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
3. Improving Global Emergency Preparedness for Global Crisis Situations

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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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.

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

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

Deeply concerned by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s recent nuclear tests, their recusal from multilateral negotiations regarding their development and testing of nuclear arms, and their withdrawal from and disregard for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),

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


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

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

The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference,

Strongly urges the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to re-establish relations with the IAEA and recommit to the NPT;
1) **Recommends** the Security Council create a system of benchmarks which in keeping with Article 36 of S/RES/2094 (2013) that will strengthen, modify, suspend, or lift measures put in place by the Security Council as warranted by the compliance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea so as to encourage further negotiations, examples of such benchmarks include but are not limited to:

   a. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to resume the Six-Party Talks in regards to its nuclear programs,

   b. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to abide by IAEA protocol and inspections mechanisms,

   c. The agreement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to sign and fulfill the obligations of the NPT and CTBT;

2) **Requests** that incentives be established that recognize cooperation efforts in the framework of the IAEA by the DPRK as they become more actively involved in bilateral and multilateral conferences through adherence to international nuclear arms treaties;

3) **Further recommends** Member States to establish long-term trust-building measures such as bilateral and multilateral agreements between Member States and the DPRK, including but not limited to:

   a. Agreements on humanitarian assistance through organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP),

   b. Agreements on the transfer and development of sustainable energy technologies such as hydroelectric and wind energy,

   c. Agreements on the clean use of water resources and other infrastructural technologies;

4) **Further stresses** the importance of all Member States to fully implement their obligations pursuant to Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1718 (2006), S/RES/1874 (2009), and S/RES/2087 (2013) in regards to the DPRK’s treaty obligations;

5) **Suggests** that the Member States participating in the Six-Party Talks consider and accept a recommendation from the IAEA Board of Governors designating a seventh nonpartisan member to the Six-Party Talks:

   a. The recommendation of the additional party will account for technical knowledge, commitment to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and geopolitical considerations,
b. This recommendation shall be made available to the members of the Six-Party Talks within a period of time not longer than one year;

6) **Encourages** implementation of a Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Progress Conference to address the actions of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and set precedence for future situations of this nature comprised of the UN Member States and international nuclear agencies, including but not limited to the United Nations Security Council, the IAEA, the Western European Nuclear Regulators Association, EURATOM, representatives from the various Nuclear-Weapon free zones, Nuclear Suppliers Group, and OPANAL;

7) **States** that the DPRK Progress Conference will:

a. Meet on a yearly basis in Geneva, funded by a collection of each participating Member State or body,

b. Be subject to the specific goals set forth by sponsors to the resolution in order to review progress towards the benchmarks and the viability of the incentives;

8) **Further suggests** the creation of an international donor’s conference open to all Member States in conjunction with renewed Six-Party Talks, to be held in Oslo, to work towards the implementation of food and fuel aid in exchange for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to return to the IAEA safeguards agreement within a year of the donor’s conference by:

a. Recommending the establishment of a steering committee with the purpose of guiding the overall agenda of the donor conference,

b. Allowing for the aforementioned committee should be comprised of seven to nine members appointed by the General Conference of the IAEA based on geopolitical considerations to serve on an alternating biannual basis,

c. Having a steering committee that should act as an intermediary between the members of the Six-Party Talks and the international community,

9) **Implores** Member States that are signatories to the CTBT to work towards the expeditious ratification of the treaty in all its aspects;

10) **Recommends** that Member States make increased efforts to fulfill their commitments outlined in the NPT for the disarmament of nuclear weapons stockpiles.
Recalling previous relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Deeply regretting the withdrawal of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the IAEA,

Recalling the spirit and intent of the United Nations (UN) and the IAEA in promoting international cooperation recognizing the importance of the reintegration of the DPRK into the IAEA and the NPT to affirm honest dialogue and transparency,

Reaffirming the strong promotion of peaceful nuclear science and technology for all in compliance with the principles of the IAEA statute,

Committed to peace and security through global disarmament and non-proliferation,

Affirming that nuclear disarmament in the Korean Peninsula is constructive to the goal of international peace and security,

Acknowledging Chapter I, Article 1 (1) of the UN Charter and the necessity of Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling Chapter I, Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter to ensure good faith of obligations in accordance to the charter,

Draws attention to Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter, which states that the UN is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States,

Further recognizing that dialogue and communication across Member States is crucial to promote peace and security,

