Bonus Brief: UN Sanctions

By Chris Jeub

***Resolved: Deployment of anti-missile systems is in South Korea’s best interest.***

These cards are from the most recent news items concerning the latest UN sanctions (its 8th) and how it affects tensions rising between South and North Korea. PF debaters will find this research (all dated since September 11 when the UN sanctions went through) helpful in upcoming debate rounds.

The Latest US Sanctions (September 11, 2017) 2

Background 2

Resolution 2375 (2017) 2

New NK missile launch condemned by UN 2

SK Military Is Strong, but NK Still a Threat 3

NK Submarines Threaten SK and Japan 3

Seoul Will Rely on US 3

North Korea threatens retaliation from UN sanctions 3

UN unanimously adopts US-drafted resolution against North Korea 4

Haley: UN sanctions the strongest ever 4

North Korea vows to accelerate weapons program in response to sanctions 4

Latest UN sanctions are 8th, previous doing little to halt North Korea 4

New Sanctions Bad 5

New sanctions “considerably diluted” 5

Few believe sanctions will stop NK tests 5

Kim: UN sanctions not working and will never work 5

Sanctions are watered down 5

North Korea launches missile over Japan in response to UN sanctions 6

UN sanctions show US has more bark than bite 6

New Sanctions Good 6

Latest UN sanctions will bring NK to the negotiating table 6

China: US must stop threatening NK 7

UN: North Korea’s missile launch threatens all 193 UN member states 7

Russia: Political and diplomatic solutions needed with sanctions 7

South Korea: Dialogue “impossible” after latest missile test 7

Japan: North Korea’s threats “extremely provocative and egregious” 8

Russia/China: Need dialogue along with sanctions 8

UN sanctions impact will take time 8

UN Sanctions are a welcome signal of unity 8

China agrees to new NK sanctions 9

Textile Export Ban Will Be the Brink for NK Sanctions 9

THAAD Probably Won’t Help 9

SK Missile Defense Is Failing (CON) 10

Works Cited: CaseTitle 11

The Latest US Sanctions (September 11, 2017)

Background

Resolution 2375 (2017)

The Security Council, Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013), resolution 2094 (2013), resolution 2270 (2016), resolution 2321 (2016), resolution 2356 (2017), resolution 2371 (2017) as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13), and 29 August 2017 (S/PRST/2017/16), Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security, Expressing its gravest concern at the nuclear test by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (“the DPRK”) on September 2, 2017 in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), and 2371 (2017) and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (“the NPT”) and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond, Underlining once again the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community and expressing great concern that the DPRK continues to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles by diverting critically needed resources away from the people in the DPRK who have great unmet needs, Expressing its gravest concern that the DPRK’s ongoing nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities have destabilized the region and beyond, and determining that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security, Underscoring its concern that developments on the Korean Peninsula could have dangerous, large-scale regional security implications, Underscoring its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter, and recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Expressing also its desire for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation, and reiterating its welcoming of efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, Underlining the need to ensure international peace and security, and ensure lasting stability in north-east Asia at large and to resolve the situation through peaceful, diplomatic and political means, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41, 1. Condemns in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on September 2 of 2017 in violation and flagrant disregard of the Security Council’s resolutions; 2. Reaffirms its decisions that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation; shall immediately suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on all missile launches; shall immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities; and shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

New NK missile launch condemned by UN

Kim Tong-Hyung and Edith M. Lederer (Associated Press). “North Korea's Kim Jong Un vows to complete nuke program despite sanctions.” September 15, 2017. <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-un-north-korea-missile-launch-20170915-story.html>

North Korea leader Kim Jong Un said the country is nearing its goal of "equilibrium" in military force with the United States, as the United Nations Security Council strongly condemned the North's "highly provocative" ballistic missile test on Friday. The North's official Korean Central News Agency carried Kim's comments on Saturday — a day after U.S. and South Korean militaries detected the missile launch from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. It traveled 3,700 kilometers as it flew over Japan before landing in the northern Pacific Ocean. It was the country's longest-ever test flight of a ballistic missile. The North has confirmed the missile as an intermediate range Hwasong-12, the same model launched over Japan on Aug. 29.

