

**MUNA 2019 RESOLUTIONS**  
**(Rotary District 9820)**

**1. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)**

***This Assembly:***

1. **Regrets** North Korea's massive diversion of its scarce resources toward its development of nuclear weapons and other expensive ballistic missile programs;
2. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 2 September 2017;
3. **Decides** North Korea shall not deploy or use chemical weapons and calls on North Korea to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention and comply with its provisions;
4. **Reaffirms** its decisions that the DPRK:
  - a. shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation;
  - b. shall immediately suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program;
  - c. shall immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner; and
  - d. shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

**5. Decides to:**

- Ban textile exports into North Korea,
- Cap refined petroleum product imports at 2 million barrels per year,
- Freeze the amount of crude oil imports at current levels,
- Ban all natural gas and condensate imports,
- Ban the export of previously restricted items such as coal, iron and iron ore, seafood, lead and lead ore,
- Prohibit joint ventures between North Korea and other nations,
- Impose restrictions on North Korean nationals working in member states,
- Impose asset freezes on additional North Korean entities, including the Organizational Guidance Department, the Central Military Commission and the Propagation and Agitation Department.

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**2. Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future  
Generations of Humankind**

***This Assembly:***

1. ***Expresses*** profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;
2. ***Recalls*** that the Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;
3. ***Urges*** Member States to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
4. ***Further urges*** Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making on environmental issues.

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**3. The Situation in the SYRIAN Arab Republic**

***This Assembly:***

1. ***Demands*** an immediate and complete end to all attacks on civilians and civilian objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, as well as an immediate end to all sieges in the Syrian Arab Republic and demands that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities;
2. ***Further demands*** the immediate cessation of hostilities as well as rapid, safe, sustained, unhindered and unconditional humanitarian access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic for the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and all humanitarian actors;
3. ***Urges*** all parties to the Syrian conflict to immediately comply with their obligations under applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including with respect to all besieged and hard-to-reach areas inside the Syrian Arab Republic;
4. ***Reiterates*** that the only sustainable solution to the current crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers;
5. ***Reaffirms*** its support for a credible, inclusive and non-sectarian Syrian-led political process, involving women and civil society, facilitated by the United Nations, and urges the representatives of the Syrian authorities and the opposition to engage in good faith in these negotiations.

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**4. REFUGEES**

***This Assembly:***

1. ***Recalls*** that the number of forcibly displaced people around the world is now more than 68 million, that millions of severely traumatized children are being deprived of education and their lives are blighted by atrocities, while thousands of people are stranded at borders and women struggle to care for their children in makeshift shelters, their partners dead or missing;
2. ***Notes*** that this sharp rise reflects the weakness of international cooperation in responding to the global refugee crisis, and that whereas many refugee-hosting countries — particularly those adjacent to conflict zones — have kept their borders open, certain others — often the wealthy States least affected by refugee flows — have closed their borders, restricting access to asylum and deterring entry;
3. ***Stresses*** that many people are being forcibly displaced by conflict, terrorism, gang violence, poverty and the consequences of climate change and natural disasters, and that a full response to this massive displacement can only be achieved through action to restore security, resolve conflict and build peace;
4. ***Recalls*** that the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, adopted in 2016, called for comprehensive responses to refugee flows, and emphasises that it is necessary to take early action to address the causes of conflict and to avoid deepening the displacement crisis;
5. ***Urges*** Member States to address the complex migratory movements in fragile, unstable situations, noting that refugees and migrants continue to face grave exploitation and abuse, particularly along the Central Mediterranean route to Europe, and adopt strong, collective action to tackle the abuses perpetrated by traffickers;
6. ***Further urges*** Member States to adopt policies that build capacity to tackle the root causes of the refugee crisis, and restore hope and dignity to the most vulnerable segments of populations around the world, particularly young people, and to provide support for host countries, which are mostly developing States with limited resources.

