

**CHART 1**  
**IRAQ AND NORTH KOREA SECURITY SCENARIOS COMPARISONS**

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES
DICTATORIAL REGIMES LEADERSHIP CULT OVERSIZED MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPARENT ECONOMIC CHAOS OLIGARCHIES WARS WITH UN COALITIONS WMD PROGRAMS	GEOGRAPHY ETHNIC HETEROLOGY REGIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS  RESOURCE BASES LEADERSHIP AGE WARS 40 YEARS APART REUNIFICATION

**SIMILARITIES**

The first and obvious similarity is that both Iraq and North Korea are controlled by dictatorial regimes inspired by an unrelenting leadership cult which broaches no deviation from party policy. Leaders in both countries depend upon unswerving support from an oversized military establishment which in turn receives favoured recognition from the leadership. When Iraq invaded Kuwait, it constituted the sixth largest army in the world. Even in defeat, the Iraqi military has displayed unswerving loyalty to the regime. The North Korean forces, estimate to constitute the world's fourth largest army with in excess of 1,000,000 personnel, concentrates more than 70% of its strength within 100 miles of the 38th parallel. Both countries were recipients of substantial weapons support, particularly in the missile area from the USSR and, to a lesser degree, China. Both developed an indigenous capability to modify imported weapons systems. Although the economies of both countries have been judged by Western standards to be in shambles, the countries and the regimes continue to survive and each continues to consigned large percentages of their national revenues into military programs including the pursuit of an indigenous nuclear weapons capability. Both leaders appear to be attempting to perpetuate their regimes through the placement of family members in position of authority.

**DIFFERENCES**

The most apparent difference relates to geography and the geo-political states of each nation as a result. While both have fought major wars with coalition of United Nations forces, the wars were separated by more than 40 years. The population of the Iraqi federation is diverse both ethnically and religiously; the population of North Korea is, by contrast, homogeneous. Because of its large energy reserves and petro-chemical infrastructure, Iraq is potentially an affluent country. North Korea, lacking in natural resources is not. It is dependent for energy products on others and the regime is likely to value its population as its