

Draft Resolution 1.1.2

UNSC

HEADS OF BLOC: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

SPONSORS: Russian Federation, Republic of Bulgaria, United States of America, French Republic, People's Republic of China

SUBJECT: Military tensions due to North Korean repeated firing of ballistic missiles

The United Nations Security Council,

Affirming the imminent need of collaboration between all parties involved in order to promote a nature of international collaboration and compromise regarding the production, testing, and ownership of ballistic missiles and nuclear power,

Deeply concerned by the prevailing conflict regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's production and testing of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons, as it poses a threat to international security and stability,

Having studied the manufacture and firing of ballistic missiles of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and understanding how total global denuclearisation is unrealistic,

Reaffirming the importance of maintaining international security, peace and ensuring human rights, and recognizing how each state has a right to sovereignty and preemptive measures of conflict,

Confirms, that the newly discovered coronavirus and the situation imposed globally due to the COVID-19 outbreak represents a challenge to the delegations here

present, which is why this dialogue establishes terms that are possible to complete during and after the pandemic,

Emphasizing the collaboration by part of the DPRK towards dialogue and compromise, which has not been evident in the past, closing itself to international agreements and acting recklessly by disregarding previous UN Security Council recommendations,

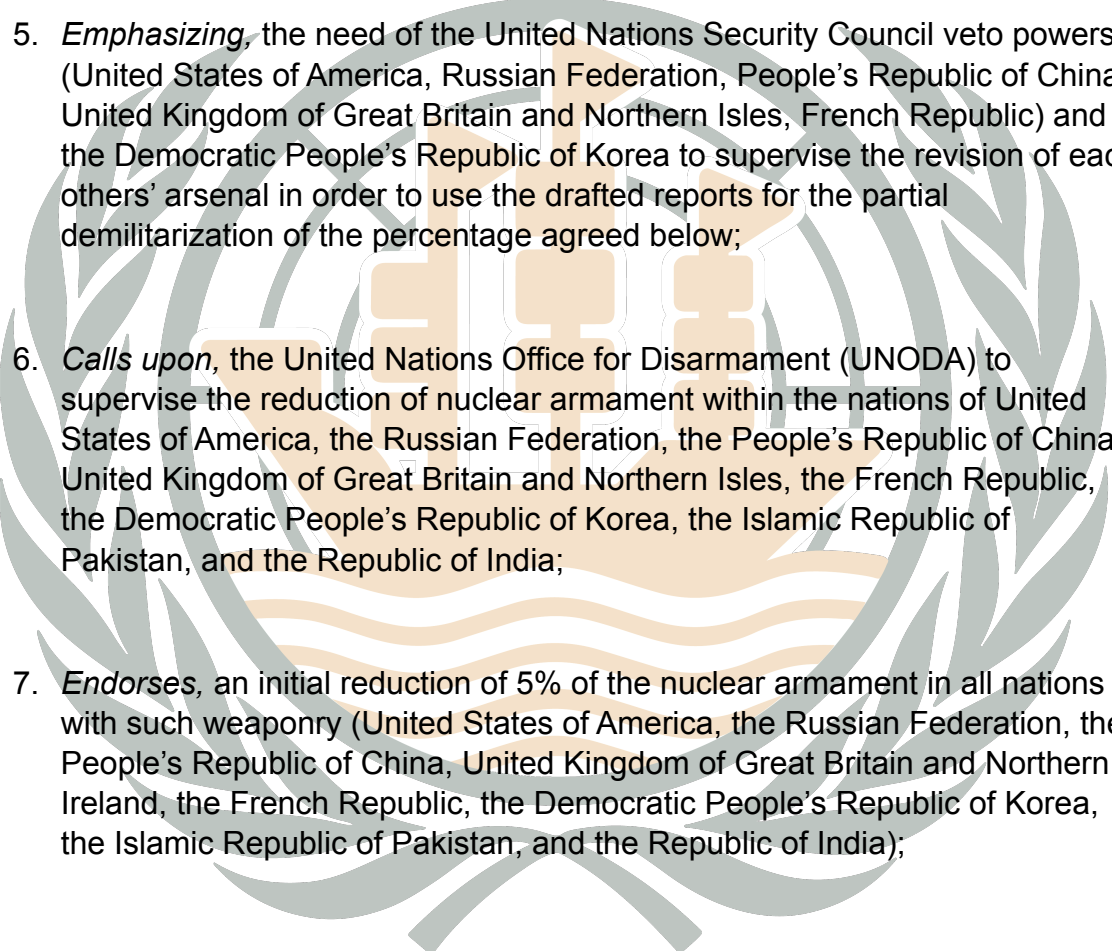
Recognizing that the DPRK made allusion as to why it felt the need to build an arsenal of its own, which made reference to national protective needs and preemptive conflict concepts because it views member-states (such as the veto powers) as a potential threat,

