



# **Trilateral Junior Summit 2019**

## **Chair Report**

### **Committee:**

First Committee

### **Agenda:**

Addressing the fall of the North Korean regime and post-collapse peacekeeping

### **Chair Members:**

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## **1. Introduction**

Welcome to the Trilateral Junior Summit (TJS) 2019. It is our utmost pleasure to invite you to Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Trilateral Junior Summit was first held in 2018, and its success has led to the Summit being held for a second time.

At TJS, participants will act as delegates for their designated countries, and discuss a specific agenda item in each of their respective committees. In the First Committee, delegates will discuss Addressing the fall of the North Korean regime and post-collapse peacekeeping and write a draft resolution on it. During this process, delegates will be tested on a number of facets, from their negotiation skills to communicating and cooperating with their fellow delegates.

We, the Secretariat, wish for a productive and interesting debate during the committee meetings, and hope delegates have fun and form long-lasting relationships with others. We believe the participants, young intellectuals as well as the future leaders of Korea, China, and Japan, will forge a meaningful trilateral relationship and solidify peace and prosperity throughout Northeast Asia. We are looking forward to meeting everyone at the conference.

## **2. Background**

The long maintained authoritarian regime in North Korea has gravely disappointed its economy. Externally, years of suffocating international sanctions in response to North Korea's insistence with its nuclear weapons further deteriorated North Korean people's already low standard of living. Though the international community offered a number of conditional lifting of these sanctions, the regime showed no sign of giving up its leverage-guaranteeing nuclear weapons. Internally, continued armed provocations against South Korea-U.S. alliance has tilted the regime to focus merely on investment on nuclear weapons, completely negating current immediate actions on economic reforms. The North Korean regime feared undergoing fundamental political reforms for major economic reforms, which created countless victims of extreme financial difficulties. Along with the people, the military was not the exception. Repeated delay and unfair distribution of payment of wages forcibly negated their standard of living as well, leading to rise of the people and military's dissatisfaction towards the regime.

Consequently, a civil revolt took place in North Korea. The people, most of them serving in the military, managed to tear down the authoritarian regime from inside. As a response, Washington activated OPLAN 5015, ascending U.S. forces above the 38th parallel with South Korean military to secure the Northern half of the peninsula before another military authority could settle. Months later, successful military operations made unification by absorption of two Koreas possible, eventually creating a Unified Korean government under South Korean legislation. However, unification was only a tip of an iceberg. Issues such as hidden remains of nuclear weapons, combating remnants of the North Korean military, restoring public order, and social rehabilitation of the people who are now internally displaced persons (IDP) are yet to be addressed. The Korean government put diverse approaches into practice as temporary solutions, but was

overwhelmed by immense post-collapse instability coming in from all directions. In response, it has asked for international assistance, while seeking immediate trilateral cooperation with its closest neighbors, China and Japan.

Meanwhile in the international realm, the United Nations withdrew previous sanctions under unanimous consensus after North Korea's collapse. All members agreed on the fact that the past authoritarian regime which required international deterrence is now non-existent. Rather, since the Korean Peninsula is now under control of a legitimate government under South Korean legislations, members of the UN discussed means to protect national sovereignty of Unified Korea. This was for reunification of two Koreas could lead to immediate diplomatic conflict between China and the U.S., to seize the gate to the Asian continent. If such clash between the two superpowers happened, it would highly call for another Korean War or even a Third World War to occur. In result, based on Article Two of the UN Charter (ensuring all members of the UN shall act in accordance with preserving the principle of the sovereign equality), an international agreement was yielded to protect the Korean Peninsula from external influence. Currently, UN Security Council has adopted Resolution 2475, deploying peacekeeping forces to the Korean Peninsula and urging members to refrain from making foreign entrance to former North Korean territory with the only exception of foreign aids. Nonetheless, more specific means to mediate numerous distresses within and out of the Korean Peninsula are to be discussed.

Unfortunately, establishing a universal government does not seem enough to bring legitimacy in North Korean minds. Internal challenges in North Korea such as cleaning remains of previous regime's nuclear brinkmanship still stay a huge impediment to overcome. In addition, ongoing tensions in the Korean peninsula leave Korea, China, and Japan with countless assignments with regards to post-collapse stabilization and possible outcomes that may affect the three countries. Clearly, unification is not the end; multiple challenges are yet to be addressed for North Korea's post-collapse management.

