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Representing the Republic of Korea
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Republic of Korea

Introduction:

The Republic of Korea aims towards the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the wellbeing of our people. The nuclear weapons conflict has become a credible and evolving threat that we endeavor to diplomatically moderate and resolve. In the wake of rising tensions, nations must collaborate multilaterally to eradicate the looming threat of a potential war. For this reason, we continue to fortify relationships with neighboring states and nations abroad. However, we must consider our domestic safety and continuously implement and support safeguards accordingly. We will continue to advocate for efficient sanctions to ensure global and domestic safety. These aspirations are for our citizens, foreign nations, and the amelioration of the state of the world.

Key Points and Goals:

- **Security:** The Republic of Korea is interested in keeping the safety of the entire Korean Peninsula through continuing security measures, such as the THAAD system, and setting several military contingency plans to protect the wellbeing of our people.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** To ensure the prevalence of the Korean Peninsula with sustainable resources, a living population, and a defined/progressive economy.
- **Terrorism:** Reduce illicit trade of resources, intelligence, and technology to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if sanctions remain inefficient.
- Fortifying security programs and nuclear non-proliferation treaties through International cooperation.
- **Climate and Energy:** To lessen the impact of climate change and combat global warming by reducing air pollution, etc.
- **Sovereignty:** Fighting to maintain a sovereign state despite challenges or times of adversity on the Korean Peninsula. This includes being active in multilateral treaties.

- **Economy:** to be financially stable during and after a potential nuclear strike. This could be accomplished with financial support from other countries and international parties.

Background:

In efforts to expand its imperial Empire, Japan pursued colonization of the Korean Peninsula. Korea, a long-lived independent kingdom, was annexed by the Japanese empire in 1910 under the written consent of Gojong, the Korean Emperor. The colony was governed under a military-based head of state, commonly a general or admiral, who adhered to the direct command of the Japanese Emperor. In the wake of diplomatic, economic, and security pressures, however, Japan surrendered its conquest of the peninsula to the United States four decades later. The zones of occupation--defined by the United States and the Soviet Union, which became prevalent in the peninsula following Japan's leave-- could not come to a consensus on a unified Korea. Thus, the formerly known "Korea" was divided into a democracy-based south (The Republic of Korea) and a communist north (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea). In 1948, under the supervision of the United Nations (U.N.), our first president – President Syngman Rhee – was inaugurated; in 1950, we finally declared our sovereignty. This prompted the subsequent Korean war of the 1950's. The United States, a credible ally, and the U.N. fortified our endeavors to avert the North's invasion efforts supported by Russia and China. A 1953 armistice brought the war to its conclusion and propelled the establishment of the DMZ zone on the 38th parallel. However, U.S. troops remained in the south while the north hosted the Soviet Union. The U.S. provided military, economic, and diplomatic support and alleviated the heavy burdens imposed on our developing nation. Since the Korean conflict, the Republic of Korea has prospered both politically and economically.

During Park Chung-hee's term (1961-79), our per capita income rapidly rose to roughly seventeen times that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.). The Republic of Korea continued to grow even past Chung's Presidential term. The first presidential election that we hosted without U.N. intervention was in 1987, when former Army general Roh Tae-woo won. This was a major stepping stone in strengthening our government's modified democratic constitution. Later in 1993, Kim Young-sam became the first civilian president of the Republic of Korea's new democratic era. The following President, Kim Dae-jung, brought more historic changes to the Korean Peninsula with his "Sunshine" policy. Kim's new policy was able bring a more peaceful approach towards diplomatic relations between the D.P.R.K. President Park Chung-hee, took office in February 2013 and brought corruption with her. Our democratic system was able to impeach her and quickly replace her with our present leader Moon Jae-in. The Republic of Korea's current President, Moon, has worked tirelessly to bring transparency into our government and bring peace onto the Korean Peninsula.

Committee on Sovereignty

The Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) advocates sovereign nations and sovereignty. We gained our independence from Japan in 1945. We maintained our independence when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) invaded. During this invasion both Koreas were divided along the 38th parallel. The D.P.R.K. invaded us because we did not concur with the communists.

Korean leaders wanted a quick reunification, but only on their own terms, which caused conflict. During the invasion, the United Nations (U.N.) and the United States provided aid to South Korea while China and the Soviet Union assisted the D.P.R.K. These events certify how long the R.O.K. was deprived of liberty. Our ability to govern our own country is significant to us. Although areas such as Syria are losing their sovereignty, the R.O.K. would like to believe that we can help. The Republic of Korea also believes that there are instances in which a country's sovereignty can be breached.

