

FORUM: Special Committee

QUESTION OF: Inter- Korean Relations, Reunification and the Response of the International Community

MAIN SUBMITTER: Japan

SPONSORS: The Republic of Korea, the French Republic, and the United States of America

SIGNATORIES: People's Republic of China, Cambodia, and Tunisia

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

Reiterating the purposes and major principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly diplomatic relations among nations on the basis of respect for the virtues of human rights,

Confident that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation and multilateral talks are of paramount importance for consolidating peace and security on the Korean peninsula and beyond, in full compliance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the north-south summit talks at the "House of Peace", held in Panmunjom on April 27, 2018 between the Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Jong-un, and the President of South Korea the Republic of Korea, Moon Jae-in, and their joint declaration indicate active efforts to begin a new era of peace and national reconciliation, and to realise eventual denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula,

Deploring the resumption of a series of missile tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 2019 and the violations of the Security Council resolutions that impose a grave threat onto the Korean peninsula and international community,

Declaring that reunification should be realised by the establishment of a confederation as a final state that will result in peace, prosperity, and denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula;

1. Welcomes and supports future inter-Korean summits and the joint declarations made between the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea for purposes such as but not limited to:

- a. implementing a super-governmental confederation under which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea coexist as two different governments, and the Equal number of representatives from both Koreas should be selected to form a collective decision by negotiating with each other,
- b. discussing various common goals to work together such as but not limited to: i. allowing economic trade between two countries with or without the imposition of quota or tariffs after considering circumstantial variables, ii. creating inter-Korean humanitarian business projects and private economic cooperations such as Flood Prevention Projects in the Imjin River, and Kaesong Industrial Complex, respectively,
- iii. providing tourism projects designated mainly for the reunion of separated family members residing on the different part of the Korean peninsula,
- iv. reducing inequality gaps, and poverty level in the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea;

2. Urges that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to continue to implement fully and in good faith the joint declaration and other agreements reached between the two sides, thereby consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and laying a solid foundation for peaceful reunification;

3. Emphasises the importance of creating various global educational programs for reasons such as but not limited to:

- a. raising awareness of the importance of reunification in the global community for purposes such as but not limited to,
 - i. forming a general consensus among individuals across the boundaries of generations, gender, ethnicity, and nations,
 - ii. leading further creation of advocate groups,
- b. providing more space for effective communication at local, national, and global level;

4. Invites Member States to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification so that it may contribute to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world as a whole for purposes such as but not limited to:

- a. investing for the improvement of facilities and infrastructure needed to carry out inter-Korean business projects to boost the productions from the agricultural sector
- b. rebuilding mutual trust between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the international community,
- c. leading for multilateral summits and talks to occur,
- d. lifting economic sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gradually only if it makes active efforts in the processes of denuclearisation, and invests in a long-term process of reconciliation in the international community,
- e. monitoring the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

5. Also urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accelerate the process of denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula in pursuit of peace and security;

6. Strongly emphasises that a confederation should be established rather than merging two Koreas into one singular nation for reunification for reasons such as:

- a. avoiding further multilateral conflicts, especially between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China regarding the implementation of political regime on the Korean peninsula,
- b. preventing further nuclear proliferation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted under the threat of a possible collapse of socialist regime;

7. Calls for strong economic sanctions and follow-up measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the proliferation of illicit weapons is carried out that poses a threat to its neighbouring nations and the international community.