

National Model United Nations

Week B

March 24 – March 28, 2013



International Atomic Energy Agency

Documentation

International Atomic Energy Agency

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
IAEA/RES/1/1	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	74/24/14/12
IAEA/RES/1/2	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	54/50/18/3
IAEA/RES/1/3	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	53/35/34/3
IAEA/RES/1/4	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	42/34/41/8
IAEA/RES/1/5	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	57/33/26/9
IAEA/RES/1/6	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	64/33/25/3
IAEA/RES/1/7	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	45/18/52/10
IAEA/RES/1/8	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	53/26/41/5
IAEA/RES/1/9	The Nuclear Situation in North Korea	60/29/25/11

International Atomic Energy Agency Summary Report

The International Atomic Energy Agency 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 the IAEA Safeguards and the International Nuclear Security Framework.

The session was attended by representatives of 133 Member States and 1 Observer. The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. Within the first session, the body adopted its provisional agenda in the order of 1, 2, 3, beginning with consideration of “The Nuclear Situation in North Korea.”

The second day, consisting of two committee sessions, began with the body splitting into Working Groups focused on the core issues under this important topic. Much of the discussion was split between demanding stronger, stricter sanctions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the other in favor of building incentives for the DPRK to return to the dialogue. Some of the key themes which arose included: the importance of restructuring the Six-Party Talks and improving diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Member States. Many delegates had submitted at least a first draft of their working paper by the end of the evening covering a range of solutions.

The third day, which consisted of three long committee sessions, saw the submission of 19 working papers, which in turn prompted calls for collaboration in order to merge similar ideas into fewer papers. As this process continued, new working papers and proposals were submitted. By the 2:00 p.m. deadline of new submissions, the dais had received 21 working papers. Several delegates mentioned the importance of incentivizing the denuclearization process.

The fourth and final day saw many subsequent submissions of the merged working papers. The morning session resulted in the approval of thirteen draft resolutions. As delegates continued to work and discuss their proposed draft resolutions, the dais approved six amendments, with only one of the amendments were unfriendly, demonstrating the consensus that was generally reached in the body about the topic. A total of nine out of thirteen papers were passed as resolutions during the voting procedure.

The resolutions passed covered a wide range of solutions, including the reestablishment of the Six-Party talks under the premise of an impartial mediator, the collaboration with other regional bodies in bringing the DPRK back into compliance with IAEA Safeguards Agreements. Several other resolutions addressed the reduction of sanctions as a potential method of incentivizing the DPRK to recommence its participation in the IAEA and the NPT. The committee, as a whole, showed dedication towards the reintegration of the DPRK into the international non-proliferation regime by proposing solutions that could be mutually agreed upon by the DPRK and the international community.

- 1 *Recalling* the basic principles stated within the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
2 Statute and the fundamental principle of state sovereignty,
3
4 *Reiterating* the importance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) adopting
5 these measures through its own initiative, rather than through methods of force or coercion and
6 *keeping in mind* that a collaborative effort is key for universal benefit in terms of safety and
7 security from nuclear weapons,
8
9 *Recognizing* the need to lessen harsh rhetoric, calm tensions, and reopen diplomatic
10 communications with the DPRK,
11
12 *Deeply conscious* of the threat that an unsupervised nuclear program in the DPRK poses to the
13 international community as framed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)
14 and extended by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1673 (2006) and 1977 (2011),
15 which address the proliferation of nuclear weapons materials to non-state actors,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the role of the global community in preventing the escalation of conflict as
18 addressed in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 (2009), 1718 (2006), and United
19 Nations General Assembly Resolution 6756 (2013),
20
21 *Observing* the ease of withdrawal by any country from the NPT, which contributed to the
22 escalation of the situation in the DPRK, as recognized in Security Council Resolution 1695
23 (2006) which expressed concern over the withdrawal of the DPRK from the NPT,
24
25 *Bearing in mind* the tendency of the DPRK to ignore warnings and sanctions from the global
26 community,
27
28 *Noting with regret* the apparent ineffectiveness of sanctions on deterring the development of a
29 nuclear weapons program in the DPRK,
30
31 *Further noting* that the events within the DPRK are further proof of the need for nuclear
32 weapons free zones within an equitable global initiative;
33
34 *Keeping in mind* that a successful resolution of the situation in the DPRK would serve as an
35 example for future development of peaceful nuclear energy programs in other parts of the world,
36
37 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*
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39 1) *Recommends* the establishment of the Summit of Fourteen Talks (S.O.F.T.), which
40 would:
41
42 a. Be comprised of two parallel conferences of seven delegates each with the
43 mandate to address the nuclear situation in the DPRK and advocate for the

44 departure from programs of weaponization of nuclear technology, by facilitating
45 dialogue between the DPRK and the international community;

- 46
47 b. Include representatives from the Korean Peninsula region, the various regions of
48 the world, including regional organizations, Member States with developed and
49 developing nuclear energy programs, and emphasizing Member States with
50 previous experience in denuclearization and Member States from nuclear
51 weapons free zones;
52
53 c. Establish the capacity for these parties to set, maintain and implement an agenda
54 which advances their goals;
55
56 d. Further invites the DPRK to introduce issues they wish to discuss in the S.O.F.T.
57 talks;
58
- 59 2) *Recommends* that, in the event that the DPRK has shown good faith efforts to rejoin the
60 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the IAEA Board of Governors submits
61 recommendations to the relevant bodies, including the United Nations Security Council,
62 to progressively ease sanctions on information sharing, allowing the international
63 community to assist the DPRK in developing peaceful energy programs that cannot be
64 weaponized;
65
- 66 3) *Calls for* a benchmark incentive system wherein certain incentives will be granted to the
67 DPRK upon the compliance with global goals for peaceful nuclear cooperation, the
68 mandate of the IAEA, and the outcome of the S.O.F.T. talks, to include:
69
- 70 a. The removal of the sanctions on luxury goods and unfreezing of DPRK assets,
71 contingent upon the DPRK rejoining the IAEA as a voting member and
72 complying with all IAEA safeguards agreements;
73
74 b. The implementation of agricultural, infrastructural and medical technological aid
75 contingent on the DPRK's willingness to attend the neutral S.O.F.T. talks;
76
77 c. The promotion of support of Member States for the opening of the Kaesong
78 Industrial Region in the DPRK and establishing standards of operation for foreign
79 companies that would invest in the region to foster economic growth in the
80 DPRK, contingent upon the willingness to accept new nuclear technology for
81 sustainable peaceful purposes, and the cessation of a nuclear weapons program;
82
83 d. Further benchmarks for the reintegration of the DPRK with the international
84 community which can be developed in consultation with the Member States
85 present at S.O.F.T. talks;
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- 87 4) *Recommends* the reevaluation of the process by which signatories to the Non-
88 Proliferation Treaty withdraw in order to create a more effective and politically viable
89 means of addressing nuclear problems in the international community;

