**Topic:** North Korean Issue

**Committee:** Security Council

**Main Submitter**: The United States of America

**Co-submitters:** Argentina, Australia, Morocco, South Korea, Togo and The United Kingdom

**Signatories:** France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, and Rwanda

The Security Council

*Recalling* allits previous resolutions regarding the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction including Resolution 702, Resolution 1695, Resolution 1718, Resolution 1874, Resolution 1928, Resolution 1985, Resolution 2050, , Resolution 2087, , Resolution 2094, , Resolution 825, , Resolution 82 , Resolution 83, , Resolution 84, , Resolution 90, and Resolution 1540,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that North Korea has repetitively made promises to stop its nuclear program, notably in October 2002, in 2007 and in February 2012 but then backed down on those promises like in December 2002, the withdrawal of the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty (the NPT) in January 2003, and at the end of 2009, therefore showing how unreliable and deceptive it can be,

 *Alarmed* by the fact that the DPRK is a country that is in possession of an active nuclear program with developed chemical warfare capabilities and relatively dangerous nuclear warheads and a ballistic missiles that can reach up to 6,200 miles, and is consequently a threat to international stability and to most nations on the long term,

*Conscious* that the DPRK and the Republic of Korea are still formally at war, and believingthat the main reason for North Korea refusal to end its military nuclear program is the numerous reciprocal threats with the United States of America similar to ones on the 28th of September –where North Korea claimed that nuclear weapons were essential for self-defense against a possible US nuclear threat– and on the 3rd of July 2006 –where Washington dismissed a statement by Pyongyang threatening to launch a nuclear strike on the US in the event of an American attack,

*Recalling with concern* the conflicts between Japan and North Korea due to the abduction of Japanese citizens by North Korean spies in the 1970s and 1980s, the abduction of Five Japanese citizens by North Korea on the 18th of October in 2002, and worries that North Korea's missile tests could potentially reach Japan, therefore becoming additional reasons to why the six party talks have not been taking place,

*Regretting* the stop of the six party talks,

*Keeping in mind* that the six party talks have been hitting endless roadblocks to please all six parties especially North Korea and the United States of America due to the fact that the later has imposed conditions (most importantly that the DPRK honors past commitments to dismantle its program) to resume the talks yet the DPRK is not agreeing to these terms,

*Further Alarmed* by the rising hostility and west-hatred omnipresent in North Korean propaganda and government statement,

*Stressing* the fact that the DPRK announced its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on the 10th of January in 2003,

*Aware* of the multitude of problems facing the economy of the DPRK, notably their isolation, excessive military spending and heavy international sanctions and Fully believingthat strong economic relations always lead to stronger peaceful, political, relations between countries, and noting with regret the incapability of the industrial complex Kaesong to improve progressively as planned and to being of any hope that maybe one day the North and the South might start to get along again,

*Deeply conscious* that since the mid-1990s, hundreds of thousands of North Koreans have crossed into China and over 25,000 have successfully reached South Korea escaping political and religious persecution, fearing surveillance and re-arrest after release from forced labor camps, avoiding economic deprivation and regular food shortages and famine, or seeking to reunite with relatives who have already fled the country,

*Taking* into account the popular North-Korean rejection of the foreign forces protecting the demilitarized zone,

*Noting* with satisfaction the warmth of the relations between The People’s Republic of China (PRC) and the DPRK,

*Deploring* the limited scope of travel for North Korean citizens, as it hardly has few international air connections and confines its regular flights mainly to Asia and especially to destination in communist countries,

*Acting* under chapters I, IV, V and XII of the United Nations Charter

1. AsksDPRK and all other member states to follow the recommendations and decisions mentioned in those resolutions, and expresses its gratitude to all states and organizations already implementing the resolutions;
2. Demands that allied countries to the DPRK put into consideration the fact that the current government of the later:
	1. Does not respect international agreements it signs nor does it respect promises it makes to the members of the international community;
	2. Cannot be trusted with such powerful arm;
	3. Could progressively get more powerful therefore put in danger anyone within its reach;
3. Demands that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or missile launch and reminds all members of the international community that the DPRK is already banned of conducting such tests, and therefore all nations helping the north Korean government preform such tests will be breaching international law;
4. Strongly suggests a peace treaty between the USA, South Korea and DPRK sponsored by the United Nations in order to:
	1. Formally end the war between South Korea and DPRK;
	2. Stop all threats of war between the United States of America, The Republic of Korea and the DPRK;
	3. Prevent any possible military conflicts in the upcoming future;
	4. Provide a stable environment for the development of the Korean peninsula
	5. Ensure that the DPRK does not feel pushed to manufacture Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) in order to protect its territory and sovereignty.
5. Repeats that another peace treaty should take place between Japan and North Korea in order to:
	1. Reassure Tokyo of its future security;
	2. Strengthen economic relations between both countries and therefore improving North Korea’s economic and political status;
	3. Increasing chances to reviving the six party talks;
6. Emphasizes on the importance of the reviving of an annual talk between the six parties (North and South Korea, China, USA, Japan, and Russia) in a country that is not a part of the talks and that is suggested by the Unites Nations in order to:
	1. Maintain the good relationships between the countries concerned;
	2. To solve any possible or upcoming threats and problems such as but not limited to:
		1. Violation of any peace treaty;
		2. Disrespect to any International law such as but not limited to;
			1. Using chemical or nuclear weapons to disrupt world peace;
			2. Crossing borders illegally with a military provocative objective;
	3. To encourage the reviving of constructive projects in North Korea and South Korea such as the Kaesong Industrial complex;
7. Strongly demanding the USA to stop imposing conditions for the six party talks in order to:
	1. Revive the six party talks and;
		1. Dropping all conditions stated by the six party talks
		2. Demands the start of the talks next year and requires that such conference be hosted by neutral country,
	2. Highlight possible diplomatic solutions to the North Korean issue
8. Declaresthat no true peace and stability can be achieved when populations are taught to fear each other, and therefore suggests;
	1. Stopping all anti-west and anti-South Korean propaganda and

