



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 137<sup>th</sup> IPU Assembly

St. Petersburg, Russian Federation  
14–18 October 2017



Assembly  
Item 2

A/137/2-P.5  
4 October 2017

## Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

### Request for the inclusion of an emergency item in the agenda of the 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union submitted by the delegation of Mexico

On 4 October 2017, the President received from the delegation of Mexico a request and accompanying documents for the inclusion in the agenda of the 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

"Threats to peace and international security arising from nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)".

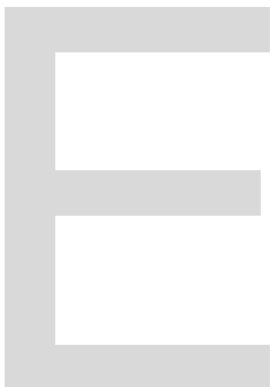
Delegates to the 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly will find attached the text of the communication submitting the request ([Annex I](#)), as well as an explanatory memorandum ([Annex II](#)) and a draft resolution ([Annex III](#)) in support thereof.

The 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly will be required to take a decision on the request of the delegation of Mexico on Sunday, 15 October 2017.

Under the terms of Assembly Rule 11.1, any Member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Such a request must be accompanied by a brief explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution which clearly define the scope of the subject covered by the request. The IPU Secretariat shall communicate the request and any such documents immediately to all Members.

Furthermore, Assembly Rule 11.2 stipulates that:

- (a) A request for the inclusion of an emergency item must relate to a recent major situation of international concern on which urgent action by the international community is required and on which it is appropriate for the IPU to express its opinion and mobilize a parliamentary response. Such a request must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in order to be accepted;
- (b) The Assembly may place only one emergency item on its agenda. Should several requests obtain the requisite majority, the one having received the largest number of positive votes shall be accepted;
- (c) The authors of two or more requests for the inclusion of an emergency item may combine their proposals to present a joint one, provided that each of the original proposals relates to the same subject;
- (d) The subject of a proposal that has been withdrawn by its authors or rejected by the Assembly cannot be included in the draft resolution submitted on the emergency item, unless it is clearly referred to in the request and title of the subject adopted by the Assembly.



#IPU137

**COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO**

Mexico City, 3 October 2017

Dear Mr. President,

In accordance with Rule 11.1 of the Rules of the Assembly, the Mexican Delegation hereby respectfully requests the inclusion of an emergency item in the Agenda of the 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia on 14 – 18 October 2017:

"Threats to peace and international security arising from nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)".

An explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution are attached to this communication.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Senator Laura ROJAS  
Member of the delegation of the Mexican  
Congress to the Inter-Parliamentary Union

**THREATS TO PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ARISING FROM NUCLEAR TESTS  
CONDUCTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)**

***Explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of Mexico***

The delegation of the Mexican Congress to the Inter-Parliamentary Union requests the inclusion of an emergency item entitled *Threats to peace and international security arising from nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)* in the agenda of the 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly, for the reasons stated below.

Since 2006, the DPRK has conducted six underground nuclear tests. The last, on 3 September 2017, was the strongest yet – as confirmed by several seismic readings. Pyongyang claimed that it had successfully tested a miniaturized hydrogen bomb that could be loaded on to a long-range missile.

In addition, since 1984, North Korea has carried out more than 150 missile tests. The pace of missile testing has speeded up since Kim Jong-Un came to power – he has tested more missiles than his father and grandfather combined. On 29 August and 15 September 2017, ballistic missiles were fired over Japan, which has been considered an act of provocation.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons, and of their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities have destabilized the region and beyond, and could have dangerous implications. Moreover, such acts undermine the international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, particularly under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (from which North Korea withdrew in 2003), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (ratified by 166 States but not yet in force), and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (open for signature since 20 September 2017).

The aforementioned actions also constitute violations of North Korea's obligations under Security Council resolutions on the matter: 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017). These resolutions aim to cease all nuclear-related activities in the DPRK – including the use of ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any other provocation – in a "complete, verifiable and irreversible manner".

