

## Effectiveness of United Nations Security Council Sanctions: A Case Study of North Korea

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### ABSTRACT

In the absence of a governmental structure, associations, organizations, or groups oversee managing global affairs and preserving stability and peace. The United Nations was founded in the wake of World War II and the start of the Cold War to guard against the possibility of nuclear weapons and a third world war, because of the then-current nuclear race. Nonetheless, the organizational structure has rules and regulations, occasionally with penalties attached, to maintain that harmony. This paper examines the effectiveness of the UN Security Council sanctions by using the case study of North Korea. This research evaluates how sanctions affect North Korea's political and economic behavior by applying the coercive diplomacy theory and this study is analytical and descriptive in nature. Many books, articles, newspapers, books, journal articles, governmental publications and United Nations resolutions documents are used to read, explore and analyze the resolutions passed by United Nations Security Council regarding North Korea. The results imply that sanctions have not had much of an impact on North Korea's nuclear program, while having some success in reducing the country's trade and access to foreign capital. The report indicates that denuclearization is unlikely to be achieved by sanctions alone and suggests a comprehensive strategy that combines ongoing pressure, diplomatic engagement, and economic incentives. The paper offers insights for policymakers attempting to solve the North Korean nuclear development threat and adds to the continuing discussion over the efficacy of sanctions as a coercive diplomatic tool.

**Keywords:** North Korea, United Nations, Sanctions, Security Councils and Resolutions.

### Introduction

Sanctions or restrictions are fiscal and trade-related penalties implemented by a country on another country. These are used to put economic, trade, political and even diplomatic pressure on the sanctioned country. These are applied to put pressure entity to divert their behavior towards specific aspect. Despite the international system is seen as anarchy, associations, trade and interactions are inevitable. To manage these associations international organizations and treaties shape norms and laws acceptable to member states which can take the form of sanctions. These are considered as the most essential component of international relations. The United Nations after WW2 is seen as the biggest association of states in the form of an organization which strictly adheres to laws and code of conduct among member states. The United Nations Security Council has put sanctions on many member states since its inception. The prohibitions implied by

the United Nations Security Council have become increasingly more important in the global arena. In this research, it argues, North Korea, nuclear and economic sanctions are implied, essential to control excessive nuclear power after the first nuclear attempt in 2006 by North Korea. Being independent and sovereign state, North Korea were on its way to both nuclear and economic development. Moreover, in this journey, continuous nuclear testing by North Korea in 2006 than in 2009 creates an aspect of stress in international world. United Nations Security Council sanctions are implemented by passing resolutions with the approval of its permanent Security Council members. However, certain aspects are raised about the effectiveness or failure of these sanctions. Case study of North Korea signifies that UN Security Council proved inefficient in achieving their objectives of non-proliferation and economic sanctions on the state also going through the elements influencing their effectiveness.

## **Literature Review**

Bo Ram Kwon analyze the success of United Nations Security Council sanctions by comparing North Korea. Author critically evaluates the sanctions imposed on North Korea for excess nuclear weapon program to limit its nuclear activities. Economic sanctions on North Korea includes trade restrictions on WMD's, freeze individual assets, ban on luxury item import, travel and aid ban which began after Korean war and remained till Geneva agreement in 1994. However, author evaluate that sanctions against Iran are seen as more effective than North Korea due to robust middle-class, public opinion and regime change through elections and absence of monopolistic power (Kwon, 2016)

Yoon, Yesen assess the nuclear and economic sanctions in North Korea and Iran. North Korea began nuclear weapon test in 2006 and consequently, U.S. and UN employed economic sanctions to divert North Korean attention towards nuclear weapons. In 1994, U.S and North Korea signed Agreed Framework ("carrot and sticks" agreement) in which US agreed to provide economic inducement in exchange for denuclearization. North Korea tested two nuclear attempts in 2006 and 2009 and faced United Nations sanctions under UNSCR 1718 & 1874 which prohibit further missile testing, ban on luxury goods imports and heavy arms, and ban on large Korean companies. (Yoon, 2017)

