FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Measures to Reduce Rising Military Conflicts in Northern- East Asia Region

MAIN SUBMITTER: China

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, United Kingdom, Spain, Republic of Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Ireland

General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* military tensions in the North-East Asia region, especially in the Koreas, Japan, China, Russia, and Taiwan, have been rising recently*,*

*Recognizing* over time, countries increased their nuclear and military capabilities, threatening the surrounding nations. As a result, some countries are claiming that they are preparing for counter attacks to defend themselves from possible threats,

*Emphasizing* the leader also mentioned their military ability to put all of South Korea under the range of tactical nuclear weapons. In response, the South Korean leader said that South Korea's forces “must surely retaliate against any enemy provocation with the determination to participate in war if need be.” In addition, North Korea updated its nuclear weapon doctrine, and the leader mentioned that the country as a nuclear weapon state has become irreversible and they will never declare denuclearization,

*Bearing in mind* to reduce the military conflicts in the North-East Asia region, the main point is to establish accordance between the countries. Although it is ideal to have a complete agreement, it is still possible to find a pact where peace and security within the region can be pursued. Referring to the institute mentioned above, if countries engage in annual conferences that discuss the issues and aim to bring peace, the goal to reduce military conflict will be achieved,

*Focus* with the help of this program provided by the United Nations, if countries succeed in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, then there are higher chances of a decline in military conflicts since countries will have a different approach to solving conflict rather than facing them with military forces.

1. Encourages the member states to have continuous communication to peacefully arrive at conclusions and agreements instead of having military conflict by using methods such as but not limited to:

a. holding annual conferences,

b. having constant report of military weapons and current situations in every 2months,

c. talking with the head governments about issues that may be disturbing;

2. Recommends the member states to implement policies with to protect the nation’s citizens and prevent conflicts with other parties by focusing on actions such as but not limited to:

a. internationally respecting different nations and their choices and policies,

b. having adequate measures to stand up for national choices in international settings,

c. having a certain degree of military strength ready to protect the nation in occurrences of unanticipated armed attacks;

3. Further encourages nations to analyze past conflicts and current conflicts among the different member states in the Northern-East Asian region to prevent events such as but not limited to:

a. the escalation of Taiwan conflicts into other regions including:

i. the Korean Peninsula,

ii. Japan,

b. sudden recurrences of armed conflicts between different nations on topics of former conflict that may be caused due to reasons such as:

i. impractical peacekeeping measures,

ii. lack of obedience to the former agreements reached,

iii. other issues of conflict on the same topic,

c. outburst of wars between countries that are having continuous disagreement on certain issues regarding topics such as:

i. cooperation,

ii. land ownership,

iii. international policies;

4. Expects the Northeast Asia countries to use internet platforms or in offline to spread awareness of the seriousness of conflict between each country in such ways but not limited to:

a. Using social media platform to raise awareness in such as but not limited

i. Twitter,

ii. Facebook,

iii. TikTok,

iv. Instagram,

b. Creating posters and using newspapers,

c. Through TV shows or advertisements such as but not limited to:

i. BBC,

ii. National Geography,

d. Public education including information such as:

i. the effects of wars and the overall negative impacts and losses on all participating parties,

ii. serious aftermaths as seen in previous examples,

iii. the origin of war and how to avoid getting in conflicts,

iv. effective and peaceful methods that have been alternatively used in the past;

5. Expects the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) to warn countries that planned or showed that the country will attack other country by publishing the counterattack plan in such ways but not limited to:

a. Publishing in conference where all the northeast Asia nations join,

i. The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD),

ii. Drivers Privacy Protection Act (DPPA),

b. publishing articles explaining the current situation and potential harm on national media platforms such as:

i. government-related web pages,

ii. major online and print newspapers and magazines;

6. Calls for all nations to participate in the United Nations Peacekeeping project to navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace in ways but not limited to:

1. Raising funds for the United Nations Peacekeeping by following methods:

i. Donations form the nations,

ii. Donations from individuals and private charity funds organizations through websites or direct transactions,

b. Getting higher chances of a decline in military conflicts through the following methods:

i. Disarmament,

ii. Embolization,

iii. Reintegration,

c. Publicize the functions and the importance of the United Nations Peacekeeping for solving the military conflict in Northern-East Asia using methods such as but not limited to:

i. Adding information is about the United Nations Peacekeeping and the military conflict in Northern-East Asia region into the middle school and high school textbooks,

ii. Publishing creative videos and articles on social media service (SNS),

iii. Establishing United-Nations-Peacekeeping-themed parks in urban area,

iv. Publish books for kids about the military conflict in Northern-East Asia region and the United Nations Peacekeeping,

d. Gain help from the UN peacekeepers on topics such as but not limited to:

i. Monitoring disputed borders for signs of armed conflict,

ii. Observing post-conflict areas to prevent further conflict and maintain peace,

iii. Provide security across conflict zones,

iv. Help countries implement the peace agreements that have been passed and signed.