

## International Law Discourse in Southeast Asia

Volume 1 Issue 2 (July-December 2022), pp. 123-158

ISSN: 2830-0297 (Print) 2829-9655 (Online)

<https://doi.org/10.15294/ildisea.v1i2.58398>

Published biannually by the Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia and managed by Southeast Asian Studies Center, Universitas Negeri Semarang, INDONESIA

Available online since July 31, 2022

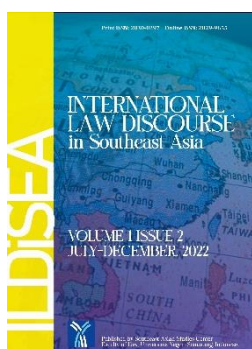
# North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Development: The Impact for International Security and Stability

**Aprilia Putri Adiningsih\***

*Center for Intelligence and Security Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Central Java Province, Indonesia*

**Ngboawaji Daniel Nte**

*Center for Intelligence and Security Studies, Novena University, Nigeria*



**ABSTRACT:** The development of nuclear weapons today is in many cases one of the threats of future wars. In fact, the development of this weapon is considered to be able to disrupt international stability and security. Nuclear weapons have developed since World War II, which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Until now, several countries are still competing to develop nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are weapons that get power from nuclear reactions and have tremendous destructive power, a nuclear bomb can destroy a city. Countries that have nuclear weapons include the United States, Russia, Britain, France, China, India, North Korea, and Pakistan. Nuclear weapons can become weapons of mass destruction which of course threaten the stability of international security. As one of the nuclear-armed countries, North Korea is modernizing the country by focusing its strength on the planning economy, heavy industry, and military development. This study aims to analyze the

\* Corresponding author's email: [aprilia.putri1204@gmail.com](mailto:aprilia.putri1204@gmail.com)

Submitted: 18/01/2022 Reviewed: 28/02/2022 Revised: 11/04/2022 Accepted: 28/06/2022

development of North Korea's nuclear weapons in the context of international stability and security and its impact on international law enforcement, especially in the region of Southeast Asian countries.

**KEYWORDS:** Nuclear Weapon, North Korea, International Security, Global Stability

**HOW TO CITE:**

adiningsih, Aprilia Putri, and Ngboawaji Daniel Nte. "North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Development: The Impact for the International Security and Stability". *International Law Discourse in Southeast Asia* 1, No. 2 (2022): 123-158. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ildisea.v1i2.58398>.



Copyright © 2022 by Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Common Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The strategic geographical position of the Korean Peninsula causes Korea to have an important meaning as a liaison between countries in the Middle East region and countries in the Asian region. Korea is a country located in the eastern hemisphere, on the peninsula of the Northeast Asian region. Korea connects Northeast Asia with the outside world, especially with the nearby Japanese archipelago with the Korean Peninsula. In addition, Korea is in the middle of the three big countries, namely Japan, China, and Russia<sup>1</sup>. Even though Japan is building a network of roads and communications. In modern times, Korean people's lives are still very traditional. Korea was a part of the Japanese empire from 1910 to 1945. The division of Korea into North Korea and South Korea occurred when Korea was controlled by the

---

<sup>1</sup> Mas' oed, Mohtar, (1990). Ilmu Hubungan Internasional: Disiplin Dan Metodologi. Jakarta: LP3ES

United States and the Soviet Union. In 1945, World War II was won by the Allies (United States, England, Netherlands, France, Russia, Belgium), so the Emperor of Japan had to surrender Korean territory to the Allies. The United States and the Soviet Union held a meeting to discuss the occupation of Korea as a trustee territory. The purpose of this trust is to establish provisional government in the Korean State, which will get freedom and independence in due course.

North Korea is a country known to many as an independent and closed country. North Korea is a country that unilaterally declares as a Juche state (believes in and relies on its own strength). The decision-making as an independent country has brought the attention of the world community to the condition of the country. not only that, the country with the leadership of Kim Jong Un is also known for committing many human rights violations against its people. North Korea is officially known as the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, which has the capital city of Pyongyang. North Korea itself has allies, namely Russia and China. Meanwhile, South Korea is allied with the United States. This creates a conflict between North Korea with South Korea and also the United States did not subside.<sup>2</sup>Not only arouse curiosity from the world community, but also journalists around the world who are eager to know the truth of the state conditions that exist there. One of the journalists who managed to visit there, namely Marzuki Darusman who is a special reporter for the United Nations in a 2013 report, said that North Korea is a country that has unique policies and also has high military strength. From the results of the journalists' visits to North Korea, they also said that it was the leadership of the country that made the

---

<sup>2</sup> Indra, Bastian. (2014). Sistem Pengendalian Manajemen Sektor Publik. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. pp. 15-18

country poor and was followed by fear every day, because of its unique and unreasonable policies.

On September 19, 1945, a public figure named Kim Il Sung was chosen by a command of the Soviet Union's secret police to lead 40 North Koreans who had fled to the Soviet Union to return to Pyongyang and form the North's provincial government or the People's Committee of North Korea. Representatives from all Korean society formed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which later declared its independence on September 9, 1948. The Soviet Union government gave Kim Il Sung orders to become head of state and head of government and served as chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Korean Workers' Party (KWP). In addition, Kim also holds control of the North Korean military. So that, all government officials must submit to Kim Il Sung and any official who has a different ideology with Kim, will receive the sanction of being expelled from his position in the labor party. This is done to protect the government that has hereditary power. President Kim Il Sung died on July 8, 1994 at the age of 82 from a heart attack. The tragic death of Kim Il Sung made North Korea have to prepare a successor, namely a son named Kim Jong-Il, who officially received the title Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission on October 8, 1997.