We believe that each federation members' sovereignty is protected by the U.N.'s charter. We are a part of the U.N. Charter which has helped us maintain and fortify our sovereignty. This charter guides member nations to international peace, which decreases the number of potential conflicts. The R.O.K. fought to acquire our sovereignty and we strive to maintain it. The United Nations charter ensures that the sovereignty among members of this charter are protected. The R.O.K. not only has protection under this charter, but also under the Non-Intervention Policy. The Non-Intervention Policy (N.I.P.) is the interdiction of a threatening force against territorial integrity.

This policy prevents threats towards the members states' political independence and their sovereignty. This policy also insures that the states that joined this initiative should not undergo dictatorial intervention.

To ensure that specific states' rights are secured and that certain goals are being met we rely on multilateral systems. International institutions ensure economic growth, security and offer certain resolutions to issues which cannot be solved within a nation. For example, during the Korean War, the R.O.K. relied on the UN to send troops. Many international institutions have specific methods for handling specific situations. Some nations prefer to take military action while others take a more diplomatic approach.

We believe that international institutions should resolve any conflicts in the most peaceful way possible. We strive to resolve conflicts diplomatically to prevent the issues from escalating or leading to war. War impacts more than just the soldiers involved, it alters the nation's economy, climate and puts the state's sovereignty in jeopardy. The aftermath of these events can also increase other nations' wealth, population, or contribute to climate change. Intercontinental treaties can help diminish these dilemmas. One such treaty is the N.P.T., of which the R.O.K. is a party. We support any propositions or improvements that would help members abide by the policy's rules. The N.P.T.'s goals are to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and, in doing so, potentially avoid nuclear war. We believe that global security is not more important than a state's sovereignty. However, the threshold at which point outside intervention is deemed "necessary" should be defined as the point at which a nation requests and requires military intervention. If a country was in crisis we believe that international powers should intervene. These multi-national forces could provide aid and military forces if necessary. An international organization that would be involved in defining this threshold would be the U.N. Security Council.

We, the Republic of Korea, are not a nuclear state. Nor do we wish to be. This influences how we approach situations. As a member of the NPT it ensures that we protect our environment by being a part of a nuclear waste reduction treaty. It also insures we keep our independence because if we reduce the number of nuclear weapons that countries own,

nations like the D.P.R.K. are less likely to go to war. The treaty makes it difficult for countries to develop offensive weapons without the resources to make their own as the NPT bans any nuclear trade.

The “liberal world order” is impactful when it comes to negotiations over nations’ sovereignty. Although the R.O.K. is not a nuclear state we do believe that the liberal world order determines how certain nations conduct their negotiations. Our foreign policy advocates for individual freedom and choice and promotes democratic forms of government. This liberal policy argues that liberal states should not intervene in sovereign states to persuade and pursue liberal objectives. A violation of this policy would indicate a threat upon a nation’s sovereignty.

Committee on Security

The current state of the world is strained due to the constant threat of nuclear destruction. Mistrust among countries is at an all-time high but we, the Republic of Korea, believe that peace can be achieved through multilateral cooperation. The Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) has helped increase global participation in peacekeeping, anti-piracy, post conflict stabilization, and counterproliferation. Our nation is a part of hundreds of global treaties and organizations that contribute to the expansion of peace.

We, the Republic of Korea, focus our security prism nationally and internationally due to continuous worldwide threats. Globally, we fortify foreign relations as well as establish new ties with various countries. Our affiliation with the surrounding states is crucial to our government as well our people because we believe the world should work to provide intercontinental aid. Nationally, we prioritize the protection of our citizens. With the constant threat of nuclear war, we must prepare contingency plans to defend our peaceful republic from any threats.

We seek a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula so the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) is not only our biggest threat but the world's biggest threat. Because of its strong nationalist ideals and, until recently, its disinterest in any discussion regarding its nuclear arsenal, the D.P.R.K. is seen as an immediate threat to the world's fragile peace. Our neighboring nation is unpredictable its rapid increase of the development of nuclear weapons is certainly a threat to the Republic of Korea. Our nation is one that does not have nuclear weapons, so we have developed various other means of defending our citizens. Our country is more than capable of producing nuclear weapons, but we feel that more nuclear weapons can only lead to less world peace. Thus, we signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.) many years ago. We advocate for

every nation to join the N.P.T. to increase global unity and strengthen alliances. Many countries like Brazil, Taiwan, and Sweden have given up their nuclear programs and joined the N.P.T. in hopes of peace as well, and we hope that many more countries follow suit.

