

Forum: Special Committee

Question of: Inter-Korean relations, reunification, and response of the International community

Main Submitter: Cambodia

Sponsors: United Kingdom, Tunisia

Signatories: Australia, Canada, China, France, Japan, Republic of Niger, Republic of

Korea, SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

Reiterating that it is the duty of the Member States to promote and maintain international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development acknowledges that it is important to foster peaceful and just societies, since sustainable development cannot exist without peace or vice versa.

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/167, titled "Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which expresses deep concerns at grave violations of human rights in North Korea,

Alarmed by the frequency of threats posed by North Korea's nuclear testing (six times in total from 2006 to 2017) and the destruction of the liaison office with the South in 2020, signaling the DPRK's unwillingness in peaceful negotiations.

Noting in disapproval how citizens in North Korea are subjected to human rights violation, including torture, and denied fundamental rights.

1. Emphasizes the need of easing the tension between two Koreas in order to achieve regional security and stability by providing humanitarian aid, fostering cultural exchange and encouraging joint non-economic plans with North Korea, such as
 - a. giving donations and assistance to, first and foremost, help North Korea overcome the COVID-19 pandemic (vaccines, masks, medical practitioners, etc.) ideally led by the United States of America to improve the USA-North Korean relation for further negotiations.
 - b. providing aid to North Korea in developing their infrastructure (i.e. building schools, etc.)
 - c. considering cultural exchange promotion (i.e. the Democratic People's Republic of Korea helped Cambodia build the Angkor Panorama Museum in Siem Reap)
 - d. encouraging nations to form cooperative partnerships with DPRK for conducting non-economic/non-military projects such as research on air pollution in order to enrich trust building.
 - e. lengthening exemptions from U.N. sanctions on North Korea for humanitarian aid groups working in the isolated Asian state.
2. Suggests a modest reduction in the presence of the US military in South Korea to ease the military tension between the North and the South by
 - a. gradually phasing out its forces (for the USA), without fully withdrawing from South Korea to provide necessary protection for the ROK.
 - b. lessening the number of joint US-South Korean military exercises.
3. Calls for future summits between DPRK and ROK after easing the current tension in the Korean peninsula and successfully achieving a level of regional stability, including
 - a. having The United Kingdom, Tunisia and Cambodia, who are willing to host the multilateral conference regarding Inter-Korean relations.
 - b. establishing a neutral third-nation committee to conduct the process by providing necessary services and contributing to the decision-making progress on a majority voting basis.
 - c. nominating Vietnam and Singapore to be the committee leader on account of their

experience hosting the previous summits involving DPRK.

4. Urges other United Nations members to impose sanctions on North Korea as a response to nuclear testing and maintain surveillance to restrain North Korea's development of nuclear weapons.
 - a. following the United Nations' sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (i.e. Resolution 2375 limited North Korean crude oil and refined petroleum product imports; banned joint ventures, textile exports, natural gas condensate and liquid imports; and prohibited North Korean nationals from working abroad in other countries)
 - b. requesting members with a high level of technology development (i.e. the United Kingdom) to be in charge of the surveillance. requesting members with a high level of technology development (i.e. the United Kingdom) to be in charge of the surveillance. members to be in charge of surveillance is to be decided by the inter-korean summit mentioned in operative clause 3
 - c. sanctions to be reconsidered after a year with no official announcement of nuclear testing

5. Promotes mutually agreed upon campaigns regarding human rights in North Korea to raise global awareness in terms of the issue:
 - a. suggesting human rights groups conducting research about human rights violations in North Korea with North Korean defectors
 - b. increasing media coverage on North Korean defectors' stories.