In 1998, Kim's position was inaugurated as highest position in North Korea. Since the inauguration, Kim Jong Il has been appointed as head of state and head of government of North Korea This is done to protect the government that has hereditary power. President Kim Il Sung died on July 8, 1994 at the age of 82 from a heart attack. The tragic death of Kim Il Sung made North Korea have to prepare a successor, namely a son named Kim Jong-Il, who officially received

the title Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission on October 8, 1997. In 1998, Kim's position was inaugurated as highest position in North Korea. Since the inauguration, Kim Jong Il has been appointed as head of state and head of government of North Korea This is done to protect the government that has hereditary power. President Kim Il Sung died on July 8, 1994 at the age of 82 from a heart attack. The tragic death of Kim Il Sung made North Korea have to prepare a successor, namely a son named Kim Jong-Il, who officially received the title Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission on October 8, 1997. In 1998, Kim's position was inaugurated as highest position in North Korea. Since the inauguration, Kim Jong Il has been appointed as head of state and head of government of North Korea The tragic death of Kim Il Sung made North Korea have to prepare a successor, namely a son named Kim Jong-Il, who officially received the title Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission on October 8, 1997. In 1998, Kim's position was inaugurated as highest position in North Korea. Since the inauguration, Kim Jong Il has been appointed as head of state and head of government of North Korea The tragic death of Kim Il Sung made North Korea have to prepare a successor, namely a son named Kim Jong-Il, who officially received the title Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the National Defense Commission on October 8, 1997. In 1998, Kim's position was inaugurated as highest position in North Korea. Since the

inauguration, Kim Jong Il has been appointed as head of state and head of government of North Korea<sup>3</sup>.

Other issues regarding North Korea often appear with different topics. However, the issue that most concerns the entire world community is the nuclear power owned by North Korea which has existed since the time of Kim Il Sung (Kim Jong Un's grandfather). As written in the book "From Kim Jong Il to Kim Jong Un" which says that "North Korea's nuclear power has existed since the time of Kim Il Sung. Where Kim Il Sung started his nuclear program after the end of World War II with the help of the Soviet Union which we now know as Russia in 1956." Nuclear weapons owned by North Korea are a threat to all countries, especially the US which has been have a major conflict. What is the state of North Korea and also how is the condition of the country, cannot be separated from the role of its leader. The leader of North Korea itself is a young leader, namely Kim Jong Un. Kim Jong Un is not only known as a cruel and authoritarian person, but Kim Jong Un is also known as a young dictator. In fact, all his people adore him and consider him like God. The reason the North Korean people regard Kim Jong Un as God is because the

---

<sup>3</sup> Amir, Hendarsah, (2007). 11 Macan Asia Musuh Amerika. Yogyakarta: Galangpres. See also Purwono, Andi, and Ahmad Saifuddin Zuhri. "Peran Nuklir Korea Utara Sebagai Instrumen Diplomasi Politik Internasional." *SPEKTRUM* 7, no. 2 (2010); Al Syahrin, Muhammad Najeri. "Logika Dilema Keamanan Asia Timur dan Rasionalitas Pengembangan Senjata Nuklir Korea Utara." *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies* 2, no. 2 (2018): 116-138; Permata, Inda Mustika. "Analisis Konstruktivisme: Prilaku Korea Utara Terhadap Denuklirisasi." *Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS)* 8, no. 2 (2019): 104-116; Dewi, Maharani Chandra. "Cyber Espionage in National and Global Perspective: How Indonesia Deal With This Issue?." *International Law Discourse in Southeast Asia* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ildisea.v1i1.56874>.

North Korean people first considered Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il as God. Therefore, Kim Jong Un is treated the same as his grandfather and father.

In addition to the way Kim Jong Un executed its citizens, the way Kim Jong Un's leadership was also a controversy for everyone. Because of how the regulations in North Korea can be said to be unique and strange. As written in the book "From Kim Jong Il to Kim Jong Un", which says that "North Korea has its own rules for its female population, such as restrictions on hairstyles for women, mandatory military service for women and also women as the backbone of the family, ban women to use transportation. These regulations are made quite unique and also make it difficult for the residents. But still, the people do not dare to act or rebel against the policies that have been made since Kim Il Sung's leadership."

International law can be defined as the whole of law consisting to a large extent of the principles and codes of conduct to which States feel they are bound to obey, and are, therefore, generally adhered to in their relations with one another. 1 International law has developed very rapidly. International law today It is not only a system consisting of the rules governing relations between states. This matter This is due to the large number of new countries being born which have resulted in increased relations between countries that have encouraged the formation of permanent international institutions or organizations such as the United Nations (UN) capable of establishing relations with each other and with states, as well as the existence of a movement sponsored by the United Nations. The United Nations aims to protect freedom and human rights. The two

categories of development have led to the emergence of new rules in the future.<sup>4</sup>

Advances in technology and science that are growing rapidly are also one of the drivers of the development of international law. The existence of advances in technology and science requires the making of new provisions governing cooperation between countries in various fields to achieve common goals. Through the provisions of international law, States together want to create a harmonious life in order to achieve peace and security aimed at the welfare of mankind. In creating international peace and security, various efforts have been made. By making international agreements, each State can fully contribute to achieving harmonious inter-state life. Especially in terms of international stability.

Nuclear technology provides many benefits for humans. In addition to providing advances in science and technology, nuclear energy also provides welfare for humans by its use in providing a large supply of electricity replacement energy in an effective, affordable and safe cost. But the use of nuclear power is not limited only as an energy source but can be used for various other purposes, one of which is developing nuclear weapons for military purposes. The use of nuclear weapons that has occurred is the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States on the orders of the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, which occurred during World War II against the Japanese Empire where the "Little Boy" nuclear bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on 6

---

<sup>4</sup> J.G. Starke, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional 1*, translated by Bambang Iriana Djajaatmadja, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2008), p. 3



August 1945, followed by on August 9, 1945, the nuclear bomb "Fat Man" was dropped on Nagasaki. This atomic bomb killed as many as 140,000 people in Hiroshima and 80,000 in Nagasaki by the end of 1945.<sup>3</sup> Since then, thousands have died from injuries or illnesses related to the radiation emitted by the bombs.<sup>4</sup> In both cities, the majority of those killed were residents.

The nuclear bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused a lot of losses and left fear in the international community, especially non-nuclear countries, about their use in the future that could kill mankind. To anticipate this problem, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was formed under the auspices of the United Nations (UN), which is an independent organization founded on July 29, 1957 with the aim of preventing the misuse of nuclear energy and promoting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes. peace and prevent its use for military purposes.

