



- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gYbVQYocBWk>

North Korean Disarmament



**BY: AILEEN LEITNER AND DANIELLE
STADLER**

Map



Background on North Korea



- After WWII, Korea had been divided along the 38th parallel into a Soviet-supported, communist North, and an American supported



North Korea during this period

- II

North Korea has been a totalitarian state with all power belonging to the

Kim family. It has 9,495,000 paramilitary personnel

and is consistently ranked as one of the worst for human rights rankings in the world.



Definitions



- **Disarmament:** the reduction or abolition of a nation's military forces and armaments.
- **Nuclear Weapons:** an explosive device whose destructive potential derives from the release of energy that accompanies the splitting or combining of atomic nuclei
 - **Examples:**
 - fission weapons: mass of fissile material and enriched uranium assembled into super critical mass, which would start a large nuclear chain reaction when one shoots a piece of sub- critical material into another.
 - fusion weapons (hydrogen bombs): Rely on fusion reactions between isotopes of hydrogen.

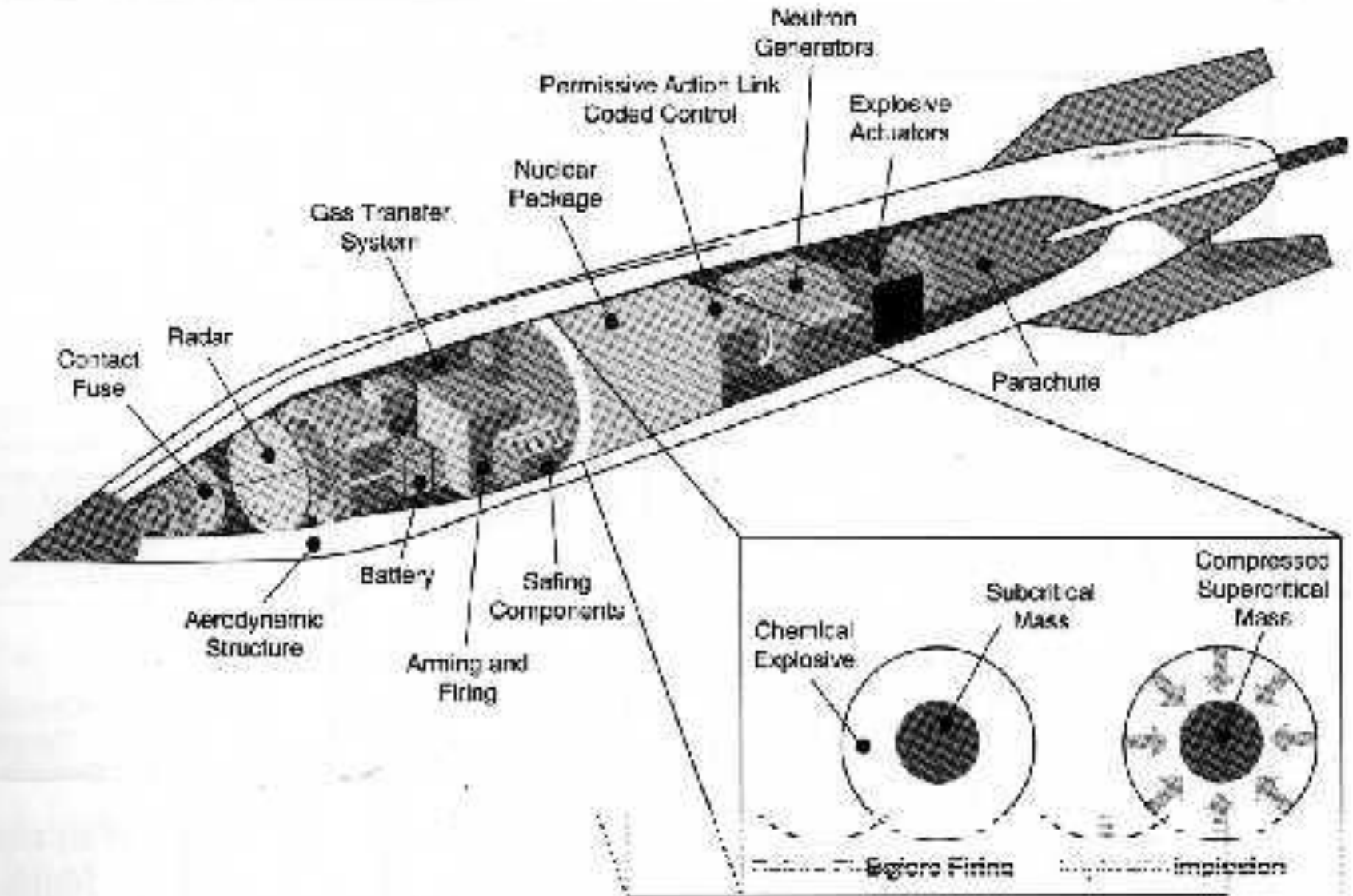
Important Treaties



- Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963): The first treaty to limit or reduce nuclear weapons, testing and stockpiling
- Outer-space Treaty (1967): Cannot test weapons in outer-space
- Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty (1970): States that all signatories must agree in a long term goal of complete disarmament
- Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996): Adopted by the general assembly; however, it has not been ratified.