Some countries believe that abstaining from the use of nuclear weapons is a threat to national security and certain countries even rely on nuclear weapons as their major source of security. Agreements such as Mutual Assured Destruction (M.A.D.) are essential in today's world. During the Cold War M.A.D. was the only thing keeping Russia and the United States from attacking each other, so the concept only applied to the two countries. The concept of M.A.D. is exceedingly important because it pertains to many more countries. Mutual Assured Destruction affects the Republic of Korea because we are under the United States' nuclear umbrella and the United States will defend us from a nuclear attack.

When states begin nuclear tests surrounding states face concerns such as radiation and other destructive factors. These can easily affect their land as well as their populations. Every nuclear conflict affects the region around that conflict, but the nuclear states ignore the potential consequences of such a war. Currently tensions between India and Pakistan are growing. The two countries have disregarded their surrounding lands concentrating only on their disagreement. This lack of regard is concerning to the entire region. Iran's nuclear status is also concerning. Although officials vehemently deny the accusations, evidence indicates that Iran has tested nuclear weapons on several occasions. Some nuclear states have begun testing smaller "more precise" nuclear weapons to possibly wage limited nuclear war. But there is no such thing as a limited nuclear attack. Any nuclear attack results in thousands of lives lost, catastrophic damage to the ecosystem and atmosphere, not to mention the possibility of global destruction.

If there were to be strike on the Korean Peninsula only 60% of the R.O.K.'s population would survive. Around four hundred thousand to two million people will die from

the initial blast and another 1.3 to 3.8 million from radiation poisoning later. Economically, we would lose all sources of income. Environmentally the land across the entire peninsula would be destroyed. We would be unable to handle such grim challenges on our own nor do we believe any country would be able to contend with such challenges alone. For example, after the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States helped Japan rebuild. Even the US has The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to talk about how to help if such situations were to occur. Our nation would call for international involvement to assist and aid our economy and help shelter refugees until we are in a stable position again. We believe this is the only way to cope with such an attack in an effective manner.

We, South Koreans, are a peaceful people and believe that world would be a more peaceful place without nuclear weapons. We believe that the key to international security is not through nuclear weapons but through multilateral cooperation and international reliance.

Committee on Diplomacy

The Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) has encountered few issues with nuclear weapons until recently. Contrary to common misconceptions, we and our northern neighbor – the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) – have maintained an armistice since the Korean conflict. We have not participated as a first party player in any war since. Furthermore, our current head of state-- Moon Jae-in-- endeavors to diplomatically resolve issues primarily within the Korean peninsula. The Republic of Korea is a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which prohibits the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Our nation relies on diplomatic solutions rather than military action. This is evident in Moon Jae-in’s determination to diffuse both domestic and global tensions through talks with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Our country is striving to have multilateralism in today's nuclear challenges. Yet some countries are not open to cooperation but would rather establish their own rules regarding global interactions. For example, the D.P.R.K. is exhibiting its commitment to unilateralism by working individually to create nuclear weapons for protection. However, recently the D.P.R.K. has shown efforts to improve diplomatic relationships among the R.O.K., the U.S. and itself. We remain apprehensive of its true intentions. Bilateralism is demonstrated in the relationship between the Republic of Korea and the U.S. The U.S. assisted us during the war and since we have developed a mutually beneficial relationship. Multilateralism may be the best approach to minimize the number of nuclear weapons globally. Many nations, including the R.O.K., would support this denuclearization.

Just like there are nations against nuclear weapons there are some that stockpile weapons. Russia is one such nation. Although Russia possesses approximately 7,000 nuclear weapons, only 1,790 are operational. The second leading power in the nuclear weapons industry is the United States with 6,800 nuclear weapons and only 1,750 of them are

operational. Russia and the United States share the global power in the nuclear arena. In the Middle East, Pakistan and Israel possess a total of 210 nuclear weapons. On the Korean Peninsula the D.P.R.K. has nuclear superiority. In South Asia, India has the technology to create additional nuclear warheads, but its government chooses not to utilize the nuclear weapons it already has.

We believe that there is a legitimate monopoly of nuclear powers, yet there are certain countries that have nuclear materials which they are willing to trade. We want nuclear armed countries to be responsible for their weapons. The R.O.K. has been strictly against nuclear weapons for decades. Since we discontinued our nuclear program and signed the NPT in 1975, our nation has strived to lower the number of nuclear weapons worldwide. In 1991, President Roh Tae-woo said, "South Korea would not manufacture, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons." Two months after the speech, The D.P.R.K. and the R.O.K. signed the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The R.O.K. is prepared to mediate the discussion between the United States and the D.P.R.K. Our geographic position as well as our nuclear position leaves us without option but to be involved. We do not want to be drowned out by larger powers, but do not want to face military action. Nevertheless, we are ready to support efficient changes in the N.P.T. that would enable the enforcement of the rules already set in place. Our citizenry is opposed to nuclear weapons and that opinion is represented in our policies and politics. The Republic of Korea is based on western liberal principles. While the current world order may not be fair in some ways, liberal principles offer the best road to conflict resolution.

