

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- BBC News Indonesia. (2017). *Rudal terbaru Korea Utara: Apa benar bisa capai wilayah Amerika dan mengapa ditembakkan malam hari?* <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-42165308>
- BBC News Indonesia. (2018). *KKT Kim-Trump: Korea Utara incar bentuk hubungan lain dengan AS.* <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-44434687>
- Bechtol, B. E. (2018). North Korean illicit activities and sanctions: A national security dilemma. *Cornell International Law Journal*, 51(1), 57–99.
- Blumenthal, D. (2018). *Give ‘Maximum Pressure’ a Chance.* Foreignpolicy.Com. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/02/15/maximum-pressure-needs-more-time-trump-pence-united-states-north-korea/>
- Bolton, D. (2012). FACT SHEET North Korea’s Nuclear Program. *American Security Project, November.*
- Columbia Law School. (n.d.). *North Korea’s Nuclear Program: A History.* Columbia Law School. <https://cls.law.columbia.edu/content/north-koreas-nuclear-program-history#:~:text=Though%20North%20Korea%20actively%20pursued,the%20regime%20and%20its%20ambitions.>
- Cordesman, A., Ayers, C., & Lin, A. (2016). North Korean Nuclear Forces and the Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Northeast Asia. *Https://Www.Csis.Org/Analysis/North-Korean-Nuclear-Forces-and-Threat-Weapons-Mass-Destruction-Northeast-Asia, 2016.*
- COUNTERING AMERICA ’ S ADVERSARIES An Act, 1 (2017).
- Cresswell, J. . (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.* Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (3rd ed.). Sage Publications, Inc.
- Drezner, D. W. (1999). *The Sanctions Paradox Economic Statecraft and International Relations.* Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511549366>
- Drezner, D. W. (2011). Sanctions sometimes smart: Targeted sanctions in theory and practice. *International Studies Review*, 13(1), 96–108. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2486.2010.01001.x>
- Drum, K. (2018). *Here’s a North Korea Sanctions Timeline.* Mother Jones. <https://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2018/05/heres-a-north-korea->

sanctions-timeline/

Executive Order 13687, Imposing Additional Sanctions With Respect to North Korea. (2015).

Federal Register US Government. (2011). *Federal Register, North Korea Sanctions Regulations.* <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2011/06/20/2011-15166/north-korea-sanctions-regulations>

Felbermayr, G., Morgan, T. C., Syropoulos, C., & Yotov, Y. V. (2021). Understanding economic sanctions: Interdisciplinary perspectives on theory and evidence. *European Economic Review*, 135, 103720. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2021.103720>

Ferawati, A. (2012). *KEBIJAKAN KIM JONG IL TERHADAP PENGEMBANGAN NUKLIR DI KOREA UTARA TAHUN 1998-2008(1).* 2008(1), 1–16.

Frank, R. (2006). The political economy of sanctions against north Korea. *Asian Perspective*, 30(3), 5–36. <https://doi.org/10.1353/apr.2006.0011>

Haggard, S., & Liuya Zhang. (2020). *Researching a Hard Target: Analyzing North Korea with Official Economic Data.* 1–32.

Haggard, S., & Marcus, N. (2021). *Hard Target : Sanctions , Inducements , and the Case of North Korea Hard Target : Sanctions , Engagement and the Case of North Korea Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland.* 105812.

Hedberg, M. (2018). The target strikes back: explaining countersanctions and Russia's strategy of differentiated retaliation. *Post-Soviet Affairs*, 34(1), 35–54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1060586X.2018.1419623>

Hillebrand, E., & Bervoets, J. (2013). Economic Sanctions and The Sanctions Paradox : A Post-Sample Validation of Daniel Drezner ' s Conflict Expectations ., *University of Kentucky*, 1985, 1–44.

Howell, E. (2020). The juche H-bomb? North Korea, nuclear weapons and regime-state survival. *International Affairs*, 96(4), 1051–1068. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiz253>

Hufbauer, G. C., Schott, J. J., Elliott, K. A., & Oegg, B. (2007). *Economic Sanctions RECONSIDERED.*

IISS. (2021). *DPRK strategic capabilities and security on the Korean Peninsula: looking ahead.*