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- 5) *Urges* the DPRK to abide with the incentive program as stated above in order to establish more positive relations with the global community at large, with the end goal being a safe and efficient nuclear program;
- 6) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter, and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session.

1 *Recalling* General Conference resolution GC(56)/RES/14 and previous resolutions and reports
2 by the Director General on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the
3 Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
4

5 *Further Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087
6 (2013), and 2094 (2013), which provide for comprehensive sanctions,
7

8 *Alarmed by* refusal of the DPRK to abide by existing International Atomic Energy Agency
9 (IAEA) and Security Council protocol, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1970) and
10 corresponding IAEA safeguards agreement (1992),
11

12 *Deeply regretting* the failure of Member States to fulfill their obligations in the previously stated
13 resolutions to inspect all cargo and discard prohibited materials,
14

15 *Acknowledging* that the actions taken towards DPRK will set a precedent for future negotiations
16 with uncooperative states,
17

18 *Bearing in mind* that trade immediately impacting civilians must not be restricted and the welfare
19 of the civilians of the DPRK must not be compromised,
20

21 *Fully believing* that communication with the DPRK will provide the basis for the success of this
22 program,
23

24 *Noting with grave concern* the multiple reports of exports from the DPRK in violation of
25 sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and that these exports are not
26 confined to North-east Asia,
27

28 *Further recognizing* that the export of North Korean nuclear weapons technology and their
29 means of delivery poses a serious threat to global and regional peace and security,
30

31 *Reaffirming* the IAEA's spirit of cooperation and commitment to seeking diplomatic solutions to
32 issues related to nuclear safety,
33

34 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*
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36 1) *Stresses* the importance of information in combating the illicit trade of nuclear materials
37 and in enforcing sanctions imposed by the Security Council and the role of Agency
38 inspectors, as outlined in Article XII, Section C, to report any non-compliance with
39 safeguard agreements to the Director General, who informs the Board of Governors,
40 which notifies the Security Council and the UN General Assembly;
41

42 2) *Strongly urges* Member States to abide by Security Council Resolutions 1874 (2009), and
43 2094 (2013) and conduct inspections of DPRK vessels suspected to be in violation of

44 Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), when
45 those flagged vessels enter Member State's territorial waters;

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- 47 3) *Reaffirms* the importance of Project GEIGER, the joint initiative between INTERPOL
48 and the Agency to gather comprehensive data on the illicit trafficking of nuclear and
49 radiological materials, in making that data available, in sharing expertise, coordinating
50 analyses, prevention, and response activities, thereby assisting in stalling development of
51 the nuclear program of the DPRK by increasing the effectiveness of sanctions on
52 materials entering and exiting the DRPK;
53
- 54 4) *Recommends* the creation of a program entitled the Preventing Atomic Detonations,
55 Launches, and Operations Created by (North) Korea (PADLOCK) which will:
56
- 57 a. Function as an unbiased third-party, in communication between the IAEA and the
58 DPRK;
59
- 60 b. Reaffirm the importance of enforcing import and export sanctions, as put forth in
61 Security Councils Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094
62 (2013) in regards to:
63
- 64 i. The prevention of the DPRK from obtaining materials that could be utilized in
65 the creation of nuclear weapons;
66
- 67 ii. Ballistic missile delivery systems;
- 68 5) *Suggests* that PADLOCK be composed of:
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- 70 a. The Board of Directors that will:
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- 72 i. Consist of 14 unbiased experts including, but not limited to, nuclear specialists
73 and aerospace engineers;
74
- 75 ii. Be composed of two representatives from North America, South America,
76 Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Middle East;
77
- 78 iii. Be appointed by the IAEA based on professional experience, regardless of all
79 political and other such factors including but not limited to national citizenship,
80 previous offices held, or current offices held;
81
- 82 iv. Be charged with maintaining constant communication with the DPRK and the
83 IAEA, as well as organizing and overseeing all inspection processes pertaining
84 to the DPRK;
- 85 b. The Ground Specialists that will:
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- 87 i. Consist of a team of highly trained inspectors, who have been appointed by the
88 Board of Directors based upon professional qualifications;
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- 89 ii. Be charged with the task of conducting the physical inspections of all cargo
transiting to DPRK, confiscating prohibited materials, and ensuring the
destruction of said materials;



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- 6) *Further recommends* the implementation of a two tiered system of inspection that will:
 - a. Begin with full naval inspection check points, located outside of territorial waters of the DPRK, within proximity of commercial ports where:
 - i. Member States will be urged to stop at these checkpoints and allow the Ground Specialists to search and inspect all cargo.
 - ii. Continued non-compliance with said inspections will follow the information sharing procedure as stated in operative paragraph 1 above.
 - b. Be contingent on the success and effectiveness of the first tier:
 - i. The Board of Directors may proceed to the second tier, establishing check points for land trade;
 - ii. With the approval of bordering countries, these check points will be established outside of the DPRK, inspecting all cargo transiting to the DPRK;
- 7) *Requests* that the PADLOCK program be funded by a portion of the budget designated for IAEA inspections and encourages all Member States to contribute the equivalence of .003 percent of their GDP to this program to supplement the IAEA budget;
- 8) *Expresses* its hope that the PADLOCK program will be terminated upon the return of the DPRK to international negotiations and its ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- 9) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to place an item entitled *The illegal transfer of nuclear materials and technologies in violation of sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council* on the agenda of the General Conference at its fifty-eighth session.