### **3. Major Issues**

Like many other regional blocs, conservative peace has a long-standing controversial issue in East Asia, rooted deeply within relationships between South Korea, China, and Japan. Out of many, negotiations over North Korea have occurred for over 25 years.

Since the authoritarian regime has collapsed and is successfully absorbed under South Korean legislation, cooperation between Korea, China, and Japan will be essential to complete the rest of post-collapse peacekeeping in the Korean Peninsula. However, if things go wrong, a new East Asian security dilemma may quiver on the horizon.

Now, we will briefly explain three threads of post-collapse management which we will need to address. Subsequent stabilization of Unified Korea clearly represents a significant change in the tides of international politics in East Asia. Therefore, discussion in this Committee should direct towards the following issues:

## **1) Lack of Militaristic Stabilization**

### Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

Immediately after the OPLAN 5015 initiative, secure transportation of nuclear weapons and managed reduction of such materials will be significantly needed. As the possibility of North Korean nuclear materials proliferating in the international market remains a constant threat, negotiations with North Korean military officials become crucial to the prevention of such dangers. Cooperation with North Korean leaders will help locate other nuclear weapons which remain hidden in the North, which also pose an imminent threat to the rest of the Korean peninsula.

### Securing Terrestrial Borders and maintaining a Conditional blockade of the 38th parallel

In order to address the issues of rapid refugee outflows, extensive border controls must be implemented especially on the terrestrial borders between China and Russia, limiting the movement of IDP (Internally Displaced Persons). Reinforcing border control will prevent mistreatment and repression of IDPs, and further ensure their access to asylum in Korea. Whilst protecting them, improved border management will also relieve neighboring countries of the immigration issues that have been rampant along their borders.

As food and security are the two most powerful motivations for North Koreans to displace from their homes, ample food supplies and security services must also be provided. If the North Korean IDPs were to develop positive feelings towards unification, their basic needs must be met; humanitarian assistance will instill a sense of trust between the North Korean IDPs and the South Korean government.

Instead of a complete securing of the 38th parallel, a conditional blockade will be formed. Thorough examination and inspection will be made to prevent potential criminal behavior and conflicts in the South, in accordance to the following preliminary conditions; the vaccination and registration of Internally Displaced Persons, along with a verification of their identification and trustworthiness. North Koreans already suffer from serious diseases to poor health conditions such as malnutrition, and measures such as vaccination must be promptly taken in order to ensure national health. A widespread epidemic will cripple government functions, and only deter the process of unification.

### Demilitarizing the North Korean Military forces

Given the large number of North Korean military personnel, complete demilitarization of active duty militants and reservists will be a prolonging and undertaking process. In the face of imminent dangers posed by North Korean military forces, the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of North Korean military personnel is urgently needed; and will be a long term solution to discharging active combatants from military service. In accordance to DDR, soldiers may also be integrated into a combined Korean military force, or given jobs in public

service to perform infrastructure repair and improvement in the North. As the North Korean military already has the skills and knowledge required to do this, they must be immediately put to work in order to prevent desertions to insurgent and criminal groups.

Another obstacle to be dealt with is the North Korean military opposition towards unification and the South Korean government. South Korea and the United States must convince North Korean military officials to support unification, and further employ negotiating teams in order to follow through on commitments to disarming military personnel. In order to prevent North Koreans from becoming disaffected with unification and the Korean government, North Korean elites must accept the idea of a South Korean-led unification, and initiate the implementation of such actions.

## **2) Social Stabilization of Unified Korea**

Sudden collapse of their leadership while experiencing infringement of foreigners in their daily lives will be a desolate scene for the North Korean people. Unification by absorption has yielded nothing but total chaos in their communities and brought influx of unbearable amount of new ideology and cultures. Establishing legitimacy in people's minds seems like the first step towards post-collapse social stabilization in the Korean Peninsula. With this ultimate objective, we will have to derive effective means to achieve it.

Wandering North Korean people with no sense of belonging will do no good for social order, attempting to leave the hopeless state. Above all things, effective means to provide swift international aid to the refugees will be necessary. Next, we will have to safely contain people to stay in North Korea. The nation shares a border with three countries: South Korea along the 38th parallel, China along the Amnok River, and Russia along the Tumen River. Although the 38th parallel consists of a long guarded demilitarized zone (DMZ), the other two borders have been under extremely loose control. Public order within North Korea will not be manageable until we keep track of its people. Most primarily, we must look into possible leakages of unregistered North Korean personnel, especially remaining supporters of the past authoritarian regime. They are the most likely to be hostile against unification by absorption and will submit to violent crimes such as terrorism. Yet, it will be difficult to track, given poor administrative infrastructure in North Korea.

