

Committee: DISEC

Question of: Regional Security and Nuclear Disarmament on the Korean Peninsula

Main Submitter: Singapore

Signatories: Mexico and Mongolia

Deeply concerned with the possession and launch of both nuclear weapons and missiles of the DPRK as a major challenge to peace, stability, and security within and beyond the Korean Peninsula,

Recalling the previous United Nations of Security Council's resolution 1718 (2006) that demands DPRK refrain from further nuclear or missile test,

Bearing in mind that DPRK has withdrawn from the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT),

1. Reaffirms all member states to engage and fulfill their obligation in already existing international counter-proliferation initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - a. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action(JCPOA),
 - b. International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA),
 - c. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons(NPT);
2. Calls for intensifying regional and international efforts to contain DPRK's possible funding activity such as but not limited to:
 - a. acknowledging the exports and workers overseas generate revenue which contributes to its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs,
 - b. imposing additional caps on petroleum imports from the Security Council if North Korea tests further nuclear weapon or ICBM,
 - c. banning North Korean exports of food, agricultural products, minerals machinery, and electrical equipment,
 - d. strengthening the seizure and impoundment of ships caught smuggling illicit items, including oil and coal;
3. Recommends the DPRK to return to the Six-Party Talks through adopting persuasive measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. granting security guarantees, economic assistance, and financial aid in exchange for denuclearization,
 - b. ensuring the lift of economic sanctions to some degree when DPRK agrees to comply
 - c. with international measures;
4. Recommends member states to discuss and implicate the applicable implications to deter North Korea from further developing nuclear weapons such as but not limited to:
 - a. encouraging member states to actively persuade North Korea to take steps towards denuclearization,

- b. suggesting diplomatic talks and inter-Korean summits to de-escalate tensions within the Korean peninsula,
 - c. applying economic sanctions collectively as a last resort for DPRK's non-compliance towards nuclear disarmament;
5. Assures the guarantee of a peaceful democratic transition of North Korea without the intervention of international interests but by people of North Korea for themselves by International communities and UN using measures such as:
- a. urging all major countries to readily sacrifice nuclear projects to ensure and encourage peaceful democratic changes in the DPRK's political system,
 - b. assuring self-determination and self-autonomy to the people of DPRK from the International Organizations (e.g UN),
 - c. encouraging the termination of joint military exercise between South Korea and the US to reduce hostility and mistrust between the Korean governments;
6. Proposes international organizations to invest and to grant concessional loans to restore political along with economic stability for North Korea to voluntarily pursue peace such as but not limited to:
- a. requesting the United Nations to form an observing funding mechanism to supervise the peace process of DPRK,
 - b. assigning the international organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Funds(IMF) to elevate subsidies and grants to DPRK's peace process,
 - c. recommends the control of severe restriction on DPRK's ties to international banking systems.