



## MUNUM XXXIV // Specialized Position Paper Example

Committee: United Nations Security Council  
Topic A: Maintaining Stability in the Korean Peninsula  
Country: China  
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According to Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, a primary goal of the United Nations is “to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace.” As the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) is taking advantage of policies limiting nuclear warfare, evident by the firing over 25 missiles in 2016 alone. This is a threat to peace. The highest strung tensions are between North Korea and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), allied with the United States of America. Having the 4th largest military of 1.2 million troops and the strong leadership of Kim Jong-un, North Korea is capable of disturbing world order, but currently has no direct motivation or threat to misuse military strength. Due to lack of arable land causing food shortages and a focus on military spending, the government is becoming unreliable and unstable in the eyes of North Korean citizens.

China and North Korea have been closely allied since the Korean War in the early 1950s, primarily based off of North Korea’s economic necessity to trade with China. Without China, North Korea would lose a vital source for both food and energy, evident by trade equalling 2.6 billion dollars in the first half of 2017. Seventy percent of this trade is carried out through two special economic zones: the Guomenwan border trade zone and the Sinuju special administrative zone. While an ally of North Korea, China does not support North Korea’s action to break UN Resolutions 1718 (2006) and 2270 (2016) by continual nuclear missile construction and testing. In 2007, China was a leading member of the "Six-party negotiations” with Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States, hoping to remove nuclear weaponry in North Korea. Finally, China is home to between thirty and sixty thousand North Korean refugees, according to the International Rescue Committee. This demonstrates how heavily the instability of the Korean peninsula affects its citizens, those a government is meant to protect.

North Korea depends on aid, especially from China, to survive as a nation, proving its instability as an independent nation. Limiting nuclear warfare should not be the primary concern when addressing stability. Threatening further nuclear sanctions or warfare is only fueling instability in the North Korean government, as it creates distrust between North Korea and the UN. Trade, economic development, and increasing the quality of life are underlying issues that need to be addressed from the entire UN, because China cannot be North Korea’s lone ally. China proposes readdressing Resolution 2270 and its trade limitations, especially operative clauses 20, 22, and 30, because these limit the ability for North Korea to trade and develop economically. This causes economic hardship for the state, and causes people to emigrate in hopes of a better standard of life. China hopes to address the multifaceted problem causing instability in the Korean Peninsula, not just disarm North Korea and continue isolating them from the UN and possible aid.



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