(Hudakova, 2021), analyzes the effectiveness of sanctions imposed on North Korea by dividing the sanctions into coercion, constraint and signaling. The author further distributed the United Nations Security Council sanctions into different eras collectively from 2006 to present times along with the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of economic and proliferation sanctions. Moreover, in article "Are Sanctions on North Korea Working?" author assesses the causes behind the effectiveness of the sanctions. Another literature review shows the destruction of nuclear weapons and its effects on climate, global health, loss of human lives, emission of radioactive and thermal radiation along with their impacts. While

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analyzing the Korean peninsula, its historical perspective and then assessing the cold war era with the interests of US and USSR and role of UN (ENYIAZU, 2024).

(Eyina, 2024), in his writings explores the nuclear developments by North Korea to counter its security dilemmas and deterrence along its nuclear development by international community especially United Nations Security Council. The geopolitical shift after the cold war isolated North Korea urges it to focus on its nuclear capabilities. These nuclear capabilities and its continuous escalation from its first nuclear test 2006 till hydrogen bomb test 2017 creates tension among international powers which significantly urges international community to deter these nuclear developments.

(Callistus, 2023), analyzes the significance of nuclear armament in international world while analyzing the case study of North Korea. The study also investigates the causes behind the interest of international community to counter North Korea nuclear development. Moreover, study argues the nuclear aims of North Korea as a threat to international security which ultimately seen in the form of sanctions by international community.

(Szalwinski, 2018), describes the impact of sanctions on North Korea by United Nations Security Council in the contemporary era. Moreover, the author also discusses the effectiveness of these prohibitions and factors of their dependence. As the term sanctions divided into signals, constrain and coerce and varying behavior of China during the era of such international sanctions regarding its development author illustrate the breakdown in North Korea and government policies along with the humanitarian aid to cover these sanctions.

Sanctions against North Korea consequently seen as ineffective due to resistance of state against it. The author also seen causes of inefficiency of sanctions and suggested the factors or ways to make the implementations effective including to exert certain pressure, alone threat etc. Analyze that the sanctions on luxury goods, arms, technology, services and transportation are considered as focus to cease the potential of nuclear development of North Korea. Consequently, seeing these sanctions suffering poor people rather than targeting the elite class. But after these barriers, famines and casualties the development in nuclear program remained progressive (Jiawen, 2017)

### **Historical Analysis of Sanctions by Sanctions**

The United Nations' historical interpretation of sanctions as a coercive tactic can be explained by tracing their origins to Pericles' 432 B.C. ban on Megaron traders from Athens. The official application of sanctions dates to the League of Nations' establishment. In general, it is assumed that sanctions have been effective as a weapon for achieving foreign policy goals. The most comprehensive research of sanctions was conducted by taking 116 case studies of sanctions that had occurred since World War I. Two Articles 39 through 51 of Part VII of the Security

Council, which addresses threats to peace, breaches of peace, or acts of aggression and falls under the purview of Chapter VII of the UN charter, provide the legal basis for UN resolutions pertaining to mandatory multilateral sanctions (Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 2016–17).

Throughout the Cold War, sanctions were rarely used. According to Gottemoeller (2007), sanctions gained favor in the post-cold war era due in part to their success in South Africa. The number of sanctions rose significantly in the post-cold war era, from 1990 to the early 2000s. These include democratization, non-proliferation, counterterrorism, conflict resolution, and the safety of civilians. But these categories don't have to line up and they can overlap. Iraq was first subjected to sanctions by the Security Council in 1990 due to the proliferation of WMDs. Following that, the Democratic Republic of North Korea (DPRK) and Iran are the targets of two sanctions. The DPRK tested nuclear weapons on October 9, 2006, which prompted Resolution 1718 to be imposed on the country on October 14, 2006. Resolution 1737, dated December 23, 2006, dealt with the imposition of penalties against Iran because of its noncompliance with the guidelines previously outlined in Resolution 1696, dated July 31, 2006.

