

Boston Latin School
Tufts IGL Inquiry 2018
The Future Nuclear Imperative

The Republic of South Korea

Briefing Paper

A. Introduction

The Republic of South Korea has played a vital role in shifting global attention to the Pacific sphere and shedding light on the importance of nuclear arms regulation. Rapid economic and social development in the past decades have thrust us into the spotlight. We are a key player in maintaining the liberal world order in Eastern regions and are critical in sustaining the progression of Eastern geopolitics. As a highly internationalized polity, the Republic of South Korea has become accustomed to adjusting to a rapidly changing political environment and we provide indispensable insight on alleviating political, social, military, and cultural tensions in this region.

We are hopeful that this conference will provide us with the necessary platform to continue the long standing ideological crusade on increasing the principles of the liberal world order. Collaboration with the international community remains and will always remain an essential factor in harboring mutual prosperity, hence the discussion on the proliferation of nuclear armaments must be initiated. After being thrust into modernity, the Republic of South Korea has flowered and demonstrated its undeniable resilience in the face of intimidation. Political independence is a core value of the Republic of South Korea, however our higher policy priorities of security and development will be allowed to intercede this fundamental sentiment.

The delegation of South Korea has faith in the delegates and moderators of this conference to foster advantageous discussion with the international community about not only the future of nuclear arms and terrorism, but also a more sustainable view on energy with a heavy emphasis on human rights.

B. Key Points

We, the Republic of South Korea, would like to address the following points:

- Cementing the Republic of South Korea a prominent role in the nuclear world order
- Minimizing Western military intervention in the Republic of South Korea
- Increasing global usage of more sustainable future
 - Creating a plan for building infrastructure
- Protecting human rights by diminishing the influence of any regime that seeks to suppress the voices of the people
- Establishing an international system of regulation to decrease terrorist attacks
- Preparing for the possibility of a nuclear attack
 - Forming procedures to deal with allocating resources in a time of crisis and responding to citizen refugees in an effective manner
- Instigating fruitful discussion with nations who currently have a nuclear arsenal
 - To form global regulations with the goal of reducing nuclear armaments
 - Mitigating relations with North Korea and decreasing any tensions so as to eliminate any possibility of a nuclear war

C. Background

The Korean Peninsula is nestled between China and Japan and is situated in Northeast Asia, the majestic Taebaek Mountains dominating the beautiful landscape and the Seoul metropolis bustling with prosperity, an epicenter of an influential culture. We are a historically complex culture, dating all the way back to 6th century AD when several of the warring kingdom unified together into a single coalition around the are of the Korean Peninsula. The Korean imperial power lasted around 1000 years. The empire had everything to sustain itself for ages to come. It had a strong economy and strong allies throughout. It lasted longer than it was ever expected to. But just like all great things, it had to come to an end.

After surviving the great 16th century invasion of Japan, Korea decided to limit itself from any kind of outside interaction. Only few visitors were ever allowed to leave or come back to Korea. This kind of isolation not only protected the country from any kind of danger of invasion, but also protected its unique culture. This was also one of the few reasons why Korean culture survived through to this day. The isolation was a defensive strategy Korea would not regret. It was growing at its own pace, and only the top ranks were ever allowed to meet any outsiders. But the 250 years of isolation would come to an end, when the the explorers of the colonial countries started to explore the South Asian peninsulas. Countries such as Britain, France, and the United States tried to create contact with the koreans, and trade their goods. But again during the early stages of the 19th century, it would lead to no success. But soon the control over Korea would change over to the hands of Japan, China, and Russia. The three countries constantly were going into each other in order to show dominance. After the 1905 Russo-Japanese war, Japan emerged as the leading country to gain control over Korea. After 35 years of Colonial power, Korea became a modern industrialized country, but the country was in a dilemma with Japan. Korean was home of 51 million people, the country borders the East sea and the Yellow sea. During the World War II, United States and Soviet Union took control of the country. Moreover by 1948, the United States established the capital of The Republic of Korea in Seoul. Our strategic location amid east Asia has played a key role in our political and cultural influence in the region, acting as a bridge between China, India, and Japan, infusing their culture with greatness and nuance. For several millennia, the resilience of the Korean people was tested and in every instance we have mutually prospered with our neighbors, never falling prey to their ambitions for long.

During the World War II, many Korean men had to join the Japanese army without any choices. Many females were also forced into sexual services of Japanese men. They were nicknamed as the “comfort women”. In 1945, Japan was formally defeated by the United and Soviet Union, which ultimately divided up the peninsula into two different sections. The Soviet controlled what’s known today as North Korea, and the United States controlled South Korea. Soviets put Kim II Sung in charge as the first premier of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, putting the capital at Pyongyang. In 1950, we declared our independence and right to be our own country. But North Korea, with the help of China and Soviet Union, invaded us in order to sustain power and authority over the whole peninsula. The Republic of South Korea has so often been seen by the international community as a small nation, so often subject to the

malicious desire for power by previously blood thirsty nations. Despite these hardships we have entered the stage of modernity with a firm stance, unwavering to the economic bribes and military and social threats of those nations that threaten the sanctity of the new liberal world order.

