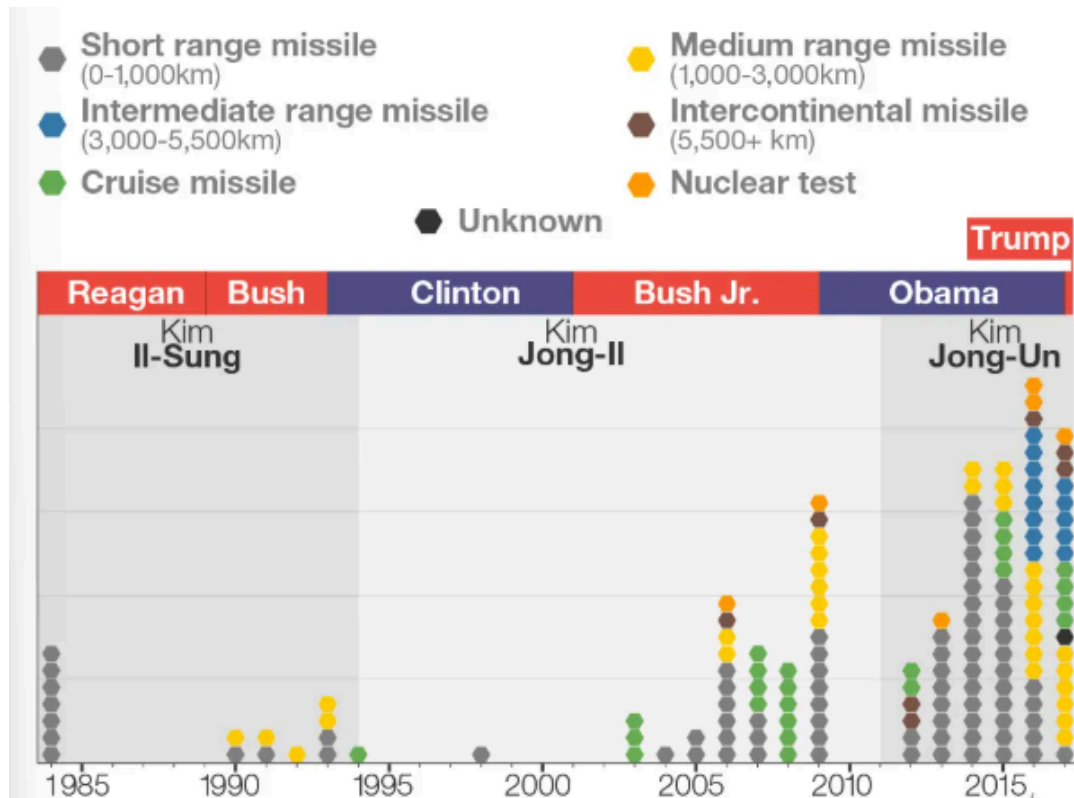
¹⁵ "Timeline of North Korea's nuclear tests | Nuclear Weapons News." *Al Jazeera*, 3 September 2017, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/9/3/timeline-of-north-koreas-nuclear-tests>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹⁶ "Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: North Korea." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms-control-and-proliferation-profile-north-korea>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹⁷ Roegiers, Brett, and Kyle Almond. "In pictures: The historic Korean summit." *CNN*, <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2018/04/world/korea-summit-cnnphotos/>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

¹⁸ "Trump meets Kim Jong Un, steps into North Korea." *NBC News*, 30 June 2019, <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/trump-kim-jong-un-meet-dmz-n1025041>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

the global west are nearly nonexistent, while DPRK's relations with the global east are stronger than ever before during the nuclear program of the DPRK.¹⁹



The DPRK's nuclear and missile tests²⁰

The question of non-proliferation in the DPRK is a question most challenging to resolve. The lack of trust between the global west and the global east complicates the situation and makes it difficult to reach an agreement. Some of the biggest challenges faced include those caused by DPRK's secluded nature in the international community. Such challenges include the difficulty of supervising whether an agreement is kept.²¹

Key Member States and NGOs Involved and Their Views

¹⁹ Maizland, Lindsay. "Timeline: North Korean Nuclear Negotiations." *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/north-korean-nuclear-negotiations>. Accessed 12 January 2025.