In their analysis of North Korea sanctions, Park and Walsh (2016) pose three queries: Firstly, do sanctions effectively prevent or restrict the acquisition of WMD? Secondly, Are the sanctions imposed on North Korea having any unforeseen beneficial or bad effects? And thirdly, what are some ways to make punishments more effective? Depending on how they see the best method to put an end to North Korea's WMD programme, the literature that is now in circulation regarding the sanctions against the country can be categorized into three schools (Park and Walsh 2016)

## **USA and North Korea**

The United States wants to destruct North Korea so that South Korean capitalism can flourish is another point of contention. The Korean War's historical background and US assistance for South Korea serve as the foundation for this argument. According to those who support this theory, the United States of America wants to destabilize North Korea so that South Korea can unite the Korean peninsula under a capitalist regime. This theory is frequently challenged, though, because it takes a very narrow view of the intricate geopolitical processes at work. "The notion that the United States is bent on regime change in North Korea has clearly occurred held but less accepted by concrete evidence," observes Joshua Pollack (Pollack, 2017). This supposition is overly cautious, as it is probable that the United States seeks to avoid obtaining nuclear weapons, which, if unchecked, may spread to other nations and end up under non-state actors. This is because, according to Talmadge (2015), the US has adopted a deterrence strategy against North Korea that combines economic sanctions, diplomatic initiatives, and military capabilities; none of these strategies was intended to overthrow the current

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government or destroy the state. In the past, the US has also attempted to peacefully address the nuclear issue with North Korea through negotiation.

Implementation of restrictions against North Korea by known international organization, United Nations, against its nuclear development dated back to 1980's but it clearly seen after 2006 when North Korea attempted its first nuclear development. This nuclear development test along with the potential growth is like a throne in the eye of international world especially United States because of support of North Korea towards USSR during the cold war. Moreover, the role of China is seen as "mixed message" due to its trade relations with North Korea and clashes with United States for the race of superpower. As the United States and China both are the permanent members in the United Nations Security Council and contain veto powers so both actors play key role in the sanctions of United Nations Security Council. These sanctions are seen in the form of ban on luxury goods imports, travel ban, arms development ban, just to stop the nuclear development of North Korea. However, these sanctions affected North Korean economy and clear effects seen on the lower class, but North Korea still begins its nuclear development in the form of second nuclear test in 2009. Policies adopted by government under Kim Dynasty made it possible to stabilize North Korea after these sanctions. Consequently, these sanctions and limitations are seen as less effective due to strong steps taken by North Korea and somehow the support of China.

### **Discussions**

Sanctions are fines, bans, or other restrictions imposed on a person or nation to exert pressure on them. This pressure can take the form of economic pressure, diplomatic pressure, military deterrence, or nuclear coercion in order to persuade them to alter their behavior or convert to a particular viewpoint. Lopez and Cortright contend that because sanctions are viewed as an alternative to military action, their adoption faces less opposition from both the domestic and international community than does the more conventional diplomatic route. "Sanctions are a means of enforcing international norms and laws, and can be imposed by international organizations, such as the United Nations, or by individual states, to punish non-compliance or to protect national security interests."

"Sanctions are a means of imposing costs on a target state, in order to change its behavior or punish it for non-compliance, which can include unilateral or multilateral sanctions, and can be imposed through various mechanisms, such as executive orders, legislation, or international agreements. "Furthermore, the literature on sanctions is showing more and more how economic sanctions can signal inappropriate behavior, restrict a group's or state's access to resources, and stigmatize the targeted state in order to put pressure on it to alter its behavior towards a particular factor or element.

Scholars have used a variety of hypotheses to explain a wide range of events that either perfectly or nearly fit them. A scenario can be analyzed using multiple theories. The "Coercive Diplomacy" theory is the one that best explains how well

the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has sanctioned North Korea. In 1991, Alexander George created this notion.