SK Military Is Strong, but NK Still a Threat

Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html>

Analysts say South Korea's military is substantially better than it was a decade ago both in terms of defensive and offensive capabilities. "They've come a long way in the last 10 or even five years," said Kazianis. Given South Korea's high-tech prowess, Seoul has been able to develop a homegrown military industry and the ability to produce its own precision missiles as well as submarines and advanced surface combatant vessels, according to Kazianis. "South Korea's navy is actually one of the most powerful in Asia," he said. "So in theory, they could probably take on the North Korean military. I don't know if they'd be able to completely defeat them. You'd have to essentially invade and hold the whole country. But they would win a traditional military struggle." Even so, the regime led by Kim Jong Un is believed to have around 1,000 ballistic missiles, and some believe large salvos of rockets from the North could overwhelm the South.

NK Submarines Threaten SK and Japan

Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html>

Also, Japan's Chunichi newspaper this week reported North Korea has a new submarine nearing completion that can stay underwater longer and fire multiple ballistic missiles. It noted that with Pyongyang also having nuclear capability there's an added threat with the submarine-launched ballistic weapons.

Seoul Will Rely on US

Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html>

Despite South Korea's formidable army and navy forces, experts indicate that Seoul probably would rely on help from the U.S. air and ground forces in any major conflict with North Korea. The U.S. has more than 28,000 troops stationed in South Korea and around 50,000 American personnel in Japan. "You can't purely look at the military capacity of South Korea as to whether they are ready," said Yun Sun, a senior associate with the East Asia Program at the Stimson Center, a Washington think tank. "It would be a joint operation with the United States."

North Korea threatens retaliation from UN sanctions

“North Korea threatens US, Japan over UN sanctions.” Aljazeera, September 15, 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/north-korea-threatens-japan-sanctions-170914075433009.html>

North Korea has threatened to sink Japan and reduce the US to "ashes and darkness" for leading the latest UN Security Council sanctions imposed on the country. The Security Council on Monday unanimously approved a US-drafted resolution, which bans Kim Jong-un's government from exporting textiles and restricts the shipment of oil products. Reacting to the vote on Thursday, North Korea said the US ought to "be beaten to death" for spearheading the penalties. The Korea Asia-Pacific Peace Committee, which handles Pyongyang's external ties and propaganda, also singled out Tokyo for "dancing to the tune" of the US-led resolution. "The four islands of the archipelago should be sunken into the sea by the nuclear bomb. Japan is no longer needed to exist near us," a statement carried by North Korea's state media organisation, the Korean Central News Agency (KNCA), said.

UN unanimously adopts US-drafted resolution against North Korea

Zachary Cohen and Richard Roth. “UN passes fresh sanctions on North Korea.” CNN, September 12, 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/09/11/politics/north-korea-un-security-council-vote/index.html>

The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a US-drafted resolution to impose new sanctions on North Korea on Monday -- a move that comes just one week after the rogue nation carried out its sixth and largest nuclear test. The resolution is designed to accomplish six major goals: cap North Korea's oil imports, ban textile exports, end additional overseas laborer contracts, suppress smuggling efforts, stop joint ventures with other nations and sanction designated North Korean government entities, according to a US official familiar with negotiations. "Today, we are saying the world will never accept a nuclear armed North Korea, and today the Security Council is saying that if the North Korean regime does not halt its nuclear program, we will act to stop it ourselves," US ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley said following the vote Monday. "We are done trying to prod the regime to do the right thing, we are now trying to stop it from having the ability to do the wrong thing," she added.

Haley: UN sanctions the strongest ever

Zachary Cohen and Richard Roth. “UN passes fresh sanctions on North Korea.” CNN, September 12, 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/09/11/politics/north-korea-un-security-council-vote/index.html>

When the US first circulated a draft resolution it called for a full ban on exports of oil to North Korea and an asset freeze on leader Kim Jong Un, the Worker's Party and the government of North Korea. But later, the US put forward another draft that removed the full oil embargo, asset freeze, travel ban for Kim and softened the language on foreign workers and other issues. "These are by far the strongest measures ever imposed on North Korea," Haley said. "They give us a much better chance to halt the regime's ability to fuel and finance its nuclear and missile programs, but we all know these steps only work if all nations implement them completely and aggressively."