The United States and the United Nation supported our view and rights to become our own country. The war lasted for several years, leading to 2 million lives being over. The war was negotiated to an Armistice Agreement. Thus a Demilitarized Zone will be on the 38th parallel, separating the two nations. After the war was over, we maintained a very close relationship with our largest ally, United States. After several years, the military decided to put in Park Chung-Hee as the leader of the nation. This led to a rapid industrial development and economic growth of our economy. This regime led us to have a 17 times larger per capita income compared to North Korea. This also created a lot of tension inside our government and political situations. This tension led to the assassination of general Park Chung-Hee was assassinated. Chun Doo-hwan immediately rose into power, leading the country to a very strict and regulative military control. Nothing but massacre and violence rose. Students rose against the power and democratic supporters followed on. Many civilians were unfortunately killed at due to this. Martial was finally removed in 1981, leading chun to run for election, and become the president. A new constitution was also formed for our government and our country. This was the beginning of the 5th Republic.

By 1987, the dissatisfaction of citizens grew, and a change was needed. General Chun was pushed out of power, and an advanced constitution was created again. This also allowed the citizens for the first time to directly vote for their candidate and elect a president. Roh Tae-woo became the first freely elected President of our country in 1987, and liberalized all of the political government system. Also, he removed corruption from the government system. This also led to our country be eligible for the Summer Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988. Unsurprisingly, North Korea boycotted the Olympic Games.

During the 1980s the South Korean focus shifted towards high tech development and computer industries. We also worked on improving the diplomatic relationship with Soviet Union and China. This political uprising led to a more democratic shaped country. The next president for our country was Kim Young-sam in 1993. He was the first president to be not related to any sort of military prior to him being elected. The successor of Kim Young-sam was Kim Dae-jung. Kim Dae-jung took office in 1998, and went on to win the Nobel Peace prize in 2000, for his dedication and contribution towards South Korean Democracy. He was renowned for his policy of economic and humanitarian aid to North Korea known as the "Sun-Shine". A historic event also took place during that year. Both president of the Koreas held a summit in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. The relationship took a very strong downturn when nuclear weapon was discovered in North Korea. Our strongest ally, The United States, was opposed to any kind a partnership with North Korea until all nuclear weapons were dismissed. But North Korea did not listen to any advice given, and continually decided to develop their nuclear weapons.

To this day, they are continually threatens Seoul and its neighbouring countries with their heavily enforced nuclear weapon. Throughout all this craziness, South Korea has take yet another huge step towards a perfect liberal country possible. We have elected our first female president, Park Geun-hye. She has had many great accomplishment and did amazing in order to further develop our country. But unfortunately, due to a scandal about bribery and corruption, she was called to be impeached. Our National Assembly passed an impeachment motion for her in december of 2017. In today's culture, we believe South Korea stands toe to toe against every nation of the Southeast. South Korea will not be the one to back down when it is being threatened or its citizens are in any kind of dangers.

On the current global platform the Republic of South Korea has been and still is a resonating voice in the eastern asian regions. We have been at the forefront of the new liberal world order and our rapid economic progress, democratization, and urbanization accompany our forging of a liberal and free future. We believe, we are a model country in this planet. We believe our deep history motivates us to improve day by day. We believe it is important that we learn from the mistakes of our past, and work for our bright future. Even if that means negotiate diplomatic values with our neighbors. Neighbors whom might once made our women sex slave, or neighbors who sent our men to war or had millions death, or even neighbors who are currently trying to threaten the safety of our nation's security, and the security of our planet. South Korea has a strong history, and we are looking to lead our countries towards a liberal world order. It is freedom and liberty that will keep us all together.

D. Current Issues

I. Sovereignty

We believe that all countries under the rule of a legitimate government should be allowed to independently handle domestic affairs, without the threat of foreign intervention. Any legitimate government is locked into a social contract with its constituents, where some rights are ceded by the citizens in order for the government to protect the rest. The government and its citizens works together in order to legitimize its sovereignty, and what the country stands for. Without Sovereignty, there is no nation, and without the citizens, there is no sovereignty.

When a government has proven itself inadequate time and time again and shown its very existence to be a threat to its citizens and to global security, it is the duty of the United Nations to restore peace and civility for not only the offending country, but the world at large. The military should be used only as a last resort, and only in retaliation to violence towards prior, peaceful foreign aid. We have dealt with many military intervention in our rich history. We know what can ruin a nation and how the government is important in order to keep a nation adequate. Our second president proved himself to inadequate to rule, and thus led to the democratic uprising. We do not want any country to go through the struggles of not knowing, and its citizens to pay for mistakes it did not commit.

As stated in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, the very existence of the United Nations stands upon the "principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members." South Korea is

part of the United Nations and believe in what it stands for. Each country's sovereignty is very important, United Nation as a whole protects its members. And if it is threaten, actions from United Nation is a possibility.

¹All countries have the right to their own sovereignty, to threaten or otherwise affect the right of sovereignty in any way, shape, or form is an attack on the ideals the United Nations are based on. If there were to be a case in which, a country dare attack these inviolable ideals, the rest of the free world must retaliate, whether through diplomatic talks, sanctions, or in the very worst of cases, military force.

There should be an equal balance of both. Only through unity and openness can we achieve a lasting peace for everyone on the world, and the next generation and the one after that. To this effect, we must respect the sovereignty of all nations, and their right for independent rule. However, if a country has proven repeatedly that it is incapable of ruling itself to the detriment of its people and the world as a whole, foreign intervention should be strongly considered. The world cannot stand idly by when basic human rights are threatened.

