



ArcMUN 2018

2 March 2018

Committee: Security Council

Topic Area: Non-proliferation-Nuclear Weapons; The issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sponsored by: Canada

Submitted by: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, France, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Preambulatory Clauses

The United Nations Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 825 (1993), 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1887 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2009/7), 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13), and 29 August 2017 (S/PRST/2017/16),

Taking note of the necessity for the DPRK to respond to all security and humanitarian issues, including respecting and ensuring the welfare, inherent dignity, and rights of people in the DPRK,

Expressing great concern that the DPRK continues to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, while in the meantime diverting critically needed resources away from the people of the DPRK for this purpose,

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the ballistic missile launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 28 November 2017 in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1887 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(“the NPT”) and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Encouraging that the proceeds of the DPRK’s trade in sectoral goods, including but not limited to coal, iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore, textiles, seafood, gold, silver, rare earth minerals, and other prohibited metals, as well as the revenue generated from DPRK workers overseas, among others, contribute to the DPRK’s nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs,

Reiterating its gravest concern that the DPRK’s ongoing nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities have destabilized the region and beyond,

Taking note of the actions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Determining that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Taking under consideration the Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under Articles 41 and 42,

Operative Clauses

1. **Endorses** stricter financial sanctions on the DPRK, depriving them from every financial means possible, in order to find every origin of funding and minimize the further development of their nuclear strategy, through:
 - a. collaboration between States’ Intelligence Service Units, in regards with the identification of individuals and organizations who are proven the help the regime financially,
 - b. freezing the assets of the aforementioned individuals and organizations, so that all joint ventures with DPRK entities or individuals are prohibited, unless otherwise allowed by the UNSC;
2. **Suggests** an enhanced collaboration between the UNSC Member States and the European Union, in order to completely ban both imports and exports and investments in all sectors, from and to the DPRK;
3. **Further suggests** the enhancement of the cooperation among the United Nations Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as regards non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament;
4. **Reiterates** the importance of the expansion of the actions of the aforementioned International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the enhancement of its safeguarding role of the NPT Treaty;

5. ***Calls upon*** a complete and unexceptional banning of the sale of refined petroleum and crude oil products, which could be used to ease nuclear proliferation, testing and use in general;
6. ***Requests*** the introduction of maritime interdictions of cargo vessels that may illegally transfer goods inside DPRK's territory, despite the UNSC sanctions and embargoes;
7. ***Fosters*** the organizing of negotiations aimed at the possible renewal of the already existing Treaties concerning nuclear weapons and their non-proliferation with conditions that meet the modern criteria and the challenges to international peace and security originating from the DPRK threat;
8. ***Supports*** the establishment of new Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in secure zones as a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security, where Member States commit themselves not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons, such as one in the Arctic;
9. ***Further underlines*** the importance of the amelioration of the conditions existing in the already established Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones;
10. ***Decides*** to remain actively seized of the matter.