North Korea vows to accelerate weapons program in response to sanctions

“North Korea vows to boost weapons programme post UN sanctions.” The Hindu Business Line, Septebmer 13, 2017. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/north-korea-vows-to-boost-weapons-programme-post-un-sanctions/article9856925.ece>

North Korea today vowed to accelerate its weapons programme in response to the “evil” sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council after its latest and most powerful test. “The adoption of another illegal and evil ‘resolution on sanctions’ piloted by the U.S. served as an occasion for the DPRK to verify that the road it chose to go down was absolutely right,” the North’s foreign ministry said in a statement published by the official KCNA news agency. “The DPRK will redouble the efforts to increase its strength to safeguard the country’s sovereignty and right to existence,” the ministry said, using the abbreviation for North Korea’s formal name. The fresh sanctions include a ban on the North’s textile exports and restrict shipments of oil products to punish Pyongyang for its sixth nuclear test.

Latest UN sanctions are 8th, previous doing little to halt North Korea

“North Korea vows to boost weapons programme post UN sanctions.” The Hindu Business Line, Septebmer 13, 2017. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/north-korea-vows-to-boost-weapons-programme-post-un-sanctions/article9856925.ece>

The United States and its allies argue that tougher sanctions will pile pressure on the regime of Kim Jong-Un to negotiate an end to its weapons programme but experts are sceptical about whether they will curb Pyongyang’s nuclear drive. It was the eighth series of sanctions imposed on North Korea since it first tested a nuclear device in 2006, with previous resolutions having done little to halt Pyongyang’s weapons ambitions.

New Sanctions Bad

New sanctions “considerably diluted”

Julian Borger. “North Korea sanctions: UN security council unanimously agrees new measures.” The Guardian, September 11, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/12/north-korea-sanctions-un-security-council-unanimously-agrees-new-measures>

In late night negotiations on Sunday, the US considerably diluted its initial draft sanctions resolution, which would have imposed a complete oil embargo and a partial naval blockade, in an effort to win support from China and Russia.

Few believe sanctions will stop NK tests

Julian Borger. “North Korea sanctions: UN security council unanimously agrees new measures.” The Guardian, September 11, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/12/north-korea-sanctions-un-security-council-unanimously-agrees-new-measures>

The US mission to the UN put out a statement saying the sanctions were the strongest ever imposed on North Korea. “This resolution reduces about 30% of oil provided to North Korea by cutting off over 55% of refined petroleum products going to North Korea,” the statement said. “Combined with the previous Security Council resolutions, over 90% of North Korea’s publicly reported 2016 exports of $2.7bn are now banned (coal, textiles, iron, seafood), which does not include revenues from overseas workers.” However, few diplomats or observers believed the punitive measures alone would force Kim Jong-un’s regime to stop its nuclear and missile tests. It test-fired two intercontinental ballistic missiles in July and carried out its sixth nuclear test, a powerful blast it said was the detonation of thermonuclear device, on 3 September.

Kim: UN sanctions not working and will never work

Kim Tong-Hyung and Edith M. Lederer (Associated Press). “North Korea's Kim Jong Un vows to complete nuke program despite sanctions.” September 15, 2017. <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-un-north-korea-missile-launch-20170915-story.html>

The U.N. Security Council accused North Korea of undermining regional peace and security by launching its latest missile over Japan and said its nuclear and missile tests "have caused grave security concerns around the world" and threaten all 193 U.N. member states. Kim also said the country, despite "limitless" international sanctions, has nearly completed the building of its nuclear weapons force and called for "all-state efforts" to reach the goal and obtain a "capacity for nuclear counterattack the U.S. cannot cope with. As recognized by the whole world, we have made all these achievements despite the UN sanctions that have lasted for decades," the agency quoted Kim as saying.

Sanctions are watered down

Jesse Johnson and Reiji Yoshida. “North Korea responds to latest U.N. sanctions with second missile over Japan.” Japan Times, September 15, 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/09/15/national/north-korea-launches-missile-hokkaido/#.Wbz9x5OGMUE>

Monday’s U.N. sanctions were ultimately watered down to win the support of Beijing and Moscow, both veto-wielding members of the Security Council, after the U.S. had initially distributed a tougher draft of the resolution that included a full embargo on oil exports to North Korea.