Code: IAEA/RES/1/3
Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency
Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

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1 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of every Member State, as declared in the United Nation Charter,
2 Chapter I, Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

3
4 *Recalling* Article XVI of the IAEA Statute which authorizes the Agency to recommend and
5 facilitate cooperation with other organizations,

6
7 *Bearing in mind* that transparency is the foundation of trust and respect in the international
8 community regarding a Member State's nuclear capabilities as promoted in General Assembly
9 Resolution 66/39 (2011),

10
11 *Confident* that the reestablishment of lines of communication between the Democratic People's
12 Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the international community will ease tensions,

13
14 *Noting* the importance of dialogue in the process of constructing a relationship and the
15 difficulties such talks have encountered,

16
17 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of food, water, shelter, proper sanitation and other basic needs of
18 much of the population of the DPRK,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the beneficial nuclear technologies that are available to nations regarding human
21 health, food safety, water resources and further civil purposes,

22
23 *Convinced* that the successful implementation of a cooperative framework by all agencies will
24 foster an open forum of communication and the establishment of peaceful relations within the
25 global community and ensure the success of such a framework;

26
27 *Recognizing* that the DPRK's cooperation with the international community is not time sensitive
28 but dependent on the gradual process of reintegration within the global community,

29
30 *Firmly believing* that adopting a dual approach by combining existing sanctions and incentives is
31 an effective mode of facilitating reintegration and peaceful cooperation,

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33 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

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35 1) *Reaffirms* the sanctions that have been put in place through United Nations Security
36 Council resolution 2087 (2013);

37
38 2) *Invites* all Member States to support an international approach to this issue, including
39 talks, meetings and conferences discussing basic issues on international cooperation and
40 other fundamental issues, in order to rebuild a common ground to negotiate on;

41

- 42 3) *Recommends* the establishment of a global multilateral platform for dialogue and
 43 development which will:
 44
- 45 a. Meet annually to discuss the fundamental topics mentioned in Article 55 of
 46 Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations and include:
 47
 - 48 i. Specialized agencies and organizations that work toward national
 49 development such as the World Health Organization (WHO), United
 50 Nations Development Programme and the United Nations World Food
 51 Programme;
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 - 53 ii. Additional unaligned and unbiased NGOs, such as the Amnesty
 54 International and Doctor’s Without Borders, to monitor the distribution
 55 of humanitarian aid including but not limited to items such as food,
 56 water and clothing, agriculture technologies for the purpose of
 57 developing the citizen’s self-sufficiency;
 58
 - 59 b. Involve all countries interested in working towards the improvement of
 60 relations with DPRK;
 61
 - 62 c. Monitor the allowance and the implementation of the aid under the condition
 63 that progress and improvements from the DPRK regarding safeguards are duly
 64 established by the IAEA;
 65
- 66 4) *Appeals* to the DPRK to allow inspections of their active nuclear facilities and their
 67 imports and exports of nuclear materials and technologies;
 68
- 69 5) *Suggests* that the United Nations Security Council pledge to progressively lift the
 70 economic and financial sanctions, outlined in resolution 1874 (2009) paragraph 18 as
 71 well as identified in the initial resolution 1718 (2006) paragraph 8 (d) as soon as the
 72 DPRK allows inspections of its facilities and complies with the IAEA Safeguard
 73 Agreements;
 74
- 75 6) *Further suggests* that the United Nations Security Council, as soon as the IAEA
 76 inspections can verify that the DPRK is no longer pursuing nuclear programs other than
 77 for peaceful purposes, pledge to lift the technological sanctions;
 78
- 79 7) *Further encourages* as authorized by Article XVI of the IAEA Statute, when a
 80 verification of progress in the process of nuclear disarmament is reported, the deployment
 81 of an aid package to the DPRK of nuclear technologies based on the ideas of the Medium
 82 Term Strategy, which are:
 83
- 84 a. important for human health such as radiation diagnosis and treatment of cancer
 85 and chronic diseases;
 86
 - 87 b. supportive of improved livestock production, crop production and food safety;

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c. and leading to better water resource management;

- 8) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session.

1 *Deploing* the withdraw of the DPRK as a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
2 Nuclear Weapons in 2003,

3
4 *Fully regretting* the withdraw of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a
5 Member State of the IAEA,

6
7 *Underlining* the importance of monitoring the trade of dual use technologies and fissile
8 materials,

9
10 *Bearing in mind* to all Member States of the IAEA their obligation toward chapter III, paragraph
11 3 of the charter of the IAEA, and therefore the impossibility to provide any items, which is on
12 the Trigger List to any non Member States of the IAEA;

13
14 *Deploing* the fact that DPRK is using dual-use technologies to develop its military nuclear
15 program,

16
17 *Recognizing* efforts that have been made by the Zangger Committee members to edit the Zangger
18 Committee Trigger List and to raise awareness toward fissile material understandings,

19
20 *Realizing* that the Zangger Committee Trigger List is not complete and that the monitoring of
21 these items is not fully secured,

22
23 *Further recalling* our involvement in the Fissile Materials Cut off Treaty and the current problem
24 of this Treaty to be fully efficient,

25
26 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

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28 1) *Invites* the DPRK to ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

29
30 2) *Calls upon* the DPRK to comply with all IAEA safeguards agreements;

31
32 3) *Calls upon* all Member States that are part of the Nuclear Suppliers Group to extend the
33 Zangger Committee Trigger List by:

34
35 a. *Advising* IAEA Member States which are not member of the Zangger Committee to
36 become party to it;

37
38 b. *Increasing* the number of listed technologies regarding their dual-use aspect;

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40 c. *Increasing* the number of technological fields anticipating the use of new nuclear
41 technologies based on the use of new fissile materials such as Thorium and Molten
42 salts;

43

- 44 4) *Requests* that the inspections undertaken by all Member States of the cargos in
45 provenance of the DPRK within or transiting through their territory, as requested by
46 United Nations Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), be based on the most current
47 Trigger List submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors;
48
- 49 5) *Proposes* to create an ad hoc commission under the IAEA framework to re-launch the
50 Fissile Material Cut off Treaty (FMCT) process, which was stopped after the Conference
51 on Disarmament hosted in 1995, following the Zangger Committee recommendations
52 about fissile materials comprehension;
53
- 54 6) *Further invites* Member States to participate in the research and development of new
55 processes of verification for the purpose of extending the dual-use technologies list to
56 make the trade monitoring between DPRK and other Member States more efficient;
57
- 58 7) *Calls upon* all Members States of the Zangger Committee to promote the role of the
59 IAEA experts in the redaction of the Zangger Committee Trigger List in order to ensure
60 its objectivity and completeness;
61
- 62 8) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-
63 eight (2014) regular session.