		1. Allowing at least one South Korean newspaper to be published and distributed in the DPRK;
		2. Allowing at least one South Korean TV show to be diffused in DPRK;
		3. Replacing anti-west government statements with statements actively promoting international cooperation;
	2. Organizing several cultural events between South-Korea and DPR Korea, such events are to be decided by the collaboration of both governments and funded however they deem appropriate;
	3. Creating frequent sport events between North Korean and South Korean, such events can be fully funded by South Korea if the DPRK is unable to fund them;
	4. Including the importance of international cooperation to achieve global prosperity in the educational system of North Korea;
	5. South Korean citizens must be allowed to visit North Korea and *vice versa;*
9. Strongly urging the DPRK to re-adopt the 1994 framework previously agreed upon by the USA and North Korea, and requires all further nuclear projects of North Korea to be directly monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) , and asks North Korea to re-sign and respect the NPT in order to:
	1. Build a better secure and peaceful, future and preventing a possible, nuclear war;
	2. Achieve economic benefits such as but not limited to:
		1. Producing electricity;
		2. Possible exchange of
			1. Equipment;
			2. Materials
			3. Scientific and technological information
	3. Be allowed to use nuclear energy researches;

However until North Korea re-signs the treaty, the Security Council reminds all nations that sharing nuclear technology or information or supporting the North Korean nuclear program in any way is considered a direct breach of the NPT;

1. Offers to remove most sanctions currently imposed by the UN and by some of its member states on North Korea and to defend North Korea against any military aggression (as long as it was not initiated or provoked by North Korea) if North Korea agrees to the terms of this resolution, and encourages North Korea to diminish its military spending to favor its economic growth;

1. Recommends
	1. to the South Korean government to encourage the economically powerful enterprises to establish factories in these regions to:
		1. Jump start economic relations between DPRK and ROK, which could lead to peaceful politics relations
		2. Cover the borders of DPRK and ROK with business enterprises that benefits both DPRK and ROK, therefore, both countries would prefer peaceful relations rather than hostile to prevent war and damaging of these factories which may lead to big economic loss for both states
	2. To South Korean investors to keep working and to develop their investments in Kaesong in order to reach Kangwon Do, the neighboring region, to expand the economical relations between the South and the North also encourages Hyundai Asan to begin similar projects similar to the Kaesong Industrial Region project.
	3. To worldwide investors to support the industrial complex Kaesong aiming the development and the improvement of the situation moreover these investors will be provided with;
		1. Facilitations in terms of restrictions;
		2. Exemptions from cargo and customs;

1. Invites all states, particularly South Korea and Japan, and UN organizations, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to provide the following aids to North Korea if possible and only if DPRK decides to accept the terms of this resolution and if DPRK respects its citizens fundamental human rights and allows them to have different religious and political views:
	1. Food aid packages;
	2. Medical aid packages;
	3. Agricultural experts to reform the country’s agricultural system and maximize its efficiency; (preferably South Korean or Chinese experts as they are familiar with the North Korean environment);
	4. Economic stimulus packages and investments;
	5. Economic experts who would try and implement an economic policy to allow North Korea to develop as fast as its neighboring South Korea;
	6. Industrial experts to further develop North Korea’s decent industry;

However these aids should only be provided for a period of maximum five years, by the end of those five years those aids should diminish greatly as the development aid programs should be oriented towards ending North Korea’s need for foreign aids;

1. Decidesto perform a systematic retreat over 5 years of all UN forces present in the Korean peninsula if:
	1. All terms of this resolution are accepted by North-Korea;
	2. North-Korea shows a significant positive change in foreign policies for five years;
	3. The DPR Korea expands its economic and political cooperation with South Korea;
2. Encourages the PRC to convince North Korea of accepting the terms of this resolution and to cooperate with the international community to ensure its own prosperity;
3. Supports the right of North Korean people to travel to all parts of the world in order to increase their knowledge about:
	1. Other regions;
	2. New technologies;
	3. Products and economic systems of other countries;
4. Decidesto remain actively seized of the matter.