Alongside the military, civilians are also at a critical state and will be in need of immediate care. We will have to come up with means to provide direction to the North Korean people who are now surplus manpower in the labor market. Unfortunately, economic and technological experts from Unified Korea will not be able to cover the entire region. Therefore, temporary assistance from relatively more developed neighbors is required. Meanwhile, unwanted consequences such as spread of illnesses from the North Korean people, significant number of them with poor hygienic background, should be prevented beforehand as well. Without overcoming these challenges, no civil interactions between the North and South will be actualized.

Accordingly, communication is a crucial factor in all the above. Henceforth, the cultural isolation piled up for almost seventy years will be a substantial question to answer. Education on culture and language with two clearly different traits is needed to utilize any factors of production. Even so, the root of both cultures is based on Confucianism: equal beliefs in community and hierarchy within it. It is extremely important to preferentially tackle the cultural gap for it will be a key to open doors of successful post-collapse peacekeeping.

### **3) Stabilization of diplomatic relations of neighboring states**

Along with other possible aftermaths, the abrupt collapse of the North Korea regime would bring about turbulence in stability of diplomatic relations with neighboring countries, most notably China, Japan and apparently, South Korea as their national interests are closely interrelated with the Korean Peninsula. Managing possible clashes with these states would become essential for the unified Korea in order to gain recognition as a promising state and successfully secure its firm position in international relations. The three major issues are as follows: controversy regarding the placement of U.S. troops in the Korean Peninsula, demand for returns of past humanitarian aid to North Korea, unified Korea getting international recognition as a politically stable state.

Since the Korean War, U.S. military force has been placed in the Korean Peninsula as a practical proof of U.S.-South Korea alliance and protecting security of the region. After the absorption of North Korea by the South, the possible dispute is that U.S. military force should be stationed above or below of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. After the collapse of the regime, the uncertainty of the perfect harmonization between North and South Korean citizens would always leave grounds for possible backlash by the stateless North Koreans towards anxiousness that derives from seeing U.S. military soldiers, which apparently would remind them of their historical trauma from the Korean War. In addition, maintaining the U.S. soldiers below the China-North Korea border is crucial in making sure another security threat problem does not rise.

Ever since North Korea was completely isolated as a 'rogue state' in international relations, the country has been largely dependent on humanitarian aids in forms of food sources and financial provided by other member states of UN in support of the better quality of life of North Korean citizens and stability of the Kim's regime. With the unification of the two Koreas, the international status of the unified Korea has become substantial and its national power enhanced. Therefore, possibility of other major powers demanding for returns of past aid whether in forms of money or even giving up the country's essential resources surely exists, most representatively nuclear weapons. As the risk of conflict occurring between the unified Korea and other states still exists, it would be essential for the government of the Unified Korea to verify the both politically and economically stabilized internal structure to prevent future interference in internal affairs by other states and must prepare alternatives to such possible demands.

The most important matter the Korean government would face after unification is making a 'one voice' in diplomacy with other members of international system. The two Koreas have been separated for more than 50 years and have long symbolized hostility with significant anxiety

towards breakout of yet another war. Thus, to successfully prove that the newly unified countries has settled past hardships, it's necessary for the Unified Korea to reassure other stake holding states of restored stability in the Korean peninsula and seek further support. Unified Korea should strive to narrow down the gap between distinct diplomatic policies and seek active cooperation between high-ranking officials to form new policies that better reflects the values and perspectives of the country.

#### **4. Previous Efforts**

##### **1) Japan's response to North Korea's armed provocations**

The Japanese government has been taking a consistent position to pursue harmony with China and Korea with regards to countering North Korea's armed provocations. Hence, it has maintained the statement that solid trilateral cooperation must be in place for strong pressure and sanctions against North Korea's nuclear issue. The Japanese government assumes there is a pattern in North Korea's provocative behavior: whenever economically difficult, North Korea always played the warmongering card in order to acquire a higher position in negotiation talks.

Ever since North Korea began its development of nuclear weapons, Japan Ministry of Defense has focused on a dense level of surveillance by keeping military intelligence up-to-date along U.S. assistance. The Ministry has continued to invest on space-level surveillance by launching several military-grade satellites and establishing a universal systematic linkage between ground and space. This was for every North Korean ICBM and SRBM testing aimed East, putting Japan in unknown fear for decades. If it could assist in deterring North Korea's armament ambitions, Japan is willing to share its collected strategic intelligence with its neighbors. Still, they will be limited to those relevant only to North Korea. Thus, if such resources were to be shared, Japan is looking to do so via window of mutual exchange rather than one-way.