1 *Recalling General Assembly resolutions 67/29, Conclusion of effective international*
2 *arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear*
3 *weapons (2013), and 67/34, Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the*
4 *implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (2013), and 67/60, Nuclear disarmament*
5 *(2013) which recognize that the possession or use of nuclear weapons intrinsically jeopardizes*
6 *world peace and universal human and environmental flourishing,*
7
8 *Highlighting the successful implementation of nuclear-weapons-free zones, such as the*
9 *Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin American, the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, and the*
10 *South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty,*
11
12 *Believing that disarmament of Member States that possess nuclear weapons will relieve*
13 *expressed concerns of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in terms of national*
14 *security thereby relieving their desire to develop nuclear weapons,*
15
16 *Persuaded that commitment by nuclear States to disarmament is the only way to slow and*
17 *ultimately halt the nuclear weapons race as demonstrated through the success of the New*
18 *Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (2013) between the United States and Russia,*
19
20 *Reaffirming the unanimous call of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on*
21 *the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for complete worldwide disarmament of nuclear*
22 *weapons and rejecting the idea that some States should have a right to perpetual possession of*
23 *nuclear weapons and be excluded from this call to nuclear disarmament,*
24
25 *Encouraged by General Assembly resolution 66/38 (2012), Confidence-Building Measures in the*
26 *regional and sub-regional context, which promotes regional confidence building in conflicting*
27 *situations,*
28
29 *Keeping in mind the promise made by the DPRK to close their nuclear weapons program as*
30 *stated on the 19th of September 2005 in the Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party*
31 *Talks,*
32
33 *Drawing attention to United Nations Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) and 2087 (2013)*
34 *that, inter alia, which established additional travel bans and sanctions on the DPRK,*
35
36 *Guided by the IAEA statute, which tasks Member States with "furthering the establishment of*
37 *safeguarded worldwide disarmament", and hoping to fulfill this responsibility in the DPRK*
38 *region before moving to worldwide action,*
39
40 *Noting General Assembly resolution 32/50 (1977), Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic*
41 *and social development which reaffirms the right of all nations to peaceful uses of nuclear power*
42 *and technology which aid in achieving the Millennium Development Goals as presented in*
43 *General Assembly resolution 55/2 (2000), United Nations Millennium Declaration,*

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Reaffirming our commitment to Article 25 of the United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949)* that advocates for the universal human right to food and medical care,

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

- 1) *Emphasizes* the role of the five *Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)* recognized nuclear-weapon States in setting an example of responsible and mutually beneficial progressive nuclear weapon disarmament as set forward in Article VI of the NPT;
- 2) *Urges* all Member States to refrain from threat or use of nuclear force against the territorial integrity, national sovereignty, or political independence of any Member State;
- 3) *Strongly urges* the remaining Annex 2 Member States, especially the DPRK and those Member States most poised to impact the DPRK, which have not yet signed and ratified the *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)* to sign and ratify the CTBT in order to expedite the process of regional disarmament;
- 4) *Requests* immediate and verifiable withdrawal and relocation of nuclear weapons located outside the borders from which they originated, most urgently in Eastern Asia as a preliminary step to reduce the threats perceived by the DPRK;
- 5) *Calls upon* Member States maintaining a nuclear presence on the Asian continent to commit to simultaneous nuclear weapons disarmament in keeping with the principles of irreversibility, verifiability, and transparency in order to create an Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone by working through the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) to:
 - a. Create a timetable of proportional disarmament until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved;
 - b. Provide transparency by inviting IAEA experts to join in negotiating the terms of this disarmament to ensure that the process is consistent with IAEA standards and safeguards and to facilitate and document communication among these States;
- 6) *Expresses its hope* that these efforts towards disarmament may serve as the impetus for reconciliation of relations and communications between the DPRK and the IAEA;
- 7) *Encourages* the DPRK to join regional economic and security organizations:
 - a. Such as the East Asian Summit (EAS) or the Conference on Interaction and confidence building measures in Asia;
 - b. In which these organizations might consider including in their membership requirements for the DPRK an agreement to host regional nuclear safety inspectors that:

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- i. Would be selected by the respective organizations;
 - ii. Would only be tasked with ensuring the safety and security of the nuclear facilities in the DPRK;
 - c. Where the Member States of the organizations should grant the DPRK a trade and aid package:
 - i. In a manner determined by the respective Member States;
 - ii. Should they host the inspectors;
 - d. As promoted and facilitated by UNRCPD;
 - 8) *Reminds* the body that, pursuant to Article XIX section B of the *Statute of the IAEA* , the privileges of membership can be suspended if a Member State is found in violation of Article III section C and encourages the body to:
 - a. Maintain respect for sovereignty and remain unbiased in determining if a Member State is in violation of Article III section C;
 - b. Ensure the immediate cessation of IAEA enforcement policies invoked against those Member States in violation of Article III section C as soon as Member States have ceased these activities;
 - c. Bear in mind that this does not restrict the ability of Member States to mine radiological materials or produce their own fissile material or conduct bilateral fissile trades for peaceful purposes with Member States who have Safeguard Agreements with the IAEA;
 - 9) *Calls upon* all Member States, within their means, to assist the DPRK in the transition back to the use of peaceful nuclear technology pending the adoption by the DPRK of an IAEA Safeguards Agreement;
 - 10) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eight session (2014) an item entitled “Worldwide Nuclear Disarmament” to address the status and efficiency of the proposed suggestions to discuss expanding this plan to a worldwide nuclear weapons free zone.

