

National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



International Atomic Energy Agency

General Conference

Documentation

International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. The Nuclear Situation in North Korea
2. Strengthening IAEA Safeguards and the International Nuclear Security Framework
3. Improving Global Emergency Preparedness for Global Crisis Situations

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
IAEA/1/1	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	51/35/23/9
IAEA/1/2	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	55/43/16/4
IAEA/1/3	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	63/34/20/1
IAEA/1/4	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	61/19/35/3

IAEA General Conference Summary Report

The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea; Improving Global Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Crisis Situations; and Strengthening IAEA Safeguards and the International Nuclear Security Framework.

The session was attended by representatives of 127 Member States of the IAEA and one observer state.

The session opened with statements from the delegates concerning the order in which to adopt the agenda. At its first meeting, the Agency chose its provisional agenda to commence with the topic on The Nuclear Situation in North Korea.

Monday saw a plethora of different solutions to the nuclear situation in the DPRK coming from all delegates, creating a fruitful discussion, which culminated in seven working papers. A number of working groups materialized at the beginning of the day, discussing ideas such as a Treaty encouraging nuclear transparency, the use of economic incentives for the DPRK, the regulation of the flow of nuclear material, and the effectiveness of sanctions.

Both short-term and long-term solutions were presented, proving the immense thought and research by the committee and a great deal of cooperation from all delegates. Overall, a shared sense of a need for global nuclear disarmament was prevalent among delegates, along with the need for the Six Party Talks to expand and involve further states in the negotiations to avoid further aggravation of the situation.

Tuesday was a very efficient day for the delegates of IAEA, who worked at a consistently high standard throughout to decrease fourteen working papers to eight draft resolutions that were on the floor, with various mergers. The delegates should be commended for their excellent negotiation skills and readiness to compromise.

A large cross-section of solutions to the North Korean Nuclear question arose, but could largely be consolidated into four categories: controlling the import and export of nuclear materials to the DPRK and on a wider global scale; a reduction of sanctions and an emphasis on negotiation; the use of benchmarks and incentives to bring DPRK back into the Treaty of Non-Proliferation and IAEA; and the creation of various conferences and partnerships to integrate the DPRK into both the regional and international community. Some delegates suggested a target of global disarmament for 2070, on the centennial anniversary of the NPT.

The final day of committee sessions saw the finalization of the merging and amending of working papers. Prior to lunch, nine draft resolutions had been submitted to the dais to be voted upon. By the end of the voting session, four resolutions were passed. Resolution 1-1 discussed incentives and the establishment of a DPRK Progress Conference. Resolution 1-2 made recommendations for the gradual removal of sanctions on the DPRK, and the promotion of global nuclear disarmament. Resolution 1-3 created the Liable Integration of North Korea (LINK) talks, a new framework for negotiation including current Six Party Talk Members and additional regional representatives. Resolution 1-4 also suggested the easing of sanctions on the DPRK and requested that it enter the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone. With this, the IAEA General Conference showed a strong commitment to diplomacy and nuclear non-proliferation.

Code: IAEA/1/1

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference

Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

1 *Recalling* previous Resolutions concerning the situation in the Democratic People's
2 Republic of Korea, in particular Security Council resolutions S/RES/825 (1993),
3 S/RES/1695 (2006), S/RES/1718 (2006), S/RES/1874 (2009), S/RES/1985 (2011),
4 S/RES/2050 (2012), S/RES/2087 (2013), S/RES/2094 (2013), the International Atomic
5 Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors reports GOV/2012/36-GC(56)/11 and
6 GOV/2011/53-GC(55)/24, and IAEA General Conference resolution GC(52)/RES/14,
7

8 *Further recalling* the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conferences,
9 notably NPT/CONF.2010/50,
10

11 *Reaffirming* the need for the international community and all Member States to put efforts
12 towards disarmament of nuclear weapons to promote the maintenance of international
13 peace and security,
14

15 *Deeply concerned* by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's recent nuclear tests,
16 their refusal from multilateral negotiations regarding their development and testing of
17 nuclear arms, and their withdrawal from and disregard for the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation*
18 *Treaty* (NPT) and the *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT),
19

20 *Recognizing* the need for the international community to use its political, economic, and
21 diplomatic resources to encourage the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to come
22 back to the Six-Party Talks, the NPT, the CTBT, and the IAEA and further diplomatic
23 negotiations and treaties,
24

