

„The North Korean Threat to International Peace and Security“



COMMITTEE GUIDE
UNITED NATION'S SECURITY COUNCIL



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<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/northkorea/9970859/North-Korea-missile-threat-latest-live.html>

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Personal Introduction

Honorable delegates,

My name is Lisa Kunze and I am honored to serve as one of this year's Presidents of the Security Council at OLMUN. I am 20 years old and I study Business, Language and Culture at Copenhagen Business School.



However, at the moment I am on exchange for one semester at the University of Navarra in Northern Spain.

I have participated in numerous Model United Nations: As delegate, as chair or as a member of the organization team. The OLMUN is special to me as it was my first conference in 2007 as the delegate of Greece on the General Assembly's first committee. Also, I was a member of the Inner Circle for some years. From the very beginning, what struck me most was the combination of heated debates and social activities, where opposing delegates become friends on a personal level. It is just a very special atmosphere.

So take your chance and enjoy the very special OLMUN feeling!

Welcome to this year's Security Council.

Lisa Kunze

Dear Delegates,

My name is Bianca Metzner, and I am the co-chair of the Security Council. I was born in Karlsruhe, Germany, but grew up in Shanghai, where I went to a German high school. In 9th grade my English teacher convinced me to join our schools MUN-debating club for my love of discussing. I had been a member until my graduation last summer. During that time I travelled to Berlin twice to participate at the BERMUN conference in 2009 and 2010. Last fall I moved to Germany to study medicine in Heidelberg and haven't had much contact to MUN. Therefore I am really looking forward to meeting you, fun debates and many cookie breaks.



See you soon,

Bianca Metzner

OLMUN 2013 - Committee Guide

Security Council

Honorable delegates,

As this year's presidents we warmly welcome you to the 2013 Oldenburg Model United Nations Security Council!

This Committee Guide is supposed to guide and support you in your preparations. Therefore, we advise you to take the time to read it carefully and to use it as a starting point for your work. In case you have any questions – be it regarding procedure, the topic, the schedule or whatever else might be of importance to you – do not hesitate to contact us. We are here to help you and answer your questions whenever they arise.

With the conference only some weeks away, we hope that you are all looking forward to the conference as much as we are and that you are prepared for a week of hard work and lots of fun. We expect much from you as in this council we only have a limited number of delegates and we want to have fruitful and heated debates that bring us further in debating the topic at hand. But do not worry: You were chosen to represent your countries in this committee and we are certain that you will all do well – as long as you prepare.

Please make sure that you know how our Council works and read the Rules of Procedure thoroughly. Make sure that you have background on your countries (especially regarding your allies, your political system etc.) and that you know the past and most recent developments of our topic and your country's position on it. We ask all of you to send us a **policy statement** before the conference starts. Please do so by **May 26th** at the latest. You will receive feedback on these before the conference starts. Also, make sure that you prepare some points for possible resolutions. Please also make these available to us before the conference starts. Furthermore, we ask all of you to prepare a little opening speech to be held on the first day of committee work. There is no need of sending them beforehand. However, if you would like to receive feedback on your speech, you are more than welcome to send it.

Now it is up to you. It is your turn to enjoy the atmosphere, to learn and learn from each other, to grow in the debates, to make new friends, to enjoy the week and make it memorable for all of us.

We are looking forward to see you all in June in the beautiful city of Oldenburg.

Lisa and Bianca



1. The United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC or SC) consists of 15 member states of which five are permanent. The permanent ones are

- the People's Republic of China,
- the French Republic,
- the Russian Federation,
- the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
- the United States of America.

The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for terms of two years. Currently the following countries are non-permanent members of the Security Council:

- Argentina,
- Azerbaijan,
- Australia,
- Guatemala,
- Luxembourg,
- Morocco,
- Pakistan,
- Republic of Korea,
- Rwanda,
- Togo.

A representative of each SC member state has to be present at the New York headquarters at all times to assure immediate meetings and action whenever necessary.

The SC's main purpose, as defined in the United Nations Charter, is to maintain international peace and security. Its functions and powers are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in „strategic areas“;
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.¹

Should a threat to peace and security arise, the SC may initiate investigation missions or mediation, appoint a special envoy and urge the parties involved in the conflicts to settle them peacefully. Also, the Council can establish a directive for a ceasefire or put peacekeepers in place. Furthermore, the SC may enforce sanctions, blockades or military actions.