The Korean Peninsula nuclear crisis involving the US, Soviet Union and East Asian countries began when North Korea invaded South Korea. The US has repeatedly tried to stop it by using nuclear weapons. The stalled settlement of the Korean War was an issue throughout the 1952 US Presidential election, in which Eisenhower vowed to end the Korean War. After Eisenhower was elected, he realized that ending the Korean conflict was not easy. Then there was talk of using nuclear weapons again. Influenced by the nuclear discourse, in 1953 North Korea and China agreed to an armistice that failed to satisfy all sides but at least ended the war. It is reported that the war cost more than 400,000 US troops, two million North Korean and Chinese troops, and three million South Korean civilians. The threat of nuclear weapons that has occurred several times by the US to some extent has influenced North Korea to begin to aspire to

develop nuclear power. North Korea's nuclear program began in 1956 when a treaty with the Soviet Union on the peaceful use of nuclear energy was signed. In this agreement, North Korea began sending scientists and technicians to the Soviet Union for training in the Moscow program aimed at training scientists from other communist countries. Most of the first generation of North Korean nuclear scientists were trained in this program. But their technology is not advanced enough to produce nuclear weapons without help from other countries.

## II. METHOD

The research conducted is past research, therefore the method used is the historical method. The steps taken in research using the historical method are as follows:

1. Heuristics comes from the Greek word *heurishein* which means to get. In another sense, "heuristics is a technique, an art and not a science" (p. 104).<sup>5</sup> At this stage endeavored to seek and find written sources in the form of relevant books and newspapers. Primary written sources in the form of archives include Articles in newspapers written about North Korea's success in trying to test its nuclear power, such as the October 10, 2006 edition of *Kompas*, entitled North Korea, successfully testing nuclear weapons, October 11, 2006 edition, new UN sanctions threaten North Korea, *Kompas*, April 22, 2003 entitled South Korea accepted the offer from North Korea and several other primary sources. The secondary data sources used include the research that have been published entitled *11 Asian Tigers Enemy America* by Amir Hendarsah, Korean Political Society and

---

<sup>5</sup> Abdurahman, Dudung. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Sejarah*. Yogyakarta: ArRuzz Media. p. 104

Government by Young Geung Youn, Nuclear Development In Asia by Chuanwen Hu and Wroite Georg and other secondary sources.

2. Criticism is an activity to investigate whether historical sources are true or authentic and can be trusted or not. At this stage Source criticism is done in two ways, namely external criticism and internal criticism. "External criticism is to test the validity of the authenticity of the source (authenticity) while internal criticism is to test the validity of the source's validity (credibility)".<sup>6</sup>This criticism aims to test whether the content, facts and stories from a historical source can be trusted and can provide the necessary information. For example, by reading articles on nuclear tests about the success of the launch, articles on Japan and China in response to North Korea's nuclear test, books by Young Seung Youn, books by Amir Hendarsah. Thus, internal criticism can be done to see how relevant the writings of these figures support the work of researchers.
3. Interpretation is an attempt to interpret and determine the meaning and relationship of the facts, then a comparison is made between them one fact with another, so that a harmonious and logical series is formed. Activities of selecting and interpreting the writings of books in this research This is done by determining the periodization, assembling the data continuously, for example by assembling historical periods and connecting historical data sources in Amir Hendara's writings with Kim Jong Il's biography, US-Korean Relations by Byoung Yong Lee, Political Society and Korean Government by Young Geung Youn. , articles about nuclear tests and other countries'

---

<sup>6</sup> Abdurahman, Dudung. 2011. Metode Penelitian Sejarah Islam. Yogyakarta: Ombak.

responses, so that they become a harmonious and reasonable whole through interpretation. In this interpretation activity, the research conducted must be objective due to the diversity of the data obtained.

4. Historiography is the activity of compiling historical facts into a story. Historiography is an activity to convey the results of the synthesis of facts obtained in the form of historical stories.<sup>7</sup> Historiography is the last step of the historical method to convey the arrangement of historical facts in the form of historical writing based on evidence in the form of historical data sources that are collected, criticized, and interpreted. Historiography in research is manifested in the form of a scientific paper entitled "Kim Jong Il's Policy on Nuclear Development in North Korea in 1998-2008".

### **III. NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

North Korea is a country that depends on agriculture, if the material for farming is reduced or depleted and the government cannot supply it, a bad condition will occur. To overcome this, the head of government makes economic and military policies. The embodiment of that policy began to develop during the time of Kim Jong Il. Kim Jong Il is the son of North Korea's first president, Kim Il Sung. Kim was born in the Soviet Union when his parents were fighting Japanese troops in North Korea. Around the 1990s, Kim Il Sung passed away. Prior to his death, the government had been handed over to Kim Jong Il. Kim Jong Il is someone who has proven his ability to be a strong

---

<sup>7</sup> Helius Sjamsuddin, *Metodologi Sejarah*, Yogyakarta: Ombak, 2007.

leader and continue to systematically shape the economy or build an economy that then strives to progress independently. Bad economic problems, causing famine everywhere, so Kim tried to make the procurement of necessities independently. Kim Jong Il's leadership looks strong and protects his people but news sources about the North Korean government are very closed. He is different from his father. Kim Jong Il created a new constitutional structure that provided for the armed forces to protect himself and set up a meeting of businessmen for political purposes. It can be said that North Korea already has many military coups ready to fight. This period is a transition period from Kim Jong Il to a replacement for a regime without feudalism that is rampant with military power. Kim Jong Il's leadership looks strong and protects his people but news sources about the North Korean government are very closed. He is different from his father. Kim Jong Il created a new constitutional structure that provided for the armed forces to protect himself and set up a meeting of businessmen for political purposes. It can be said that North Korea already has many military coups ready to fight. This period is a transition period from Kim Jong Il to a replacement for a regime without feudalism that is rampant with military power.