25 *Welcoming* the entry into force of the essential Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones treaties,
26 notably the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), the *Treaty of Rarotonga* (1985), the *Treaty of*
27 *Bangkok* (1995), the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996) and the *Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-*
28 *Free Zone Treaty*,
29

30 *Conscious* that a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively
31 to regional and global peace and security,
32

33 *Further recognizing* the benefits of bilateral and multilateral agreements that seek to
34 enhance verification and inspection efforts of nuclear energy and arms facilities using
35 current successful examples such as the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and
36 Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC),
37

38 *The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference*,
39

40 *Strongly urges* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to re-establish relations with
41 the IAEA and recommit to the NPT;
42

- 43 1) *Recommends* the Security Council create a system of benchmarks which in keeping
44 with Article 36 of S/RES/2094 (2013) that will strengthen, modify, suspend, or lift
45 measures put in place by the Security Council as warranted by the compliance of the
46 Democratic People’s Republic of Korea so as to encourage further negotiations,
47 examples of such benchmarks include but are not limited to:
48
- 49 a. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to resume the Six-
50 Party Talks in regards to its nuclear programs,
 - 51
 - 52 b. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to abide by IAEA
53 protocol and inspections mechanisms,
54
 - 55 c. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to sign and fulfill
56 the obligations of the NPT and CTBT;
57
- 58 2) *Requests* that incentives be established that recognize cooperation efforts in the
59 framework of the IAEA by the DPRK as they become more actively involved in
60 bilateral and multilateral conferences through adherence to international nuclear arms
61 treaties;
62
- 63 3) *Further recommends* Member States to establish long-term trust-building measures
64 such as bilateral and multilateral agreements between Member States and the DPRK,
65 including but not limited to:
66
- 67 a. Agreements on humanitarian assistance through organizations such as the
68 World Food Programme (WFP),
69
 - 70 b. Agreements on the transfer and development of sustainable energy
71 technologies such as hydroelectric and wind energy,
72
 - 73 c. Agreements on the clean use of water resources and other infrastructural
74 technologies;
75
- 76 4) *Further stresses* the importance of all Member States to fully implement their
77 obligations pursuant to Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1718 (2006),
78 S/RES/1874 (2009), and S/RES/2087 (2013) in regards to the DPRK’s treaty
79 obligations;
80
- 81 5) *Suggests* that the Member States participating in the Six-Party Talks consider and
82 accept a recommendation from the IAEA Board of Governors designating a seventh
83 nonpartisan member to the Six-Party Talks:
84
- 85 a. The recommendation of the additional party will account for technical knowledge,
86 commitment to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and geopolitical
87 considerations,
88

- 89 b. This recommendation shall be made available to the members of the Six-Party
90 Talks within a period of time not longer than one year;
91
- 92 6) *Encourages* implementation of a Democratic People's Republic of Korea Progress
93 Conference to address the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and
94 set precedence for future situations of this nature comprised of the UN Member States
95 and international nuclear agencies, including but not limited to the United Nations
96 Security Council, the IAEA, the Western European Nuclear Regulators Association,
97 EURATOM, representatives from the various Nuclear-Weapon free zones, Nuclear
98 Suppliers Group, and OPANAL;
99
- 100 7) *States* that the DPRK Progress Conference will:
101
- 102 a. Meet on a yearly basis in Geneva, funded by a collection of each participating
103 Member State or body,
104
- 105 b. Be subject to the specific goals set forth by sponsors to the resolution in order
106 to review progress towards the benchmarks and the viability of the incentives;
107
- 108 8) *Further suggests* the creation of an international donor's conference open to all
109 Member States in conjunction with renewed Six-Party Talks, to be held in Oslo, to
110 work towards the implementation of food and fuel aid in exchange for the Democratic
111 People's Republic of Korea to return to the IAEA safeguards agreement within a year
112 of the donor's conference by:
113
- 114 a. Recommending the establishment of a steering committee with the purpose of
115 guiding the overall agenda of the donor conference,
116
- 117 b. Allowing for the aforementioned committee should be comprised of seven to nine
118 members appointed by the General Conference of the IAEA based on geopolitical
119 considerations to serve on an alternating biannual basis,
120
- 121 c. Having a steering committee that should act as an intermediary between the
122 members of the Six-Party Talks and the international community,
123
- 124 9) *Implores* Member States that are signatories to the CTBT to work towards the
125 expeditious ratification of the treaty in all its aspects;
126
- 127 10) *Recommends* that Member States make increased efforts to fulfill their commitments
128 outlined in the NPT for the disarmament of nuclear weapons stockpiles.