All humans are guaranteed "life, liberty, and security of person" under article 3 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International institution such as United Nations and the NATO are created to retain peace and prosperity in the world. United Nation stands for the safety of all humans in earth, thus uniting top nations in the world. We believe in the authoritative power of United Nation.

Nuclear technology is a double-edged sword. With responsible practices in place and reasonable oversight over nuclear programs, the benefits heavily outweigh the risks. But it does not give countries to perform nuclear test and create nuclear bombs in secret. A country with nuclear power immediately stands itself out. We believe only countries that follows the liberal world order, and have shown commitment to secure nothing but peace for the world, deserves to have nuclear weapon.

When a country threatens the safety of the planet as a whole, the global security becomes ²more prevalent than the state sovereignty. If the people of earth are not safe, there will be no sovereignty. In the 21st century, nuclear weapons are a very big reason to consider global security over state sovereignty. Nuclear weapon in wrong hands could mean the end of humanity as we know it. Many groups in the world are trying to figure out ways to steal and miss use nuclear weapons, and it is a very dangerous thing to contain for a nation, that can not secure it.

Sovereignty can be reclaimed by a country after it gives up. Many countries become the superpower of the future from nothing. Earning sovereignty requires resource and diplomacy. Thus, it is a possibility for a country to be destroyed in wars and regain its sovereignty years later. We once went through many troubles at our early stages. Countries took advantage of us as a nation, and our citizens. Our men were sent out to war without any payment. Our females were used as sex slaves. But now we are a superpower among the Southeast peninsula. We are the role

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-i/index.html>

² <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

models of countries of the future. Sovereignty is never totally lost. It can be reclaimed. What it needs is a prosperous government and faithful citizens.

If nuclear weapons are used for global security and defense of a nation, it is fine to do so. But if it goes in wrong hand, and is used in an unprecedented fashion, it could mean the end of sovereignty for many nations. There are very few countries that has nuclear arsenal, and as of now, most countries with nuclear arsenal are only using it for defensive purposes. The moment it is used for wrongdoing, nuclear power will hurt many nations sovereignty.

South Korea is a proud signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Although we have the means and resources required to build nuclear weapons, we abide by the rules of the treaty; hoping of a future where all may live without fear of sudden annihilation.

The liberal world order is important while negotiating the regulations for nuclear weapons and a state's sovereignty. As we may not from past history, it is very hard to keep in control the danger of nuclear weapons in a non democratic nation. It is the worst, but it is certainly not the best. There are many regimes that could misuse the weapons and cause a global safety problem.

II. Security

Considering the immense pressure coming from the United States and our neighboring North Korea, the global security environment is under fire. It is not only the United States and North Korea at stake currently, it's the United States' allies (France, Japan, etc) and North Korea's main ally, China that are also at stake. Whether or not this problem shall escalate depends upon the further actions of both nations' leaders. Outside the US' quarrel with North Korea, there are also multiple other security problems across the globe. For example, the ongoing struggle in Syria and the Middle East.

Our security prism has been heavily based upon national security for years, but in recent times we have been expanding our focus towards emerging as a more global country. We have stated "a core national security objective is enhancing competence and status internationally"³.

"The Korean peninsula often comes to mind as a global security flash point. Given the seriousness of the ongoing standoff on the Korean peninsula, South Korea's emergence as an active contributor to international security addressing challenges far from the Korean peninsula is a striking new development, marking South Korea's emergence as a producer rather than a consumer of global security resources. This volume outlines South Korea's progress and accomplishments toward enhancing its role and reputation as a contributor to international security"⁴.

With the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the well being of humans all across the globe is being endangered. We are living in times of constant warfare and destruction looming over our heads as we pass by multiple who are living under the same way. The most significant nuclear

³ <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/5316/south-koreas-emerging-global-security-role>

⁴ <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/global-korea-south-koreas-contributions-international-security>

threat is the very fact we are under the danger of nuclear powers. We have countries that boast about the fact that they have the ability to eradicate millions of human lives.

We have the ability to become a nuclear state, but we have not acted upon it as we will not break the worldwide agreement that we have agreed upon. By not having nuclear weapons, globally we have been seen as docile and non militarized. We also believe that all countries in the world understands the threats of nuclear weapons and does not build any further, which can ruin the future of our planet.

We can be put in a difficult situation since India and Pakistan are in conflict and could possibly be in play of nuclear conflict capability. With the United States having ties to both country, that could put the US in a difficult situation also affects us as we are in an alliance with the US. And with Iran as a nuclear armed country, it poses as a threat to the US military forces. Contributing to Iran's threat towards the US, North Korea's nuclear powers could force both the US and us to find ourselves in a nuclear conflict.

A strategy that could possibly be at play is the "borrowing" of the United States' s nuclear weapons if North Korea were to strike us. Using our alliance with the United States to our advantage, we may not have to use our nuclear weapons.

We have a different perception of mutually assured destruction (MAD) compared to MAD during the Cold War. We think that MAD today between the North and South Korea is a conception that both our nuclear powers and the North's can nonetheless live in a cold peace. Whereas during the Cold War, MAD was more of a theory that prevents both sides leading up to the total destruction in the conflict. However, to us MAD helps if the North were to threaten to strike us with nuclear weapons, then the US would do the same to the North.