Kim Jong Il's leadership looks strong and protects his people but news sources about the North Korean government are very closed. He is different from his father. Kim Jong Il created a new constitutional structure that provided for the armed forces to protect himself and set up a meeting of businessmen for political purposes. It can be said that North Korea already has many military coups ready to fight. This period is a transition period from Kim Jong Il to a replacement for a regime without feudalism that is rampant with military power. Kim Jong Il created a new constitutional structure

that provided for the armed forces to protect himself and set up a meeting of businessmen for political purposes. It can be said that North Korea already has many military coups ready to fight. This period is a transition period from Kim Jong Il to a replacement for a regime without feudalism that is rampant with military power. Kim Jong Il created a new constitutional structure that provided for the armed forces to protect himself and set up a meeting of businessmen for political purposes. It can be said that North Korea already has many military coups ready to fight. This period is a transition period from Kim Jong Il to a replacement for a regime without feudalism that is rampant with military power.

North Korea was in a bad state, causing Kim Jong Il to make changes in economic policy combined with military policy to strengthen the country and Kim's regime. North Korea has active weapons of nuclear and ballistic missiles which have been reported to the United Nations Security Council about 1695 weapons in July 2006, 1,718 weapons in October 2006, and 1874 weapons in June 2009. According to the North Korean government, this policy can generate positive growth rates even though foodstuffs continue to depend on foreign aid. In the 1990s, the government began to approve some small-scale activities such as barter and trade. In 2002, Kim Jong-il stated that money should be able to measure the value of all commodities. Therefore, the government began to cooperate with other countries. This attitude imitates China's because Kim admires China's rapid economic development.

Kim Jong Il uses a national strategy with a political motto that prioritizes the military, which aims to maintain the regime of the Kim family. The North Korean government attaches great importance to the military to strengthen defenses from attacks by other countries.

The defense of North Korea is very important, because the government has opened a nuclear development program. This program can be harmful to all creatures and disturb the peace of other countries over the manufacture of nuclear weapons, so it requires strict safeguards. If a nuclear war were to occur, the consequences would be on the entire surface of the earth.

North Korea conducts a nuclear test. The first less successful test was conducted on October 9, 2006, conducted in a mountain tunnel on the east coast of the region. This explosion caused an earthquake measuring 4.2 Mb (body wave magnitude). This trial immediately protested by many countries, especially the closest neighbors South Korea and Japan. North Korea paid no attention to all these forms of protest. Tests were carried out again on May 25, 2009. This nuclear weapon planted to a depth of 300 m below the soil surface. The powerful explosion shook again and created an earthquake with a magnitude of 4.7 Mb (body wave magnitude), spreading across the ground. For this trial The UN Security Council has prepared new sanctions for North Korea.<sup>8</sup>

The United States has information about North Korea's plutonium-based weapons program. North Korea has the fuel to make eight to ten nuclear bombs. The fuel has been reprocessed to make plutonium. North Korea has restarted its research reactor at Yongbyon to produce more plutonium. The situation was further complicated when on July 4, 2006 North Korea test-fired at least six missiles, including the long-range Taepodong-2 missile. The UN Security Council has decided to impose sanctions on North Korea for its

---

<sup>8</sup> Selig. S. Harrison. (2002). *Korean Endgame: A Strategy for Reunification and Us Disengagement*. USA: Princeton University Press. pp. 15-16.

missile test. The UN resolution against North Korea contains a ban on the export and import of North Korean missile materials. In addition, the United States government chose a policy of intervention in international affairs and showed a firm stance against North Korea. The United States government under President Bill Clinton asked North Korea to accept nuclear weapons control and re-enter the NPT. America asked North Korea to accept the inspection team of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA), the International Atomic Energy Agency.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand, the United States and South Korea held war games to bully North Korea. The attempt by the United States and the IAEA to inspect North Korea's nuclear installation at Yongbyon was rejected, and Pyongyang was given time to comply with the IAEA's demands. If the IAEA continues to refuse inspections, the UN Security Council will impose an economic embargo.

North Korea did not heed the appeals of the United States, even North Korea continued to increase trials of new machines for long-range guided missiles. On the other hand, the United States continues to dispute the development of North Korea's nuclear weapons system technology. The United States is actually worried because North Korean missiles can reach Alaska. In addition, North Korea sends some missile technology to a country that does not have the influence of the United States (Mohammad Shoelhi, 2003). To follow up on the formulation of the United States strategy in East Asia, the Clinton administration entered into a cooperation agreement with the Japanese government. In February 1995 the United States Department of Defense issued a document entitled United States Security Strategy

---

<sup>9</sup> Sumaryo Suryokusumo. *Organisasi Internasional*. (Jakarta: UI Press, 1987) pp. 23-24.



for the East Asia-Pacific Region. This document thoroughly explained the Clinton administration's strategy for security issues in the Asia Pacific region and clarified the basic policies contained in the Joint Declaration. The document describes the characteristics of the presence of the United States military forces in Asia as an inseparable element of stability and peace.

*Joint Declaration* specifically defines the role that each country must play to strengthen defense cooperation as a foundation in the cooperative relationship between countries the two countries, and an expression of the two countries' desire to further deepen security cooperation. These results were later embodied in The Japan-US Joint Declaration on Security issued by the President of the United States, Bill Clinton and the Prime Minister of Japan, Ryutaro Hashimoto on April 17, 1996. This Joint Declaration marks the beginning of the process of acceptance of the revised Guidelines law by Japan. This Joint Declaration at the same time it also indicates that the Japan-US security cooperation will continue and have significance in the post-Cold War era.