Reminding signatory states of the NPT that they are required to establish Comprehensive Safeguard Agreements (CSAs) with the IAEA,

Affirming the importance of the IAEA in bringing all Member States together towards common grounds and objectives for the purpose of enhancing collaboration in the field of nuclear energy,

Recognizing that the IAEA, with respect to its expertise and understanding in the field of nuclear technology, offers a Technological Cooperation Program to assist Member States and their institutions to achieve self-reliance in peaceful nuclear energy,

Guided by the successful cooperation facilitated by the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials in nuclear non-proliferation,
Welcoming regional efforts such as the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Treaty of Pelindaba that have laid a blueprint for establishing nuclear weapons-free zones,

The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference,

1) **Endorses** the reassessment of the effectiveness of sanctions against the DPRK, pursuant to IAEA and Security Council recommendations in order to:

   a. Address the legality of those sanctions made unilaterally rather those made by legal multilateral bodies such as the Security Council,

   b. Promote the gradual and conditional removal of sanctions on the DPRK,

   c. Adopt this practice as a model to be used in issues of non-compliance;

2) **Expresses its hope** that Member States will work to increase humanitarian contributions for impoverished citizens in the DPRK;

3) **Invites** the DPRK to reopen dialogue pertaining to rejoining the NPT;

4) **Emphasizes** the need for all parties of the NPT to adopt CSAs and work with the IAEA to operationalize a plan for complete nuclear disarmament;

5) **Requests** that Member States work collectively to promote disarmament of all nuclear weapons:

   a. Including efforts by current Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) to participate in nuclear weapons reductions programs to ensure global peace,

   b. As the existence of nuclear weapons can provide justification for Member States to seek their own nuclear weapons,

   c. To eliminate the incentives of threatened states to develop nuclear weapons,

   d. As an effective means of ensuring sustainable and equitable peace;

6) **Authorizes** the establishment of a comprehensive mechanism for nuclear disarmament called the UN-WASPS (World Atomic Services for Peace and Security):

   a. That recognizes the provisions of the NPT, pursuant to Article VI, describing the obligations of nuclear weapon holding states to complete nuclear disarmament under strict international control,

   b. To suggest that the Board of Governors serve as the oversight committee for purposes of technical review, to be tasked with the planning of nuclear disarmament, specific to the situation of each relevant individual Member State,
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.
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Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference
Subject: The Nuclear Situation in North Korea

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

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


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

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

Recognizing the importance of the 1953 Korean Armistice agreement,

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

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

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

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

The International Agency of Atomic Energy General Conference,

1) Acknowledges that further sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea are not a conducive method to manage the crisis in the Korean Peninsula which threatens the stability and peace of Asia and the world;
2) *Recommends* that UN Member States consider diplomatic action as the foremost method for resolving differences over nuclear issues regarding the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

3) *Accepts* that the management of nuclear security threats in the Korean Peninsula requires short, medium, and long term approaches;

4) *Expresses its hope* in bringing the DPRK into dialogue with the international community and its reintegration into the IAEA, by:

   a) Requesting that the Security Council reconsider the travel ban into and outside of the DPRK as a sign of good international cooperation,

   b) Supporting the re-establishment and strengthening of communications between the DPRK and its current parties,

   c) Resuming the Six-Party Talks as a short term strategy response towards the crisis;

5) *Strongly recommends* a new round of multilateral talks known as the Liable Integration of North Korea (LINK) centered on the issue of the DPRK Nuclear Proliferation that will:

   a) Specifically center on the Nuclear Program in the DPRK while including the participation of all UN Member States, including but not limited to the Asian, African, European, Middle Eastern and Latin American regions,

   b) Reshape the Six-Party Talks to include: the United States, China, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, the DPRK and Japan as well as five rotating Member States from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Europe, Oceania, and Asia which will be selected through:

      i) A nomination from the DPRK, in which three UN Member States are chosen by DPRK to represent each of the five regions,

      ii) One of the aforementioned nominations for each region will then have to be approved by a majority of the IAEA General Conference, or, the IAEA Board of Directors in situations deemed critical by the Security Council,

   c) Have a rotating membership on a biennial basis for the five representatives mentioned previously,

   d) Be tasked with:

      i) Conducting a forum once a year to establish cooperation among Member States involved in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Nuclear Program,
ii) Convening, in certain situations deemed critical by the Security Council, additional UN Member States, mostly from areas directly affected by the potentially severe consequences of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea nuclear crisis, particularly from Central Asia, South Asia, and South East Asia,

iii) Acting as a mediator between Member States in issues regarding the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s Nuclear Program,

iv) Offering advice and consultation in issues of nuclear safety and security through the recommendation of IAEA experts;