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/functions.shtml>

Agreeing on measures is often difficult as different countries on the Council have different views on how conflicts are solved best. Aggravated is this by the fact that the permanent members (or the P5) have veto power. This means that if they oppose something, it cannot be passed even if every other present member is voting in favor.

2. The problem at hand

Our topic this year is “*The North Korean Threat to International Peace and Security*”.

2.1 Background of the Korean Peninsula

The Korean peninsula is split into two states: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea). The peninsula is split along the 38th parallel. The capital of North Korea is Pyongyang and King Jong-Un is the chief of state. There is almost 25 million people living in North Korea. The South Korean population is almost 49 million and the capital is Seoul. The president at the moment is Park Geun-hye and the prime minister is Chung Hong-won.

From 1905 onwards, the former independent kingdom of Korea was under Japanese control. With the end of World War II., the peninsula fell into the hands of the Allied forces. It was split along the 38th parallel with the northern part being under Soviet administration and the south under the administration of the USA. North Korea adopted a Communist set up of state under its founder Kim Il Sung. In South Korea, a democratic-based state was set up under US support with Syngman Rhee as their elected president. While Rhee and Il Sung worked towards unifying the two states again, this proved difficult as both were dedicated to their respective political systems. This led to tensions and then to the Korean War. Even today, the Korean border is “the most heavily militarized border in the world”².

2.2 The Korean War

The Korean War started in June 1950. North Korean military forces crossed the border between North and South Korea. The international community reacted with UNSC resolution 82, 83 and 84. These contained the immediate withdrawal of its invading troops behind the 38th parallel (S/RES/82). As the DPR Korea ignored this resolution, two days later the Security Council passed Resolution 83 in which a breach of peace was established and the call to withdraw troops from Southern Korean territory was repeated. It also requested North Korea to release all hostages and set the base for assisting the Republic of Korea militarily in order to restore peace. The following resolution (S/RES/84), passed in July, established a joint force under the flag of the United Nations but led by the United States. It asked for member states



2 http://diis.dk/graphics/Publications/Reports2012/RP2012-10-Last-living-fossil_web.jpg.pdf

to provide military assistance and required the United States to report to the Council about the actions taken by the unified command.

However, this did not lead to peace and the war dragged on until 1953. The initiated peace negotiations, starting in 1951, did not bring results either. In 1953, the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was established along the 38th parallel, halting the peace negotiations. Though, South Korea did not sign the drafted agreement for ceasefire creating the DMZ and a formal peace agreement was never signed.

2.3 In between “War” and “Sunshine”

After the establishment of the DMZ, the tensions were not over. While in the beginning North Korea focused mostly on espionage. This changed in 1966, where tensions along the DMZ increased again. Between the end of the 1960s and mid 1970s, North Korea’s actions against the South peaked. Hopes were that while the US and the ROK were busy with the Vietnam War they would be unable to defeat North Korean attacks. As this did not succeed, North Korea rethought its politics and started intelligence gathering, using third country nationals, further attacking and building invasion tunnels. Also, South Korean waters were entered and naval violations took place. During this time, South Korea favored diplomatic isolation of North Korea.

2.4 Sunshine Policy

In 1988, the Republic of Korea implemented the Sunshine Policy. This policy followed the idea that a more positive approach from South towards North Korea would smooth things out and bring the two states closer together. The South Koreans thought that the biggest threat to stability and peace in the region was the North Korean feeling of insecurity. By including North Korea in the international community and by enabling trade, South Korea wanted to bring the two Koreas closer to each other and they hoped that business relations would also lead to regime change or political relations. Part of this policy were two summits with the first taking place in 2000. During this summit, the two states established a joint declaration including the following points:

- “promoting mutual understanding, developing South-North relations and realizing peaceful reunification”,
- “promptly resolve humanitarian issues such as exchange visits by separated family members and relatives on the occasion of the August 15 National Liberation and the question of unswerving Communists serving prison sentences in the South”
- consolidate mutual trust by promoting “economic cooperation and by stimulating economic exchanges in civic, cultural, sports, health, environmental and all other fields”
- continue the dialog.³

Following this summit were meetings of ministers and closer cooperation of the two Koreas. At the Olympic Games in Seoul in 2000, the athletes even marched under a common flag. In 2003, South Korea more saw itself as the moderator between North Korea and the rest of Asia with North Korea being an ethnic brother and the US not more than an intruder into the special relationship.