The UNSC's strategy for putting sanctions on North Korea is consistent with coercive diplomacy, which uses threats, pressure, and punishments to accomplish diplomatic objectives such as encourage the government to give up its nuclear programme. adhere to global requirements and modify its conduct

### **This Theory is Pertinent Due to**

- The goal of sanctions is to put pressure on North Korea so that its actions changes.
- The UNSC employs sanctions as a diplomatic tool to accomplish objectives.
- The veracity of the threat, the harshness of the penalty, and the determination of the imposing governments determine how effective sanctions are.

There's defensive realism, in which superpowers worry about what other nations might do. States are not compelled by this to be aggressive or to use their strength to subjugate other states. These states prioritize their own self-defense. Kenneth Waltz is the source of this idea, according to which states aim to establish security. Defensive tactics are frequently the greatest path to security, and the international system does not always lead to severe conflict and war. In anarchy, Kenneth Waltz claims that security is the pinnacle. "States can safely achieve other objectives like peace, prosperity, and power only if they have ensured survival. States select to associate with the weaker of two coalitions because they take power as a tool rather than an end. They cannot agree power, a potentially beneficial tool, to become their destination. The most popular hypothesis to explain nuclear proliferation is defensive realism, which takes a neo-realist perspective. To comprehend the threat posed by North Korea, this thesis will also make use of the theory of security dilemma. When two or more states experience insecurity regarding other states, it is known as the security problem. According to defensive realism, states should generally follow moderate measures as the greatest path to security and anticipate significant diversity in globally driven expansion.

### **Resolutions passed for sanctions on North Korea in UNSC Security Council Resolution 1718**

After North Korean first nuclear attempt on October 9, 2006, United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1718 which includes:

- Asks North Korea to stop testing missiles and nuclear weapons.
- Demands that North Korea join the NPT again.
- Agrees that North Korea will stop using ballistic missiles.

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- Decries that North Korea will completely, verifiably, and irreversibly give up its nuclear program.
- Agrees that North Korea will stop using WMD.
- Requests that North Korea attend the Six-Party Talks once more.

An association made up of the 15 existing Security Council allies was established by the resolution to serve as a monitoring body, reviewing and adjusting penalties that had been imposed as well as any violations of them. Every ninety days, the body was supposed to report on how the restrictions were being implemented.

### **Security Council Resolution 1874**

After the second nuclear test of North Korea on May 25, 2009, United Nations Security Council approved resolution which includes: Many of the resolution's provisions were restated from Resolution 1718. Additionally, it demanded that North Korea approve the extensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Resolution 1718 outlined certain steps that Resolution 1874 built upon, including sanctions. The resolution increased the scope of the arms embargo by outlawing the import and export of any weaponry, apart from small guns, which needed approval from the Security Council. A seven-person expert panel was established by Resolution 1874 to support and oversee the execution of the resolution by the sanctions committee. The Expert panel mandate was expanded by further resolutions.

### **Security Council Resolution 2087**

Following North Korea's successful satellite launch on December 12, 2012, the Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 2087 on January 22, 2013. The launch was against Resolutions 1874 (2009) and 1718 (2006), which forbade the development of any new technology that could be utilize in North Korea's ballistic missile program. Resolution 2087 demanded that foreign nations "remain vigilant" in keeping an eye on people and organizations connected to the North Korean government. Additionally, it instructed the sanctions committee to send out an Implementation Assistance Notice to any vessel that declined to agree to an investigation that the flag state had authorized.

Resolution 2087 expanded upon the penalties outlined in Resolutions 1718 and 1874

- Outlining the state's authority to confiscate and devastate any materials thought to be coming from or headed towards North Korea
- Giving the sanctions committee instructions on how to identify people or organizations that have helped evade sanctions.

Resolution 2087 additionally included a list of people and organizations that had violated Resolutions 1718 and 1874 and were now subject to a travel restriction and asset cease penalty.