North Korea History with Nuclear Weapons

Figure 2-1. Generic Design Elements of a Modern Nuclear Weapon



NK's violation of NPT



- North Korea joined the NPT in 1985 and declared to the IAEA the existence of the Yongbyon facility.
- However, North Korea did not accept the comprehensive IAEA safeguard agreement covering all of its nuclear activities required by the NPT for seven years.
- In 1989, a secret Yongbyon facility was discovered through intelligence agencies.
- After US President George H. W. Bush and President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea called for a denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, North Korea allowed for the inspection of their plutonium.
- In the end, the IAEA found that more plutonium had been separated than the North Korean's admitted.

Results of Withdrawal

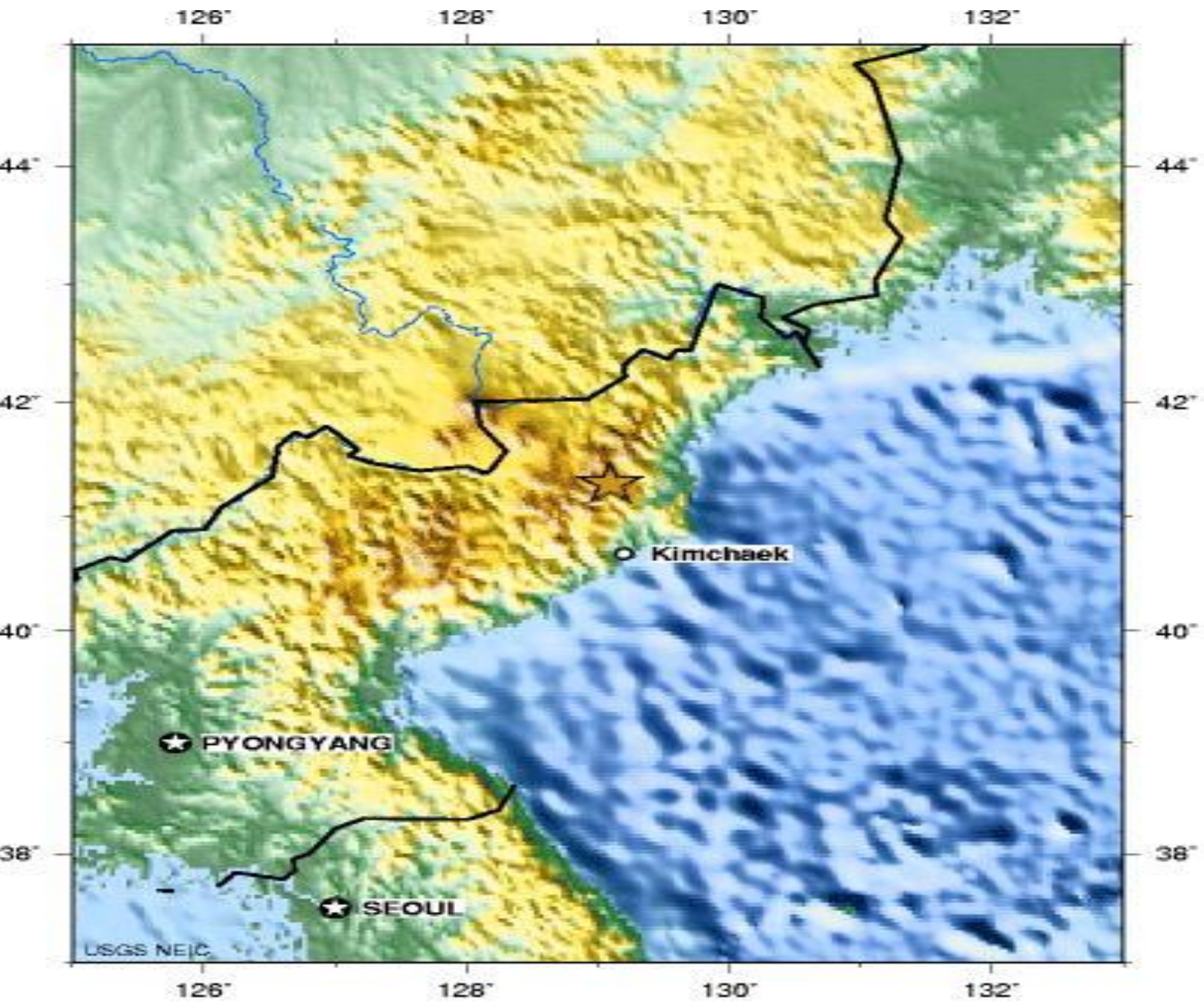


- As a result, North Korea threatened to withdraw from the treaty, but still remained a party to the treaty.
- In 2002, President Bush claimed North Korea as an axis of evil.
- In 2003, North Korea officially announced its withdrawal. It is the only country to ever do so.
- Although North Korea has been detected to be in violation of the NPT, there is no evidence that any enrichment facility has been built or operated.

The Test



- On October 9th, 2006, a successful test was performed by North Korea resulted in a 4.2 magnitude earthquake.
- The test was conducted deep underground in a horizontal tunnel which prevented the immediate or large scale release of radioactivity. However, a high percentage of underground nuclear tests leak detectable levels of radioactivity.
 - On October 13th, traces of radioactivity were detected



NORTH KOREA



Response to the Test



- UN responded with sanctions... but talks resumed three months later
- They stalled again for several more months over the issue of \$25m (£13m) in North Korean funds frozen because of the sanctions in a bank in Macau. Once the funds had been released, the talks appeared to begin moving forward.
- In 2007, inspectors from the IAEA were allowed to visit the Yongbyon reactor for the first time since 2002.
 - - A month later NK shut down the reactor

Contd.