1 *Recalling* the United Nations Security Council resolutions 825 (1993), 1540 (2004), 1695
2 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1887 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013),
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4 *Acknowledging* the absence of the DPRK as a Member State of the IAEA and as a
5 signatory of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1970,
6

7 *Acknowledging* the Press Communiqué of the Heads of the Delegation Meeting of the
8 Sixth Round of the Six Party talks of 12 July 2008 by the Republic of Korea, the
9 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the United
10 States of America, the Russian Federation, and the State of Japan on 12 July 2008 and
11 their efforts to establish a peaceful resolution to the security concerns of the nuclear
12 weapons program of the DPRK,
13

14 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the Atoms for Peace Agency to establish safety, security,
15 science, technology, safeguards, and verification,
16

17 *Bearing in mind* the efforts of the international community to obtain a peaceful nuclear
18 community in the recent past regarding the nuclear situation in the DPRK,
19

20 *Bearing in mind* that in order for the DPRK to consider a peaceful and more collaborative
21 future, the IAEA should acknowledge encouragements regarding security management
22 such as a UN initiative consisting of an immediate assistance assessment of the needs of
23 the DPRK, in the case of a nuclear crisis situation,
24

25 *Believing* that peaceful nuclear research and development should be the right of all
26 Member States,
27

28 *Convinced* that a long-term solution requires additional programs to increase
29 intergovernmental partnerships,
30

31 *Expressing* concern in response to the incidents of the recent past regarding the utilization
32 of ballistic missile technology and the nuclear tests performed by the DPRK in violation
33 of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087
34 (2013), and 2094 (2013),
35

36 *Reiterating* that nuclear proliferation is a threat to international peace and security,
37

38 *Recognizing* the mission of the IAEA to the global maintenance of safe nuclear power
39 utilization,
40

41 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of the DPRK requires utmost respect while being cognizant
42 that all countries must collaborate on issues of international safety and security,
43

44 *Recognizing* the need for alternatives with the intention of beginning the transition from
45 the current nuclear utilization within the DPRK from threatening to peaceful,
46
47 *Reiterating* the hope that the reconstructed Six Party talks will reduce the nuclear tension
48 between the DPRK and the international community,
49
50 *Reminding* the DPRK that if it doesn't accept the aforementioned proposals, the Security
51 Council may partake in the unfortunate task of imposing new, coercive measures if
52 deemed necessary,
53
54 *Welcoming* all IAEA Member States to work toward nuclear non-proliferation as stated in
55 the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1970,
56
57 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*
58
59 1) *Encourages* the DPRK to ratify, at the earliest date possible, the NPT and adhere
60 to the IAEA safeguards, recognizing the rights and obligations of State parties to
61 the NPT, and underlines the need for all State parties to the NPT to continue to
62 comply with their Treaty obligations, as stated in the United Nations Security
63 Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) as
64 well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996) while collaborating
65 more closely in the efforts to disarm the nuclear arsenal in the DPRK;
66
67 2) *Calls upon* all Member States, to continue to withhold technology sharing and
68 assistance, as pertaining to Annex III of United Nations Security Council
69 resolution 2094 (2013), and also to continue to withhold energy subsidies
70 designated for the DPRK, specifically oil and natural gas, in order to return the
71 DPRK to the negotiation table;
72
73 3) *Strongly suggests* the DPRK to commit to peaceful exploration of nuclear energy
74 by offering full support and cooperation with the IAEA and the NPT;
75
76 4) *Suggests* utilization of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to
77 meet with the DPRK within the next 12 months, encouraging the DPRK to return
78 to the Six-Party talks and promoting the stability and security of the Korean
79 peninsula by:
80
81 a. Recommends an expansion of the ASEAN purview to include security
82 concerns of the region to discuss key issues and concerns as they affect the
83 Asian nations in a solely regional forum;
84
85 b. Requests the selected mediator be present for observation purposes;
86
87 c. Extends a an invitation to China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to
88 participate in the regional talks;
89

- 90 5) *Further calls* for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks within six months of
91 confirmation of success at the ASEAN regional talks with the following
92 specifications:
93
- 94 a. All involved parties agree to return to the Six-Party Talks with no
95 preconditions for discussion;
96
 - 97 b. The participating countries will include the Republic of Korea, the
98 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the
99 United States of America, the Russian Federation, the State of Japan, and one
100 mediator;
101
 - 102 c. Recommends that the DPRK elect five potential Member States to serve as the
103 mediator and the IAEA General Conference will select one from these
104 suggestions to be the mediator;
105
 - 106 d. Recommends that the mediating nation hosts the Six-Party Talks:
107
 - 108 e. Suggests that the mediator not be one of the original Six Party talk members;
109
 - 110 f. The mediator will serve for a recommended one year term;
111
 - 112 g. The countries involved within the Six Party talks agreement are recommended
113 to meet biannually;
114
- 115 6) *Expresses* the hope that these reconstructed Six Party talks will reduce the nuclear
116 tension between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the international
117 community;
118
- 119 7) *Suggests* that the United Nations Security Council remain open to discussing
120 further actions regarding the DPRK with their agreement of their presence at the
121 restructured Six Party talks agreement;
122
- 123 8) *Invites* Member States of the IAEA to declare their willingness to cooperate
124 diplomatically with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in regards to
125 international peace and security;
126
- 127 9) *Emphasizes* the importance of maintaining peace and stability throughout the
128 Korean Peninsula and in North-East Asia at large;
129
- 130 10) *Encourages* the consideration of United Nations bodies and Intergovernmental
131 Organizations to assist the DPRK in establishing peaceful nuclear energy
132 programs contingent upon cooperation and referring to:
133
- 134 a. Nuclear Energy Agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation
135 and Development (OECD);

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- b. World Nuclear Association;
 - c. World Energy Agency;
 - d. Nuclear Energy Institute;
- 11) *Suggests* the utilization of the current international Conference by the World Energy Agency to encourage all Member States of the IAEA to attend in addition to:
- a. Extending a special invitation to the DPRK to participate in the Conference;
 - b. Requesting the mediator present the focus of the conference to the following Six Party talks;
 - c. Requesting the presence of the selected mediator to provide a report of the progress of the Six Party talks at the Conference;
- 12) *Suggests* the implementation of a verification mandate for the DPRK upon its possible agreement to return to the IAEA. The verification mandate will:
- a. Initiate systematic dialogue on a responsibility system to be implemented and overseen by the IAEA;
 - b. Recommend negotiations between the IAEA and the DPRK nuclear regulatory agencies to define measures of accountability and transparency to the IAEA;
 - c. Be evaluated by the IAEA and the DPRK in order to measure the effectiveness of the aforementioned verification mandate and propose adjustments to the system as deemed necessary;
- 13) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session.