South Korea is the closest country and has very strong historical ties to North Korea, so Pyongyang's nuclear program affects and threatens South Korea's security.<sup>10</sup> South Korea does not want to experience the Korean War again as in 1950-1953 which claimed many victims. Therefore, any progress made by North Korea, especially with regard to weapons and the military, will inevitably affect South Korea's defense policies and actions. In responding to North Korea's nuclear threat, South Korea took two stances. First,

---

<sup>10</sup> Winarno Budi. 2011. *Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*. Cet. I. Yogyakarta: CAPS. p. 125

asking for guarantees of protection from the United States by strengthening the alliance framework between United States and South Korea. Second, increasing conventional defense capabilities. Every year, when South Korea feels that North Korea's nuclear program is progressing, then South Korea slowly begins to consider developing missile and nuclear programs. In this case, the effort used to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is the Confidence Building Measures (CBM) process. This CBM carried out in various forms, one of which is in the form of a sunshine policy, namely without isolating but by sending economic assistance for the survival of the North Korean regime, carried out by South Korea and countries around the peninsula including Japan and reuniting the two families separated due to the Korean war.

The changing international situation has made China feel the need to modernize its national defense capabilities solely for defense purposes. Meanwhile, the United States has the largest nuclear arsenal in the world, providing nuclear protection for its allies in East Asia. China must rely on itself to ward off nuclear power in defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity from the nuclear threat of North Korea. From what has happened in East Asian countries, North Korea's development of nuclear weapons has made the East Asia region more complex and uncertain.<sup>11</sup> The nuclear development caused a chain reaction that could increase tensions in the East Asian region. Even North Korea's nuclear test or deployment does not make Japan, South Korea, or Taiwan a nuclear state, but can lead to a

---

<sup>11</sup> Diamond, Louise, *Multi-Track Diplomacy: A System Approach to Peace*, Bloomfield, USA: Kumarin Press, Inc., 2002.

conventional arms race in East Asia.<sup>12</sup>In addition, the development of North Korea's nuclear weapons can make the United States' alliance with South Korea or Japan even stronger. They will also tend to strengthen their commitment to research, development, and perhaps even upgrade of military technology to counter North Korea's nuclear weapons.

#### IV. NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM

North Korea's nuclear development program has been around since the 1950s. In cooperation with the Soviet Union, North Korea built nuclear facilities and increased its mastery of nuclear technology. It is known that it has begun to master the system of developing nuclear weapons and there are reports that North Korea has a secret nuclear reactor, North Korea is under pressure from the international community. This pressure succeeded in forcing North Korea in 1985 to agree to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT). An agreement was reached between North Korea and the United States in 1994 which contained North Korea were willing to give up their nuclear program if the United States and other countries helped meet North Korea's energy needs. However, in 2003, North Korea announced that it was withdrawing from the NPT and had reactivated its nuclear facilities and expelled oversight from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).<sup>13</sup> North Korea also stated that it had processed 8,000 sticks of nuclear fuel it had stored

---

<sup>12</sup> Djelantik, Sukawarsini, *Diplomasi antara Teori dan Praktik*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008.

<sup>13</sup> International Institute for Strategic Studies, *North Korea's Weapons Programmes: A Net Assessment* (London: IISS, 2004), p. 63.

since 1994 into nuclear weapons-grade plutonium. Since then, several international agreements have been reached to stop North Korea's nuclear program, but North Korea has repeatedly violated and reactivated its nuclear facilities.

Since withdrawing from the NPT and returning to nuclear development for several years, North Korea has been trying to demonstrate the nuclear weapons capabilities it has mastered. North Korea for the first time conducted a nuclear detonation test in October 2006. The nuclear test carried out on September 9 was the fifth test. Shortly after carrying out the test and recording a seismic motion of 5.3 on the Richter scale in the area near the test site, Pyongyang announced its success. South Korea's weather agency said the force of the nuclear explosion was estimated at 10-12 kilotons. This power 70 percent of the United States atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan in 1945, and is larger than the fourth test, which had a power of about 6 kilotons.

The concern of the international community over North Korea's nuclear development that could threaten regional security and stability cannot be separated from North Korea's efforts to develop missile technology. The level of threat posed by a nuclear warhead depends on the launcher system. The more accurate and far-reaching the missile is as a nuclear warhead launching system, the higher the threat it can pose. North Korea began its efforts to acquire ballistic missile capability in the early 1960s. Beginning with the acquisition of missiles and the transfer of missile technology from the Soviet Union and China during the period 1960-1989, North Korea began the development of the Nodong missile in 1988. Undertaking the development of various types of missiles and accompanied by a number of trials, now North Korea is suspected to have mastered the

ballistic missile technology between continent. On September 20, the North Korean news agency. The Korean Central News Agency/KCNA reported that North Korea had successfully tested a high-powered rocket engine. With the cruising range of its new rocket engine, if it is used as a long-range missile, North Korea will be able to reach as far as the eastern United States, which is about 12,000 kilometers away. This is a continental ballistic missile capability capable of threatening the continental United States.<sup>14</sup>

## V. THREATS TO AREA COVERAGE

North Korea's possession of nuclear warheads and ballistic missiles is a serious threat to regional stability and security. The test activity itself has become a threat to neighboring countries because it is feared that radioactive material will leak. Pyongyang said there were no leaks, but China's Ministry of Environmental Protection was closely monitoring nuclear radiation in the province bordering North Korea.

Japan also sent two T-4 trainers to take air samples and analyze the possibility of leaking radioactive material. Another threat is related to the proliferation of nuclear and missiles by North Korea, both its spread to other countries and its increasing possession. The intensity of North Korea's missile tests in recent years has also become a matter of concern. Since Kim Jong Un came to power in 2011, North Korea has fired 33 ballistic missiles. While the previous government, Kim Jong-il for 17 years only fired 16 ballistic missiles.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> Eitel Solingen, *Nuclear Logics: Contrasting Paths in East Asia and the Middle East*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007), p. 126.

<sup>15</sup> Samuel S. Kim, *The International Relations of Northeast Asia*, (USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. 2004), p. 283.