- Dismantling work began on the reactor and North Korea told the details of its nuclear programs.
- On June 27, 2008, North Korea blew up the cooling tower of Yongbyon
- However, talks became deadlocked.
 - ✦ Was NK telling the truth
- In April 2009, Pongyang annouced that it was pulling out of the six party talks
 - ✦ Nuclear test conducted a month later

Other Tests



- On May 25th, 2009, North Korea announced that it had successfully conducted its second nuclear test

NY TIMES



- “A United States satellite has detected increased activity at a North Korean nuclear weapons test site, suggesting the North could be preparing for a third test...” – October 2010
- “Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates warned Tuesday that North Korea was within five years of being able to strike the continental United States with an intercontinental ballistic missile, and said that, combined with its expanding nuclear program, the country “is becoming a direct threat to the United States.” – January 2011

What is the UN doing?



- United Nations for Disarmament Affairs was established in January 1998.
- The office promotes:
 - Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation
 - Preventing the use of other weapons of mass destruction. For example, chemical and biological weapons
 - Disarmament efforts in areas with land mines and small arms

North Korea as Chairs

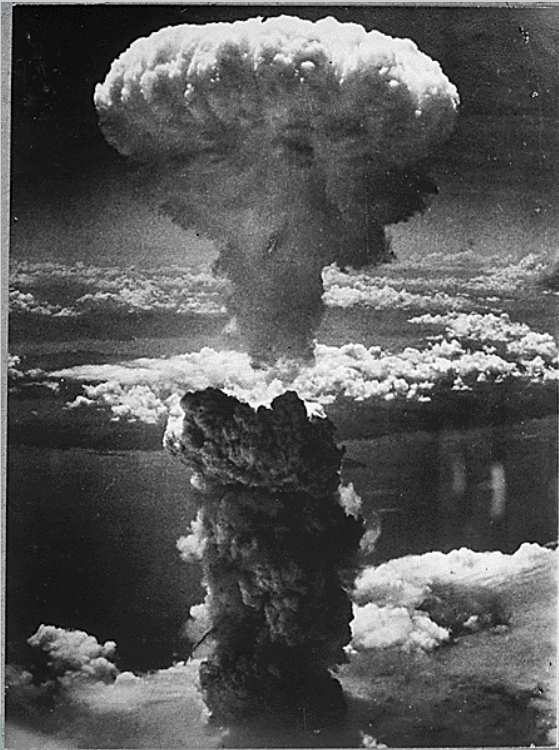


- There has been recent controversy since it is North Korea's turn to chair the UN disarmament panel
 - Has caused controversy
 - ✦ Canada
 - ✦ United States

Other



- While North Korea appears to be a threat to the world's security, it is not the only country with a history of nuclear weapons



Why does the issue of North Korea's nuclear capability matter so much?



- “Pyongyang's nuclear tests have sparked debate in Japan on allowing its military the option to launch a pre-emptive strike if it fears a missile attack. A fully nuclear North Korea could trigger an East Asian arms race, as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, for instance, consider whether to go nuclear as well.” –
bbc

MDGS



- MDG 7: Environment Sustainability
 - Target 7.A:
 - ✦ Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development