1 *Noting* that the implementation of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency
2 (IAEA) in the Korean peninsula is in the interest of all parties involved, including the
3 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
4

5 *Fully supporting* the right of the DPRK to establish an efficient and peaceful civilian nuclear
6 program in order to achieve energy independence following their re-ratification of the Nuclear
7 Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT),
8

9 *Underscores* the need for all parties to agree on a common security mechanism in order to
10 achieve nuclear safety,
11

12 *Recalling* the progress made by the previous rounds of the Six Party Talks, including the 2005
13 and 2007 joint statements, and that the Six Party talks were the first attempt in a much needed
14 inclusive multilateral cooperation for nuclear security in the Southeast Asian region,
15

16 *Reaffirming* the need for improvement of regional security protocol and trade networks of
17 nuclear technologies,
18

19 *Conscious* of the positive and productive relationship that the IAEA has with India and Pakistan
20 who are non-NPT Member States with possession of nuclear weapons,
21

22 *Observing* that this relationship was built with positive and proactive actions taken by NPT
23 Member States in facilitating an atmosphere of trust and friendship with India and Pakistan,
24

25 *Noting* that the DPRK is still at a state of war with its neighbor Republic of Korea and its allies,
26

27 *Emphasizing* the need for local regional bodies such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations
28 (ASEAN) to play a role in re-opening peaceful negotiations with the DPRK,
29

30 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*
31

- 32 1) *Invites* the DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks;
33
- 34 2) *Supports* the Six Party talks as an effective mechanism for dealing with the nuclear issue
35 in the Southeast Asian region;
36
- 37 3) *Emphasizes* the role of the Member States in the maintenance of peace within the region
38 by taking necessary measures to prevent the escalation of tension and conflict in East
39 Asia;
40
- 41 4) *Recommends* Member States party to the NPT emulate the process taken in the case of
42 India by establishing trilateral agreement between it, the DPRK, and the IAEA in order

- 43 to progressively establish an item-specific safeguard agreement of sites specified in the
44 bilateral interaction between the NPT Member States and the DPRK;
45
- 46 5) *Encourages* the building of trust between the DPRK and the IAEA in the endeavor to
47 reach common ground for future negotiations by:
48
- 49 a) Reaffirming commitment to the IAEA-DPRK technical talks that will strengthen
50 cooperation between the IAEA and DPRK in updating relevant data and reports to
51 ensure accountability from both parties in abiding by this agreement;
52
- 53 b) Ensuring a balance between confidentiality and transparency while managing the
54 information that is shared with the IAEA;
55
- 56 c) Establishing confidence-building measures such as goodwill visits and relief
57 operations between IAEA Member States and the DPRK to help build up rapport;
58
- 59 6) *Actively Suggests* that the United Nations Security Council provides a more proactive
60 path of action in addressing the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula by lifting sanctions
61 against the DPRK upon adoption of safeguards agreements and recommend NPT
62 Member States to engage in exchange of agricultural technology and civilian nuclear
63 technology for its progressive suspension of certain aspects of its military nuclear
64 program by:
65
- 66 a) Providing agricultural technology for its suspension of nuclear reactors not providing
67 electricity to the electrical grid;
68
- 69 b) Providing radio medicine technology for its suspension of highly enriched uranium
70 for none-reactor purposes;
71
- 72 c) Providing food-irradiation technology for its suspension of bomb assembly;
73
- 74 7) *Strongly recommends* all Member States party to the NPT to take part in the execution of
75 clause 6 of this resolution;
76
- 77 8) *Defines* suspension as the temporary cessation of activities;
78
- 79 9) Decides to remain ceased of the matter and to include the item into the agenda for its
80 fifty-eighth (2014) regular session.

- 1 *Convinced* that the use of nuclear weapons pose a serious and imminent threat to the health and
2 survival of humanity,
3
4 *Deeply alarmed* by the recent missile launches made by the Democratic People’s Republic of
5 Korea (DPRK) that escalated tensions within the international community,
6
7 *Deeply concerned* of the progress made by the DPRK in pursuing its nuclear program for non-
8 peaceful purposes,
9
10 *Recognizing* the need for heightened action in order to more effectively address the potential
11 consequences of the nuclear program of the DPRK,
12
13 *Fully aware* of the role United Nations (UN) Member States and institutions must fulfill in order
14 to prevent the escalation of conflict in the Northeast Asian region,
15
16 *Recalling* previous United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874, which were not
17 respected by DPRK,
18
19 *Recognizing* that the victims of nuclear crises are not confined to the State in which the disaster
20 initiated,
21
22 *Affirming* the necessity to come to an agreement regarding the proper response to the nuclear
23 threat posed by the DPRK,
24
25 *Reaffirming* that nuclear proliferation is a significant threat to international peace and security,
26
27 *Frowning upon* the refusal of the DPRK to allow International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
28 inspectors to verify reported data,
29
30 *Realizing* the inefficacy of recent sanctions,
31
32 *Believing* that negotiations are crucial to obtain a long-term agreement on DPRK’s nuclear
33 situation,
34
35 *Further believing* that negotiations will allow the DPRK to reintegrate into the international
36 community and restore economic activities between the DPRK and other Member States,
37
38 *Hoping* that regional forums become a viable option for negotiation regarding internationally
39 relevant nuclear policy,
40
41 *Recognizing* the efficiency of other co-regional programs such as the Argentina - Brazil Program,
42 the Asian Program, Regional Nuclear Weapon Free Zones, and others,
43