In October 2007, a second summit was held, reaffirming the ideas of the Joint Declaration and taking further measures towards a peaceful Korean peninsula.

³ http://diis.dk/graphics/Publications/Reports2012/RP2012-10-Last-living-fossil_web.jpg.pdf

With Lee Myung-bak becoming president in 2008, this position changed back more towards the initial position of South Korea towards the North. He demanded that a denuclearization should come first before followed by any actions from the South. He further wanted to strengthen the bond with the US again and then get North Korea to a certain level of development with the help of outside sources. This would then have benefitted both Koreas and led the way towards a unified peninsula. However, North Korea's refusal to agree to denuclearization, and to accept aid given with conditions, prevented Lee's idea.

2.5 The Six-Party Talks

These talks, initiated in 2003, consist of China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea and the United States. Their goal was to achieve more security in the region and to limit North Korea's attempts to becoming a nuclear power. The initiation was the answer to the North-Korean withdrawal from the non-proliferation treaty. The talks did not result in any clear results except for smoothing the relations on the peninsula and some basic denuclearization agreements. However, every bit of process was reversed due to the missile launch of the DPRK.

2.6 Current developments

In 2010, the Koreas came very close to an actual war after two incidents on sea. A North Korean torpedo shooting a South Korean warship in March, led to conflicting views about the actual facts. An expert group with members from South Korea, Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Sweden and the United States found, that it was in fact a North Korean torpedo. North Korea did not accept the results and proclaimed that they were made up and not accurate. Should the UNSC impose further sanctions, North Korea would switch to outright war-mode and attack. China also did not see the results from the expert investigation as proof and called for everyone to remain objective. The US supported South Korea and confirmed its full support to the country and naval exercises were held by South Korea and the USA.

The other incident, in November 2010, was the North Koreans shooting Yeonpyeong, an island belonging to South Korea but close to the Northern Limit Line (NLL). The NLL separates the two Koreas' waters on the west side of the peninsula but is not accepted as the DMZ.

Answering this, both countries mobilized their troops and were close to starting a war. South Korea tightened its policy, announcing air strikes in the case of a further attack. Also, South Koreans were keener after this to possess nuclear weapons themselves in order to pressure North Korea towards denuclearization.

For both incidents, China used its veto power during SC sessions. This was critiqued by many other members and many have seen it as an indirect support to North Korean actions.

After this, in 2011, North Korea started to seek diplomatic agreements for instance by promoting inter-Korean dialog. The following talks led nowhere, as South Korea demanded North Korea to take responsibility for the two prior incidents.

3 http://diis.dk/graphics/Publications/Reports2012/RP2012-10-Last-living-fossil_web.jpg.pdf

3. Nuclear developments

After joining the Non-proliferation treaty (NPT) in 1985 after international pressures to do so, in 2003, North Korea was the first state ever that withdrew from the NPT. They had threatened to do so since 1993 and after years of heavy discussion, they went through with it. For North Korea, its nuclear weapons are important for the preservation of its regime and they seek to be accepted, in particular by the US, as a nuclear weapon state. Also, the nuclear program proved to be effective for international negotiations as a pressure point for concessions etc.

In 1994, after North Korea started collecting plutonium in 1993, North Korea and the US signed a treaty in which a North Korean stop to its nuclear program and the following denuclearization would be exchanged for support in building two nuclear power reactors

In August 1998, North Korea sends a missile across Japan. This move showed the range improvement that North Korean missiles had experienced.

The first time that North Korea admitted to have a nuclear program was in October 2002. It also stated that it does no longer follow the 1994 agreement and that development of nuclear weapons had been going on for a few years.

In September 2005, North Korea again promises to stop its nuclear program in exchange for “security, economic and energy benefits”.⁴ However, when the parties wanted to debate specifics, North Korea blocked, nullified the agreement and refused further talks.