On September 20, 2017, Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, issued a statement at the UN international assembly; that despite sanctions passed by the security agency, North Korea continued to randomly launch its missiles. Today, it is clear to Japan that North Korea's armed provocations cannot be ameliorated, given multiple failed attempts for conciliation in the past. For instance, in 1995, the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) was established to request partial ceasing of North Korean nuclear development facilities in return for infrastructural aid. Despite numerous challenges in the program such as finance and political disharmony in U.S. Congress, KEDO steadily pursued its objective. Unfortunately, North Korea never gave up its nuclear ambitions, betraying the good faith of KEDO member states. In result, Abe strongly urged for strengthened unity in the East Asian bloc in order to change North Korea's policies.

North Korea's provocations against Japan did not end there. Abductions of Japanese citizens by North Korean agents took place for six years from 1977 to 1983. Although only 13 Japanese citizens (eight men and nine women) are officially acknowledged by the North Korean government

as having been abducted, there may have been hundreds more. Though successful harvests have been made, there are still considerable obstacles to overcome. Rescuing Japanese citizens out of the unstable state has long been one of the Abe administration's "life's work". In terms of trilateral cooperation for the North Korean people, Japan is willing to undergo costs to some extent, given that it is not excluded from the issue of stabilization of the Korean Peninsula. Most importantly, Prime Minister Abe has always reminded its neighbors the importance of U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-Japan alliances.

## **2) People's Republic of China's Response**

The People's Republic of China has sturdily supported North Korea since the start of the Korean War in 1950 when significant numbers of brave Chinese troops were sent to aid their ally in the disjointed Korean peninsula. Since then, China has stoutly been the country's most crucial defender of the past three generations of Kim's regime. Being North Korea's most essential trading partner, China has sidestepped imposing harsh international sanctions on North Korea in pursuance of majorly avoiding possible regime collapse and refugee influx across their 870-mile border (portion of border shared with China). In addition, the country has progressively provided humanitarian aid directly to Pyongyang in assistance of primarily food and energy. Despite China's previous endeavors, Pyongyang's continuous testing of nuclear weapons, most noticeably in October 2006, and unforeseeable missile launches have severely aggravated political tension and degenerated their relationship, leaving no choice for Beijing but to impose heavy economic sanctions on the area under UN Security Council Resolution 1718. Among all fuss, China has been implementing limited trade restrictions, bespeaking unflinching commitment towards North Korea.

China has long preferred securing political stability on the Korean peninsula and establishing channels of liberal negotiation and cooperation with the democratic South Korea by managing North Korea's production of nuclear weapons and preventing regime failure. With the signing of the 1961 Sino-North Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, China holds official legal rights to intervene in case North Korea is under unjustly aggression. Nevertheless, the Chinese government has sternly asserted its principle of non-interference in terms of using military force and rather kept neutrality in defending North Korea from external threats. China has been adamant in obstructing North Korea from making diplomatically perverse decision but in tandem, been particularly cautious in taking direct step to reflect North Korea's interests in a worry of complicating other stake-holding states' interests.

Especially between the two countries, the huge migration of North Korean refugees into China's mainland has always been an apprehension, as majority of refugee ends up landing in China before paving their way to other parts of Asia. The Chinese government has been an easy target of international human rights groups when faced with a dilemma of choosing to defend humanitarian values by acknowledging the defectors as official refugees or to repatriate them back to their motherland. This eventually caused Beijing to construct a barbed-wire fence to block the migrants from crossing borders. With the advent of Kim Jong-un's regime, the tightened border control slowly curtailed the outflow of the refugees.



Interaction between North Korea and China has not happened for quite a long time till March 2018, when the North Korea chairman Kim Jong-un managed to make his very first foreign trip to participate in a confidential meeting with Xi Jinping in Beijing. Throughout three consecutive amicable gatherings between the two leaders since the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, North Korea has solidified its volition of complete denuclearization while China urged mitigation of economic constraints on Pyongyang to world powers, in fear of further provoking North Korea and risking the regime's standing. The Chinese government consistently strives to enforce assertive diplomatic approaches towards North Korea, most representatively by resuming Six Party Talks which would fortify multilateral framework in which methods to enable denuclearization of North Korea could be discussed.