## **Security Council Resolution 2094**

This resolution was passed by the Security Council of United Nations after the third nuclear attempt on March 7, 2013. In contrast to other resolutions, resolution 2094 specifically denounced Pyongyang's nuclear endeavors while mentioning North Korea's uranium enrichment. Resolution 2094 extends certain punitive measures from previous resolutions, including the prohibition on the import of luxury items and dual-use technologies related to nuclear and missiles. Along with designating more people and organizations for asset freeze and travel restrictions, Resolution 2094 further broadened the grounds for designation to include people or organizations doubted of operating on place of or under the control of any people or organizations that have already been sanctioned. The resolution increased the number of experts on the panel to eight to evaluate how the UN Security Council's sanctions against North Korea are being implemented.

## **Security Council Resolution 2270**

On March 2, 2016, the Security Council predominantly endorsed resolution 2270 because of North Korea's fourth atomic test and its subsequent satellite send off.

- Confine states from offering North Korean nationals any sort of guidance or preparing in subjects that could support the expansion of North Korea.
- Stresses how the North Korean autocracy has given its atomic weapons and long-range rocket program first concern while seriously ignoring the North Korean individuals' requirements.
- Confirms that North Korea will consent to the Synthetic and Natural Weapons Conventions and surrender all weapons and program.

Resolution 2270 spreads prohibition and examination expert for individuals to required assessments of products going to or coming from North Korea. Resource freezes on any Worker's Party and North Korean government associations associated with criminal behavior. Moreover, 16 individuals and 12 privileges were named in Resolution 2270 for resource freezes and travel limitations. The financial tasks of North Korean firms abroad are limited by new monetary authorizations, which includes Demanding that states end current joint endeavors ninety days after the goal is taken on Security Committee Resolution 2321.

On November 30, 2016, the Security Committee consistently endorsed resolution 2321 against North Korea's 6th atomic test on September 9. The assents to counter North Korea were impressively extended by Resolution 2321. Demands that all individuals cut back on the quantity of workers at DPRK departments and conciliatory missions. Impugns the DPRK for focusing on the improvement of atomic weapons over the prosperity of its kin. Stresses interestingly that the DPRK should maintain the natural poise of its residents while they are inside its nation.

A typical notice structure for coal buys from North Korea was created by Resolution 2321 to follow imports against the cap forced by the goal. Moreover, the goal taught the Board of Specialists to meet meetings pointed toward resolving



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provincial issues and fortifying the Board's capacity to complete the assents on North Korea and the actions in 2321.

### **Security Council Resolution 2371**

Rather than North Korea's two ICBM dispatches in July, the Security Committee consistently supported Resolution 2371 on August 5, 2017. However a few specialists voiced questions, the US expressed the extra endorses would prevent North Korea from making more than \$1 billion every year. Is grieved that North Korea has redirected a huge piece of its restricted assets on creating atomic weapons and other expensive long range rocket projects. Rehashes the Chamber's obligation to the Six Gatherings' commitments, requests the resumption of the Six Party Talks, and underlines the meaning of saving harmony and soundness in Upper east Asia and the Korean Landmass. Pursues decisions North Korea is asked to confirm the Compound Weapons Show and submit to its standards, saying that it won't utilize or convey synthetic weapons. Resolution 2371 solicitations that Interpol issue Unique Notification for movement prohibitions on North Koreans on the rundown. Furthermore, it gives more logical instruments to the UN Board of specialists to more likely administer the execution of authorizations.