A missile launch of seven missiles, including long-distance ones, over the sea of Japan led to condemnation by the international community. The fired missiles explode shortly after their launch.

After the first nuclear test in 2006, the US took a step towards North Korea, enabling bilateral talks they had strongly opposed before the test. Also, North Korea is willing to join the Six-Party Talks again even though the international community was unsure about the actual strength of the device.

The North Korean authorities again agree to halt their nuclear program and allow inspectors in. This time it is in exchange for fuel oil and aid.

As a sign for its commitment to the denuclearization, North Korea destroyed its cooling tower for the main nuclear weapons plant in June 2008. In exchange, the US wanted to remove the North Korean state from the list of countries supporting terrorism. As this had not happened by September, North Korea starts to process plutonium again. In October, the USA actually removed North Korea from their list for North Korea allowing some inspectors to check the level of the North Korean nuclear program. In the Six-Party-Talks, North Korea had promised a few months earlier to stop the program. This new agreement was highly controversial within the US and along its allies. And even though the DPRK agreed on halting its nuclear programs, experts think that enough plutonium was enriched during Bush’s administration to produce a minimum of 6 more nuclear bombs.

A further missile launch in April 2009, breaching SC resolutions and bilateral and multilateral agreements, was supposed to shoot a satellite into space. At least this was the North Korean version. The international community sees this move as a demonstration of possibilities and a warning to them that the state is also able to fire a nuclear device over longer distances. Then

⁴ http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/04/05/world/asia/20090405-korea-timeline.html?_r=1&

in May, the North Korean state continues with another nuclear test, only to be followed by more missiles the next day. China agreed to closer economic cooperation as a response while the SC drafted a resolution for more sanctions.

In November 2010 it becomes public that North Korea has build a plant to enrich uranium, leading to the assumption of further nuclear testing.

In April 2012, North Korea launched a “satellite” which was seen as a breach of an agreement with the US in exchange for food aid. North Korea does not consider the agreement to be valid any longer. The agreement had also contained a stop of nuclear tests. After the US and South Korea sign a deal on missiles, North Korea announces the possession of long-range missiles that are able to reach the US. In December, an attempted missile launch did succeed. The UN condemns the launch.

In February this year, the DPRK conducted its third nuclear test as an act against “US aggressions”.⁵ This led to the UN condemning the test and imposing new sanctions. The US and South Korea started their annual military drills, which North Korea saw as war-preparation. Their response was to cut a hotline to the South and declared the Armistice that was signed following the Korean War, as invalid. A resolution calling for North Korean human right violations to be investigated was said to be ignored by the DPRK. Towards the end of the month, the US announces its stationing of bombers that are able to drop nuclear munitions in South Korea. The North Korean response was the preparation of rockets to strike the US and South Korea. North Korea announces it was ready for an all-in nuclear war.

In April, a South Korean report said that North Korea was soon about to carry out a military drill at its west coast while North Korea itself announced the restart of facilities producing material for nuclear weapons. Then the DPRK offered to reduce the rising tensions in exchange for the sanctions being lifted and the US and South Korea stopping their military drills. The South Korean authorities did not agree.

⁵ <http://globalnews.ca/news/453015/timeline-recent-events-in-north-korean-nuclear-tensions/>

4. Previous UNSC Resolutions

March 7, 2013

- S/RES/2094** - Condemn the nuclear test
- Recall sanctions and enable states to refuse planes that contain products for the DPRK
- Ensure the isolation of the DPRK, also regarding aid
- Call for DPRK to return to the NPT and allow International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors to enter the country

January 22, 2013

- S/RES/2087** - Condemn the missile tests of the DPRK
- Urge to halt all nuclear and military programs that violate former UNSC Resolutions

June 12, 2012

- S/RES/2050** - Extend the Panel of Experts until July 12, 2013

June 10, 2011

- S/RES/1985** - Extend the Panel of Experts until June 12, 2012
- Reports to be presented to the DPRK Sanctions Committee a month before UNSC presentation

June 7, 2010

- S/RES/1928** - Extend the Panel of Experts assisting the DPRK Sanctions Committee until June 12, 2011