The nuclear weapons capability controlled by North Korea poses a direct threat to South Korea and the United States. Civil war between North Korea and South Korea which took place between 1950 to 1953 put the two countries in a position of mutual suspicion and hostility. The war ended on 27 July 1953 with the signing of an armistice agreement. To date, officially the war is not over. To protect itself, South Korea pressured the United States to sign the Mutual Security Agreement on October 1, 1953, which guaranteed that the United States would assist South Korea in the event of another invasion from North Korea. On the other hand, this condition also pushed North Korea to carry out its nuclear program to deal with South Korea who took refuge under the umbrella of the United States military. Responding to North Korea's nuclear test, South Korean President Park Geun-Hye called it an act of "self-destruction" and "crazy recklessness" of the North Korean leader. South Korean Prime Minister at the time, Hwang Kyo-ahn said that South Korea wanted existing UN sanctions to be tightened by removing loopholes that North Korea could abuse.<sup>16</sup>

In a report carried by the Yonhap news agency, a top South Korean military official stated that his government had developed a preemptive strike plan to destroy the North Korean capital, Pyongyang if they declared nuclear war. South Korea will use its homemade Hyumoo missile which has a range of up to 1,000 kilometers to target positions where North Korean leaders are hiding. This kind of news certainly increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Meanwhile, the President of the United States at the time, Barack Obama also expressed his strong stance. He stated that the

---

<sup>16</sup> "Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty," Merriam Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia. USA: Merriam Webster Inc, 2000. p. 124

international community must ensure that any provocation by North Korea will face serious consequences.<sup>17</sup>In response to North Korea's actions, the United States has twice sent its B-1B Lancer supersonic bomber to fly over South Korea. One of the bombers even landed on an airstrip a distance away

## VI. NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR THREAT TO THE INTERNATIONAL

International Relations is understood as an interaction that occurs between certain people, where the interaction has exceeded the national jurisdiction of a country. Basically, the main objective of the study of International Relations is to study international behavior, namely the behavior of actors, state and non-state, in the arena of international transactions, where such behavior can be in the form of war, cooperation, alliance formation, interaction in international organizations and so on.<sup>18</sup> North Korea is a country that is closed to the influence of other countries. However, the Pyongyang government cooperates with Japan, South Korea, and China. The United States is also trying to exert influence on North Korea. Cooperation in the economic sector has made little progress, because the government still needs assistance from other countries. Therefore, Kim Jong Il's government mobilized the people to meet their own needs by building factories and developing agricultural techniques. The strongest economic influence is China, because China uses North

---

<sup>17</sup> Tae-Hwan Kwak and Seung-Ho Joo, eds., *The Korean Peace Process and the Four Powers* (Aldershot, UK: Ashgate, 2003) pp. 144-146

<sup>18</sup> J.G. Starke, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional 1*, terjemahan Bambang Iriana Djajaatmadja, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2008), p. 3

Korea as a trade route. In addition to these three countries, North Korea also had relations with the Soviet Union.<sup>19</sup>

Policy is a planned course of action to achieve a goal. In this case there are three problems. First, the foreign policy of a country shows the general basis on which the government reacts to the international environment. On the other hand, a policy is a direction of action aimed at one target, so a country will have many kinds of policies because of the many targets it has. The second problem, a policy always involves decisions and actions. Actions to achieve goals can result from policy, if the decision is the result of thinking that makes policy. The North Korean government uses economic policy by building several factories, all of which capital comes from South Korea. The economy under Kim Jong Il was in a slump.

To cover this up, Kim uses a policy of nuclear development. Its purpose is to gain attention from other countries and defense against attacks by other countries. North Korea is also developing a military policy. All North Koreans are required to join the military service. All of this was done to protect the government and to seek assistance in meeting needs. The existence of nuclear development has attracted the attention of various countries. Threats and protests poured into Kim Jong Il's government. In order to prevent disputes that could lead to war, the Kim government was advised to decommission the nuclear program by replacing it with economic assistance from other countries. All of this was done to protect the government and to seek assistance in meeting needs.

---

<sup>19</sup> SIPRI, Yearbook 2008, *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 354.



The existence of nuclear development has attracted the attention of various countries. Threats and protests poured into Kim Jong Il's government. In order to prevent disputes that could lead to war, the Kim government was advised to decommission the nuclear program by replacing it with economic assistance from other countries. All of this was done to protect the government and to seek assistance in meeting needs. The existence of nuclear development has attracted the attention of various countries. Threats and protests poured into Kim Jong Il's government. In order to prevent disputes that could lead to war, the Kim government was advised to decommission the nuclear program by replacing it with economic assistance from other countries.<sup>20</sup>

Authority, Delegation and Influence of power explained that power is the ability to exert influence on others, meaning the ability to change attitudes or behavior of individuals or groups. If each individual interacts to influence each other's actions, then what emerges in the interaction is an exchange of power. Power also means the ability to influence individuals, groups, decisions, or events. Power is not the same as authority, but authority without power or power without authority will cause conflict in the organization. Kim Jong Il's power is hereditary. The beginning of the Kim family's reign was after North Korea became independent from Japanese invaders. The first leader, Kim Il Sung, was later replaced by Kim Jong Il. for preparations after the death of Kim Jong Il has been prepared by Kim Jong Un. Even though he was still young, Kim Jong Un had to rule

---

<sup>20</sup> N.D. White. "Keeping the peace: The United Nations and the maintenance of International peace and security". (Oxford: Manchester University Press. 1997). p. 37

the North Korean people with the help of the top officials of the North Korean government under Kim Jong Il.

Nuclear weapons turned out to have gone beyond military problems and developed into political and economic problems. All of these raises new problems in the international system. Nuclear development continues and the destructive power it causes is unimaginable. There are types of nuclear-headed missiles capable of hitting targets thousands of miles away from where they were launched, known as intercontinental missiles. This matter shows that the long-range missile has a longer range in addition to the more powerful damage. North Korea is developing nuclear fission techniques that can produce large enough explosions and can also be used as a source of electricity. With the nuclear power, North Korea managed to make other countries worried, especially the United States. To prevent the launch of nuclear weapons, other countries hold meetings and treaties on nuclear weapons.