We think it's a country's ability to defeat another nuclear power by destroying it's weaponry and using their nuclear power in an opening attack. And to the position that the attacking country is able to survive the weakened retaliation and the opposing side unable to continue the war. It's a strategy where one attacks the opposing supplies and storage. This nuclear strategy was used during the cold war.

It is defined as a war that in which each side puts in restraints in the use of nuclear weapons, only employing a limited number of weapons on selected targets. This could be easily escalate into a full scale nuclear war.

Compared to the concept of limited war now, the cold war had changed the nature of wars through recognized invention of nuclear weapons. As the debate of limited resources of weapons, we must consider the possibility that North Korea could integrate its nuclear weapons against us as targets for war.

If there was a nuclear strike, the radiation from the soil and water in the region would be very hard to clean up. Also, many US troops and others living in south korea would be at risk. There would be many plastic bags due to trying to clean the contaminated soil. Food crops would also be contaminated, and possibly oceans⁵.

⁵ <http://theconversation.com/how-a-nuclear-attack-on-north-korea-would-add-to-global-cancer-epidemic-92161>

It is virtually impossible for one country to contend with any problem within the world, much less the security challenges we face. With any issue that threatens multiple countries, such as pressures revolving nuclear power, it is clear that many nations must come together and address the problem. After all, cooperation results in less tension and more effective results in securing our world.

Of course, if there is tension between nuclear-armed countries, the threat to all countries is certainly present. Countries with great nuclear weapon stockpiles include the United States, Russia, China, and North Korea. The fact that these countries are not friendly within the same international community such as NATO, the threat of them going against each other will always exist. Any type of government can pose a threat pertaining to nuclear power. We see this in the democratic superpower of the United States or nations erring towards ideals of communism such as China and Russia. Because of this we see that the threat doesn't derive from the type of government a nuclear states holds, but rather the states willingness to work with other nations toward peace, and not using its nuclear weaponry.

There are numerous examples of states that have abandoned their use of nuclear weapons, some being thriving countries such as Sweden, South Africa, and even our country of South Korea. With this in mind, it is blatant that international stability and success does not coincide with the possession of nuclear weapons. This is due to countries being able to have peaceful relations and not worry about having a strong, nuclear defense against other countries. However, countries with a lack of nuclear weaponry is probably attributed to being allies with countries possessing nuclear weapons themselves. For example, even though we currently have defunct nuclear weaponry, we are allies with the United States, a nuclear-armed society. So even though we don't rely on nuclear weaponry for our national defense, we find the presence of the United States to be sufficient defense if we were actually attacked. Though the possession of nuclear weapons, doesn't directly connect to international success for a nation, it is imperative for a country to have a sufficient defense against any attack, which means current societies must call for being affiliated with nuclear-armed allies. Only in a perfect, peaceful world can all states have international success without the retention of nuclear weapons, directly or indirectly.

III. Diplomacy

Often when conflicts in the world arise such as security challenges, South Korea has tried to find peaceful, diplomatic solutions to stop them. We believe that this is a better option than using force on other countries. Our main reason for choosing diplomacy over force is our disapproval of the excessive use of weapons. We do not endorse using weapons, violence, and force since forming diplomatic relationships with other nations is gives us less enemies and future conflicts. Using this strategy, we have formed relationships with almost 200 nations worldwide.

From our vantage point, unilateralism and bilateralism are not used often regarding the current nuclear challenges, most likely because support is necessary to make big decisions with nuclear weapons. It seems that multilateralism is much more popular than unilateralism and bilateralism. Multilateralism does seem to be the most helpful during today's nuclear challenges

in creating a better defense for multiple delegations, but if the delegations threatening the use of nuclear weapons begin to gain support and make multilateral decisions, there will be issues. We feel that it is important that multilateral decisions regarding the decline of nuclear weapons are made.

During this current period, many regions are emerging with nuclear power and some have more than others. Dozens have the power while nine nations actually hold weapons. The power is not distributed equally within regions because most nations with weapons are located in east Asia and the Middle East. At the moment it is important to try to maintain good relations with these nations, and to keep peace between them, preventing future attacks.

We do believe that there is an illegitimate monopoly on nuclear weapons since it poses as a great threat to us considering how we do not have any nuclear weapons at our defense. We do seek options on ways to eliminate the monopoly, but in the meantime, we believe having our joint military practices with the US will take a step in creating a better defense system for ourselves. We also wouldn't mind if our allies were to carry some monopolies on nuclear weapons because then it wouldn't maintain a threat to us.

Though we may have sought our own weapons in the 1970s, we currently will not carry or make any nuclear weapons. We are even decreasing our use of nuclear power in general. We do not accept or tolerate North Korea's current nuclear state, since this is a clear violation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which we both agreed to in 1992.

We hope to continue to be allied with the US and consider it a national effort to build up nuclear weapons in order to gain credibility for our defense. We seek to limit the nuclear weapons and we strongly advocate for denuclearisation. This was the purpose of the Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula which we signed with North Korea. Their failure to follow the terms of this treaty has put us at odds with them recently. Our public also strongly disagrees with the use of nuclear weapons and have constantly shown their disapproval through peaceful protests. As a democracy, we seek to represent our people, so our decisions show the disapproval of nuclear weapons. We hope to further reflect our citizens' views in the future by continuing to denounce nuclear powers and weapons.