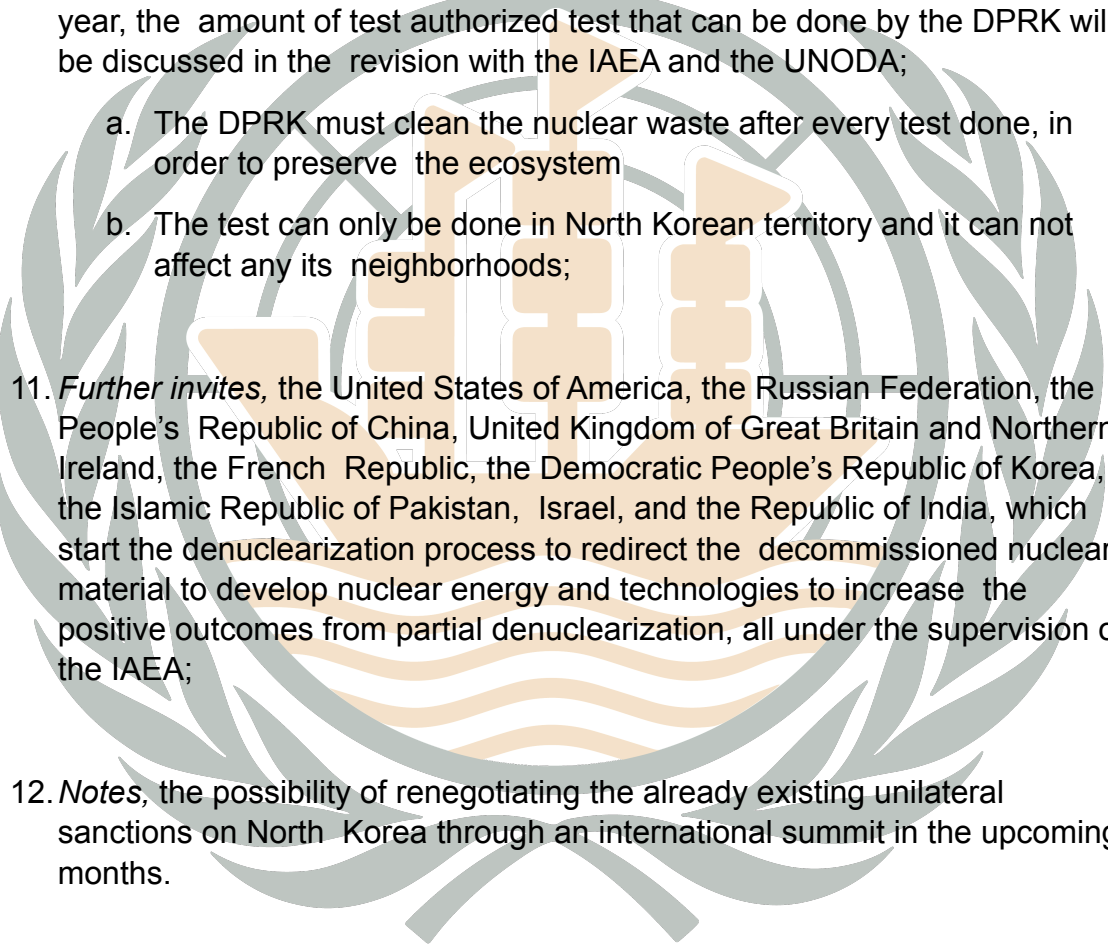
Guided by the terms expressed by the delegations present in the session for further agreements, which come to show how every delegation implicated made a compromise in order to bring this dialogue together,

Having heard the International concerns in regards to the unilateral sanctions imposed on nations such as the DPRK,

Resolves,

1. *Reminds*, that most of the terms and agreements established in the resolute clauses of this dialogue rely on jus ad bellum international legislation; meaning, all delegations present understand the fact that these terms are for the sake of international security and avoiding future conflict;
2. *Solemnly affirms*, that the tremendous importance of the outcomes wished upon by this dialogue relies on the concepts of preventive and preemptive measures of conflict, which is why the terms discussed in the dialogue understand the value each arsenal power represents to each state implicated. There will not be total denuclearisation in any of the states present;

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3. *Requests*, the supervision of all the members of the Security Council in the international ballistic missile programs in order to make sure the dialogues are being accomplished;
 4. *Calls for a discussion*, with countries such as the United States and North Korea to negotiate the removal or reduction of the existing sanctions on the DPRK;
 5. *Emphasizing*, the need of the United Nations Security Council veto powers (United States of America, Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Isles, French Republic) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to supervise the revision of each others' arsenal in order to use the drafted reports for the partial demilitarization of the percentage agreed below;
 6. *Calls upon*, the United Nations Office for Disarmament (UNODA) to supervise the reduction of nuclear armament within the nations of United States of America, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Isles, the French Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of India;
 7. *Endorses*, an initial reduction of 5% of the nuclear armament in all nations with such weaponry (United States of America, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of India);
 8. *Designates*, the implementation of periodic revisions by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Office for Disarmament (UNODA), the veto powers (United States of America, Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic), and other representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to determine the subsequent rates of denuclearization. These periodic revisions will take place on a yearly basis;

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9. *Has resolved*, that delegations such as the United Kingdom, France, the United States, China, Russia, and Bulgaria will accompany in the partial denuclearisation process through the granting of experienced inspectors that will verify that dismantlement of declared materials is carried out; as well as is having experts accompany the handling and transportation of nuclear components (which will help in other processes like the one established further in resolute number 12);
 10. *Trusts*, that the DPRK will reduce the amount of ballistic missiles tests per year, the amount of test authorized test that can be done by the DPRK will be discussed in the revision with the IAEA and the UNODA;
 - a. The DPRK must clean the nuclear waste after every test done, in order to preserve the ecosystem
 - b. The test can only be done in North Korean territory and it can not affect any its neighborhoods;
 11. *Further invites*, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Israel, and the Republic of India, which start the denuclearization process to redirect the decommissioned nuclear material to develop nuclear energy and technologies to increase the positive outcomes from partial denuclearization, all under the supervision of the IAEA;
 12. *Notes*, the possibility of renegotiating the already existing unilateral sanctions on North Korea through an international summit in the upcoming months.
 13. *Proclaims*, that if any terms of the agreement stipulated in the document in question are violated, the nation or nations concerning such a transgression will be subject to a judicial process handled by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in addition to the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

With thanks to the students who wrote this paper at GMMUN XIII, and to the Gimnasio Moderno, Bogotá for allowing us to use it.