### **Security Council Resolution 2375**

On September 11, 2017, the UN Security Council collectively embraced UNSCR 2375 because of North Korea's 6th atomic test on September 3, 2017. The goal conveyed the cruelest punishments against North Korea to date, as per an official statement from the US. It essentially designated North Korean oil imports, material products, and abroad workers. Denounces the DPRK for chasing after atomic weapons and long-range rockets instead of the government assistance of its kin, communicating its proceeded with profound worry at the outrageous difficulty that the country's residents persevere. Reaffirms that it is agreeable to the Six Party Talks, desires for their restart, and upholds the commitments made by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Alliance, and the US in their Joint Articulation of September 19, 2005. Offers extra exhortation to countries on the best way to do peaceful prohibitions on the off chance that part states have cause to think a vessel is moving unlawful merchandise. The banner state should send a thought vessel to a port for investigation on the off chance that it denied being inspected; if not, it could be put under resource stop or be denied admittance to ports.

### **Security Council Resolution 2379**

In response to North Korea's sendoff of an ICBM on November 29, the UN Security Board collectively established Goal 2397 on December 22, 2017. That

includes Limits yearly imports of refined oil from North Korea to 500,000 barrels. Sets a 4,000,000-barrel yearly cap on the import of unrefined petroleum. Orders countries to expel all North Korean workers quickly, or at the most recent, in two years or less. Denies the commodity of food, horticultural merchandise, minerals, apparatus, and electrical hardware from North Korea. Denies the import of large equipment, modern hardware, and vehicles from North Korea

But in uncommon cases, the DPRK has not delivered its monetary measurements since characterizing them during the 1960s. For assessing the elements of the country's turn of events, unfamiliar researchers should accordingly utilize information provided by worldwide and unfamiliar associations. North Korea's normal Gross domestic product development rate from 2006 to 2016 was assessed by the UN Insights Division to have been 0.32% every year founded on information from the DPRK Focal Agency of Measurements.

## **Result Analysis**

### **Kim Dynasty and North Korea**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ruled by the Kim dynasty for a considerable amount of time. Since the 1970s, and even before that, it had no democratic past. The dictator's consolidation of power has made it much easier to implement a single policy, particularly when it is nuclear weapons programs. The numerous missile tests that Pyongyang has been carrying out since 2006 demonstrate how the nuclear weapons program has evolved gradually but steadily and is now operationally ready. When Pyongyang began construction on its second uranium enrichment facility in 1980, the DPRK began developing nuclear weapons. Kim Il-Sung, ruled from 1948 until the nation's founding. His eldest son, Kim Jong-Il, replaced him after his death in 1994. Although Kim Il-sung was the one who initiated the nuclear weapons programme, Kim Jong-Il led the first missile test. While North Korea did sign the NPT in 1985, it has its own nuclear weapon program according to a study published in November 1992. This is the first time the program's existence and operational preparedness have been mentioned. The increased number of nuclear mid- and long-range missile tests has, however, led them to become a completely self-sufficient program that is now visible and no longer regarded as a paper tiger.

The rise in nuclear missile tests carried out between 2011 and the present is one approach to illustrate this. In addition to showing the North Korean people that they have strong leadership; this also conveys to the rest of the world community and other NWSs that North Korea is committed to becoming a major nuclear power. A prevailing rationale for selecting a nuclear weapons stockpile was the realism perspective that possesses nuclear weapons is frequently regarded as a guarantee of defense to preserve the state's authority in the home, regional, and global arenas.

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In the fourteen years since the late Kim Jong-Il declared the country's intention to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), North Korea has tested more than 80 missiles and six nuclear weapons, with two nuclear and 22 missile tests taking place in 2016 alone. In September 2017, Pyongyang's firm position was once again underlined by two successful launches of Hwasong-12 intermediate-range ballistic missiles over Japan.