A rogue state is a state or nation that is posing a threat to another country. As of right now, we view North Korea as a rogue state and we will not tolerate the North Korean nuclear weapon program. Their program is a clear violation of Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which was signed by both of our nations to eliminate nuclear weapons. Currently we have a pretty strong relationship with the United States and having North Korea, a huge threat to the United States, as such a close neighbor makes it a rogue state to us. We have a possibility of being a substantial part of the US military, but having North Korea being so close to us, we have a smaller chance to having it all play out in our favor.

The liberal world order is favorable towards democratic states, so although we are a democratic country, it may not be fair towards many other countries. The current world order

should be fair to all states because it is very important to have unity within agreement of important topics that shall come up so we can maintain order globally.

Our position on global disarmament is that we do support certain delegations not having nuclear weapons such as North Korea but viewing complete global disarmament would be a stretch since it is not highly possible and for some delegations it may be helpful to have nuclear weapons as a defense. In that case we would also believe in having an equal balance of nuclear power distributed globally.

We believe in both Global Zero. For decades we have been trying to eliminate nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula, so a world without nuclear weapons is very appealing to us. Global Zero's anti-nuclear weapon points of view align with ours. We both believe that our future does not lie in nuclear weapons, but rather, working with the global community towards denuclearisation. These views apply to all weapons capable of mass destruction too.

Unilateral disarmament would allow for nations to come do decisions amicably rather than relying on mass destructions of rival countries. Diplomatic solutions would also create less conflict in the future between countries. It also allows for all our delegations to focus on one particular situation with the carrying of nuclear weapons and would create a rather more diplomatic solution than to take actions solely based on force.

Based on recent events, we currently want to send envoys to North Korea to narrow the gap between Pyongyang and Washington about approaching a plan to resolve the nuclear crisis. We also hope to convince the North to agree on a moratorium on nuclear and missile tests. We know that the US plans to make a discussion with North Korea and we hope that our joint military practices with the US will not lead North Korea to make further threats to the US that they would then may want to discontinue our current military practices. We also hope to lower tensions on the Korean Peninsula with this visit.

In conclusion, we seek to maintain peace with North Korea and will continue to support the process of denuclearization and if not at least maintain our allies with the US for our defense.

IV. Terrorism⁶

South Korea is not directly affected by terrorism, but is subject to threats by its neighbor to the north, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In recent years, the buildup of their nuclear and missile arsenal has worried our government and has threatened our and our neighbors sovereignty. The recent missile launches over the Sea of Japan have only flaunted the North Korea missile power and have made our government and neighboring Japan nervous of possible escalations on the part of the Kim dictatorship. The threat of terrorism attacks are applicable to any country in the world, yet none have occurred in recent history in South Korea. Our government is much more concerned with the actions of North Korea, and any escalation by any player.

⁶ Members of this committee were unfortunately unable to partake in the simulation and participation for it, hence only some of the questions were able to be answered.

Nuclear terrorism is most definitely a concern for South Korea, as we are bordered to the north by North Korea, a very hostile and antagonistic country. In recent years, ever since it opted out of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the 1990's, the Kim regime has been aggressively building up their nuclear arsenal, and it has been threatening not only South Korean allies globally, but also the stability of the region and the peninsula. North Korea's oppressive government flaunts their weapons by projecting missiles over South Korea and Japan and into the East Sea near Japan. These direct terror threats not only emotionally anger our citizens and government, but also threaten the sovereignty of our nation. However, UN Security Council condemnations and further global sanctions do little to combat the military threat North Korea poses in East Asia.

The current world order is dangerous, and economically affected, and economically we are doing well. For government it isn't easy because due to North Korea, and basically the entire war between the two Countries. The war happened in 1950 and because North Korea was communist, North Korea invaded South Korea. US was worried at the world becoming communism that they sent the South Koreans to invade North Korea started the Korean War

We believe that North Korea probably will not follow this world order, but we would be in favor if North Korea reduces their nuclear arsenal. Current world order organizations such as the UN and NATO have the potential, and were created, to combat global terrorism and threats to stability, but have not done their job adequately. By doing this, they threaten global stability. The black market is illegally selling and trading. The government mainly wants to stop the nuclear black markets. The nuclear black markets aren't as much of a concern in our country. Even though it is obviously a worry of it being potentially active in our country, it isn't active in the country. North Korea harbors nuclear weapons to prevent other bordering nations attacking them. Russia has them to make their own government powerful. Some flaws in the current non-proliferation regime are that we are with the United states who have nuclear weapons, and North Korea. The NPT is a treaty enforced by the UN enforcing no nuclear weapons, and they are using peacekeeping troops to enforce this idea. In our country, we do not have this problem, but we help by donating for these troops. In North Korea, however they are not part of the UN⁷.

V. Climate and Energy

The Republic of South Korea has had a long standing positions in favor of global sustainability. Discussion on the proliferation of nuclear armaments has had a thrust the issues of climate change upon the table. The disastrous effects of climate change is a catastrophe that has resounding effects on all of the nations present at the conference, hence it should be dealt with the utmost priority. The Republic of South Korea has participated in the Paris Agreement Climate Commitment and are taking measures to increase the national awareness on climate change. However, as a country recovering from war and still developing, we maintain a reliance on gasoline, thus these emissions may affect our contribution to the greenhouse gases. The new administration led by President Moon Jae-in has already shut down ten existing coal power plants and is committed to no longer use coal as a source of energy. In addition, the Republic of

⁷ <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text/>

South Korea has made several pledged to decrease its dependence on nuclear energy and have initiated the shutdowns of several nuclear power plants⁸. Recently, we have passed a power plan titled “The 7th Basic Plan for Long-term Electricity Supply and Demand” which directs South Korea towards making renewable energy choices for the next 15 years. The South Korea Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy (MOTIE) has adequately ensure the continuation of South Korea’s renewable future with the plan calling for the addition of 30.8 GW of solar power generating capacity and 16.5 GW of wind power capacity.

