

# Korea test threatens nuclear instability

North Korea's nuclear test has drawn widespread condemnation and is expected to result in swift UN action. The longer term consequences, however, are dependent on six key players

## CHINA

Has condemned its ally but may be reluctant to stop flow of aid and energy for fear of undermining status quo

## Missile bases

**P'unggye-yok test site**

## RUSSIA

Calling for return to six-party talks. May back sanctions despite fears they could force DPRK into selling technology

## NORTH KOREA (DPRK)

**DPRK military personnel**  
1.17m  
(70% along border)

**Pyongyang**

**Demilitarized zone**

"Great Leader"  
**Kim Jong Il**  
fears U.S.

invasion and seeks aid for impoverished and fragile economy. Believes bomb is

deterrent against "regime change" and lever to win bilateral talks with U.S.



## SOUTH KOREA

**Military:** 690,000.



Setback for President **Roh Moo-hyun's** "sunshine policy" towards North.

**Seoul**

**Command Post Tango**

**Osan Air Base**

**Chinhae Navy Base**  
**U.S. Navy Command Centre**

**CP Oscar**

Roh's self-sufficient defence policy – joint U.S.-Korean **Combined Forces Command** is to be dismantled by 2012 – could lead to Asian arms race in bid to counter DPRK

## U.S. ★ U.S. bases

**Military:** 29,000.

**President Bush** refuses bilateral talks with North.



Keen for harsh UN sanctions – which would also set precedent for dealing with Iran

military action. Could seek own nuclear arsenal or carry out pre-emptive strike

## JAPAN

New Prime Minister **Shinzo Abe** backs changes in constitution to allow "expeditionary"