A rogue state is a state or nation that does not follow international laws and poses a threat to the security of another nation. The D.P.R.K. is a rogue state. It does not follow the sanctions placed on them and it is a threat to many nations. This threat is exemplified by D.P.R.K.'s illegal nuclear and missile tests. Our position on global disarmament is that, in an

ideal world, the Republic of Korea would want all nations to give up their nuclear weapons. We are contributing to this cause by co-hosting the R.O.K.-U.N. Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non- Proliferation every year in conjunction with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. We do support Global Zero, an organization that wants to rid the world of nuclear weapons, lessening global nuclear tension.

We do not believe in unilateral disarmament or unilateral disengagement. With the threat posed by the D.P.R.K, the Republic of Korea would not willingly disarm without having the means to ensure our own security.

Committee on Terrorism

On the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria's (I.S.I.S.) September 2015 edition of Dabiq, the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) was made widely known as the United Cyber Caliphate's target. The magazine ascribed this to the R.O.K.'s participation in the anti-ISIS global coalition. Our long-lived relations with the United States (U.S.) further prompted the radical group to terrorize the R.O.K. Our nation hosts large deployments of U.S. troops and has cooperated with the country in various foreign affairs. Subsequent terrorist attacks on the United States propelled our interest in tightening security which includes an emergency response to terrorism-related incidents: conventional terrorism, bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, radiological terrorism, and cyber-terrorism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) has also been one of our nation's most prominent menace-- jeopardizing our internal security by pursuing radical ideas through relentless assaults (both direct and indirect). The D.P.R.K.'s attempts to intimidate nations abroad have been executed during the Olympic Games. In efforts to impede the 1987 Summer Games, North Korean agents detonated a bomb on a Korean Air Flight, killing a total of 114 passengers and crew. During the 2002 Olympic playoffs, North Korean patrol boats initiated an attack across the R.O.K.'s maritime border, resulting in the death of six R.O.K. sailors. Pyongyang was also likely responsible for the illicit release of data in 2014 from one of our nuclear plants.

The D.P.R.K. has proved an evolving menace to not only our domestic security but to global safety as well. The rogue nation operates an abundance of mobile ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons with striking capabilities as far as North America. The D.P.R.K.'s nuclear advancements pave a path towards considerable destruction on the R.O.K. and Japan. The D.P.R.K. has the ability to inflict damage on majorly populated cities, U.S. military bases and personnel, and non-combatants. Pyongyang could use their offensive weapons to execute an

asymmetric assault on either of the countries in response to foreign counter- militant measures.

The United Nations Security Council (U.N.S.C.) imposed new sanctions on the DPRK in attempts to accumulate pressure on the nation to renounce their missile and nuclear weapons programs. However, such attempts manifested as inefficient incentives which ultimately backfired on the D.P.R.K.'s adversaries. Kim Jong Un is noted stating that his oligarchy finds anger in sanctions rather than an incentive to back down on their nuclear advancements. An additional report reveals a D.P.R.K. mission statement indicating that the United Nations hosts a biased and corrupt environment and suggests the notion of exclusive blame and vindictiveness towards the country. The D.P.R.K.'s perspective fortifies anger and festers resentment towards the countries participating in the affairs of their sanctions. If sanctions are an ultimatum, they should be efficient. Otherwise, the D.P.R.K. will continue to find resources through nations and the nuclear black market.

The nuclear black market is an illicitly structured network of suppliers, middle-men, and manufacturing systems. The infamous Khan network was nearly undetectable to even the most advanced intelligence agencies. However, once discovered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.), it provided insight to the structure, organization, and methods in which participants proliferated nuclear weapons. Contemporary nuclear black market networks have adopted means to subvert restrictions established by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (N.S.G.) and domestic or international export laws. It is difficult to uncover the complex market unless the R.O.K. actively participated.

There are no logical justifications for our nation's integration in the nuclear black market. The R.O.K. is under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and shares several bilateral agreements, including the non-proliferation treaty, which we signed in 1975. Additionally,

our nation advocates for safer uses of nuclear energy. There are, however, nations and individuals who choose to illicitly supply or receive materials through the network.