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**5. The situation in the Republic of YEMEN**

***This Assembly:***

1. ***Welcomes*** the consultations with the Government of Yemen and the Houthis in Stockholm in December 2018, and ***notes*** the vital importance of making progress towards a political agreement to end the conflict and to relieve the humanitarian suffering of the Yemeni people;
2. ***Endorses*** the agreements reached by the parties on the city and governorate of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa, and on an executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement;
3. ***Calls on*** the parties to implement the Stockholm Agreement, ***insists*** on the full respect by all parties of the ceasefire agreed for Hodeidah governorate, and the mutual redeployment of forces to be carried out from the city of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa to agreed locations outside the city and the ports;
4. ***Requests*** the Secretary-General to establish monitoring operations for the ceasefire and mutual withdrawal of forces from the city of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa; and support Yemen Red Sea Ports Corporation in the management of and inspections at the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa;
5. ***Invites*** Member States to assist the United Nations in carrying out these tasks;
6. ***Reiterates*** the need for the unhindered flow of commercial and humanitarian supplies and humanitarian personnel into and across the country; and
7. ***Calls*** on all parties to the conflict to comply with applicable international law and to fulfil their obligations under international humanitarian law ***including:***
  - to respect and protect medical facilities and personnel and their means of transportation, as such,
  - to protect civilian infrastructure, including schools, medical and hospital facilities and those necessary for food distribution, processing and storage,
  - to withdraw any military personnel from civilian infrastructure sites, and
  - to allow and facilitate the safe, rapid and unhindered access for humanitarian and medical personnel to all those in need.

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**6. The situation in the Islamic Republic of IRAN**

**(Iran, the US and the Nuclear Deal)**

**Background**

- a. In July 2015 Iran, the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—plus Germany), and the European Union signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).
- b. Under JCPOA, Iran agreed to eliminate its stockpile of medium-enriched uranium, cut its stockpile of low-enriched uranium by 98%, and reduce by about two-thirds the number of its gas centrifuges for 13 years.
- c. In return for verifiably abiding by its commitments, Iran would receive relief from U.S., European Union and United Nations Security Council nuclear-related sanctions.
- d. In May 2018, President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would terminate its participation in the JCPOA and reimpose sanctions lifted in 2016 as part of the nuclear agreement. In November 2018, U.S. sanctions came back into effect intended to force Iran to dramatically alter its policies, including its support for militant groups in the region and its development of ballistic missiles.
- e. The U.S. decision has put the agreement in significant jeopardy and set the U.S. and Iran on a possible collision course.
- f. As sanctions take a severe toll on the Iranian economy (devaluation of the rial, higher inflation and lower oil revenues sinking the country into recession), the urge to retaliate against the U.S. withdrawal is building up in Tehran, and it is feared that the accord's collapse will lead to a renewed and perilous nuclear crisis at a time when tensions across the Middle East are already high, including between Iran and regional powers such as Saudi Arabia and Israel.
- g. The remaining signatories to the deal, including the EU and three member states in particular (France, Germany and the UK), are striving to preserve it and Iran has continued to adhere to it.

**Resolution**

**This Assembly:**

**1. Urges Member States (especially the EU and its members) to:**

- a. Uphold the JCPOA so long as Iran remains in compliance with its nuclear obligations;
- b. Implement mechanisms such as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to ensure the accord delivers at least some of its anticipated economic benefits to Iran;
- c. Undertake more effective public diplomacy, particularly toward Iran and the European private sector, including visits by high-level EU officials to Iran, and outreach to Persian-language media platforms explaining EU decisions and policy and the importance of EU decisions on Iran;
- d. Continue discussions with the U.S. regarding exemptions by EU member states on secondary sanctions, particularly with regard to humanitarian trade with Iran; and
- e. Encourage Iran to deepen and widen ongoing EU-Iran discussions on Yemen to include other regional issues as well as Iran's ballistic missile program and human rights.