44 Commending the excellent work and further potential of Non-governmental Organizations
45 (NGOs) such as the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) and the Korean Atomic Industrial Forum
46 (KAIF) in the North Korean conflict,

47
48 *The International Atomic Energy Agency,*
49

50 1) *Recommends* the creation of an autonomous regional organization, the East Asian
51 Security Association (EASA), inclusive of the DPRK, for the purpose of promoting
52 stability and security with regard to nuclear power and armament as well as ensuring
53 nuclear material control, similar to and inspired by the Swedish Nuclear Non-
54 Proliferation Assistance Programme (SNNAP);
55

56 a. This organization would provide a forum through which NGOs could facilitate the
57 communication and transfer of personnel between Member States, including the
58 DPRK, to execute the following:
59

- 60 i. Basic nuclear legislation, including means and measures for limiting risk of theft,
61 sabotage and terrorist attacks on and during the transfer of nuclear material and
62 the establishment of centers like a Radiation Control Center (RCC);
- 63 ii. Nuclear material control, specifically reinforcement of external border control by
64 using technology like the Cherenkov Viewing Device (CVD) to verify spent fuel
65 and the use of groups like the Illicit Trafficking Combat Project Group (ITCPG)
66 and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
- 67 iii. Nuclear material transport safety standards with regard to the design and
68 reinforcement of nuclear transport vehicles;
- 69 iv. Safety of nuclear facilities through the sharing of technical nuclear safety
70 expertise and by collaboration regarding maintenance procedures;
71

72 b. EASA is invited to establish a *Nuclear Materials and Technology Management*
73 *Initiative* to develop a framework, guided by the following principles:
74

- 75 i. Regulating the transport and production of nuclear materials and technology
76 within EASA Member States;
- 77 ii. Regulating the processing of raw fissionable material among Member States;
- 78 iii. Regulating the extraction of fissionable materials from Member States;
- 79 iv. Preventing illicit trade, transport, and acquisition of nuclear materials and
80 technology;
- 81 v. Committing Member States to abide by provisions of this initiative through the
82 enforcement of measures such as regulatory policies with respect to the amount of
83 technology, resources, funds, and manpower involved in the transport, production,
84 and extraction of nuclear material;
85

86 c. Requesting that the DPRK submit data of their nuclear activities to the regional group
87 EASA, including;
88

- 89 i. The quantity of highly enriched fissionable material available for use;

- 90 ii. The consumption of this highly enriched fissionable material;
- 91 iii. The different uses of said highly enriched fissionable material;
- 92
- 93 d. Recognizes that the Korean Peninsula can only be declared a nuclear safe region if
- 94 the safeguards agreed upon in the IAEA - DPRK Agreement are applied in the
- 95 DPRK;
- 96
- 97 2) *Asks* that the EASA works alongside the Nuclear Threat Initiative and the Korea Atomic
- 98 Industrial Forum and other NGOs with regards to the clauses found in the EASA
- 99 proposed functions;
- 100
- 101 3) *Refers* the question of funding the NGOs for said project to ECOSOC and the Security
- 102 Council and also encourages Member States of the EASA to contribute in terms of funds,
- 103 technology, and personnel to the NGOs to facilitate the realization of previously specified
- 104 goals in accordance with the provisions of their initiative;
- 105
- 106 4) *Proposes* that if the any of the following actions were to occur to stop the formation of
- 107 the EASA, the NGOs would carry on the work of creating a nuclear safe DPRK
- 108 according to the set functions of the EASA;
- 109
- 110 a. United Nations Security Council refusing to temporarily cease denuclearization
- 111 efforts;
- 112
- 113 b. DPRK refusing to work with the UN and its member states according to the EASA
- 114 guidelines and function;
- 115
- 116 5) *Assures* that during this process sanctions already placed on the DPRK shall remain
- 117 unchanged;
- 118
- 119 6) *Encourages* an agreement between co-regional states to provide medical and agricultural
- 120 aid in return for the cooperation of the DPRK in the safe removal and disposal of
- 121 weapons-grade materials by the IAEA, in accordance with the IAEA Statute Article 3
- 122 Paragraph B;
- 123
- 124 7) *Refers* the case of cultural exchange to ECOSOC such that member States would take
- 125 steps toward confidence-building and promoting international nuclear peace and security
- 126 by coordinating DPRK-relevant activities that are not limited to:
- 127
- 128 a. State visits;
- 129
- 130 b. Relief operations;
- 131
- 132 c. Trade and investment programs;
- 133
- 134 8) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-
- 135 eighth (2014) regular session.
- 136

1 *Further recalling* Article II of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
2 wherein the Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to
3 peace, health, and property throughout the world,
4

5 *Recognizing* the Pacific Settlement of disputes as outlined in the United Nations Charter as the
6 only viable method for solving the currently debated international crisis,
7

8 *Concerned* with the continued non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
9 (DPRK) with its international nuclear weapons non-proliferation and disarmament obligations,
10

11 *Aware of* the current challenges posed in regards to the application of safeguards and monitoring
12 of facilities by the IAEA within the DPRK,
13

14 *Cognizant* of the ill effects imposed upon the population of the DPRK by the increased use of
15 sanctions as coercive measures in response to the recent nuclear and ballistic missile tests,
16

17 *Viewing with appreciation* the 1953 Armistice Agreement for the Korean Peninsula as it
18 embodies peace and stability within the Korean Peninsula,
19

20 *Reiterating* the importance of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones as established in the *African Nuclear*
21 *Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America*
22 *and The Caribbean, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, the Treaty on a Nuclear-*
23 *Weapon- Free Zone in Central Asia, the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and*
24 *the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* as an additional means for the maintenance
25 of international peace and security,
26

27 *Recognizing* the importance of the international and widespread support for the policies outlined
28 in the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),
29

30 *Noting with regret* the limited implementation of the *1994 Agreed Framework*,
31

32 *Drawing attention* to the 1992 Safeguards Agreement as having continued binding effect
33 between the DPRK and the IAEA as stated in the Report of the Director General on the
34 Application of Safeguards in the DPRK,
35