## **VII. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MAINTAINING GLOBAL PEACE AND STABILITY**

The developments that occurred in the economic and industrial fields in the 19th century, which were driven by increasing technological advances, showed that there must be cooperation at the international level. This situation shows that there is a high gap with the condition of the community which is still not well organized. Gradually the world community began to realize the need for an organization that could cover countries and regulate relations between these countries. The formation of the United Nations is a form of anxiety for countries to form an organization that can protect them and can replace the position of the League of Nations, which had previously failed to

prevent war. The main function of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security.<sup>21</sup> Throughout the complex negotiations of the 'Great Powers' namely Britain, the United States, the People's Republic of China, Russia and France was the reason for holding the conference in 1945 in San Francisco where the emphasis was on a particular body within the United Nations namely the Security Council to carry out its role. This matter reflected in the provisions of the UN Charter which give the Security Council the 'primary responsibility' to maintain international peace, accompanied by comprehensive powers to enable it to fulfill that role.

In terms of achieving and maintaining international peace and security stability requires the commitment and active participation of all nations. The effectiveness of the United Nations in carrying out its duties depends on the willingness of Member States to fulfill their obligations under the Charter, cooperate and seek common solutions, especially when there are threats to international peace and security. This business requires an agreement to accept measures that are collectively cooperative in nature rather than securing multilateral interests. The United Nations collective security system, if used properly, will greatly enhance international peace and stability. The Security Council was created to function as the main organ in the world's collective security system and is given the power to make decisions that result from regular meetings. The effectiveness of the collective security system needs to be developed so that countries are encouraged to entrust the solution of their security problems to the Security Council.

---

<sup>21</sup> J.G. Starke. *Pengantar Hukum Internasional 1*, translated by Bambang Iriana Djajaatmadja. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika. 2008.

The Security Council because of its position may one day be faced with a very dangerous situation and then take steps that can reduce the danger. In preventing and overcoming conflicts that occur in the territory of a disputing State, the use of peacekeeping forces can be one of the alternatives used by the United Nations. The wider use of peacekeeping forces in accordance with the Charter may be carried out by the Security Council with the consent of the parties in order to help prevent conflicts that could lead to war. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force is made up of the military, police and civilians, who work to provide security, political support and peacebuilding to help countries to make the initial transition from conflict to peace. The current multidimensional peacekeeping operation called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, support the conduct of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law.

According to the Charter, the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. The Secretary-General can play a very useful role through "silent diplomacy". This matter can help defuse situations that may explode or help point to conflict resolution opportunities, and may improve communication between the parties to the conflict. The Secretary-General shall keep the Security Council informed of these endeavors . In addition to the Security Council and the UN Secretary-General, the General Assembly's role is very prominent in efforts to maintain global peace and security stability. As a forum for representatives of all members of the United Nations, the General Assembly can discuss

any issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security and may also submit recommendations to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Except where the Security Council is carrying out its duties, the General Assembly in fulfilling its function of maintaining international peace and security may consider consultations with a view to bringing the parties concerned to the negotiating table, making recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes, seeking as far as possible the details of decisions. in a broad form so as to encourage consensus.

The use of nuclear weapons through ballistic tests can disrupt global peace and security. Nuclear weapons as a type of weapon are very difficult to control and are limited by mutual agreements. Use of nuclear weapons will threaten and undermine global stability and will increase the danger of war with other weapons of mass destruction such as atomic explosive weapons, weapons with radioactive materials, chemical weapons, biological weapons or any weapons that will be further developed that have the characteristics of mass destruction. The United Nations as an international organization is the initiator for the creation of regional and global peace and security stability. Agreement to stop the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of delivery would be an important contribution to ending the nuclear arms racer.

### **VIII. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY: THE COMPLICATED PRACTICES**

The progress of inter-Korean relations was also accompanied by various big problems. Some of them are the problem of forming a new political power structure around the Korean peninsula, the problem

of public dissent towards the North Korean government system, and reunification and ideology. Economic growth over the last 3 decades has seen growth of more than 15% per year, with nuclear power as an essential requirement since 1970. The North Korean economy was in a very bad state in the 1990s. In addition, North Korea suffers from flooding, poor land management and an inability to import goods needed to sustain industry. This deteriorating situation made Kim Jong Il make changes in economic policy combined with military policy to strengthen the country.<sup>22</sup>

The North Korean nuclear crisis began when North Korea withdrew from the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) in 1993. North Korea signed a statement agreeing to abide by the NPT treaty with the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) in January 1992. As a condition for Under the agreement, the IAEA carried out 6 inspections in North Korea and found suspicious evidence that several kilograms of plutonium that could make nuclear weapons had been extracted, because there was a difference of 90 grams from what was initially reported by North Korea. Based on these results, the IAEA immediately requested a special inspection, but North Korea rejected the request and withdrew from the NPT in protest.<sup>23</sup>The United States wants North Korea to stop its nuclear weapons development program in exchange for economic assistance, but the North Korean government announced that North Korea had left the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), an agreement not to develop nuclear weapons that was approved by all countries in the

---

<sup>22</sup> Barston R P 1988 *Modern Diplomacy* Longman House United Kingdom Harlow. pp. 93-94

<sup>23</sup> James. Wirtz, J. 2010, *Weapon of Mass Destruction*", dalam *The Routledge Handbook of Security Studies*. London & New York: Routledge.

world on 1993. North Korea declared its withdrawal from the NPT because of pressure from the United States to stop its nuclear development program in North Korea.

The situation in the East Asia region itself is still uncertain as a result of tension conflicts on the Korean Peninsula, the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea, so this is still a consideration for this redefinition. In subsequent developments, the crisis on the Korean Peninsula in 1994 (with the announcement of North Korea's withdrawal from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), became one of the drivers of the redefinition of the guidelines for bilateral defense cooperation. The development of North Korean nuclear weapons could create an alliance between the United States and Korea The South or Japan are getting stronger, they will also tend to strengthen their commitment to research, development, and maybe even to improve military technology to counter North Korea's nuclear weapons. In the global framework, all international conferences concerning nuclear energy which have been held since the end of World War II are basically directed or aimed at two things, namely First, to monitor and abolish "*atoms for war*" and Second, to promote and strive for "*atoms for peace*". The conference on nuclear disarmament and control is not only intended to carry out control over nuclear weapons but also to prevent their proliferation or spread to other countries, both preventing proliferation among the Nuclear Club<sup>20</sup> and non-nuclear countries and eliminating weapons of mass destruction altogether. from the face of the earth.