6) *Further expresses its hope* that the LINK negotiations will lead to greater collaborative efforts with UN Member States and existing IAEA agents and programs which will:

a) Allow greater focus for IAEA inspections in the Korean peninsula,

b) Increase transparency and cooperation between the DPRK and IAEA, by focusing on:

i) Drafting annual reports to the IAEA General Conference concerning the status of the DPRK Nuclear Program,

ii) Promptly reporting any security or procedural concerns regarding the DPRK Nuclear Program,

c) Necessitate the involvement of the international community as well as local, regional and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in matters concerning nuclear technologies;

7) *Requests* the Security Council relax sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea under the condition that it progressively reintegrates into the IAEA under the LINK Program by demonstrating commitment to international nuclear security, through but not limited to:

a) The peaceful use of nuclear energy technologies,

b) Modifying trade sanctions which may be detrimental to humanitarian aid,

c) Encouraging sustainable economic development through the provision of crude oil supplies to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,

d) Implementing programs aimed at enhancing the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s infrastructure,

e) Endorsing the reassessment of sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,
8) *Recommends* that the Security Council hold joint sessions with the IAEA in the near future regarding issues of, but not limited to:

a) The ratifications of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by UN Member States,

b) Nuclear terrorism,

c) Nuclear crisis situations within and between states,

d) Safeguards against threats regarding nuclear security;

9) *Calls upon* all UN Member States to be involved in the financing and implementation of sustainable development programs in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as part of their responsibility to the international community and:

a) To suggest that the IAEA liaise with the Technical Cooperation Fund to conclude a fund that provides technical and fiscal support for the short, medium, and long-term approaches in addressing the nuclear crisis in the Korean peninsula,

b) To authorize the Department of Management in the UN Secretariat to assess possible financial requirements;

10) *Considers* the possibility of future actions if the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea remains noncompliant over possible solutions;

11) *Highly recommends* that possible strategies and actions are discussed in the UN General Assembly and Security Council in the event of non-compliance by the DPRK.
Recalling that according to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) every country has the right to pursue the development of nuclear technologies exclusively for peaceful purposes,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference,

1) Insists that the DPRK immediately cease all military nuclear activities as stated in Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094 (2013);
2) Requests that all nuclear powers respect their promises made regarding nuclear disarmament, to reassure each other that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons, as stated in Security Council Resolution S/RES/1540 (2004);

3) Recommends that the Security Council consider a progressive alleviation of sanctions in exchange for the DPRK’s full compliance to the following steps, in order to contribute to the process of establishing a new Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone by:

   a. Allowing IAEA inspectors access to the Nuclear Sites of Hamgyong Bukdo, Kanggyesi, Pyongan Bukdo, the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Site, and Punggye-Ni testing grounds,

   b. Re-entering the IAEA Safeguards Agreement of January 30, 1992 as stated in INFCIRC/403 (1992) to complete fulfillment of its regulations as stated in articles 7,8 and 9 of the Safeguards Agreement,

   c. Fully and transparently dismantling nuclear weapons and all missile technologies which can be used for the delivery of nuclear warheads,

   d. Re-entering the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT),

   e. Joining the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ), along with the Republic of Korea (ROK);

4) Suggests the following incentives to be given to the DPRK by the Security Council in the case of the DPRK’s full compliance with the aforementioned provisions:

   a. Lifting minor sanctioned product categories, for example heavy farming machinery or luxury goods as stated in Annex IV of Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094 (2013),

   b. Lifting travel bans which have been adopted in Annex I of S/RES/2087 (2013) and Annex I of Security Council Resolution S/RES/2094 (2013),

   c. Lifting sanctions as deemed appropriate by the Security Council, and furthermore, the delivery of voluntary humanitarian aids of $15 million provided by the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar as a contribution to the swift progress of the negotiating process,

   d. Extension of the voluntary humanitarian aid to $100 million, and especially including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the humanitarian aid, along with a repeal of all agricultural sanctions and provision of technical support concerning civil aviation,

   e. Extension of the already existing incentives and humanitarian aid, including infrastructural measures and telecommunication techniques;
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.