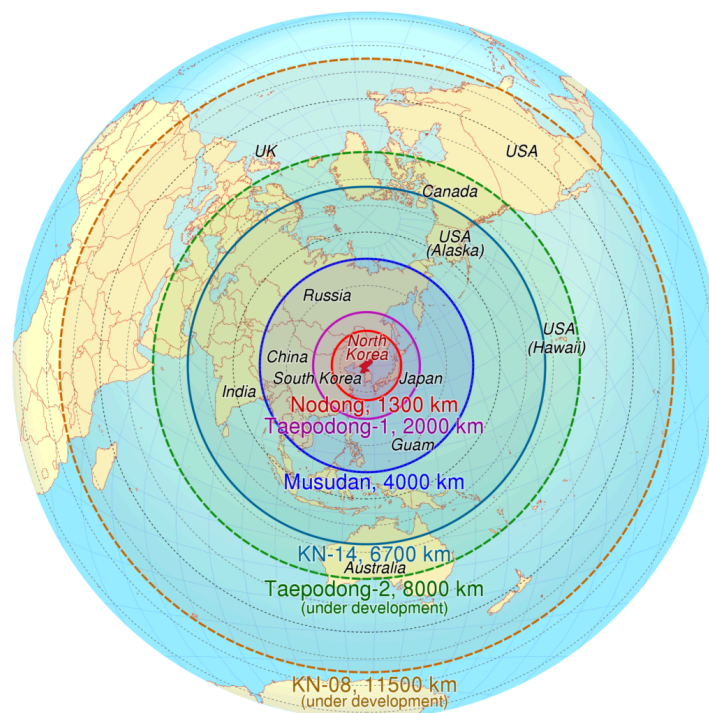
²⁰ "Timeline of North Korea's nuclear tests | Nuclear Weapons News." *Al Jazeera*, 3 September 2017, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/9/3/timeline-of-north-koreas-nuclear-tests>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

²¹ "Current Challenges to the Non-Proliferation Regime: Iran and North Korea. A Summary of Professor Harnisch' Lecture." *Security and Defence Quarterly*, <https://securityanddefence.pl/pdf-103246-36107?filename=36107.pdf>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea^{22 23 24 25}

The DPRK started nuclear research with the help of scientists and engineers from the USSR in the 1950s. In 1985 the DPRK joined the NPT and declared its withdrawal from the treaty in 2003. From then until 2009 multilateral “Six-Party Talks” were held with the goal of ending DPRK’s nuclear program. The talks have not made much progress, as the DPRK has not wanted to negotiate with Seoul, but has preferred a bilateral approach with Washington.

In recent times the DPRK has sped up proliferation and has an estimated 50 nuclear warheads and the fissile material needed for an estimated 60 to 70 nuclear weapons. Kim Jong-un has threatened the use of these nuclear weapons against the USA and ROK if the DPRK was attacked.



The range of DPRK’s nuclear arsenal²⁶

²² “Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: North Korea.” *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms-control-and-proliferation-profile-north-korea>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

²³ “North Korea's Nuclear Programme.” *American Security Project*, <https://www.americansecurityproject.org/ASP%20Reports/Ref%200072%20-%20North%20Korea%E2%80%99s%20Nuclear%20Program%20.pdf>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

²⁴ Maizland, Lindsay, et al. “The Six Party Talks on North Korea's Nuclear Program.” *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/six-party-talks-north-koreas-nuclear-program>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

²⁵ “North Korea: Kim threatens use of nuclear weapons again – DW – 10/08/2024.” *DW*, 8 October 2024, <https://www.dw.com/en/north-korea-kim-threatens-use-of-nuclear-weapons-again/a-70430933>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

²⁶ “The Nuclear Kingdom.” *The McGill International Review*, <https://www.mironline.ca/the-nuclear-kingdom/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

People's Republic of China^{27 28 29 30 31 32}

The People's Republic of China and the DPRK established a defense alliance after the Korean War. The defense alliance remains China's only one. Both countries see the USA and its presence in East Asia as a threat to stability both in the region and more widely. Despite their defense cooperation, the countries don't see eye to eye on the matter of DPRK's nuclear proliferation. China sees nuclear proliferation conducted by the DPRK as a threat to regional stability and therefore has not expressed its support for such actions. In recent years China has preferred to focus more on actions that have made the situation of its own economy and society more advanced, for example, the development and use of high technology, while maintaining relations with the global west, and thus maintaining stability in the region.

Russian Federation^{33 34 35 36 37 38}

²⁷ "China's Policy in Refusing North Korea Nuclear Proliferation." *UI Scholars Hub*, <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/global/vol22/iss1/5/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

²⁸ "Coping with Dual Challenges: China's New Policy Towards North Korea." *Institute of International and Strategic Studies Peking University*, https://www.iiss.pku.edu.cn/fj/PDF/ciss_cn/upload/docs/2021-04-26/doc_6351619405500.pdf. Accessed 1 January 2025.

