

Issue: Measures to De-escalate Rising Tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

Main Submitter: France

Signatories: Denmark, Sierra Leone, United States of America, Guyana, United Kingdom. China, The Republic of Korea

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Deeply concerned by the continued development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which threaten regional and international peace and security,

Recalling the obligations of the DPRK under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), relevant Security Council resolutions, and international law,

Recognising the necessity of education in reducing prejudice between North and South Koreans,

Reaffirming the Council's commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the maintenance of stability on the Korean Peninsula,

Acknowledging the importance of verifiable, transparent, and complete denuclearisation processes,

Emphasising the need for regional and international cooperation, including the role of the United Nations, the European Union, and other relevant organisations,

Expressing concern over the humanitarian impact and potential escalation of conflict in the region, and stressing the importance of avoiding unilateral measures that may undermine multilateral solutions,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement (CVID) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, in accordance with international law and global non-proliferation principles, by:
 - a. Establishing a specialised and permanent UN Monitoring Regime mandated to conduct intrusive, continuous inspections of all known and suspected DPRK Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and missile production facilities,
 - b. Encouraging the DPRK to rejoin the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) upon agreeing to full disarmament and to the acceptance of comprehensive

international inspections carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and

- c. Highlighting that long-term regional stability requires preventing a nuclear arms race, and therefore calling for the active inclusion of key regional stakeholders — including the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, and the United States — in any future denuclearisation framework;
2. *Promotes* all Member States to strictly enforce United Nations sanctions targeting the DPRK's illicit smuggling, arms trade, and cyberattacks used to fund its weapons development, by:
 - a. Strengthening border inspections, customs cooperation, and maritime monitoring,
 - b. Supporting the work of the United Nations Panel of Experts on DPRK Sanctions,
 - c. Establishing additional specialised task forces within the United Nations framework to investigate emerging sanctions violations, and
 - d. Having the strategy the reducing the severity sanctions over time;
 3. *Urges* all Member States to support the incorporation of historical and cultural lessons emphasizing Korea's shared past prior to 1945 into South Korean education curricula to promote unity and reduce societal prejudice toward North Koreans in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Highlighting historical figures to both Koreas to reinforce Korea's once unified identity with figures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Sejong the Great, and
 - ii. Yu Gwan Sun,
 - b. Emphasizing shared traditions and folklore from the period before the division of the peninsula in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Creating a storytelling project, where students research and present a pre-1945 Korean tradition or folktale through posters, and
 - ii. Creating a project of studying Korean art pieces prior to 1945;

4. *Establishes* a clear, effective and transparent mechanism within the United Nations Sanctions Committee on the DPRK (1718 Committee) for the granting of humanitarian exemptions, ensuring essential goods and services — including food, medicine, medical equipment, and clean water — reach civilians, by:
 - a. Allowing humanitarian organisations, such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), and accredited non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to apply directly for exemptions,
 - b. Requiring detailed applications specifying the nature, quantity, and intended civilian use of aid materials, and
 - c. Coordinating with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to:
 - i. Review and approve requests through a streamlined fast-track process,
 - ii. Monitor implementation jointly with the United Nations Panel of Experts,
 - iii. Publish regular reports to ensure transparency and prevent diversion of aid for military use;

5. *Calls for* the immediate restoration and continuous maintenance of all inter-Korean and regional communication channels, including military hotlines, to:
 - a. prevent accidental clashes along the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ),
 - b. reduce the risk of misunderstandings during periods of heightened tension, and
 - c. preserve the minimum level of communication necessary to stabilise the region.