September 24, 2009

- S/RES/1887** - Stress the value of S/RES/1540 implementation

June 12, 2009

- S/RES/1874** - Express concern with the nuclear test
- More sanctions including arms and related material and things aiming to produce these (financial transactions, technical training, advice, assistance)

October 14, 2006

- S/RES/1718** - Concern about nuclear test
- Sanctions and Sanctions Committee

July 15, 2006

S/RES/1695 - Condemn the missile launches
- Sanctions

April 28, 2004

S/RES/1540 - Establish 1540 committee - non-proliferation

May 11, 1993

S/RES/825 - Urge DPRK to reconsider the withdrawal from the NPT

5. Parties of interest

5.1 The People's Republic of China

North Korea is the only military ally China has. In 1961, the two countries signed a Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid and Cooperation Friendship Treaty, which was renewed in 1981 and 2001 for 20 years each.

However, the two allies are not as close as they have been anymore and often mistrust influences the relationship that they have. It is unclear how much influence China actually has on North Korea as China is trapped between wanting the regime to remain stable in North Korea while at the same time opposing North Korean holdings of nuclear weapons (even though a regime collapse is thought to have more negative influence). In between the first and the second nuclear test (2006 and 2009), China was more critical with regards to actions taken by North Korea. Since that second test though, stabilizing the North Korean regime is the highest priority while they are more open to officially condemn nuclear tests.

5.2 The United States of America

The US has an agreement for mutual defense with South Korea which was established in 1954. Today there are still a number of US troops stationed in South Korea, displaying the support of the US.

With regards to North Korea, the US has had mistrusts since the founding of the North Korean state. Since the 1990s, when North Korea started its nuclear program, the two states have had bilateral and multilateral talks. The US' main goal is denuclearization but also an uncontrolled regime collapse as this would mean that the nuclear program and its results would be accessible for the next government and how that would look is completely unclear.

5.3 The Republic of Korea

South Korea obviously has a big interest in peaceful relations, as they would be extremely harmed if war broke out. Their goals regarding North Korea has been peace, to avoid a regime collapse with immense harm on South Korea, to reunite to one democratic Korea, the denuclearization of the Koreas and the continuous alliance with the US.

5.4 Japan

As the missile tests have showed, Japan is within reach of the DPRK. Therefore, they do feel threatened to some extent. With them officially not owning nuclear weapons, Japan relies on the US for protection and normally supports the US' policy towards the issue.

5.5 The Russian Federation

Russia and North Korea signed the "Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Co-operation" in 2001. This includes aid whenever needed, trade and exchange of knowledge but no military help. In general, Russia would like the Koreans to manage their own unification.

6. Food for thought

We believe that you should focus on different points to solve this issue:

- How can the region be stabilized in the short run and how can further nuclear and missile testing be prevented?
- Is the Panel of Experts leading to constructive process (and should the mandate therefore be prolonged) or is it not necessary?
- Are the sanctions a smart move and are they effective? What might be better measures to ensure the safety and stabilization of the region? Should the Six-Party-Talks be revised and/or implemented in a different form?
- Who are the countries that have "good" relations with the DPRK? Do they have sufficient impact on the nation to achieve something in bilateral talks?

7. Helpful links

- For information about how to do research, how to write a Policy Statement or a Resolution check the OLMUNs handbook: <http://www.olmun.org/uploads/Handbook%202013.pdf>
- For first information on your country or the countries of our concern: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- For resolutions and other UN Documents: <https://www.un.org/en/documents/ods/>
- For background on Nuclear Weapons: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/>
- http://www.ncnk.org/resources/publications/North-South%20Declaration.doc/%EF%AC%81le_view
- Also look at the Bibliography and also conduct your own research!

8. Arriving in Oldenburg

- Please arrive at the Weser-Ems-Halle on the 4th of June between 9.30 and 13.30 for Registration and the Introduction between 12.00 and 12.30.
- The following days will start at 9.00 at the committee venue. You will be informed of its location during registration. Please be on time, otherwise we will come up with funny yet slightly embarrassing punishments.
- Wear your badges, that will be given to you during Registration, at all times
- Please dress according to the formal Dresscode: Male participants have to wear a suit and ties. For the female members blouses, skirts, girl's suits etc. are suggested

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