Code: IAEA/1/2

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference

Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

1 *Recalling* previous relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),
2
3 *Deeply regretting* the withdrawal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) from
4 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the IAEA,
5
6 *Recalling* the spirit and intent of the United Nations (UN) and the IAEA in promoting
7 international cooperation recognizing the importance of the reintegration of the DPRK into the
8 IAEA and the NPT to affirm honest dialogue and transparency,
9
10 *Reaffirming* the strong promotion of peaceful nuclear science and technology for all in
11 compliance with the principles of the IAEA statute,
12
13 *Committed* to peace and security through global disarmament and non-proliferation,
14
15 *Affirming* that nuclear disarmament in the Korean Peninsula is constructive to the goal of
16 international peace and security,
17
18 *Acknowledging* Chapter I, Article 1 (1) of the UN Charter and the necessity of Member States to
19 take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,
20
21 *Recalling* Chapter I, Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter to ensure good faith of obligations in
22 accordance to the charter,
23
24 *Draws attention to* Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter, which states that the UN is based on the
25 principle of sovereign equality of all Member States,
26
27 *Further recognizing* that dialogue and communication across Member States is crucial to
28 promote peace and security,
29
30 *Reminding* signatory states of the NPT that they are required to establish *Comprehensive*
31 *Safeguard Agreements* (CSAs) with the IAEA,
32
33 *Affirming* the importance of the IAEA in bringing all Member States together towards common
34 grounds and objectives for the purpose of enhancing collaboration in the field of nuclear energy,
35
36 *Recognizing* that the IAEA, with respect to its expertise and understanding in the field of nuclear
37 technology, offers a Technological Cooperation Program to assist Member States and their
38 institutions to achieve self-reliance in peaceful nuclear energy,
39
40 *Guided by* the successful cooperation facilitated by the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for
41 Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials in nuclear non-proliferation,
42

43 Welcoming regional efforts such as the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* and the *Treaty of Pelindaba* that
44 have laid a blueprint for establishing nuclear weapons-free zones,

45
46 *The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference*,

- 47
48 1) *Endorses* the reassessment of the effectiveness of sanctions against the DPRK, pursuant
49 to IAEA and Security Council recommendations in order to:
50
51 a. Address the legality of those sanctions made unilaterally rather those made by legal
52 multilateral bodies such as the Security Council,
53
54 b. Promote the gradual and conditional removal of sanctions on the DPRK,
55
56 c. Adopt this practice as a model to be used in issues of non-compliance;
57
58 2) *Expresses its hope* that Member States will work to increase humanitarian contributions
59 for impoverished citizens in the DPRK;
60
61 3) *Invites* the DPRK to reopen dialogue pertaining to rejoining the NPT;
62
63 4) *Emphasizes* the need for all parties of the NPT to adopt CSAs and work with the IAEA to
64 operationalize a plan for complete nuclear disarmament;
65
66 5) *Requests* that Member States work collectively to promote disarmament of all nuclear
67 weapons:
68
69 a. Including efforts by current Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) to participate in nuclear
70 weapons reductions programs to ensure global peace,
71
72 b. As the existence of nuclear weapons can provide justification for Member States to
73 seek their own nuclear weapons,
74
75 c. To eliminate the incentives of threatened states to develop nuclear weapons,
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77 d. As an effective means of ensuring sustainable and equitable peace;
78
79 6) *Authorizes* the establishment of a comprehensive mechanism for nuclear disarmament
80 called the UN-WASPS (World Atomic Services for Peace and Security):
81
82 a. That recognizes the provisions of the NPT, pursuant to Article VI, describing the
83 obligations of nuclear weapon holding states to complete nuclear disarmament under
84 strict international control,
85
86 b. To suggest that the Board of Governors serve as the oversight committee for purposes
87 of technical review, to be tasked with the planning of nuclear disarmament, specific
88 to the situation of each relevant individual Member State,

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- c. To allow the General Conference to retain authority to ensure compliance pursuant to the agency statute, included but not limited to matters of review concerning Member States within the Board of Governors obligations regarding nuclear disarmament and reminds individual Member States of the opportunity for direct negotiations with the IAEA;
 - 7) *Emphasizes* that the 2015 NPT Review Conference gives the international community the opportunity to make progress to more effectively address the objective of balancing and strengthening the provisions of the NPT;
 - 8) *Recommends* that Member States ensure that the preparatory committees make pre-conference efforts regarding:
 - a. Article III describing the importance of the ability to confirm safeguards and verification agreements,
 - b. Article VI describing the obligations of all nuclear weapon holding states to disarm,
 - c. The deficiencies of Article X, which can lead to possible instability and insecurity;
 - 9) *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the one hundredth anniversary of the NPT by striving for complete and total nuclear disarmament by 5 March 2070.