36 *Noting with regret* the DPRK's withdrawal from the IAEA and the Treaty on the Non-
37 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
38

39 *The International Atomic Energy Agency*,
40

- 41 1) *Encourages* all States to settle disputes, especially in relation to the current situation in
42 the DPRK, through peaceful means in accordance with the Statute of the IAEA and
43 Chapter 6 of the Charter of the United Nations;

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89
- 2) *Calls upon* Member States to uphold their obligations under relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2012), and of 2094 (2013);
 - 3) *Urges* States to utilize the 1718 Committee for technical assistance and support in submitting national implementation reports in conjunction with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
 - 4) *Encourages* Member States to submit national implementation reports to the 1718 Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) in order to assist the Committee in the execution of its mandate as outlined in paragraph XII of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1718 (2006);
 - 5) *Instructs* the IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation to increase training seminars and workshops to better develop the capacity of States under the existing Security Council framework relating to the DPRK in areas such as border controls and monitoring;
 - 6) Invites the DPRK to rejoin the IAEA and its safeguards agreements as well as NPT in order for the DPRK to be in a position to receive assistance from the IAEA relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
 - 7) Encourages the DPRK to accede to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
 - 8) *Recommends* the promotion of confidence-building activities between Member States and the DPRK in order to promote dialogue through cooperative visits within the Agency;
 - 9) *Supports* the use of dialogue and the normalization of relations between Member States and the DPRK in place of the expansion of sanctions initiatives in order to facilitate cooperation and diplomatic correspondence;
 - 10) *Strongly supports* the re-evaluation and re-opening the Six-Party talks composed of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, and the Russian Federation, as a means of facilitating dialogue and peace agreements leading to the eventual reduction of nuclear tensions on the Korean Peninsula;
 - 11) *Supports* the emphasized role of the People's Republic of China within a future reformed and structuralized Six Party framework, acting as an intermediary in the Six Party Talks in order to establish refreshed goals of nuclear peace and security;
 - 12) *Recommends* the establishment of Conversations for the Future and Development of the DPRK, an ad hoc mediating conference to meet biannually to address the following:
 - a. The encouragement for the establishment of bilateral relations between the DPRK and the Member States of Agency;

- 90
91 b. The creation of nuclear energy sources for peaceful purposes for the DPRK through
92 bilateral cooperation between the mentioned and Member States of the Agency;
93
94 c. The opening of the Kaesong Industrial Region in the DPRK to other companies
95 beyond South Korean enterprises and to establish standards of operation for the
96 foreign companies that would operate in the region to help foster DPRK economic
97 growth;
98
- 99 13) *Invites* the DPRK to join the conference to foster progress and development within their
100 territory, and suggest issues they wish to discuss for the agenda setting of future
101 mediation conferences;
102
- 103 14) *Further recommends* the aforementioned Conversations for the Future and Development
104 of the DPRK Conference will be duly structured and consist of the following:
105
- 106 a. Representatives designated by region and modeled off of the distribution used in the
107 establishment of the members of the Board of Governors of the IAEA;
108
- 109 b. Each region could elect one representing Member State to an unnamed group of
110 consultation and the subsequent membership of said State would be limited to a
111 period of four years with the possibility of reelection;
112
- 113 c. The group of consultation would subsequently report to the duly appointed
114 intermediary of the Six Party Talks, in order to advise on technical aspects of
115 negotiations that are within the pursue of the IAEA;
116
- 117 d. The consulting delegations would consist of neutral relevant experts including but not
118 limited to diplomats, nuclear specialists, and economists that are interested in
119 moderating negotiations;
120
- 121 15) *Recommends* that within negotiations derived from the Six Party Talks, the parties
122 involved coordinate with the DPRK for a moratorium on nuclear and ballistic missile
123 testing;
124
- 125 16) *Endorses* the conclusion of peace agreements with the DPRK on a bilateral and or
126 multilateral basis among the relevant parties as a means of normalizing relations and
127 opening constructive dialogue among those involved;
128
- 129 17) *Welcomes further* the continued use of bilateral and multilateral incentives coordinated
130 by relevant actors as a means of facilitating dialogue and normalization of relations
131 between the DPRK and the international community, utilizing incentives such as;
132
- 133 18) *Encourages* cooperation of relevant United Nations bodies to include but not be limited
134 to the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Program, the
135 World Health Organization, and the World Food Program with the aim of improving the

136 preexisting dialogue between the DPRK and all Member States involved in the Six Party
 137 Talks;

138
 139 19) *Endorses* the development and use of practical and effective energy incentives that aid in
 140 accomplishing the goals of the IAEA in promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy
 141 such as the adoption of 3rd and 4th generation nuclear reactors which exponentially
 142 increase the safety, efficiency, and reduction of operation costs such as:

- 143
- 144 a. Trans-atomic Power’s Waste Annihilating Molten Salt Reactor (MSR);
- 145
- 146 b. Small, Sealed, and Transportable Autonomous Reactors (SSTAR);
- 147

148 20) *Strongly supports* the use of comprises as a means of enhancing bilateral and multilateral
 149 incentive frameworks to improve dialogue and diplomatic cooperation, such as the
 150 suggested preconditions as:

- 151
- 152 a. Reestablishment of communication between parties and preliminary normalization of
 153 diplomatic correspondence;
- 154
- 155 b. Reduction of military provocations by both the Democratic People’s Republic of
 156 Korea and other Member States in response to rising tensions on the Korean
 157 Peninsula;
- 158

159 21) *Recommends* the institution by the DPRK of a moratorium on nuclear or ballistic missile
 160 testing as well as further responsive military actions due to the ill effects that such
 161 activities have on international peace and security;

162
 163 22) *Further recommends* the expansion of the membership of the Korean Peninsula Energy
 164 Development Organisation (KEDO) and the reorganization of its Executive Board in an
 165 attempt to revitalize its work and make it a tool for implementation of incentives in
 166 relation to the nuclear situation in the DPRK;

167
 168 23) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to include the item in the agenda for its fifty-
 169 eighth (2014) regular session.