- International Atomic Energy Agency. (n.d.). *International Atomic Energy Agency*. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/fact-sheet-on-dprk-nuclear-safeguards>
- Jentleson, B. (2006). Coercive Diplomacy : Scope and Limits in the Contemporary World. *The Stanley Foundation, Policy Analysis Brief*, 1–12.
- Jun, J., LaFoy, S., & Sohn, E. (2016). North Korea's Cyber Operations. In *North Korea's Cyber Operations* (Issue December). <https://doi.org/10.5771/9781442259034>
- Kim, H. M. (2020). Relationship between Economic Sanctions and Militarized Conflict Focusing on Reciprocal Causation. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 31(5), 532–549. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2018.1537387>
- Kim, I., & Lee, J. C. (2019). Sanctions for nuclear inhibition: Comparing sanction conditions between Iran and North Korea. *Asian Perspective*, 43(1), 95–122. <https://doi.org/10.1353/apr.2019.0003>
- Kim, V. (2017). *The Effectiveness of UNSC Sanctions: The Case of North Korea*. https://surface.syr.edu/honors_capstonehttps://surface.syr.edu/honors_capstone/1045
- Kitt, Z. (2014). *Review Reviewed Work (s): NUCLEAR STRATEGY IN THE MODERN ERA : REGIONAL POWERS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT by VIPIN NARANG Review by : Zachary Kitt Published by : Institute of International Relations , NGO Stable URL : https://www.jstor.org/stable/246252. 22(2), 140–142.*
- Korgun, I., & Zakharova, L. V. (2022). Rational vs. Behavioural approach to DPRK's sanctions problem. *Rational vs. Behavioural Approach to DPRK's Sanctions Problem, January*. <https://doi.org/10.29030/978-5-394-05078-7-2022>
- Kristensen, H. M., & Norris, R. S. (2018). North Korean nuclear capabilities, 2018. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 74(1), 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00963402.2017.1413062>
- Kusuma, M. J., & Putri, S. O. (2020). Upaya Peluncutan Senjata Nuklir Korea Utara Oleh Amerika Serikat 2016 - 2019. *Global Political Studies Journal*, 4(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.34010/gpsjournal.v4i1.5880>
- Lee, Y.-S. (2014). Countering sanctions: The unequal geographic impact of economic sanctions in North Korea. *Vox - CEPR*, 519.

- Levy, J. S. (2008). Deterrence and coercive diplomacy: The contributions of Alexander George. *Political Psychology*, 29(4), 537–552. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2008.00648.x>
- Liegl, M. B. (2017). Maximum pressure – deferred engagement: why Trump’s North Korea policy is unwise, dangerous, and bound to fail. *Global Affairs*, 3(4–5), 365–377. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23340460.2017.1416791>
- Lukin, A., & Zakharova, L. (2018). Russia-North Korea Economic Ties: Is There More Than Meets the Eye? *Orbis*, 62(2), 244–261. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orbis.2018.02.005>
- Myong-Hyun, G. (2021). North Korea’s New Byungjin: Nuclear Development and Economic Retrenchment. In *The Asan Institute for Policy Studies*.
- Noland, M. (2019). North Korea: Sanctions, Engagement and Strategic Reorientation. *Asian Economic Policy Review*, 14(2), 189–209. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aepr.12255>
- Obama White House. (2010). *Executive Order 13551, Blocking Property of Certain Persons With Respect to North Korea*.
- Pangestika, R. A. (2022). *Strategic Engagement Amerika Serikat – Korea Utara Terhadap Peluncuran Misil Korea Utara Tahun 2017-2018*. 7(4), 1–12. <https://www.jurnal.syntaxliterate.co.id/index.php/syntax-literate/article/view/6733/4112>
- Park, J., & Choi, H. J. (2022). Are smart sanctions smart enough? An inquiry into when leaders oppress civilians under UN targeted sanctions. *International Political Science Review*, 43(3), 433–449. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512120931957>
- Peksen, D. (2019). When Do Imposed Economic Sanctions Work? A Critical Review of the Sanctions Effectiveness Literature. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 30(6), 635–647. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2019.1625250>
- Peksen, D., & Jeong, J. M. (2021). Coercive Diplomacy and Economic Sanctions Reciprocity: Explaining Targets’ Counter-Sanctions. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 33(8), 895–911. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2021.1919831>
- Politicon. (2015). *What is coercive diplomacy?* Politicon. <https://politicon.co/en/essays/41/what-is-coercive-diplomacy>
- Portela, C. (2007). The EU’s “Sanctions Paradox.” *October, October*, 1–8.

- Purwono, A., & Zuhri, A. S. (2010). Peran nuklir korea utara sebagai instrumen diplomasi politik internasional. *Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 7(2), 1–19.
- Roehrig, T. (2016). North Korea, nuclear weapons, and the stability-instability paradox. *Korean Journal of Defense Analysis*, 28(2), 181–198.
- Setiawan, T. J., Sukmaniara, M., Komboy, J., & Mulyaman, D. (2021). Pengayaan Senjata Nuklir Sebagai Modal Ekonomi Korea Utara. *Jurnal Dinamika Global*, 6(02), 212–231. <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdg.v6i2.640>
- Sperandei, M. (2006). Bridging deterrence and compellence: An alternative approach to the study of coercive diplomacy. *International Studies Review*, 8(2), 253–280. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2486.2006.00573.x>
- Talbot, B. J. (2020). Getting deterrence right: The case for stratified deterrence. *Journal of Strategic Security*, 13(1), 26–40. <https://doi.org/10.5038/1944-0472.13.1.1748>
- U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2017). *Executive Order*. <https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-list-sdn-list/program-tag-definitions-for-ofac-sanctions-lists>
- United Nations Security Council. (2006). *Security Council* (Vol. 1718, Issue October).
- Waltz, K. N. (1990). *Nuclear Myths and Political Realities*. University of California.
- Woo, D. (2023). The Peaceful Origins of North Korea's Nuclear Programme in the Cold War Period, 1945-1965. *Historical Journal*, 66(2), 459–479. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0018246X22000140>
- Yoga, G. V., Nanda, B. J., & Trisni1, S. (2020). Respon Amerika Serikat Pada Masa Pemerintahan Presiden Donald Trump Terhadap Program Nuklir Korea Utara. *Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies*, 3(1), 79–92. <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/jdis/article/view/6280>