Historically we have been heavily reliant on nuclear energy with our first nuclear power plant, the Kori Number One near Pusan, running since 1977. Since 1987, and additional seven nuclear power plants have been added, generating 71,158 million kilowatts, and efficiently producing 53.1% of our energy needs. Other forms of energy production include geothermal, cogeneration, and steam heating. We have long been a major global energy importer, importing liquefied natural gas from around the globe⁹.

Outlined in the January 2014 2nd Korea Energy Master Plan is an increase of our nuclear capacity¹⁰, however we have implemented economic incentives on more renewable alternatives. Geographically and politically, the Republic of South Korea remains a cautious nation amidst the recent military threats to our fellow Asian brethren and we would look favorable upon a reduction of the reliance on nuclear energy.

The Republic of South Korea most certainly has the raw materials and necessary technology to be able to produce nuclear weapons, however we have implemented strict measures to prevent the possibility of a proliferation of nuclear arms. In August of 2004, the Republic of South Korea reported to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) about our extensive covert nuclear research program. Although we did not conduct the obligatory reporting of these experiments to the IAEA, the IAEA Board of Governors made no formal finding of noncompliance and we have since implemented safeguards regarding the maintenance of nuclear products¹¹. Despite our capability, we believe that the production of nuclear armaments, in this especially sensitive region, would not be conducive of productive discussion with other members of the Korean Peninsula. The Republic of South Korea continues our state policy of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to maintain this delicate balance of power.

Continuously for 33 years from 1958 to 1991, the United States deployed nuclear weapons in our territories to prevent communist encroachment during the Cold War. Since then, the United States has taken measures to withdraw its nuclear weapons and utilized nuclear bombers and submarines based in the region to protect Japan and ourselves from the possibility of any nuclear attacks. Due to the recent threats made by certain nations, there has been international discussion to reestablish the number of nuclear arms in the region, however we see this as counterintuitive to beginning discussions with the Eastern region and other nations may

⁸ <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/southkorea.html>

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_in_South_Korea

¹⁰ <http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/south-korea.aspx>

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea_and_weapons_of_mass_destruction

see this as an direct threat. Progressively escalating tensions is a reoccurring theme that we have observed during the Korean War, and as a result the Atomic Energy Commission relinquished their custody of US nuclear weapons. The balance between civilian and military use of nuclear energy can be balanced through a international governing body that strictly oversees the regulation of nuclear maintenance. International oversight has been proven to be increasingly necessary to maintain the new liberal world order and extending deterrence options to nuclear energy.

We believe that the current safeguards implemented by the international community must be continually revised in order to be able to adapt to the rapidly changing stance of many nations on nuclear energy, whether for military or civilian use. The vocal commitment of certain nations still remains fickle and our geographical positions makes us especially susceptible to an onslaught by nuclear weapons if these measures are not put into place.

The Republic of South Korea increasingly sees global warming as a growing issue with exponentially expanding consequences. Through extensive research and much contribution to the scientific community, we believe that nuclear energy is still not a renewable option for the Republic of South Korea. Although producing and consuming nuclear energy does indeed produce a minimal amount of carbon emissions, it does pose a threat to the environment through its toxic waste. Uranium deposits for nuclear power plants remain in limited supply on a global scale, this finite amount is currently being consuming very rapidly, while hazardous nuclear waste from these nuclear power reactors risks the lives of people around the globe¹². South Korea continues to be wary and will be in the process of formulating social and economic deterrents for this source of energy.

Nuclearly advanced nations, such as the United States of America, the Republic of China, the Russian Federation, etc, have critical understanding on dealing with nuclear products and the Republic of South Korea would like to call upon these countries, and any countries with extensive knowledge on nuclear technology, to lend a helping hand to the international community in order to better manage it. Even if the United States of America provides critical training in nuclear security, trade, and standards, the Republic of South Korea would not look favorably in granting them the ability to cast a larger vote and would condemn any actions of intimidation to other countries. We believe that the U.S. should step back from its role, then relying on a collective international effort to both uphold the new liberal world order and to prevent nuclear catastrophe with the undercurrent of a search for a more renewable future.

VI. Economy

Our economy is primarily built upon manufacturing, mining, and construction. 23% of our industry is attributed to manufacturing alone¹³. Some of our industries include textile and steel sectors as well as manufacturing in cars, ships, and electronics (most notably Samsung). We are the largest producers of electronics.

¹² <http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2012/ph241/chowdhury2/>

¹³ <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/south-korea/>

We recently restarted building 2 nuclear reactors. South Korea's nuclear energy industry is very important to its citizens, because it provides 1/3 of the country's electricity. Although nuclear energy is such a major part of South Korea's energy, the newly elected president hopes to roll back the nuclear energy programs. One strange thing that took place recently was that the new president actually restarted the construction of 2 new nuclear reactors. Nuclear Energy has made South Korea much less reliant on imported energy like fossil fuels and coal¹⁴.