North Korea launches missile over Japan in response to UN sanctions

Jesse Johnson and Reiji Yoshida. “North Korea responds to latest U.N. sanctions with second missile over Japan.” Japan Times, September 15, 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/09/15/national/north-korea-launches-missile-hokkaido/#.Wbz9x5OGMUE>

In a brazen rejection of tough new U.N. sanctions, North Korea fired an intermediate-range missile over Hokkaido on Friday that flew about 3,700 km before splashing down far out in the Pacific Ocean — its second launch over Japan in just over two weeks. The Japanese government said the missile was launched at around 6:57 a.m. and went down at around 7:16 a.m. about 2,200 km east of Cape Erimo, the farthest a North Korean missile has ever flown. At a news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said the missile had flown about 3,700 km in total while reaching a maximum altitude of about 800 km, meaning it had not been “lofted,” or launched on steep trajectory. Lofting missiles shortens their range but makes interception exceedingly difficult. “The Self-Defense Forces detected and tracked the missile perfectly from launch through landing,” Suga claimed.

UN sanctions show US has more bark than bite

Kim Sengupta. “The weakened UN sanctions on North Korea show that the US has more bark than bite when it comes to Kim Jong-un.” The Independent, September 12, 2017. <http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/north-korea-un-sanctions-donald-trump-haley-kim-jong-un-nuclear-weapons-talks-a7942841.html>

From the threat to smite with “fire and fury likes of which the world has never seen” to being forced to climb down on the much heralded “super-tough” sanctions on Pyongyang at the UN, the policy of Donald Trump’s administration on North Korea continues on its confusing course. In order to avoid vetoes by Russia and China at the Security Council, the US had to dilute a whole series of proposed punitive measures. An oil embargo which would have caused serious problems for Pyongyang has been replaced by a plan to reduce oil exports to the country in the future. Proposed restrictions on North Koreans working abroad – an important source of foreign exchange – have been ditched as has a naval blockade to ensure that existing UN sanctions are being enforced. Even the supposed assets freeze on Kim Jong-un, portrayed as the pantomime villain of the piece, and his cronies, has been dropped.

New Sanctions Good

Latest UN sanctions will bring NK to the negotiating table

Nick Giampia (FOXBusiness). “North Korea is starting to “blink” over UN sanctions, Rebecca Grant says.” FOX Business, September 15, 2017. <http://www.foxbusiness.com/politics/2017/09/15/north-korea-is-starting-to-blink-over-u-n-sanctions-rebecca-grant-says.html> (brackets added)

But the Hermit Kingdom leader’s comment that he doesn’t want to hear anymore threats from the U.S. could indicate weakness. A month ago, Trump threatened the country with “fire and fury” – some of the strongest words that a president has said about North Korea. “This is good,” [Rebecca] Grant [of Iris Independent Research] said. “That means we are really getting to him. I think he might be starting to blink, so we need to keep that military pressure on and let the U.N. keep working those sanctions.” The United Nations slapped North Korea with some of the toughest sanctions yet early this week for its increasingly antagonistic nuclear tests. U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Nikki Haley told reporters during a White House press conference on Friday that she believes sanctions will ultimately paralyze the North’s economy. “We’ve strangled their economic situation at this point,” she said. Grant believes at the end of the day, North Korea will come to the negotiating table with the U.S.

China: US must stop threatening NK

Tom Phillips. “US must stop North Korea threats, says China, as Kim Jong-un aims for military ‘equilibrium’.” The Guardian, September 15, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/16/us-must-stop-north-korea-threats-says-china-kim-jong-un-military-equilibrium> (brackets in original)

The United States must stop threatening North Korea’s leader if a peaceful solution to the nuclear crisis is to be found, China’s ambassador to Washington has said, as Kim Jong-un reiterated his country’s aim to reach military “equilibrium” with the US. Cui Tiankai told reporters in Washington: “They [the US] should refrain from issuing more threats. They should do more to find effective ways to resume dialogue and negotiation.” “Honestly, I think the United States should be doing … much more than now, so that there’s real effective international cooperation on this issue.” North Korea’s state news agency, KCNA on Saturday quoted Kim as saying: “Our final goal is to establish the equilibrium of real force with the US and make the US rulers dare not talk about military option.”

