



**Delegation:** Republic of Korea  
**Forum:** GA3  
**Question of:** Creating a universal response plan focusing on how to act after natural and nuclear disasters

The Republic of Korea is aware that the immediate effects of natural and nuclear disasters include loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure, with the survivors (some of whom may have been injured in the disaster) traumatized by the experience, uncertain of the future and less able to provide for their own welfare, at least in the short term. More than likely, they are left without adequate shelter, food, water and other necessities to sustain life. Although natural and nuclear disasters are very different, the consequences following each remain similar, and so do the actions taken in order to reinstate the functioning of the region engulfed by a certain disaster.

South Korea is certain that the primary aims of disaster response are: rescue from immediate danger, stabilization of the physical and emotional condition of survivors and recovery of the dead. To ensure these measures governments must focus on creating positive value and strengthening human solidarity as means of helping communities better withstand sudden shocks and urge them to help each other. Governments can take steps in advance and promote voluntary actions, so that after a disaster occurs people are ready to help, if not financially than by voluntary commitments.

The Republic of Korea is aware that these are measures taken on a small scale. For full recovery countries damaged by disasters need outside help. The Republic of Korea approves of associations such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) (responsible for formal, official, multilateral dialogue in The Asia-Pacific region) whose job is to expand sister city agreements and hold a summit by Japan, China and South Korea toward cooperation on disaster response and environmental issues. The Republic of Korea is convinced that strong regional cooperation is a valuable factor in rebuilding destroyed land.

Moreover facilitating charitable/voluntary organizations in places threatened by disaster is highly significant as quasi-public groups like the Red Cross have disaster response as their central mission. With organizations of this kind comes organized help followed by, but not limited to: medical staff, technicians for reconstruction and volunteers.

So that countries are not limited to outside help the Republic of Korea advises governments to develop disaster management units that will provide operational support and services in disaster response and disaster response preparedness. This goes hand in hand with the restoration of essential services such as water and power. To assure these, the countries located in areas threatened by natural disasters or the ones owning a nuclear power plant must be equipped in additional power sources.

South Korea is aware of the difficulties following both natural and nuclear disasters. We believe that by strong international cooperation and commitment of people living in disaster-vulnerable areas it is possible to rebuild what has been destroyed.