The incentives behind those who sell nuclear materials and intelligence varies on the independent state or individuals. Certain countries refuse to allow their close allies--which depend on military action for security-- to fail. This support may be economic, military, diplomatic, geographical, and other relations. Other nations are backed into violating sanctions and restrictions to prevent an influx of refugees from spreading throughout their already overpopulated state.

Nuclear terrorism is an undoubted threat for the R.O.K. Large powers, such as China, Russia, and the U.S. possess a collective, significant quantity of nuclear weapons. Likewise, developing nations are joining the nuclear weapons industry. When this is combined with an active nuclear black market, the materials required to create nuclear bombs can potentially land in the hands of a terrorist organization. Constant endeavors by radical groups to attain these resources can be displayed in cyber-hackings. Terrorist organizations commonly attempt to recruit, spread propaganda, gather intelligence, and incite actions through cyberspace. The nuclear weapons industry is undoubtedly on that list. The R.O.K. is a leading nation in cyber-technologies and counter hacking enforcements. Yet, we frequently encounter conspiring terrorist seeking to steal our data and intelligence.

The current world order is a liberal system defined by the leading major powers, such as the members of the U.N.S.C. While the Western liberalized nations pursue efforts to showcase the title of the hegemonic state of the world order, the power seems to fluctuate between China, the U.S., Russia, and other nations. The R.O.K. is a middle tier democracy and supports efforts by adequately representative nations to lead the liberal world order.

Despite challenges, the world order is adaptable to contending with terrorism. Governmental cooperation in international organizations such as the U.N. and the E.U. bring

aid in global counter-terrorism efforts and pave a path to a more structured and cohesive approach to the threat of radical organizations. The U.N.'s four-pillar strategy not only prevents the spread of terrorism but also ensures human rights laws. Conveniently, such non-state actors are adequately enforced by the majority of nations-- liberal or not-- because endeavors to decrease the impact of terrorism is a concern for every nation.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty does have enforcement mechanisms. However, member nations that do not abide by the rules and impediments established by the N.P.T. create setbacks for the treaty. The flaws in the current non-proliferation regime lie within the individual responsibilities of the members. Therefore, the N.P.T. must implement stricter rules that would create greater incentives for member nations to carry out their responsibilities and avert treaty violations.

In any society, there is never an acceptable level of risk regarding terrorism. The R.O.K. must balance the transparency of governmental information and the safety of our citizens because terrorism has no political and governmental backing. Moreover, we aim to prevent panic and wrongful use of intelligence. However, open societies are less at risk to be affected by domestic terrorism.

The threat of domestic terrorism affects authoritarian societies more. If rules are indefinitely implemented with one sole ruler, there is more oppression and neglect of its people which leads to violent insurgencies of the mass public. Dictatorships have hosted the most radical and dangerous terrorist organizations (ISIS, ISIL, Al-Qaeda.) The Arab Spring exhibited a series of peaceful protests and demonstrations across the Middle East, which resulted in several conflicts including the Syrian Civil War.

The R.O.K.'s geographic location has compelled us to take the role of a mediator for our ally – the U.S – and our immediate neighboring country – the D.P.R.K. We have been in an armistice with the D.P.R.K. and believe it is time that diplomatic issues be resolved,

especially with the suffocating and tense international relations of the contemporary front. We are trying to lessen tensions, not create them. In the interest of domestic and global security the intelligence community must fortify its efforts to enforce counter-terrorism procedures and regulations. On account of these factors, the R.O.K. passed an anti-terrorism legislation that would facilitate the unveiling of the extremist community conspiring against us. The first bill of this action plan was proposed in the incident of 9/11 and has continuously been renewed to adapt to the evolving global and domestic terrorist threats.

The R.O.K. manages conflicts diplomatically. However, if the situation calls for military action, we have prepared classified contingency plans. In case of a nuclear assault, we have placed with a three-stage defense system: the “Kill Chain”, the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (T.H.A.A.D.), and our Korea Massive Punishment and Retaliation (K.M.P.R.) contingency plan. Global militaries should advocate for stricter airspace to track nuclear weapons and collaborate to create a cohesive defense system. Nations facing terrorist threats should provide their own security measures but should also request international aid or suggestions. The nuclear imperative is both a domestic and transnational issue. The fine line that separates the two is not easily defined. While an individual nation cannot eliminate global terrorism, it can reduce the prospect of such by enforcing its anti-terrorism endeavors.