UN: North Korea’s missile launch threatens all 193 UN member states

“UN condemns North Korea’s ‘highly provocative’ missile test.” The Associated Press, September 16, 2017. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201709160012.html>

The U.N. Security Council strongly condemned North Korea's "highly provocative" ballistic missile test on Friday and demanded that Pyongyang immediately halt its "outrageous actions" and demonstrate its commitment to denuclearizing the Korean peninsula. The U.N.'s most powerful body accused North Korea of undermining regional peace and security by launching its latest missile over Japan and said its nuclear and missile tests "have caused grave security concerns around the world" and threaten all 193 U.N. member states.

Russia: Political and diplomatic solutions needed with sanctions

“UN condemns North Korea’s ‘highly provocative’ missile test.” The Associated Press, September 16, 2017. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201709160012.html>

Russia's U.N. Ambassador, Vassily Nebenzia, strongly backed the need for dialogue saying the United States needs to start talks with North Korea, which the Trump administration has ruled out. Nebenzia told reporters after the meeting that Russia called on the U.S. and others to implement the "political and diplomatic solutions" called for in the latest sanctions resolution. "Without implementing this, we also will consider it as a non-compliance with the resolution," Nebenzia said, adding that it also may be time for the council to "think out of the box" on how to deal with North Korea.

South Korea: Dialogue “impossible” after latest missile test

“UN condemns North Korea’s ‘highly provocative’ missile test.” The Associated Press, September 16, 2017. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201709160012.html>

South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff said the latest missile traveled about 3,700 kilometers and reached a maximum height of 770 kilometers. Guam, which is the home of important U.S. military assets, is 3,400 kilometers away from North Korea. Despite its impressive range, the missile probably still is not accurate enough to destroy Guam's Andersen Air Force Base, said David Wright, a U.S. missile expert with the Union of Concerned Scientists. South Korean President Moon Jae-in, a liberal who initially pushed for talks with North Korea, said its tests currently make dialogue "impossible." "If North Korea provokes us or our allies, we have the strength to smash the attempt at an early stage and inflict a level of damage it would be impossible to recover from," he said.

Japan: North Korea’s threats “extremely provocative and egregious”

“North Korea threatens US, Japan over UN sanctions.” Aljazeera, September 15, 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/north-korea-threatens-japan-sanctions-170914075433009.html>

Japanese officials strongly condemned the statement, labelling it "extremely provocative and egregious". "It is something that markedly heightens regional tension and is absolutely unacceptable," Yoshihide Suga, Japan's chief cabinet secretary, said on Thursday. Tensions have risen in the area in recent weeks following North Korea's sixth, and most powerful, nuclear test to date on September 3. The sanctions, which also make it illegal for foreign firms to form commercial agreements with North Korean organisations, were approved by all 15 members of the Security Council, including China and Russia.

Russia/China: Need dialogue along with sanctions

Zachary Cohen and Richard Roth. “UN passes fresh sanctions on North Korea.” CNN, September 12, 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/09/11/politics/north-korea-un-security-council-vote/index.html>

Russia and China both have veto power as permanent members of the Security Council and had expressed skepticism over the initial sanctions proposal. But China said after Monday's vote it supported the resolution. "China is consistently committed to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, to the peace and stability of the peninsula and to the solution of the issue through dialogue and consultation," said Chinese Ambassador to the UN Liu Jieyi after the vote. "The resolution adopted by the security council today reflects this principle of three commitments and demonstrates the unanimous position of the international community of opposing DPRK's development of its nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities."