The People's Republic of China has long hoped to seize its influential role in maintaining current order in the Korean peninsula by retaining intimate contacts with North Korea. The recently held top-level talks between the two countries demonstrate their strong will to share national interests and cooperate in pursuing peace in the Korean peninsula. The diplomatic ties between the two countries produces opportunities for other East Asian states such as U.S., South Korea and Japan to affiliate in proceeding North Korea denuclearization deal. Although there have been both twists and turns in normalizing North Korea-China diplomatic relationship in the past and there still exist some problems to handle, the significance of North Korea-China relation would remain unchanged.

### **3) Republic of Korea's Response**

South Korea has made countless efforts in convincing North Korea to dismantle its nuclear facilities, and take action towards denuclearization. Inter-Korean relations have always been influenced by external forces, and often reflect the political power play between the major powers. Despite the fact that the two Koreas have had successful talks and negotiations in the past, a possibility for improvement certainly remains.

Even if fruitful discussions were to be made, the question of whether North Korea would follow through on agreements had remained unanswered. As the DPRK has had its own record of manipulative negotiations and has shown reluctance to making substantial commitments, agreements were not easily made. Avoiding conflicts has always been a tactic North Korea has used, especially in cases where it was not offered what was demanded.

Continual provocations have led to escalating conflicts between the North and the South- especially between 2000 to 2010, with a number of border incidents- and conflicts along the Northern Limit line. As the animosity of South Korean citizens towards the DPRK regime grew, the South Korean government has faced many hardships in resuming dialogue with North Korea in the aftermath of such events.

As most of the infrastructure and facilities in North Korea have been made and supported by the PRC and other States, external powers already hold large influence in the North. By offering

monetary and military funding to the DPRK, States have been gradually gaining leverage in North Korea. Used as a geopolitical tool, North Korea has failed to grow independent of its supporting nations. As a response to this, the South Korean government has provided North Korea with humanitarian aid, in both forms of money and in kind. However, it has been noted that North Korea had used most of the monetary aid to support and reinforce its military; which led to a reduction in South Korean aid hence.

The North and South were able to alleviate situations through cultural exchange and interactions between the people of the two Koreas. Joint inter-Korean economic projects such as the Kaesong Industrial Complex, Inter-Korean summits, and the Seoul-Pyongyang hotline have proved that both sides had a willingness to cooperate with each other. However, these types of interactions only took place in times of positive peace between the two Koreas, and were the first to be abolished once their relations deteriorated.

One of the most important principles of the Korean unification process is that it would be led solely by the South Korea. Proxy wars have been common on Korean grounds, and the South Korean government has chosen to make its own sovereign decisions. An explicit example of this would be the Korean Armistice Agreement signed in 1953. Drawing a truce to the Korean War, the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed by the United Nations and the DPRK; which is another reason why the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is under control of the UN and North Korea. Having no power or control over the DMZ, a part of its own territory, is merely an example of how substituted decision making demines South Korea's ability to gain full sovereignty. Regardless of the interests of outside parties, only a South Korea-led unification would be accepted, and put to action.

#### **4) International/Institutional Efforts**

Throughout history, a number of institutional impositions of sanctions against North Korea took place. Recently, many sanctions are concerned with North Korea's nuclear weapons program and were imposed following its first nuclear test in 2006.

The U.S. was the first to impose sanctions in the 1950s and enhanced them further in response to North Korea's international bombings against South Korea during the 1980s, including the bombing of Korean Air Flight 858. There was a sign of hope during the 1990s when South Korea's liberal government pushed for engagement policies with the North. However, such efforts were short-lived. North Korea officially withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003. Three years later, they conducted their first nuclear tests. UN Security Council Resolutions were then passed in response to North Korea's nuclear tests in 2006(Res. 1718), 2009(Res. 1874), 2013(Res. 2087, 2094), 2016(Res. 2270, 2321), and 2017(Res. 2371, 2375, 2397). Initially the sanctions focused on trade bans on materials required for weapons, but extended to luxury goods to target the elites. Then sanctions further expanded to cover financial assets, banking transactions, and general travel and trade.

Until the moment before its collapse, North Korea has developed a number of clever techniques and a complex web of organizations defy against the sanctions. These techniques included falsification of documents and covert ship-to-ship transfers of cargo at sea. The following month, the U.S. announced it had seized a North Korean cargo vessel for carrying a coal shipment in defiance of sanctions. The Justice Department said the 17,061-tonne *Wise Honest* is one of the largest cargo ships of North Korea and it was first detained by Indonesia in April 2018, but it is now in the possession of the U.S.

