

Forum: Disarmament Committee

Question of: Regional Security Nuclear Disarmament on the Korean Peninsula

Main submitter: Japan

Co-Submitter Republic of Korea, Australia, United Kingdom

Signatory: Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, United Kingdom

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Deeply Conscious of foreign currency earned by North Korean Laborers in spite of International Ban of such actions. These overseas laborer's wages are taken from North Korean smugglers who return to North Korea to finance the military needs of the Country,

Reaffirming that continuation of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Emphasizing the main goal of the Six-Party Talks which is to identify a course of action to bring security and stability to the Korean Peninsula,

Expressing serious concern that the DPRK has continued to violate relevant Security Council resolutions through repeated launches of ballistics missiles till present time, as well as the submarine-launched ballistic missile ejection test in 2015 over the Sea of Japan and noting that all such ballistic missile activities contribute to the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and increase tension in the region and beyond,

Acknowledging that many previous attempts made between the United State of America (USA), the DPRK, and other nations failed due to incompatible demands and a reversal of interest on the part of each country, specifically saying that the demand on DPRK of yielding its entire nuclear arms in one fell swoop may have been burden to it, and thus,

Deeply concerned with North Korea's withdrawal from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty on January 10, 2003,

Recognizing the importance of the Inter-Korean and the North Korea-United States summit as a step to improve relations and accomplish Security on the Korea Peninsula,

Looking forward to seeking a negotiation that is reconcilable and understandable to every state involved in,

1. Suggests to the DPRK that the U.N. will gradually decrease its level of economic sanctions against DPRK, one by one, if the DPRK also abides by the rules and regulations in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Completely removing nuclear test sites and nuclear science centers in the DPRK, one by one, including,
 - i. Punggye-ri nuclear test site,
 - ii. Musudan-ri missile test site,
 - iii. YongByon Nuclear science center,
 - iv. SingPo south naval shipyard,
 - v. Sohae space launch center,
 - vi. Other hidden nuclear sites in the DPRK which seems to be placed in Wonsan and Pyongyang as well,
 - vii. For the removal of each nuclear test site above, each single U.N. economic sanction will be pulled out,
 - b. Permitting entry to the official inspectors from IAEA who are in purpose of confirming if the removals of nuclear test sites by the DPRK are complete, verifiable and irreversible,
 - c. Having active interactions and conversations with the rest of the world, open minded to the general trades among nations and multilateral negotiations, and earnestly participating in the discourses in regards to the nuclear disarmament of the Korean peninsula, regularly revealing to the world how the current denuclearization process is being carried out;

2. Condemns further development of the Nuclear weapons of any sort through such means but not limited to:
 - a. Putting heavier tariff on materials essential to making nuclear based weapons on such materials but not limited to;
 - i. Uranium,
 - ii. Plutonium,
 - b. Increasing punishment on exporters who are found illegally trafficking materials into DPRK;
 - i. Confiscation of transportation vehicle,
 - ii. Suspension of vehicle license,
 - iii. Being fined on the quantity of material being transported,
 - iv. Sending materials to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for monitoring,
 - c. Continuous check via satellite to check and update of any development of launch pads,
 - d. Countries that mine uranium or are in possession of uranium reserves are to be strictly prohibited from exporting uranium to DPRK directly and indirectly;

3. Recommends the continuation of the Six-Party Talks with DPRK and to further encourages new member states wishing to join the talk as a non-permanent member which such regulations but not limited to:
 - a. The Six-Party Talks will continue to keep the previous members from before with titles of permanent members in the talks,
 - b. Other delegation may join the Talk to express their concerns on the matters discussed, but as a non-permanent member,
 - c. An annual Talk is to be organized to discuss matters relevant to all members but especially surrounding matters of DPRK;

4. Expresses its hope that The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which was a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to rejoin towards achieving a free nuclear state and allow:
 - a. Monitoring and Verification Team of IAEA for annual inspection,
 - b. Special Envoy on behalf of the NPT on annual basis,

5. Requests the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to abide sternly in accordance to the past inter-korean declarations and agreements which several of them focuses on denuclearization, disarmament and the usage of Mass Weapons of Destruction, wherein the following are the major declarations inked in the past years:
 - a. The Panmunjom Declaration signed on the 27th April 2018
 - b. The Pyongyang Joint Declaration signed September, 2018
 - c. October 4th Declaration of 2007
 - d. The South-North Declaration, 15th June, 2000
 - e. The Inter-Korean Basic Agreement signed in between 1990-1992
 - f. Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula signed on January 20, 1992
 - g. The South-North Joint Communiqué, July 4th 1972

6. Proposes that on the condition of complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, withdrawal of foreign military troops stationed in the Republic of Korea will gradually take place after such requirements are met but not limited to:
 - a. Nuclear materials are to be handed to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for safekeeping:
 - i. Inspectors of the IAEA shall be summoned for a full check of the Korean Peninsula,
 - ii. Inspection will occur for an extra 2 years per half a year,
 - b. Further attempts of redeveloping nuclear weapons and missiles will be strictly forbidden,
 - c. Once complete denuclearization of the Korea Peninsula is achieved with the IAEA inspectors confirmation, joint-military

interventions/ trainings between the Republic of Korea and United States of America will be reduced:

- i. Unnecessary equipments and vehicles are to be sent back to place of origin,
- ii. Frequency of such trainings will gradually be reduced to 30% of the initial frequency;
- iii. An agreement will be given to both sides to keep their intentions in good faith to maintain it;

7. Calls upon all member states to keep monitoring on DPRK's techniques which are to evade sanctions and be alarmed with employment of North Korean laborers in each state, which is strictly prohibited according to the Security Council Resolution 2270 (2016), Resolution 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) especially upon countries in Southeast Asia, Middle east and Africa with such ways but not limited to;

- a. Referencing the United Nations Panel of Experts independent analysts of cataloging violations of the sanction, which have documented the emergence of crafty technologies and global network of agents that North Korea uses to outpace all other global organized criminal group, authoritarian kleptocrats, and sophisticated transnational money launders,
- b. Encouraging private sector innovation, including new technology tools, to track North Korean money patterns,
- c. Create more mechanisms and legal guidance for companies and governments to share information of North Koreans and proliferation of finance threats,
- d. Encourage an environment where companies know they can come forward to disclose information and be held harmless if they act in good faith and undertake serious efforts to block, tackle, and guard against any North Korean money flows,
 - i. If a member state determines that an individual after reports is not a national of that State but is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or assisting in the evasion of sanctions regulated in the resolutions mentioned above, the Member State shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the individuals national state,
 - ii. If a member state determines or finds that a Legal Entity or a Non-Legal Entity in the member state is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or assisting in the evasion of sanctions regulated in the resolution mentioned above, the member state shall

immediately ask for the liquidation or nationalization of such entity;

8. Expresses its hope that each and every state's domestic politics should no longer be taken into consideration in order to confront no more barriers through a way to the perpetual nuclear disarmament on the Korean peninsula, by ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Taking advantage of the policies with regard to the nuclear disarmament as a strategic way to win their domestic presidential or general election,
 - b. Prioritizing each state or statesman's political, economic or military interests when dealing with the matter,
 - c. Performing any arbitrary action that will ultimately lead the ongoing conversations out-of-bounds.