UN sanctions impact will take time

“As Trump heads to UN, advisors say North Korea hasn’t fully felt sanctions yet.” CNBC, September 15, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/watch-the-daily-white-house-briefing--.html> (brackets added)

The latest North Korean escalation will feature prominently when Trump heads to the United Nations General Assembly in New York for the first time next week. The president will give remarks to the assembly on Tuesday, and meet with the leaders of South Korea and Japan on Thursday. Haley repeatedly said the latest package of North Korea sanctions unanimously passed by the Security Council is significant, calling it a "massive sanctions package." "We have strangled their economic situation at this point," [U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki] Haley said, adding that the effects will take "a little bit of time." [National security advisor H.R.] McMaster stressed that putting enough diplomatic pressure on Pyongyang to curb its aggression will be a global effort. The sanctions were announced days before North Korea's latest provocation this week, the launching of a missile over Japan into the Pacific.

UN Sanctions are a welcome signal of unity

“North Korea sanctions: A show of unity.” The Irish Times, September 13, 2017. <https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/editorial/north-korea-sanctions-a-show-of-unity-1.3218531>

The United Nations Security Council’s unanimous vote to widen sanctions on North Korea is a welcome signal that world powers are united in their exasperation with Pyongyang but still hold out hope of bringing Kim Jong-un to the negotiating table. The sanctions will limit oil exports and ban textile exports entirely. In an attempt to curb smuggling, the resolution calls on states to inspect ships suspected of carrying North Korean goods.

China agrees to new NK sanctions

Julian Borger. “North Korea sanctions: UN security council unanimously agrees new measures.” The Guardian, September 11, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/12/north-korea-sanctions-un-security-council-unanimously-agrees-new-measures>

The UN security council has unanimously ratcheted up sanctions on North Korea, imposing a ban on the country’s textile exports and a ceiling on the country’s imports of crude oil. The vote for the sanctions, the ninth package of measures imposed by the UN Security Council on Pyongyang since 2006 for its nuclear and missile tests, came as a relief to US diplomats who had feared a Chinese abstention, which would have considerably blunted the impact of the new sanctions.

Textile Export Ban Will Be the Brink for NK Sanctions

Ralph Jennings (Contributor). “North Korea Will Feel This Harsh U.N. Sanction Most Of All.” Forbes.com, September 14, 2017. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ralphjennings/2017/09/14/north-korea-will-feel-this-u-n-sanction-most-of-all/#5dc7e78d3908>

A rogue state by definition can do whatever it wants. It can, for example, test an H-bomb despite outside disapproval, and launch missiles into the seas near other countries. We’re talking of course about North Korea, which conducted a nuclear test Sept. 2 following 12 missile launches in 2017 to date. But a rogue state by the same definition doesn’t have a lot of friends. The 15-member United Nations Security Council proved that by approving limits on inbound oil supplies and tighter inspections of cargo ships going in and out of its ports. North Korea was hit by that package of punishments this week because of its Sept. 2 test. It can presumably get out by talking instead of testing. These sanctions, harsher than those approved before by the U.N. and individual governments such as Washington D.C., are all designed to pinch North Korea’s economy. But one measure will pinch harder than the rest -- the U.N. resolution's ban on textile imports coming out of North Korea. North Korean factories depend heavily on the production of coats and suits, for both men and women, to develop its economy in not-so-roguish fashion through trade, especially with other parts of Asia. The industry that took hold in the 1970s offers thousands of jobs to a largely poor population and helps close a trade deficit. In 2015 North Korea exported $2.3 billion in goods and imported $3.47 billion, according to this country profile. The top export destinations that year were India, Pakistan and North Korea's best friend China.

THAAD Probably Won’t Help

Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html>

The recent expansion of the U.S.-supplied THAAD anti-missile system in South Korea could help reduce the threat, but it probably won't help much in the greater Seoul area. China has protested the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, which is manufactured by U.S. defense giant Lockheed Martin. THAAD features an advanced radar system that China claims gives the U.S. and South Korea capability not only to spot ballistic missiles from North Korea, but to potentially look deep into China to monitor military activities. The exact range of the THAAD system is believed to be up to 200 kilometers (124 miles). The system was installed in Seongju, about 227 kilometers (or 135 miles) southeast of the capital, Seoul. Nearly 26 million people live in the Seoul area, meaning about half of the country's population might not be protected with the THAAD system.