### **Recommendations**

- Strengthen the oversight and implementation of sanctions, especially regarding financial transactions and maritime trade.
- Rather than imposing broad restrictions that hurt the entire population, implement targeted sanctions that target certain people and organizations accountable for North Korea's nuclear program.
- To engage with North Korea and promote denuclearization, combine diplomatic efforts with sanctions.
- To reduce harm to the civilian population, make sure that necessities and humanitarian supplies are free from sanctions.
- Promote regional collaboration, especially with China, to guarantee the successful execution of Offer financial incentives, like the relaxation of sanctions and the provision of aid, in exchange for North Korea's disarmament.
- Continually assess the efficacy of sanctions and make necessary adjustments to methods.
- Create countermeasures for North Korea's evasion techniques, include the use of shell corporations and unauthorized ship-to-ship transfers.
- Promote global collaboration to keep North Korea from gaining access to global technologies and financial resources.
- Create a long-term plan that integrates economic incentives, diplomacy, and sanctions to bring about denuclearization and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

### **Conclusion**

The Korean Promontory was nearly in conflict in 2017 because of Pyongyang's improvement of an atomic program and exploratory send-offs of intercontinental long-range rockets. Starting around 2006, the UNSC has forced a couple of assents bundles expected to limit North Korea's ability to create atomic and rocket advancements with an end goal to kill the danger. These drives, in the meantime, have not demonstrated productive. Inventive North Korean organizations defeated obstructions to the country's financial associations with the rest of the world effortlessly. The expressed goal is to confine the unfamiliar trade sources that the public authority of the Popularity based Individuals' Republic of Korea uses to additional its atomic and rocket program. Subsequently, North Korea was basically

cut off from the structure of worldwide monetary participation by five authorizations goals that the UNSC gave somewhere in the range of 2016 and 2017. Independence, which reaches out to the economy, is the authoritatively proclaimed philosophy of the Majority rule Individuals' Republic of Korea. Be that as it may, North Korea is generally subject to outside provisions for things like autos, modern hardware, petrol, innovation, and significantly more. North Korea's financial framework embraced market thoughts, and its business relations extended due to its admittance to global business sectors. This made ready for extra homegrown advancement by expanding the economy of the country's receptiveness to the rest of the world.

Authorizations will inescapably decrease this straightforwardness. They would hurt the DPRK economy's "private" area, whose development lately has been firmly connected to the reinforcing of Sino-North Korean financial connections. The nation's restricted assets will be all the more effectively available to enormous state-partnered organizations than too little and medium-sized organizations that depend on confidential financing and miss the mark on essential ties. Pyongyang sent off its "tranquil hostile" in the primary portion of 2018. Pressures in the area were stopped by three Sino-North Korean highest points, two culminations between the Korean presidents, and the very first US-North Korean culmination. The DPRK initiative says it is ready to zero in on financial turn of events, accepting that building an atomic military addresses the climax of its endeavors. On the off chance that Pyongyang doesn't surrender its atomic weapons, it is probably not going to get the genuinely necessary huge scope outside assist that will with being impeded by UN Security Committee sanctions. Over time, the effectiveness of UN sanctions has changed. Since North Korea conducted its second nuclear test in 2009, most attempts to get it to alter its behaviour have been largely ineffective. On the other hand, the UN has a better track record of monitoring Pyongyang's transgressions of norms and limiting its capacity to carry out prohibited actions. Although there was widespread and clever evasion of sanctions, there were periods of restraint between 2013 and 2016 and 2017 when there was a strong international agreement that North Korea's behavior was unacceptable and significant regional players, especially China, implemented sanctions. The UN Security Council has been mainly successful in communicating that North Korea's actions are unacceptable during the sanctions period. The unintended consequences of any sanction's regime are inevitable, especially those as extensive as the ones imposed on North Korea now. However, the initiatives taken by North Korea's leadership to divide the costs connected with the restrictive measures also contribute to its indiscriminate impact on the broader populace. If the significant negative effects of the wide measures already in place make the current UN sanctions regime need to be changed, the approach should be to modify the current measures to pursue a negotiated settlement rather than completely eliminating the sanctions. Ultimately, it is important to analyze both the alternatives to sanctions, which include using force or taking no action, as

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North Korea has not ceased the actions that initially prompted the UN to impose sanctions. With no revisions in over three years, the present UN sanctions regime is bereft of critical international backing and has several unfavorable consequences. Readjusting the punishments rather than doing away with them is the best way to alter this.

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