Committee on Climate and Energy

The Republic of Korea's view on climate change has transformed considerably over the years. We are showing welcome signs of environmental improvement, which is a clear reflection of our perspective about our role in improving the climate. Our current president, Moon Jae-in, elected in the 2017 presidential elections, has strong commitments to ameliorate the environment. He is indicating that he will pursue more constructive energy policy reforms than our previous leader. Our plans for global warming will take time since we rely so heavily on nuclear energy and our domestic resources are scarce. Our government has been striving to diminish greenhouse gas emissions and is preparing for a new international accord to combat climate change. Our goal is to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below business-as-usual (BAU) emissions by 2030. The R.O.K. signed the Paris Agreement on 2016 and ratified it on November 3, 2016 to further pursue reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

We, the Republic of Korea, have limited domestic energy resources. Approximately 85% of our country's primary energy is derived from fossil fuel, which are mostly imported. Oil constitutes the greatest share of our total energy consumption. On June 4th, 2017, Moon Jae-in, proposed an energy strategy that will not use coal or nuclear energy; we would alternatively use natural gas and renewable sources, such as hydro and solar.

Our country is heavily dependent on nuclear energy. We are the fifth largest nuclear energy producer in the world, with twenty-four reactors generating about a third of our electricity. We are currently involved in the construction of four nuclear reactors in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In recent years, the capacity factor for our country's power reactors has averaged up to 96.5% – some of the highest figures in the world. Our president aspires to conclude our nuclear energy use in an estimated forty-five years. Moon Jae-in

vowed to increase the share of renewable energy up to 20% of total electricity generation by 2030.

Our country does not have nuclear weapons. However, contrary to our neighboring state, we choose to not act upon the opportunity of proliferating nuclear offensives. Since we are heavily dependent on nuclear energy, we have set various safety measures to ensure the responsible disposal of our nuclear waste. The Korea Radioactive Waste Management Company (KRWM) – later renamed the Korea Radioactive Waste Agency (KORAD) – was set up early in 2009 under the Radioactive Waste Management act as an umbrella organization to resolve our waste management. It was particularly meant to forge a national consensus on high-level nuclear wastes. The effects of our nuclear energy utilization have been confined to our borders. We are developing a program that funds the research to find ways to protect our nuclear power plants from nuclear attacks. This program is known as Nuclear Radiation Prevention (NRP).

Nuclear reactors, power our nation's electric grid and facilitates the lives of our civilians. Our nuclear energy exclusively powers our country and is not utilized in other practices. However, the role of managing nuclear energy should be delegated to the most peaceful and successful sector of a nation. Since nuclear energy is an international priority, more international oversight is essential and necessary. Every nation should contribute to the decision-making process of this significant topic. We do not believe that current safeguards sufficiently meet today's needs but strongly support efficient safety measures.

Our country relies too heavily on nuclear energy to obtain the ability to immediately contend with the effects of global warming.

The current world order does not want developing nations have access to nuclear energy because of the threat of terrorism. The U.S. may provide critical training in nuclear

security, trade and standards, and may certainly offer suggestions and advice. However, that does not give it the power to determine what other countries can and cannot do.

If the U.S. were to step back from their role in the world order, other nations might assume that role. We, The Republic of Korea, became a developed economy on the world stage. Our country's priorities have changed, and our government has passed a number of environmental laws. Greenbelts and emission restrictions have significantly improved our air quality. Our country's climate and energy use has quickly become a top priority. We aspire to ultimately contribute to the wellbeing of the global climate but must conquer domestic environmental issues first.

Committee on Economics

We, the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.), are ranked fourth largest in Asia and eleventh in the world based on Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.). The debt of our country is 39.45% as of its GDP. We receive the majority of our income, 59.1% from services. Many of our domestic services are conducted in store chains. Industry constitutes 38.8% of our income while agriculture makes up 2.2% of the economy. We became the world's dominant shipbuilder with 50.6% share of the global shipbuilding market. We are also known for our electric industry, the fourth largest in the world. We are also the seventh largest exporter in the global economy, contributing 25.3% of our economic output, with a positive net export. Our top exports include integrated circuits, cars, ships and boats, and vehicle parts. Our number one export electrical machinery, makes up 28.4% of our total exports or \$163.1 billion USD.

Nuclear power comprises 85% of our nation's energy and thus impacts our economy immensely. There are twenty-four nuclear facilities currently operating, and three under construction. In recent years, President Moon Jae-In has attempted to substitute renewable energy for more nuclear energy. This could indicate halting production of some nuclear facilities and conclude the life spans on current reactors. One of R.O.K.'s considerable achievements in nuclear energy is a \$20 billion contract with the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) to build four nuclear reactors. The Republic of Korea has a program that makes our nuclear industries more secure. The NRP (Nuclear Radiation Prevention) is currently developing and researching for plans to secure nuclear plants.

