

Resolution 1: North Korean Aggression

This resolution first recalls that the UN sent police forces into the Korean War between 1950–53, and then expresses concern that DPRK (North Korea) has rejected the ceasefire agreement at the end of the war. The two resolutions by the Security Council about North Korea condemn North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and nuclear tests, and impose sanctions (embargoes) on weapons trade with North Korea. They require that the DPRK stop its testing and programs involving weapons of mass destruction. DPRK has violated the terms of both resolutions, and an agreement with the US, under which it agreed to denuclearize and abandon its nuclear program and normalize relations with other countries. However, on March 28, 2010, North Korea sunk a South Korean naval vessel outside North Korea's waters, and then on November 23 of the same year, attacked Yeonpyeong, a South Korean island. North Korea has threatened to declare war and use nuclear weapons against South Korea.

The resolution presents the following solution, which it is given the authority to enforce under Articles 43, 45, and 47 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter. It asks that member nations (of the UN) provide military aid against North Korean aggression; it asks the countries that provided forces in 1950–53 to enter military discussions with South Korea; it asks that a UN military command be formally set up to oversee and command the deterrence of North Korea. Finally, it asks for the Secretary-General of the UN to appoint a UN envoy (ambassador) to communicate with North Korea about the UN's intentions of opposing North Korean aggression.

Resolution 2: Space Security

The resolution begins by highlighting key parts of the Outer Space Treaty, which is the basic framework for all laws relating to space. It recognizes humanity's common interest in the peaceful use and exploration of space and the condition that activities taken by nations involving space should be mutually beneficial. It then references Article 51 of the UN Charter, which allows for individual or collective self-defence until measures to maintain international peace and security have been taken. It expresses concern that anti-satellite weapons were tested in 2007 and 2008 by China and the US, respectively, on two of their old satellites, and also that the growing amount of satellites and debris in orbit has led to collisions and that anti-satellite weapons create more debris, which could cause more collisions and more debris, making space exploration unsafe.

In light of this, the resolution asks that placing weapons, or objects carrying weapons in orbit, or anywhere in space and that UN member states don't use satellites to test weapons. For regulatory purposes, all nations launching a satellite should provide 7 days' notice beforehand to all other nations, and also that nations do not approach other nations' satellites without prior notice to the other nation. Finally, it asks that the above provisions be added to the Outer Space Treaty.

Resolution 3: Durban Declaration

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related intolerance was held in 2001 and the Durban review Conference was held in Geneva from April 20 to 24, 2009. September 2011 will mark the tenth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. It is an opportunity to strengthen efforts to eliminate racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Unfortunately, there has been a recent tendency by a number of societies to characterize migration as a threat to racial integration. Additionally, there has been an increase in racist violence and xenophobia ideas all over the world due to revival of racist associations. Therefore, it can be seen that very little has been done to complete the actions proposed by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

The resolution presents the following solution. The actions proposed by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, paragraphs 157 to 159 in particular, are to be fully implemented. Paragraph 157 calls to seriously address the problem of poverty and underdevelopment in African nations. Paragraph 158 points out that racial violence and xenophobia have contributed to poverty and underdevelopment. Paragraph 159 urges the UN to allocate more funding and attention toward nations affected by racism and xenophobia, in particular those on the African continent. Additionally, every state and international organization should not discriminate against race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin when combating terrorism. States which are members of the UN should create laws to ban racist organizations. State immigration laws, policies and practices should be revised to ensure that there is no racial discrimination within those laws. Referring specifically to the commitments set forth by the paragraph 147 of the Programme of Action, all States are to do whatever it takes to prevent racial violence and discriminatory media such as print, audio-visual, and electronic types. Lastly, this resolution condemns the actions of States which have deported the Roma, a vulnerable ethnic minority.