The nuclear weapon industry does have an impact on our economy. Since we are bordering North Korea, which is well-known to be a nuclear power. Whenever North Korea threatens countries such as Japan with their nuclear weapons, our stock market is affected. This however has developed due to recent threats from North Korea. "In the past, North Korea-related events had little impact or the markets recovered quickly,"¹⁵ the South's vice finance minister, Choo Kyung-ho, told a meeting of top finance officials Friday. "But recent threats from North Korea are stronger and the impact may therefore not disappear quickly"¹⁶. These threats have an impact on all of our industries and threats from North Korea lead to the price of our stocks decreasing as well as the value of a Korean won to decrease.

Our new president seeks to start moving away from nuclear energy, however he just restarted the nuclear energy programs so we are seeking nuclear energy to some extent. This may mean that we are restarting our progress to depend more on nuclear energy instead of other sources of energy. Although we have no nuclear weapons and we have abandoned our nuclear weapon program, our connection to the US basically means that we do have nuclear weapons. This means that we do have some leverage when it comes to negotiation and nuclear warfare. If North Korea were to ever attack us with nuclear weapons, they would be at risk themselves of a nuclear attack.

Some reasons for seeking to have a nuclear weapons industry are to protect our own country from other countries with many nuclear weapons like the North Korea and Russia. It is important to us that we are able to protect ourselves seeing as though we border a country with nuclear powers which doesn't abide by treaties and has made open threats against others. It is terrifying to know that our people could be in danger due to these neighbors. We will not initiate any nuclear wars, but in the event of an attack, we may need to pursue nuclear weapons.

We have sanctions against some countries who have violated the NPT such as North Korea. We and North Korea have not been trading since May of 2010 when one of our warships was destroyed. North Korea denied that they did anything, and since then no trading between the two of us has occurred. In December of 2017, we told North Korea we wouldn't be trading any longer, and now 20 North Korean companies as well as 12 individuals from North Korea will be

¹⁴ <http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/south-korea.aspx>

¹⁵ <http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/04/15/the-economics-of-war-with-north-korea/>

¹⁶ <https://www.cnn.com/2017/09/26/opinions/south-korea-nuclear-weapon-lankov/index.html>

blacklisted (meaning we won't be doing business with them)¹⁷. This is in an attempt to stop illegal funding that's going towards Pyongyang's nuclear and missile programs. However, we also do not support international sanctions on Russia, who have violated the NPT.

We have faced economic sanctions. China has issued sanctions on us. When we allowed the US to place some weapons in our country, China opposed this and placed sanctions on us. Now our cosmetics and a few other products are not able to enter China.

International sanctions have not been effective in stopping the development of nuclear industries. They haven't prevented North Korea from having nuclear industries, and it is unclear if it even helps to slow the development. "A recent report has described the U.N. sanctions regime as a 'house without foundations,' noting that not a single element of the sanctions regime 'enjoys robust international implementation.'"¹⁸

We have adopted and support the NPT policies. We have, for a long time abandoned our nuclear weapons program, since 1975, signing the NPT before producing any fissile material. We have also been working towards the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula for many years now. Back in 1991, we and North Korea both signed the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, though North Korea has clearly violated this openly and on many accounts¹⁹. A nuclear war or terrorist attack could greatly harm our people including our workers. Though manufacturing wouldn't be directly impacted by a terrorist attack or war, whenever any nuclear threats from North Korea are received anywhere in the world, our stock markets crash.

An attack on that happens within South Korea borders would be devastating to the global economy. The exports from China would be slowed dramatically, the shipping routes in the Pacific Ocean would be disrupted, and many lives will be lost. All of these effects combined could subtract \$350 billion, which is 0.5% of the world's GDP²⁰. There are multiple multi-million companies and corporations that have headquarters in South Korea such as Samsung, and the attack will be very harmful to these big companies, and this will also slow down the US economy as the companies in South Korea play a big role in the US economy.

We have signed the NPT and several other non-proliferation treaties however we though we have abandoned our nuclear weapons programs, we have recently reopened our nuclear energy program. We also have connections to the US, a nuclear power so that in the event of a nuclear attack, we have the ability to defend ourselves. We also have the technical capacity to produce such weapons if need be. We however are not seeking to involve ourselves in such areas unless absolutely necessary under an attack.

Some of the things that we have started doing to prepare for a terrorist attack are banks preparing to move their data and money overseas. Another way that they could prepare for a

¹⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-north/south-korea-says-sanctions-do-not-aim-to-bring-down-north-korea-idUSKCN1GB15N>

¹⁸ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/north-korea-south-sanctions-nuclear-crisis-blacklist-economic-firms-businesses-kim-jong-un-seoul-a8101761.html>

¹⁹ <http://sanctionsguide.eversheds.com/countries/south-korea/>

²⁰ <https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/dealing-with-chinese-sanctions-south-korea-and-taiwan/>

nuclear attack is to build data centers that are capable of withstanding a nuclear attack or an electromagnetic pulse attack, which can both damage data. Our president has also started to extend more gestures of peace like providing humanitarian aid to those in North Korea and even helping some families separated by the DMZ reunite²¹. Although we have become less egotistical than our predecessors and we are willing to quit the superior attitude that our previous leaders had to prevent an all out war with North Korea. However due to North Korea being incredibly unpredictable, we have requested assistance from the U.S. to fund missile programs. Our citizens are for the nuclearization of South Korea, but our administration is adamantly against it. So we will stick to being nuke free. A big part of our economy are massive corporations so even if we were attacked those massive corporations would continue to function.