²⁹ Millett, Allan R. "Korean War | Combatants, Summary, Years, Map, Casualties, & Facts." *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³⁰ "How China Wants High-Tech To Power Its Economy To The Top." *Forbes*, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/evanfeigenbaum/2024/08/02/how-china-wants-high-tech-to-power-its-economy-to-the-top/>. Accessed 1 December 2025.

³¹ Maizland, Lindsay, and Irina A. Faskianos. "Timeline: U.S.-China Relations." *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-china-relations>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³² Paik, Wooyeal. "China and Russia Disagree on North Korea's Nuclear Weapons." *The Diplomat*, 15 May 2024, <https://thediplomat.com/2024/05/china-and-russia-disagree-on-north-koreas-nuclear-weapons/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³³ "North Korea ratifies landmark mutual defence treaty with Russia." *Al Jazeera*, 12 November 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/12/north-korea-ratifies-landmark-mutual-defence-treaty-with-russia>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

³⁴ Paik, Wooyeal. "China and Russia Disagree on North Korea's Nuclear Weapons." *The Diplomat*, 15 May 2024, <https://thediplomat.com/2024/05/china-and-russia-disagree-on-north-koreas-nuclear-weapons/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³⁵ "Russian Position on the Korean Nuclear Problem." *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/resrep22587.11.pdf>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³⁶ MOSKOWITZ, KEN. "Did NATO Expansion Really Cause Putin's Invasion?" *American Foreign Service Association*, <https://afsa.org/did-nato-expansion-really-cause-putins-invasion>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³⁷ Kim, Jack, and Jonathan Oatis. "North Korea-Russia treaty comes into force, KCNA says." *Reuters*, 4 December 2024, <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/north-korea-russia-treaty-comes-into-force-kcna-says-2024-12-04/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

³⁸ "Ukraine war: Nato says North Korean troops deployed to Russia's Kursk region." *BBC*, 28 October 2024, <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cyv737vy376o>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

The USSR aided nuclear research in the DPRK in the 1950's. The cooperation led to the signing of a nuclear cooperation treaty in 1959. Moscow saw Pyongyang still bound by the NPT, up until 2023, as it argued that the DPRK didn't follow the correct procedure regarding its withdrawal from the treaty.

Currently, Russia supports nuclear proliferation in the DPRK. Russia has declared its support for DPRK's "legitimate use of nuclear weapons for its self-defense". This announcement followed the growth of the amount of weapons Russia has imported from the DPRK. Russia and the DPRK signed the "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Treaty" in 2024. The strategic partnership treaty includes a mutual defense pact, which binds the countries to give immediate military assistance if either faces an attack. The NATO Secretary-General Mark Rutte informed the media that DPRK's and Russia's military cooperation has gone beyond the treaty and arms trade, he said that DPRK has sent special forces to fight against Ukraine.

The Islamic Republic of Iran^{39 40 41 42 43}

Iran and the DPRK have been strategic partners for decades, hence they have practiced long-standing arms trade. The relationship between the countries has been formed due to their secluded nature in a global world. Both countries have been designated as state sponsors of terrorism by the USA, and have faced large-scale economic sanctions for decades. Iran and the DPRK have also strengthened their relations with China and Russia after the Russo-Ukrainian war commenced. The Iranian leadership has not publicly commented on proliferation in the DPRK, but some Western NGOs have stated that the DPRK and Iran are partners in nuclear and ballistic missile development.

³⁹ "IntelBrief: Iran and North Korea Draw Closer." *The Soufan Center*, <https://thesoufancenter.org/intelbrief-2024-may-7/>. Accessed 1 December 2025.

⁴⁰ Bernal, Gabriela. "Trouble together: How North Korea sees its growing interests with Iran." *Lowy Institute*, 30 April 2024, <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/trouble-together-how-north-korea-sees-its-growing-interests-iran>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴¹ "Iran, North Korea Deepen Missile Cooperation." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2007-01/iran-nuclear-briefs/iran-north-korea-deepen-missile-cooperation>. Accessed 1 December 2024.

⁴² *The Diplomat – Asia-Pacific Current Affairs Magazine*, <https://thediplomat.com/2023/09/north-korea-ramps-up-arms-sales-to-russia-iran-syria-and-others/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴³ "Iran & North Korea: Proliferation Partners." *UANI*, <https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/north-korea-iran>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

Republic of Korea^{44 45 46 47 48}

The DPRK and ROK fought the Korean War between 1950 and 1953. The two nations haven't signed a peace treaty. The non-proliferation of DPRK is a key question for the Republic of Korea and has been so since the DPRK started its nuclear program, due to having its only land border with the DPRK. The DPRK is seen as a major security threat by the ROK, due to the extensive arms arsenal of the DPRK. The security risk posed by the DPRK has led to forming a defense alliance between the USA and the ROK.

