

Committee: The Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: The Protection of North Korean Defectors_ Exploitation, Trafficking and Refoulement

Main-submitter: People's Republic of China

Signatories: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, State of Israel, Republic of South Africa

Expressing its desire for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation, and reiterating its welcoming of efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution;

Underlining the need to ensure international peace and security, and ensure lasting stability in north-east Asia at large and to resolve the situation through peaceful, diplomatic and political means;

Acknowledging once again the importance that the DPRK responds to security and humanitarian concerns of the international community including the necessity of the DPRK respecting and ensuring the welfare, inherent dignity, and rights of people in the DPRK;

1. **Encourages** border sharing nations to fortify the security of border areas to prevent North Korean defectors crossing and stowing away in such ways but not limited to;
 - a. taking advantage of the advanced technology to devise tracking measures through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. 5G technology checkpoints such as in northeast China's Jilin province,
 - ii. infrared detecting systems that can identify potential defectors,
 - b. reinforcing security systems by expanding the number of guards within 10km of the borderlines,
 - c. requiring immediate refoulement procedures to be taken by the government under the observation of any type of human rights violation;
2. **Suggests** MEDCs (More Economically Developed Nations) to alleviate the degree of sanctions and directly make humanitarian aids to sustain North Korea in such ways but not limited to;
 - a. asking for reexamination of Act by US lower house such as,
 - i. North Korea Sanctions Enforcement Act of 2013,

- ii. H.R.757 – North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016,
 - b. asking for reexamination of resolution by UN(United Nations) such as;
 - i. Resolution 2371 was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on August 5, 2017,
 - ii. Resolution 2321, passed in November 2016, capped North Korea's coal exports and banned exports of copper, nickel, zinc, and silver,
 - c. asking for reexamination of sanctions by EU (European Union);
 - i. restricting financial support for trade with North Korea,
 - ii. restricting investment and financial activities,
 - iii. inspecting and monitoring cargoes imported to and exported from North Korea;
- 3. **Considers** human trafficking networks as a great threat to regional security that should be addressed in such ways but not limited to;
 - a. Establishing Mutual Cooperation Protocols between regional actors enhancing;
 - i. capacity building of state and non–state actors,
 - ii. technological assistance in locating trafficking networks hotspots,
 - iii. development of stronger law enforcement and Intelligence Community relationships between state actors as well as local authorities of border regions,
 - b. Sharing intelligence considering organized crime through:
 - i. creating specialized intelligence centers to coordinate the collection and analysis of data regarding various aspects of human trafficking networks,
 - ii. implementing technical mechanisms for diffusion of intelligence among national authorities;
- 4. **Further requests** each member state to reinforce laws and systems that can encounter the human trafficking in such ways but not limited to;
 - a. Having strict inspections on the corruption and abuse of power among the government officials regarding the human trafficking,
 - i. encouraging regional authorities near boundary to submit monthly reports about the status of human trafficking criminals,
 - ii. dispatching government officials to monitor the regional authorities,
 - iii. suggesting nations, if corruption from officials are caught directly send them to highest court of origin country,
 - b. Enhancing the quality of investigation adjoining the borders in such ways but not limited to:

- i. deploying increased number of guards that can capture the human trafficking in regions near the border,
 - ii. setting up more stations that can detect and help detectors in blind zones;
- 5. **Reminds** all member states that freedom of movement, which is one of the fundamental human rights guaranteed in Article 13 and 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and sovereignty of a member state are both values, should not be neglected in ways such as but not limited to:
 - ~~a. Confirming the sovereignty of North Korea to have regulations to limit the freedom of movement by means such as,—~~
 - ~~i. reassuring North Korea to provide specific legal conditions in order to guarantee the freedom of movement,~~
 - ~~ii. expecting North Korea to allow movement of people who satisfy the conditions that North Korea provided,~~

(Submitted by Republic of Korea)

- b. Affirming the sovereignty of China to take actions for the security on its border in ways such as:
 - i. recommending China to fortify its border in a way, which will minimize the violation of human rights such as minimizing the use of firearm,
 - ii. encouraging China to comply with the principle of non-refoulement to North Korea defectors who already crossed the border of China;
- 6. **Encouraging** government of DPRK to enhance the quality of life for North Korean, so that people can sustain their life in DPRK in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. establishing welfare system that includes a number of fields, such as,
 - i. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
 - ii. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
 - b. securing the rights or freedom of North Korean, such as:
 - i. freedom of speech
 - ii. freedom of belief
 - iii. freedom of religion