We have no need to create nuclear weapons. Seoul signed the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in April 1975, which means that we do not support nuclear weapons. To illegally in nuclear weapons, to supply allies with such weapons, to receive

illicit funds for such activities may be only some of the reasons a country would engage in the development of a nuclear weapons industry. Countries such as Pakistan, Libya, Iran, the Democratic Peoples of Korea, and others are using nuclear technology for just such activities.

The R.O.K. is party to numerous treaties and committees. Such as the NPT, Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (C.T.B.T), Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, and many more. Furthermore, we also support sanctions if they are effective and efficient. We believe that a lack of effectiveness would result from the countries that do not abide by the laws of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. That is the reason why the rules of the N.P.T must be able to enforce its rules to create more global stability. The R.O.K. has not faced any economic sanctions. Furthermore, we do not intend to obtain any sanctions. We are a peaceful country and only want peace around the world. Some international sanctions have not been effective in stopping the development of nuclear industries. For example, our neighboring country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have developed numerous nuclear weapons and networks. If the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ever to deploy its weapons, then we would be devastated.

Our economy would be devastated in the event of a nuclear war or terrorist attack, which is why we have implemented measures for such predicaments. The Republic of Korea will spend money on relieving any terrorist attack. However, radical groups will pursue their endeavors regardless of impediments, laws, or setbacks. Despite economic contingency plans, one of our bigger sectors of income, our electronic industry, will be affected. As well as our biggest sector, services. If the aforementioned events were to occur, the global cost of electronic products would rise sharply. That would not only devastate our economy, it would damage the globally economy.

Since we contribute 2% of the intercontinental GDP, we are essential to the wellbeing of the international profit and trading chain. If our GDP plummeted below 50%, it would

directly knock down the world's GDP by 1%. A direct hit to our capital by a nuclear attack, Seoul, would be devastating, not only to our people but also to our economy. Seoul is one of the world's largest shipyards and one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers. Since Seoul is a main target, a nuclear strike in our nation--or close proximity-- would cause 417,000 deaths, 1.9 million injuries and disrupt industry.

We also have in place economic plans for a potential nuclear war or attack. If we are threatened our first plan of action would be bombing military bases using the "kill chain." With O.P.L.A.N 5029, a military operation plan that the US and The Republic of Korea made for any "sudden changes" in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's government. Most of our money will come from foreign countries, organizations, and any other international support we are a part of. Support from the U.N will also be crucial. We are part of many organizations such as Foreign Aid, The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.), Development Assistance Committee (D.A.C.), United Nations (U.N.), World Friends Korea (W.F.K.), Official Development Assistance (O.D.A.), and many more. Our capital has contributed \$1.551 billion to the D.A.C, we contributed \$816 million in O.D.A, and send volunteers to over 100 countries each year. We hope that countries would offer such assistance to the R.O.K. should the need ever arise. As we, the R.O.K., continue to grow financially, we focus on improving not only our economy but the global economy as well.

Committee on Disaster Preparedness

We, the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.), are amidst a very tense chapter in history. The tension felt today can only be compared to the nuclear tension of the Cold War. To many of us, it is a very real and possible threat. The Republic of Korea takes any nuclear threats very seriously. That is why we have worked towards nuclear disarmament in treaties such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.) and worked with the United Nations (U.N) to develop enforceable sanctions to prevent any illegal nuclear trade. However, our country must be prepared for impending disasters. This is what our country has been preparing for, medically, militaristically and in ensuring the reconstruction of the R.O.K.

The R.O.K. has several response plans to address a nuclear disaster. The first plan addresses the medical issues. First, one must understand that any nuclear strike near or on the Korean Peninsula would have devastating health consequences of everyone in East Asia, Countries such as Japan, China and even parts of Russia could feel the effects of radiation. For simulation purpose, if a 150 kt nuclear warhead, which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) has tested, was to hit Seoul, around 417,000 fatalities and 1.9 million injuries are to be expected on impact. Three of the main causes of death will be thermal radiation, nuclear radiation, and debris of the blast, not to mention the pressure and initial blast itself. The blast divides the city in several rings. At the 1km radius ring 90% of the population in the ring would die in under an hour from the nuclear radiation and the severe third-degree burns. The other 10% would die from exposure and would not be able to receive any immediate help. Only past the 1km radius would our emergency personnel would be able to treat people. With established the emergency points, which are stocked with medical equipment, and located outside of the predicted blast zones, we would be able to treat a limited number of victims. Just as in Nagasaki and Hiroshima, medical help would be

prioritized to those with higher chances of survival. This means emergency personnel would not be able to help hundreds of thousands of people with severe third-degree burns and radiation poisoning. The Republic of Korea could never treat every victim. However, with international help, thousands of lives could be saved with simple medical aid. With these plans in mind, we estimate that around 60% of our population might be able to survive this type of attack, but only if international aid is given.

