

North Korean H-Bomb Test (SC Topic 2016)

Topic: Resolving the recent threat to world security posed by North Korea's first successful detonation of a Hydrogen Bomb.

Background: In December 2015, seismic activity similar to that of a small nuclear weapon detonation was detected near one of North Korea's main weapons testing grounds. Shortly after, North Korean dictator Kim Jong

Un released a public statement confirming the world's fears: North Korea has developed a successful nuclear weapon. Due to their radical policies and refusal to cooperate with the world, North Korea has found itself the subject of sanctions and other negative legislation from some of the world's most powerful countries. Even with these restrictions, their H-Bomb test confirms that the nation is a threat to world security, and something must be done.



Questions:

1. Why is it important for North Korea to NOT have nuclear weapons?
2. What types of sanctions did the United Nations place on North Korea?
3. What are the purpose of these sanctions?
4. Are these sanctions fulfilling their purpose?
5. What are the effects of these sanctions on North Korea and surrounding nations?

Bloc Duties:

1. Mideast/Asian Bloc: The Mideast/Asian Bloc is in the most immediate danger due to their proximity to North Korea. Their goal is to bring a quick end to North Korea's nuclear capabilities, as their development of larger scale weapons could mean disaster.
2. European Bloc: The European Bloc is concerned that such an unstable nation has acquired such powerful technology. Their goal is to ensure that all nations remain safe from the threat however they also aim to promote good relations.
3. African Bloc: In this situation the African Bloc is in the least danger. While this bloc understands the danger of North Korea obtaining devastating nuclear weapons, they attempt to come to a peaceful resolution while remaining on good terms with other nations.

4. American Bloc: Larger North American nations have had a long history of imposing sanctions against North Korea. They aim to finally put a stop to North Korea's nuclear armament plan. South American nations, while not in direct danger, also wish to curb the threat.

Training Information

Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTEuWmABRD0> - a "must-watch" video about the purpose and organization of the Security Council

[BBC - H-Bomb Test Explained](#)

Articles

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2013/sc10891.doc.htm>- note the long history of resolutions against NK's development of nuclear weapons

[CNN - North Korea's H-Bomb Claim](#)

[BBC - US Expands North Korean Sanctions](#)

[BBC- How Advanced is North Korea's Nuclear Program?](#)

UN Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons: (written in 1968, became official in 1970)

http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/pdf/NPTEnglish_Text.pdf

note: On 10 January 2003, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) announced its withdrawal from the Treaty in a public statement.