Code: IAEA/1/3

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference

Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

1 *Reaffirming* Article 1 (1) of the United Nations (UN) Charter that states that all UN Member
2 States commit to peaceful negotiations and diplomatic settlement of international issues through
3 “peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law”,
4

5 *Emphasizing* Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter that affirms the “sovereign equality” of all states,
6

7 *Cognizant of* previous resolutions regarding the nuclear weapons program of the
8 Democratic Peoples’ Republic of Korea (DPRK), particularly Security Council Resolutions
9 S/RES/2094 (2013), S/RES/2087 (2013), S/RES/2050 (2012), S/RES/1985 (2011), S/RES/1874
10 (2009), S/RES/1718 (2006), S/RES/1695 (2006), S/RES/825 (1993), as well as IAEA Board of
11 Governors Reports GOV/2012/36-GC(56)/11 and GOV/2011/53-GC(55)/24, and IAEA
12 General Conference Resolution GC(52)/RES/14 (2012),
13

14 *Recalling* Chapter 1, Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter to ensure good faith and cooperation in
15 accordance to the Charter,
16

17 *Further recalling* Chapter 2, Article 5 of the UN Charter that states that Member States “shall
18 refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the UN is taking preventative or
19 enforcement action”,
20

21 *Recognizing* the importance of the 1953 *Korean Armistice agreement*,
22

23 *Noting with deep regret* the testing of nuclear weapons, and the expansion of nuclear arsenals, by
24 any state,
25

26 *Viewing with appreciation* the initiatives of UN Member States in the creation of nuclear
27 weapon-free zones in Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Central Asia,
28

29 *Emphasizing* the significance of all Member States to use their influence to convince the DPRK
30 of the need to halt the militarization of nuclear technology, and the importance of the IAEA to
31 welcome the input by all members,
32

33 *Approving* the importance of diplomatic talks in the 2005 Joint Statements of the Six Party Talks
34 in attempting to resolve nuclear security threats in the Korean Peninsula with the Democratic
35 People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK),
36

37 *The International Agency of Atomic Energy General Conference*,
38

39 1) *Acknowledges* that further sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea are
40 not a conducive method to manage the crisis in the Korean Peninsula which threatens the
41 stability and peace of Asia and the world;
42

- 43 2) *Recommends* that UN Member States consider diplomatic action as the foremost method for
44 resolving differences over nuclear issues regarding the Democratic People’s Republic of
45 Korea;
46
- 47 3) *Accepts* that the management of nuclear security threats in the Korean Peninsula requires
48 short, medium, and long term approaches;
49
- 50 4) *Expresses its hope* in bringing the DPRK into dialogue with the international community and
51 its reintegration into the IAEA, by:
52
- 53 a) Requesting that the Security Council reconsider the travel ban into and outside of the
54 DPRK as a sign of good international cooperation,
55
 - 56 b) Supporting the re-establishment and strengthening of communications between the
57 DPRK and its current parties,
58
 - 59 c) Resuming the Six-Party Talks as a short term strategy response towards the crisis;
60
- 61 5) *Strongly recommends* a new round of multilateral talks known as the Liable Integration of
62 North Korea (LINK) centered on the issue of the DPRK Nuclear Proliferation that will:
63
- 64 a) Specifically center on the Nuclear Program in the DPRK while including the
65 participation of all UN Member States, including but not limited to the Asian,
66 African, European, Middle Eastern and Latin American regions,
67
 - 68 b) Reshape the Six-Party Talks to include: the United States, China, the Russian
69 Federation, the Republic of Korea, the DPRK and Japan as well as five rotating
70 Member States from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Europe, Oceania, and
71 Asia which will be selected through:
72
 - 73 i) A nomination from the DPRK, in which three UN Member States are chosen by
74 DPRK to represent each of the five regions,
75
 - 76 ii) One of the aforementioned nominations for each region will then have to be
77 approved by a majority of the IAEA General Conference, or, the IAEA Board of
78 Directors in situations deemed critical by the Security Council,
79 - 80 c) Have a rotating membership on a biennial basis for the five representatives mentioned
81 previously,
82
 - 83 d) Be tasked with:
84
 - 85 i) Conducting a forum once a year to establish cooperation among Member States
86 involved in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Nuclear Program,
87