Besides the UN Security Council, agencies under the UN umbrella are restricted in the amount of aid they can give to North Korea due to established sanctions, but they can help with basic necessities limited to nutrition, healthy, water, and sanitation. For instance, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has constantly been a top provider of humanitarian aids, aimed at eradicating hunger and renovating social infrastructure in North Korea by supporting the production of various facilities such as water pipes, agricultural equipment and greenhouse frames. However, ICRC faced obstacles in acquiring key commodities essential for its project to continue after China imposed heavy sanctions on steel.

Not only ICRC, but also UNICEF has struggled to receive approval from the Chinese customs for a shipment of insecticide as part of its malaria eradication program in North Korea. UNICEF has long been initiating multilateral projects regarding promoting primary education, building economic infrastructure and enhancing public health services, most representatively its Malnutrition Program for women and children from 2015 to 2017 Alternatively, FAO (Food Aid Organization) is also actively communicating with the UN Sanctions Committee in an effort to be exempted from the Chinese customs and be able to transfer 230 portable water pumps to North Korea that would make it easier for the citizens to get access to clean water without having to suffer the consequences of severe drought.

## **5. Possible Solutions**

### **1) Militaristic Stabilization**

- Accurately measuring the quantity of nuclear weapons placed in North Korea to prevent illicit arms flows
- Having in-duty North Korean military personnel put to work in public service, as a means of employment
- Immediately dismantling nuclear warheads and any other relevant facilities, weapons of its kind
- Deploying US-ROK military alliance troops below the 38th parallel
- Demining the DMZ to prevent the possible threat of mine explosions in the immediate areas

## **2) Social Stabilization of Unified Korea**

- Utilizing the UNHCR IDP (internally displaced persons) system to temporarily register the North Korean people for distribution of international aid.
- Establishment of administrative precincts around municipal areas for mandatory vaccination and proper governmental resident registration.
- Keeping track of previous North Korean military personnel to restore public order in the Korean peninsula.
- Provision of mandatory education under Korean government funding, which will narrow the “culture gap” between North and South Koreans.

## **3) Stabilization of Diplomatic Relations of Neighboring States**

- Pushing ahead diplomatic negotiation round among major countries particularly related to North-South Korea relationship such as U.S., China and Japan in order to share interests and find common ground.
- Clearly stating in which specific location within the Korean peninsula the U.S. military army would be moved and settled in order to avoid possible clash with China regarding security issues.
- Demonstrate will to provide some financial returns to past major contributors of humanitarian aids to North Korea by explicitly expressing its stance regarding this issue.
- Settling security of the 1,416-kilometer-long China-North Korea border and promote active trade between the two countries for the normalization of the relationship between the two countries.

## **6. Definitions of Key Terms**

- *Absorption unification*: Unification of two countries under a single government, one following the other’s legislations and ideologies
- *Confucianism*: a system of philosophical and ethical teachings founded by Confucius and developed by Mencius and a common root of East Asian culture
- *DDR*: Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration Process
- *DMZ*: Demilitarized Zone, an area that is prohibited from being militarized under international convention

- *38th parallel*: 38 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane. It formed the border between North and South Korea prior to the Korean War
- *ICBM*: Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
- *IDP*: Internally Displaced Persons; someone who is forced to flee his or her home, but who remains within his or her country's borders
- *ICRC*: International Committee of the Red Cross
- *KEDO*: Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
- *OPLAN 5015*: US Military Operation Plan that calls for promptly hitting back after North Korean attacks through a preemptive strike on the North's core military facilities and weapons as well as its top leaders
- *SRBM*: Short-range Ballistic Missiles
- *UNHCR*: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## 7. Critical Questions and Points to Consider

- Although problems we're addressing here are based at the state-level, what efforts could be done to ameliorate these problems at an individual, regional, and international level? (as citizens of South Korea)
- How can Korea, China, and Japan cooperate in order to establish a nuclear-free zone in East Asia?
- How can the international community help deal with this agenda item?
- In what ways can we change the perception of North Koreans after unification?
- What further effort can Korean government make to secure its firm status in international relations?
- How could various state actors, non-governmental organizations and multinational corporations contribute to bridging United Korea and international society?
- How could Korean government develop soft power to spread positive image of the new Korea?

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