VII. Disaster Preparedness

OPLAN 5027 is a series of military plans created through joint U.S. and South Korean military strategists to counteract a North Korean invasion. The plans include around the clock B-52 bomber raids, involving the capture or destruction of Pyongyang. Plans most likely include the elimination of executive officials, especially Kim Jong Un. We would send in our specially trained marine force and a unit we call the Spartan 3000 to march straight into North Korea. Our response plans for a nuclear attack were last updated in August of 2017

Aid from our allies such as the U.S, Japan will be given out to our citizens while we undergo our nuclear plan to take out the North Korean leadership. Japan is investigating on how to evacuate South Korean citizens out of South Korea in case of a nuclear attack.

Our plan is not domestically focused. As stated before our plan in the situation of a nuclear attack is that we would deploy our specially trained marine squadron to attack North Korea and eliminate a North Korean leadership, particularly Kim Jong Un.

The nuclear radiation of the attack would be very harmful for the land that was hit and the people living in the general area of the explosion.

In the case that a neighboring country faces an attack or there is an attack at the border of our state we would still commence with our nuclear response plan. South Korea is also able to supply and help the neighboring country if they are one of our allies.

South Korea will be able to accept some refugees depending whether or not they fit our definition of a refugee. The only refugees that we could accept are North Korean defectors. We can not accept a huge influx of refugees coming to South Korea due to our already crowded country.

²¹ <https://www.defensenews.com/smr/space-missile-defense/2017/08/15/why-didnt-sanctions-stop-north-koreas-missile-program-commentary/>

1. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/international-business/asian-pacific-business/south-koreas-chaebol-problem/article24116084/>
2. www.newsweek.com/south-korea-north-korea-nuclear-attack-674781
3. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2017/09/21/caught-in-the-middle-how-the-north-korean-threat-is-ultimately-seouls-problem/>

Since South Korea is indifferent to refugees, as we South Korea, are afraid that our resources will be gobbled by the masses of a grand migration into this country. However such powers in South Korea also will not recognize some refugees so this issue may not be such a problem to the South Korean resources. If such an attack such as a nuclear attack were to happen, since South Korea would close down its borders from many refugees unless they meet the conditions of our definition of a "refugee". The only refugee's that we can really accept are North Korean defectors, we will allow them to join us and they will be able to help anyone who needs the help of our government. Our country is very wealthy and we can help people with our allies such as the U.S. We should be able to handle any number of North Korean defectors, but if an attack were to happen and an influx of people were to come into the country we would respectfully decline a number of them and accept what we can. We would also decide whether they really do fit our structure of a war refugee.

If South Korea for some reason were to gather many refugees from a nuclear attack, then South Korea will shut down its borders because we will not accept anymore people for South Korea is already a booming civilization with an almost full country. South Korea would really not want to accept any more refugees for their populace is so full and would cause South Korea's resources to drop like food, and maintaining the population with the additional people's will be very difficult to handle. Although already we can accept North Korean defectors, they come in small numbers and not immensely large groups of people, so we can handle that. Anything bigger and at a fast rate would shake up the country's economy and disrupt the current population.

Depends on the South Korean definition of refugee, who knows even if we will take any, but space is limited as said before in the country and to tolerate more than what we have would be a trying thing to achieve. South Korea much like its ally Japan, is very wealthy and could take in some refugees, but the difficult part would be to integrate these refugees into the society, so would this really benefit the refugees to take refuge in this country. Again, we can help North Korean defectors very easily, but if a catastrophe were to happen we would hope other allies would support us and take in peoples because if the number of people trying to move into South Korea are far greater than what we want we will decline and we would like to have these people have somewhere to go so maybe our allies can pick them up.

We would send aid to our direct allies of course if they were affected. We know that if were to be attacked, we would want our allies and neighboring countries to help us out in our time of need, so we would offer the same assistance to anyone who would need it. South Korea is a strong and wealthy country so there is no doubt we would be able to get allies and supply whoever is in need incase of an attack on someone.

South Korea would like to reinforce our statement of that we just don't accept everyone. Of course we will accept North Korean defectors, they come in small numbers, but any number greater and at a faster rate would cripple our government initially and destabilize the population. South Korea would not adhere to something that would hinder us, instead we would come to a

compromise that both parties agree too so in fact we abide by the golden rule of “you win some and you lose some”.

We are a sovereign democracy, therefore such things like compromises and negotiating is our forte. South Korea believes that this would not harm our form of governance or even challenge it, it would encourage our ways of thinking and maybe things would swing in our favor for we have been dealing in such matters for a very long time. We will surely find ways to succeed without a cost to our dignity and our people in this beloved nation.

In the event of a nuclear attack either on or close to South Korea would be absolutely catastrophic for our citizens and our neighbors and allies. If an attack on South Korea were to happen this of course would be the worst possible case scenario for our citizens and we would have to evacuate the ones who survived and send in our task force to go into North Korea as mentioned above. If an attack close to South Korea happened or an ally was bombarded or something similar to the like, we would make sure they get the treatment needed as if they were our own brothers and sisters. Of course we would consider letting them in the country but this would make assimilating with our people difficult and maybe they would not accept them coming in even in times of war.