- 88 ii) Convening, in certain situations deemed critical by the Security Council,
89 additional UN Member States, mostly from areas directly affected by the
90 potentially severe consequences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
91 nuclear crisis, particularly from Central Asia, South Asia, and South East Asia,
92
93 iii) Acting as a mediator between Member States in issues regarding the Democratic
94 People's Republic of Korea's Nuclear Program,
95
96 iv) Offering advice and consultation in issues of nuclear safety and security through
97 the recommendation of IAEA experts;
98
- 99 6) *Further expresses its hope* that the LINK negotiations will lead to greater collaborative
100 efforts with UN Member States and existing IAEA agents and programs which will:
101
102 a) Allow greater focus for IAEA inspections in the Korean peninsula,
103
104 b) Increase transparency and cooperation between the DPRK and IAEA, by focusing on:
105
106 i) Drafting annual reports to the IAEA General Conference concerning the status of
107 the DPRK Nuclear Program,
108
109 ii) Promptly reporting any security or procedural concerns regarding the DPRK
110 Nuclear Program,
111
112 c) Necessitate the involvement of the international community as well as local, regional
113 and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in matters concerning nuclear
114 technologies;
115
- 116 7) *Requests* the Security Council relax sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of K
117 ore under the condition that it progressively reintegrates into the IAEA under the LINK Pro
118 gram by demonstrating commitment to international nuclear security, through but not limited
119 to:
120
121 a) The peaceful use of nuclear energy technologies,
122
123 b) Modifying trade sanctions which may be detrimental to humanitarian aid,
124
125 c) Encouraging sustainable economic development through the provision of crude oil
126 supplies to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
127
128 d) Implementing programs aimed at enhancing the Democratic People's Republic of
129 Korea's infrastructure,
130
131 e) Endorsing the reassessment of sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of
132 Korea,
133

- 134 8) *Recommends* that the Security Council hold joint sessions with the IAEA in the near future
135 regarding issues of, but not limited to:
136
- 137 a) The ratifications of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by UN Member States,
 - 138
 - 139 b) Nuclear terrorism,
 - 140
 - 141 c) Nuclear crisis situations within and between states,
 - 142
 - 143 d) Safeguards against threats regarding nuclear security;
 - 144
- 145 9) *Calls upon* all UN Member States to be involved in the financing and implementation of
146 sustainable development programs in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as part of
147 their responsibility to the international community and:
148
- 149 a) To suggest that the IAEA liaise with the Technical Cooperation Fund to conclude a
150 fund that provides technical and fiscal support for the short, medium, and long-term
151 approaches in addressing the nuclear crisis in the Korean peninsula,
 - 152
 - 153 b) To authorize the Department of Management in the UN Secretariat to assess possible
154 financial requirements;
 - 155
- 156 10) *Considers* the possibility of future actions if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
157 remains noncompliant over possible solutions;
- 158
- 159 11) *Highly recommends* that possible strategies and actions are discussed in the UN General
160 Assembly and Security Council in the event of non-compliance by the DPRK.

Code: IAEA/1/4

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference

Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

1 *Recalling* that according to the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) every country has the
2 right to pursue the development of nuclear technologies exclusively for peaceful purposes,
3

4 *Referring* to the treaties of Tlatelolco (1968), Rarotonga (1986), Semipalatinsk (2009), Pelindaba
5 (2009), and especially the Treaty of Bangkok (1995) establishing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in
6 Latin America, the South Pacific, Central Asia, Africa and Southeast Asia as a major part of
7 nuclear disarmament efforts,
8

9 *Convinced* that a nuclear weapon-free Korean Peninsula is an essential step towards a sustainable
10 long-term solution to create peace and stability, both regionally and globally,
11

12 *Noting with profound concern* the rocket launch of December 12, 2012 and the underground
13 nuclear test on the nuclear testing site Punggye-Ni of February 12, 2013,
14