SK Missile Defense Is Failing (CON)

Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html>

South Korea suffered an embarrassing failure of one of its indigenously developed missiles Friday, raising questions about whether it's prepared for a conflict with nuclear-armed North Korea. In a show of force, Seoul test-launched two Hyunmoo-2 intermediate-range ballistic missiles near the border with North Korea just minutes after Pyongyang tested its own intermediate-range missile and flew it over Japan. But not all the South's missiles hit their intended target. According to South Korea's Yonhap news agency, one of the Hyunmoo missiles "accurately hit" a target about 250 kilometers (or 155 miles) away in the East Sea, based on remarks by a South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff official. However, it said the official indicated a second ballistic missile suffered a failure "in the initial stage" and fell into the sea.

Works Cited: UN Sanctions

1. Kim Tong-Hyung and Edith M. Lederer (Associated Press). “North Korea's Kim Jong Un vows to complete nuke program despite sanctions.” September 15, 2017. http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-un-north-korea-missile-launch-20170915-story.html
2. Jeff Daniels (reporter). “Embarrassing failure of ‘key’ ballistic missile by Seoul raises questions of readiness.” CNBC, September 14, 2017. https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/failure-of-hyunmoo-missile-by-seoul-raises-questions-of-readiness.html
3. “North Korea threatens US, Japan over UN sanctions.” Aljazeera, September 15, 2017. http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/north-korea-threatens-japan-sanctions-170914075433009.html
4. Zachary Cohen and Richard Roth. “UN passes fresh sanctions on North Korea.” CNN, September 12, 2017. http://www.cnn.com/2017/09/11/politics/north-korea-un-security-council-vote/index.html
5. “North Korea vows to boost weapons programme post UN sanctions.” The Hindu Business Line, Septebmer 13, 2017. http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/north-korea-vows-to-boost-weapons-programme-post-un-sanctions/article9856925.ece
6. Julian Borger. “North Korea sanctions: UN security council unanimously agrees new measures.” The Guardian, September 11, 2017. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/12/north-korea-sanctions-un-security-council-unanimously-agrees-new-measures
7. Kim Tong-Hyung and Edith M. Lederer (Associated Press). “North Korea's Kim Jong Un vows to complete nuke program despite sanctions.” September 15, 2017. http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-un-north-korea-missile-launch-20170915-story.html
8. Jesse Johnson and Reiji Yoshida. “North Korea responds to latest U.N. sanctions with second missile over Japan.” Japan Times, September 15, 2017. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/09/15/national/north-korea-launches-missile-hokkaido/#.Wbz9x5OGMUE
9. Kim Sengupta. “The weakened UN sanctions on North Korea show that the US has more bark than bite when it comes to Kim Jong-un.” The Independent, September 12, 2017. http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/north-korea-un-sanctions-donald-trump-haley-kim-jong-un-nuclear-weapons-talks-a7942841.html
10. Nick Giampia (FOXBusiness). “North Korea is starting to “blink” over UN sanctions, Rebecca Grant says.” FOX Business, September 15, 2017. http://www.foxbusiness.com/politics/2017/09/15/north-korea-is-starting-to-blink-over-u-n-sanctions-rebecca-grant-says.html (brackets added)
11. Tom Phillips. “US must stop North Korea threats, says China, as Kim Jong-un aims for military ‘equilibrium’.” The Guardian, September 15, 2017. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/16/us-must-stop-north-korea-threats-says-china-kim-jong-un-military-equilibrium (brackets in original)
12. “UN condemns North Korea’s ‘highly provocative’ missile test.” The Associated Press, September 16, 2017. http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201709160012.html
13. “As Trump heads to UN, advisors say North Korea hasn’t fully felt sanctions yet.” CNBC, September 15, 2017. https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/15/watch-the-daily-white-house-briefing--.html (brackets added)
14. Julian Borger. “North Korea sanctions: UN security council unanimously agrees new measures.” The Guardian, September 11, 2017. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/12/north-korea-sanctions-un-security-council-unanimously-agrees-new-measures
15. Ralph Jennings (Contributor). “North Korea Will Feel This Harsh U.N. Sanction Most Of All.” Forbes.com, September 14, 2017. https://www.forbes.com/sites/ralphjennings/2017/09/14/north-korea-will-feel-this-u-n-sanction-most-of-all/#5dc7e78d3908