## IX. CONCLUSION

The existence of nuclear weapons since the era of the second world war until today is still a debate among elites and scholars even in the

international community. The claim to the impact of nuclear weapons certainly has its own perspective so that countries try to develop nuclear weapons and try to prevent development because they are based on different perspectives. The views of Waltz and Sagan greatly influence the nuclear dynamics that occur in the world as well as nuclear developing countries consider that nuclear is very beneficial to international security and then nuclear-free countries such as Southeast Asia and a number of other countries consider that nuclear is a threat to the international world. This is a never-ending debate in which both sides claim that their views are correct.

North Korea is a country that has problems in international politics. This communist country located in an area that is politically very prone to conflict. Supported by the instability of North Korea, the nuclear danger becomes very real. When a country feels threatened by North Korea's nuclear weapons, that country will increase its arsenal. This step quickly followed by other neighbors in the area who did have fragile relationships. Therefore, the international community needs to be careful about North Korea's nuclear program. They had to guess the direction North Korea wanted. From the very beginning of the nuclear talks initiated by the United States under the Bill Clinton administration, there has been a strong push for financial incentives. All of these much needed by poor North Korea in realizing the ideals of being a strong and prosperous country. So nuclear is used as a tool to secure North Korea's diplomatic power.

Nuclear presence is a threat to international security, because with the increase in nuclear developing countries, they feel strong and thirst for power so that it has the potential to trigger nuclear war. In addition, another threat is when the NWS countries conduct nuclear tests, of course, damage the environment for the radiation they cause.



Therefore, according to the author, nuclear development threatens international security after seeing and comparing the positive and negative impacts of the benefits of nuclear existence. And then departing from the two assumptions between Sagan and Waltz, it has been summarized in the concept of international security that the existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to the environment, health, food, politics, economy and then indicated to international security.

The set of international legal rules governing nuclear matters was created as an effort to maintain international peace and security. The laws made are implemented and supervised by the countries jointly to prevent the development of nuclear technology for military purposes and to avoid suspicions of countries in the world on countries that are developing their nuclear technology. The rules of international law in maintaining global peace and stability should be implemented more carefully by the UN Security Council as an organ that has a direct mandate from the UN Charter in maintaining international peace and security. The UN Security Council should in carrying out its responsibilities act in accordance with the principles of international law in order to achieve common goals. And to make it happen can not be separated from the contribution of each country.

The UN rules in the form of resolutions that have been issued as many as three resolutions before the latest UN Security Council Resolution Number 2094 in order to follow up on North Korea's nuclear test. The implementation of these resolutions is lacking where there are several countries that are still not firm in implementing the contents of the resolution. It is hoped that every country can follow up and implement the contents of the resolution as a concrete step in preventing any more countries from conducting nuclear tests for military purposes that can trigger the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

## REFERENCES

- Abdurahman, Dudung. 2007. *Metodologi Penelitian Sejarah*. Yogyakarta: ArRuzz Media.
- Abdurahman, Dudung. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Sejarah Islam*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Al Syahrin, Muhammad Najeri. "Logika Dilema Keamanan Asia Timur dan Rasionalitas Pengembangan Senjata Nuklir Korea Utara." *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies* 2, no. 2 (2018): 116-138.
- Amir, Hendarsah, 2007. *11 Macan Asia Musuh Amerika*. Yogyakarta: Galangpres
- Barston R P .1988. *Modern Diplomacy*. Longman House United Kingdom: Harlow.
- Bastian, Indra. 2014. *Sistem Pengendalian Manajemen Sektor Publik*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Diamond, Louise, 2002. *Multi-Track Diplomacy: A System Approach to Peace*, Bloomfield, USA: Kumarin Press, Inc.,
- Djelantik, Sukawarsini, 2008. *Diplomasi antara Teori dan Praktik*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu,
- Etel Solingen, 2007. *Nuclear Logics: Contrasting Paths in East Asia and the Middle East*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- International Institute for Strategic Studies. 2004. *North Korea's Weapons Programmes: A Net Assessment*. London: IISS.

- J.G. Starke. 2008. Pengantar Hukum Internasional 1 terjemahan Bambang Iriana Djajaatmadja. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- James. Wirtz, J. 2010, *Weapon of Mass Destruction*”, dalam *The Routledge Handbook of Security Studies*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Mas’oed, M., 1990. Ilmu Hubungan Internasional: Disiplin Dan Metodologi. Jakarta: LP3ES
- Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Encyclopedia. 2002. *Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty*. USA: Merriam Webster Inc.
- N.D. White. “Keeping the peace: The United Nations and the maintenance of International peace and security”. (Oxford: Manchester University Press. 1997). hlm. 37
- Permata, Inda Mustika. "Analisis Konstruktivisme: Prilaku Korea Utara Terhadap Denuklirisasi." *Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS)* 8, no. 2 (2019): 104-116.
- Purwono, Andi, and Ahmad Saifuddin Zuhri. "Peran Nuklir Korea Utara Sebagai Instrumen Diplomasi Politik Internasional." *SPEKTRUM* 7, no. 2 (2010).
- Samuel S. Kim. 2004. *The International Relations of Northeast Asia*. USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Selig. S. Harrison. 2002. *Korean Endgame: A Strategy For Reunification And Us Disengagement*. USA: Princeton University Press.
- SIPRI, Yearbook 2008, *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008)
- Sjamsuddin, Helius. 2007. *Metodologi Sejarah*, Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Sumaryo Suryokusumo. 1987. *Organisasi Internasional*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Tae-Hwan Kwak and Seung-Ho Joo, eds. 2003. *The Korean Peace Process and the Four Powers Aldershot*. UK: Ashgate.
- Winarno Budi. 2011. *Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*. Cet. I. Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Dewi, Maharani Chandra. “Cyber Espionage in National and Global Perspective: How Indonesia Deal With This

Issue?”. *International Law Discourse in Southeast Asia* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ildisea.v1i1.56874>.