15 *Reiterating* the importance of the Six-Party Talks and its members to the process of reaching a
16 sustainable and peaceful solution for the conflict and especially acknowledging the core role of
17 the Republic of Korea to the negotiation process,
18

19 *Noting with concern* that the Six-Party Talks have yet to resolve the issues of the Nuclear
20 Situation in the DPRK and that further measures are considered necessary,
21

22 *Bearing in mind* that Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones are one of the most effective means for
23 preventing the proliferation and the threats occurring from of nuclear weapons,
24

25 *Emphasizing* the idea of a Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone established at the Madrid
26 Peace Conference in 1991, and approving every effort made to support nuclear disarmament
27 measures and also recommending this idea to other regions,
28

29 *Urging* all affected states to contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament in the Middle East
30 as stated in Article VI of the NPT as well as in every other part of the world,
31

32 *Reminding* the international community about our ultimate goal to fully abolish nuclear weapons,
33 and renew and implement the previously made commitments by the international community
34 concerning nuclear non-proliferation,
35

36 *The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference,*
37

- 38 1) *Insists* that the DPRK immediately cease all military nuclear activities as stated in
39 Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094 (2013);
40

- 41 2) *Requests* that all nuclear powers respect their promises made regarding nuclear
42 disarmament, to reassure each other that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear
43 weapons, as stated in Security Council Resolution S/RES/1540 (2004);
44
- 45 3) *Recommends* that the Security Council consider a progressive alleviation of sanctions in
46 exchange for the DPRK's full compliance to the following steps, in order to contribute to
47 the process of establishing a new Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone by:
48
- 49 a. Allowing IAEA inspectors access to the Nuclear Sites of Hamgyong Bukdo,
50 Kanggyesi, Pyongan Bukdo, the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Site, and Punggye-Ni
51 testing grounds,
52
- 53 b. Re-entering the IAEA Safeguards Agreement of January 30, 1992 as stated in
54 INFCIRC/403 (1992) to complete fulfillment of its regulations as stated in articles 7,8
55 and 9 of the Safeguards Agreement,
56
- 57 c. Fully and transparently dismantling nuclear weapons and all missile technologies
58 which can be used for the delivery of nuclear warheads,
59
- 60 d. Re-entering the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT),
61
- 62 e. Joining the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ), along with the
63 Republic of Korea (ROK);
64
- 65 4) *Suggests* the following incentives to be given to the DPRK by the Security Council in the
66 case of the DPRK's full compliance with the aforementioned provisions:
67
- 68 a. Lifting minor sanctioned product categories, for example heavy farming machinery or
69 luxury goods as stated in Annex IV of Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094
70 (2013),
71
- 72 b. Lifting travel bans which have been adopted in Annex I of S/RES/2087 (2013) and
73 Annex I of Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094 (2013),
74
- 75 c. Lifting sanctions as deemed appropriate by the Security Council, and furthermore, the
76 delivery of voluntary humanitarian aids of \$15 million provided by the United Arab
77 Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar as a contribution to the swift progress of the
78 negotiating process,
79
- 80 d. Extension of the voluntary humanitarian aid to \$100 million, and especially including
81 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the humanitarian aid, along with a
82 repeal of all agricultural sanctions and provision of technical support concerning civil
83 aviation,
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- 85 e. Extension of the already existing incentives and humanitarian aid, including
86 infrastructural measures and telecommunication techniques;

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- 5) *Reaffirms* the necessity of full compliance of the DPRK to the process of nuclear disarmament and the establishment of the new SEANWFZ;
 - 6) *Endorses* the integration of the DPRK and the ROK into the Treaty preconditioned on the DPRK's full compliance to stabilize the East Asian region and lower the tensions stemming from the presence of nuclear weapons in the region;
 - 7) *Invites* the participating Member States of the SEANWFZ to be involved in the process of including the ROK and the DPRK into the framework of the treaty;
 - 8) *Recommends* that all affected Member States participate in a Conference on the integration of the aforementioned countries to be financed by Qatar and held in Doha within six months at the discretion of the Member States of the SEANWFZ and the DPRK;
 - 9) *Urges* the DPRK to re-join the NPT and implement IAEA safeguards both for their security and the international community security;
 - 10) *Furthermore requests* that the DPRK join in the discussion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, in order to cooperate in a sustainable negotiation process;
 - 11) *Welcomes* all IAEA Member States to contribute in finding solutions for the success of the new Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.