The R.O.K. is also constantly preparing to keep our nation secure. In case of a nuclear assault, we have come up with a three-stage defense system. The first stage is a preemptive strike option designed to eliminate the D.P.R.K.'s offensive capabilities. The "Kill Chain" preemptive strike system detects signs of an impending nuclear missile launch and strikes the D.P.R.K.'s nuclear weapons sites and missile bases with cruise missiles and other weaponry. All of these missiles could be launched from, any of our land bases, from one of the many airships we have on standby, or from the many large naval ships we have around the Korean Peninsula.

The second stage in our defense system is the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, also known as the T.H.A.A.D. This is all due after several sensitive diplomatic talks with China about ensuring the R.O.K.'s radar capability is lowered. With the United States over abiding the original T.H.A.A.D. was that agreement: the system will be paid for as long as it is activated. This system is an American anti-ballistic missile defense system located on R.O.K. land designed to shoot down short-, medium-, and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in their terminal phase by intercepting with a hit-to-kill approach.

The third stage and post launch reaction would be non-nuclear mutual assured destruction achieved by enacting the Korea Massive Punishment and Retaliation contingency plan (K.M.P.R.). If a nuclear missile hits Seoul, the R.O.K. has contingency plans to bomb the entire capital of the D.P.R.K. and all of their bunkers. The R.O.K. has the potential to

destroy all of the D.P.R.K. but our nation chooses not to because we rather choose peaceful diplomatic solutions when possible.

While our nation is prepared to retaliate following a nuclear attack, our government alone will not be able to sustain our population post-nuclear strike. At best, only 60% of our population will survive the blast. In the long run, more people will die, and our nation may will be devastated. After a nuclear strike our nation would not be able to provide a stable food source for civilians. On top of food scarcity, our country's source of income would be disrupted because most of our major industries are located in Seoul. Our primary energy source is nuclear power. We are hopeful that with the Nuclear Radiation Prevention (N.R.P.) program our plants will be stable following a nuclear attack. The N.R.P. is a program we are developing to fund and research ways to keep our nuclear facilities secure. Any other of the nuclear strike contingency plans remain classified to avoid panic and to make sure our safe zones and plans remain operative. However, we still practice drills for military attacks and chemical attacks. All of these plans focus on keeping our country and our citizens safe. However, we also focus on our border issues with the D.P.R.K.

Most of the R.O.K.'s income comes from services which mainly take place in Seoul. Even though our economy is a strong and stable one, not even the R.O.K. could recover from a nuclear disaster on its own. The R.O.K. would need emergency aid from foreign countries to recover from such disaster. Regarding migration, our nation would require international help. Our country has plans to evacuate some of our population onto our large naval fleet and retreat into our maritime claim. Still, our nation cannot possibly house the millions of people that might lose their homes to nuclear fallout and require foreign nations to assist with refugees.

The R.O.K. has been a peaceful country and has been an active international promoter of peace for decades. Our nation's strong economy has gifted us with the opportunity to give

back to the world. We have given over \$816 million dollars to help developing countries around the world. We have taken the D.P.R.K. defectors as our own citizens while other countries refuse to take them. The R.O.K. is prominent member in the U.N., supporting the organization financially and militarily. We hope that, should we need aid, either with reconstruction or with refugees, the international community would offer that assistance. If we have not been directly affected by a nuclear attack we will work with the international community to regain peace and prosperity. Any nuclear disaster is an international issue, no single country could ever recover from such attack by itself.

The international community should be involved post-nuclear strike for various impending issues, such as the spread of radiation. Nuclear radiation would have global effects, but China, Japan and other neighboring countries would feel the immediate effects of a nuclear strike in the Korean Peninsula. In fact, many scientists believe that even a limited nuclear attack could start an ice age. Preventing radiation from spreading to neighboring countries will require international help. This would affect the entire world. Again, the aftermath of any nuclear involvement will require international cooperation in reconstruction and resettlement.

The Republic of Korea cannot handle a nuclear crisis by alone. While we have plans and weapons to retaliate against such an attack, our nation could not possibly sustain our population. The Republic of Korea hopes that the global community can avoid a nuclear event. If not, then the global community will be faced with massive financial, humanitarian and environmental catastrophes.