

FORUM: Special Committee (SPC)

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

MAIN SUBMITTER: People's Republic of China

SPONSORS: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation

SIGNATORIES: Japan, Republic of Korea, French Republic, Kingdom of

Cambodia THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

*Recognizing* that stable inter-Korean relations are important to the international community,

*Guided by* the definitions of reconciliation as a restoration of amenable relations and reunification as legal coming together after a separation,

*Keeping in mind* that reconciliation is a step necessary for reunification,

*Welcoming* open communication between the two Koreas and relevant parties,

*Noting* that we have to learn from the past efforts towards the issue, which have had meager effects,

*Further recognizing* how global health issues, such as COVID-19, has reduced international attention towards inter-Korean issues and largely halted the progresses of the inter Korean relationship,

*Clarifying* that the following clauses regarding a dual track mechanism is a part of a gradual process for a peaceful Korea by addressing denuclearization and reconciliation,

1. Suggests a constructive denuclearization and reconciliation dual-track mechanism, whereby relevant parties can agree upon certain goals and targets in the long-term by: a. Working towards a gradual reduction of the presence of foreign military bases in the Korean Peninsula, in such ways but not limited to:
    - i. modify negotiable criteria modify negotiable criteria for justifying Republic of Korea-United States joint military exercises,
    - ii. encouraging gradual demobilization of the US soldiers,
    - iii. affirming Democratic People's Republic of Korea's gradual denuclearization with the help of operative clause five,
  - b. Establishing a legal framework that compromises all parties in it by:
    - i. setting a time frame for the compliance of certain agreements by all parties involved,
    - ii. emphasizing mutual compliance in such a way that in the case a nation is unable to do so, necessary measures can be taken,
  - c. Reallocating relevant nations' military expenditure into other economic and cultural projects;
2. Encourages the establishment of a regular inter-Korean summit where both nations discuss relevant efforts towards reconciliation through programs promoting: a. Cultural

exchanges such as but not limited to:

- i. family reunification programs,
- ii. sports events,
- iii. tours to limited areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, b.

Economic cooperation through efforts such as but not limited to:

- i. improving hard infrastructure, such as but not limited to railroads, electricity connectivity, water,
- ii. investment in businesses in the Kaesong complex;

3. Calls upon the international community to reconsider the economic sanctions placed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, such as but not limited to: a. Acts by international organizations such as the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) resolutions:

- i. resolution 2094 from March 2013 which aimed to shut the Democratic People's Republic of Korea out from the international financial system, ii. resolution 2321 from November 2016 which capped North Korea's coal exports and banned exports of copper, nickel, zinc, and silver,
- iii. resolution 2397 from December 2017, which limited the petroleum product imports to 500,000 barrels per year, banned export of food, machinery and electrical equipment and called for the repatriation of all Democratic People's Republic of Korea nationals,

b. Acts by United Nations members states such as the United States:

- i. R.757 - North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016, ii. countering America's Adversaries through sanctions act of 2017;

Actively calls upon the international community to reconsider the economic sanctions placed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea only if it actively makes efforts for the denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula for such ways but not limited to:

- a) granting permission to access its nuclear facilities by Member States,
- b) participating in denuclearisation multilateral talks for long-term, and
- c) allowing commissions of Inquiry investigation on the North Korea nuclear weapons

4. Proposes economic opportunities to delegations wishing to invest in Democratic People's Republic of Korea once sanctions are addressed and friendly diplomatic relations are established, in criteria such as:

a. The investment is limited to industries such as:

- i. roads,
- ii. electricity,
- iii. heavy metal industry,
- iv. electronics,

b. The investment is limited to certain economic zones,

- i. Kaesong Industrial Complex,
- ii. Rason Special Economic Zone,
- iii. Siniju,

- c. The investment is with the cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
5. Welcomes the check-and-balance from the international community on the inter-Korean agreements such as but not limited to:
  - a. June 15th North-South joint declaration,
  - b. October 4th North-South joint declaration,
  - c. Declaration of Panmunjom,
  - d. Singapore joint-statement,
  - e. September Pyongyang declaration;
6. Recommends discussions towards the eventual reunification through the establishment of mutually agreed polities developing from past joint-discussions such as but not limited to:
  - a. Supranational government,
  - b. Confederation,
  - c. Low level of federation.