Resolution 2375 (2017), adopted on 11 September, days after the sixth nuclear test, extended existing sanctions on the DPRK and imposed new ones – including a ban on natural gas sales to the country, a ban on its exports of textiles and a ban on work authorization for its nationals abroad. All members of the United Nations are required, by Article 25 of its Charter, to comply with Security Council resolutions.

Despite international condemnation, the DPRK continues to develop its nuclear weapons capability, as evidenced by the launch of ballistic missiles on 15 September – four days after the adoption of resolution 2375 (2017).

Considering the DPRK's actions, the delegation of the Mexican Congress urges the Inter-Parliamentary Union to ensure that States take a stand against all nuclear activities and provocations that pose a threat to peace and international security. Parliamentarians have a key role in promoting and building the legislative framework needed to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, as recognized in previous Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions – in particular the one entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the contribution of parliaments* (130<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, Geneva, March 2014). Furthermore, this is an issue that the Inter-Parliamentary Union has addressed before – in a resolution entitled *The announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its nuclear weapons test and the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime* (115<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, Geneva, October 2006).

**THREATS TO PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ARISING FROM NUCLEAR TESTS  
CONDUCTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)**

***Draft Resolution submitted by the delegation of MEXICO***

The 137<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Recalling* that the Inter-Parliamentary Union shall work for peace and cooperation among peoples,
- (2) *Also recalling* that the Inter-Parliamentary Union shares the objectives of the United Nations,
- (3) *Affirming* that the proliferation of nuclear weapons constitutes a threat to international peace and security,
- (4) *Stressing* the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons, and *recognizing* the need to completely eliminate such weapons,
- (5) *Also recognizing* that nuclear explosions arising from nuclear tests have serious health and environmental effects,
- (6) *Further recognizing* that all States, including parliaments as fundamental State organs, need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,
- (7) *Bearing in mind* the obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
- (8) *Underlining* the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its verification regime as a core element of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,
- (9) *Referring* to the adoption of The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017,
- (10) *Mindful of* Security Council resolutions, 825 (1993), 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1887 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017),
- (11) *Reaffirming the importance* of the resolutions on the matter adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, particularly those adopted by the 130<sup>th</sup> IPU Assembly (Geneva, 20 March 2014), by the 120<sup>th</sup> IPU Assembly (Addis Ababa, 10 April 2009), by the 115<sup>th</sup> Assembly (Geneva, 18 October 2006), by the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference (Santiago de Chile, 11 April 2003), by the 101<sup>st</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Brussels, 15 April 1999), by the 94<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Bucharest, 13 October 1995), and by the 91<sup>st</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Paris, 26 March 1994),
- (12) *Expressing concern* over the destabilizing effects for the region arising from the DPRK's ongoing nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities,
- (13) *Recognizing* that parliaments are in a privileged position to advance the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament agenda and ensure implementation of internationally agreed commitments,

(14) *Acknowledging* that the core role of parliaments in ratifying treaties and adopting implementing legislation has the potential to extend the rule of law into the domain of disarmament,

(15) *Bearing in mind* that the nature of parliamentary representation is to oversee the interests and well-being of citizens, *and convinced* of the threat that nuclear weapons pose to humankind,

1. *Condemns* the recent nuclear tests undertaken by the DPRK;
2. *Regrets* the decision of the DPRK to disregard its international obligations of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
3. *Requests* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of ballistic missiles;
4. *Calls upon* parliaments to encourage implementation of the relevant international obligations of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
5. *Urges* parliaments to support the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by promoting their full ratification and prompt entry into force;
6. *Calls upon* parliaments to develop the legal, technical, institutional and political frameworks to phase out nuclear deterrence and achieve a nuclear weapon-free world;
7. *Encourages* parliaments to adopt national implementation measures, including, but not limited to, border patrol, policing, securing nuclear materials and facilities, criminalizing banned activities, ensuring cooperation between government agencies, promoting public education to support nuclear disarmament and honouring treaty obligations;
8. *Advises* parliaments to support nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, through special parliamentary debates, policy dialogue in parliamentary chambers, the publication of parliamentary reports, joint-hearings with the parliamentary committees of other countries, investigations, disarmament caucuses among parliamentarians and any other appropriate means.