The government of ROK has stressed the need for the international community to not accept DPRK as a nuclear-weapon state. The ROK works closely with its ally USA and Western partners, to fight DPRK's proliferation. The ex-president of ROK, Yoon Suk-yeol, proposed the Audacious Initiative for a denuclearized, peaceful, and prosperous Korean Peninsula in 2022, which includes political, military, and economic measures to be used when the DPRK ends its nuclear program. The two nations don't have diplomatic relations.

United States of America^{49 50 51 52}

The USA views nuclear proliferation in the DPRK, as a risk to global stability. Therefore the USA signed the Agreed Framework in 1994 and is a member of KEDO, both of which have had a significant effect on non-proliferation in the DPRK. President Trump and Kim Jong-un met twice during Trump's first presidency to try to form an agreement to start the non-proliferation of the DPRK but didn't succeed. The

⁴⁴ "Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations." *mofa.go.kr*, https://overseas.mofa.go.kr/un-en/wpge/m_5160/contents.do. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴⁵ "Audacious Initiative." *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea*, https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_25501/contents.do. Accessed 1 January 2024.

⁴⁶ Clark, Joseph. "'We Go Together:' U.S., South Korea Celebrate Alliance." *Defense.gov*, 24 July 2023, <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3425351/we-go-together-us-south-korea-celebrate-alliance/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴⁷ Millett, Allan R. "Korean War | Combatants, Summary, Years, Map, Casualties, & Facts." *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴⁸ "Countries in Diplomatic Relations with the ROK." *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Republic of Korea*, https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_5750/contents.do. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁴⁹ "The U.S.-North Korean Agreed Framework at a Glance." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/us-north-korean-agreed-framework-glance>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁵⁰ Clark, Joseph. "'We Go Together:' U.S., South Korea Celebrate Alliance." *Defense.gov*, 24 July 2023, <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3425351/we-go-together-us-south-korea-celebrate-alliance/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁵¹ "Key takeaways from the second summit between President Trump and Kim Jong Un." *Brookings*, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/key-takeaways-from-the-second-summit-between-president-trump-and-kim-jong-un/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁵² "U.S. Relations With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea - United States Department of State." *State Department*, 22 July 2024, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-north-korea/>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

deep alliance between the ROK and the USA has had a significant effect on the prosperity of the region according to the allies. The USA doesn't have diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

European Union⁵³

The European Union (EU) believes tensions must be eased in the Korean Peninsula. According to the EU, the human rights situation must change for the better, and denuclearization must start in the DPRK. The EU works both bilaterally and in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations to address these issues important to the EU countries. The EU established diplomatic relations with the DPRK in 2001.

United Kingdom^{54 55 56}

The United Kingdom's (UK) permanent representative to the UN has said that "any nation's refusal to condemn North Korea's actions represents direct complicity in furthering its illegal weapons program". The UK also issued its own sanctions on the DPRK following the UK leaving the EU. In addition, the UK has been urging the DPRK to comply with the NPT.

International Atomic Energy Association⁵⁷

The IAEA-DPRK relations date back to 1977 when DPRK signed its first nuclear safeguards agreement with IAEA. Since then IAEA has worked in a multitude of ways towards a DPRK free of nuclear weapons. The cooperation with DPRK has been challenging at times, for example in 2002 DPRK expelled IAEA inspectors from the country, and in 2003 DPRK declared withdrawing from the NPT.

⁵³ "DPRK and the EU." *European Union External Action*, https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/dprk-and-eu_en. Accessed 1 January 2024.

⁵⁴ "Speech: Any nation's refusal to condemn North Korea's actions represents direct complicity in furthering its illegal weapons programme: UK statement at the UN Security Council." *UK Government*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/any-nations-refusal-to-condemn-north-koreas-actions-represents-direct-complicity-in-furthering-its-illegal-weapons-programme-uk-statement-at-the-un>. Accessed 12 January 2025.

⁵⁵ "UK sanctions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." *GOV.UK*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-sanctions-on-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea>. Accessed 12 January 2025.

⁵⁶ "NPT0035 - Evidence on The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and nuclear disarmament." *UK Parliament Committees*, <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/98939/html/>. Accessed 12 January 2025.

⁵⁷ "IAEA and DPRK: Chronology of Key Events." *International Atomic Energy Association*, <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/chronology-of-key-events>. Accessed 1 December 2025.

Timeline of Events^{58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67}

Date	Description of event
September, 1959	USSR and DPRK sign a nuclear cooperation agreement.
1962	Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center and IRT-2000 reactor are completed.
12 December, 1985	DPRK joins NPT.
9 March, 1995	Allies found KEDO.
11 January, 2003	DPRK declares its withdrawal from NPT.
27 August, 2003	Six-Party Talks begin.
9 October, 2006	DPRK carries out its first nuclear test.
14 April, 2009	DPRK announces withdrawal from Six-Party Talks.
December, 2011	Kim Jong-un succeeds his father Kim Jong-il in power.
2 September, 2017	The most powerful nuclear test by the DPRK to date is carried out.
27 April, 2018	Kim Jong-un visits ROK as the first DPRK leader to do so since 1953.
12 June, 2018	Kim Jong-un and President Trump hold first meeting.
6 October, 2019	DPRK ends talks with USA after failing to reach agreement.

⁵⁸ "North Korea's Nuclear Programme." *American Security Project*, <https://www.americansecurityproject.org/ASP%20Reports/Ref%200072%20-%20North%20Korea%E2%80%99s%20Nuclear%20Program%20.pdf>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁵⁹ "North Korea's Nuclear Program: A History | Korean Legal Studies." *Korean Legal Studies*, <https://kls.law.columbia.edu/content/north-koreas-nuclear-program-history>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶⁰ "Fact Sheet on DPRK Nuclear Safeguards | IAEA." *International Atomic Energy Agency*, <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/fact-sheet-on-dprk-nuclear-safeguards>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶¹ "Chronology of U.S.-North Korean Nuclear and Missile Diplomacy, 1985-2022." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/chronology-us-north-korean-nuclear-and-missile-diplomacy-1985-2022>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶² "The Six-Party Talks at a Glance." *Arms Control Association*, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/six-party-talks-glance>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶³ Murray, Lorraine, and Jung Ha Lee. "Kim Jong-Un | Facts, Biography, & Nuclear Program." *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kim-Jong-Eun>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶⁴ "Punggye-ri Nuclear test facility." *The Nuclear Threat Initiative*, <https://www.nti.org/education-center/facilities/punggye-ri-nuclear-test-facility/>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶⁵ Roegiers, Brett, and Kyle Almond. "In pictures: The historic Korean summit." *CNN*, <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2018/04/world/korea-summit-cnnphotos/>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶⁶ Roegiers, Brett, and Kyle Almond. "In pictures: President Trump meets Kim Jong Un." *CNN*, <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2018/06/politics/trump-kim-summit-cnnphotos/>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

⁶⁷ Maizland, Lindsay, and Irina A. Faskianos. "Timeline: North Korean Nuclear Negotiations." *Council on Foreign Relations*, <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/north-korean-nuclear-negotiations>. Accessed 31 December 2024.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

The international community has actively tried to resolve the situation regarding non-proliferation in the DPRK through the UN Security Council and the work of the IAEA. Here are the most relevant resolutions and treaties regarding the matter.

- Resolution 1718, 14 October 2006, (S/RES/1718)⁶⁸
- Resolution 1874, 12 June 2009, (S/RES/1874)⁶⁹
- Resolution 2087, 22 January 2013, (S/RES/2087)⁷⁰
- Resolution 2094, 7 March 2013, (S/RES/2094)⁷¹
- Resolution 2270, 2 March 2016, (S/RES/2270)⁷²
- Resolution 2321, 30 November 2016, (S/RES/2321)⁷³
- Resolution 2371, 5 August 2017, (S/RES/2371)⁷⁴
- Resolution 2375, 11 September 2017, (S/RES/2375)⁷⁵
- Resolution 2397, 22 December 2017, (S/RES/2397)⁷⁶
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1 July 1968⁷⁷

Possible Solutions⁷⁸

⁶⁸ "S/RES/1718 (2006)." *UN Documents*, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n06/572/07/pdf/n0657207.pdf>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁶⁹ "S/RES/1874 (2009)." *UN Documents*, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n09/368/49/pdf/n0936849.pdf>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

⁷⁰ "S/RES/2087 (2013)." *UN Documents*, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n13/213/96/pdf/n1321396.pdf>. Accessed 1 January 2025.

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The solution could be multi-layered. If it was so, the solution could include the addition of more sanctions and the full implementation of those already decided by the UN towards DPRK. The goal of this would be to get DPRK to join the NPT again, and allow IAEA inspectors back to the country. To reach an agreement on this issue, the concerns of the DPRK should also be taken into account, for example regarding the nuclear proliferation of the West. The goal of the solution would be to end nuclear proliferation in the country. This would increase regional and global stability.

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