



Mission Viejo High School MUN
34th Annual Conference
Vox Populi



IAEA: Monitoring/Verification in DPRK

Hello delegates! My name is Kevin Champlin, and I will be your head chair for the MVHS MUN 2017 conference. This is my third year in the MUN program. I am also involved in the MVHS Mock Trial team and I am on the baseball team here at MVHS. If you have any question, feel free to email me at noviceiaea@gmail.com

I. Background

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has conducted several nuclear bomb tests recently. North Korea has claimed that some of the bombs dropped have been H-bombs or thermonuclear bombs. North Korea over time has been steadily trying to build its nuclear arsenal and become a world power. While North Korea remains isolated, the one thing they do make known to the rest of the world is the creation and expansion of their nuclear program. This expansion threatens the United States and its allies greatly, as North Korea is extremely anti-American. The ability to be able to contain and control North Korea will largely remain up to the US-China relationship. China is one of North Korea's only allies as is also it one of its only trade partners, but China is beginning to condemn North Korea's nuclear actions.

In early 2007 a high level team of the IAEA went to DPRK to survey a concern they had about the country's nuclear program. Later in the year the IAEA confirmed the shutdown of several nuclear plants within North Korea. When the IAEA director general briefed the agency about the activity in North Korea the agency believed that it is possible that the country was violating the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The IAEA carried out its monitoring and verification in DPRK until 2008, when North Korea asked for the IAEA to remove its seal that was placed on the plant and remove all surveillance was the plant. In 2009 North Korea departed from the IAEA and subsequently had all safeguards removed and for the IAEA to leave the country cutting off all ties with the IAEA.

Although, North Korea is part of the NPT they are largely in violation of it. With their atomic test it is seen to have become a nuclear threat, which the treaty opposed. North Korea poses a large threat to the world's security as they are an unstable nation.

II. UN Involvement

North Korea has posed a very difficult problem to the United Nations. Since the United Nations must respect a nation's sovereignty it is not able to physically intervene with nuclear program in North Korea. The UN has several committees committed to atomic energy such as the GA first and fourth committee. These committees have recognized that the IAEA is indispensable and fully supports its efforts with North Korea. The UN also recognizes the difficulty the IAEA faces when going up against North Korea. The director of the IAEA also released a statement after the January nuclear test stating, "I strongly urge the DPRK to implement fully all relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the IAEA". The UN has deeply condemned the many nuclear tests conducted by the nation. While many resolutions regarding biological and chemical weapons have been passed by the security council North Korea has not ratified most all of these



Mission Viejo High School MUN

34th Annual Conference

Vox Populi



resolutions. North Korea is also not a part of any of the nuclear proliferation initiatives, safeguards, or export control regimes in the UN which makes them an unpredictable threat.

III. Possible Solutions

A possible solution to this major problem is to put increased sanctions on DPRK. While this is not the extreme measure or action to take it is possible that the increased economic pressure put on North Korea could eventually lead to them allowing the UN to monitor their nuclear programs and activities. Another solution would require China to put economic pressure on them. As one of North Korea's sole trading partners if China could put economic pressure on North Korea is possible they could cooperate. If they do allow the UN to help them and enter the nation it would be a must that the IAEA put in their old security measure along with more strict regulations.

IV. Country Bloc Positions

Western: The western is anti-DPRK as they pose a large threat the Western bloc. The Western bloc wants to ride DPRK of their nuclear program.

Middle Eastern: Most countries in the Middle East have good relationships but some have quite hostile relationships with North Korea. A large majority of the countries are anti-nuclear weapons.

African: Some of the African countries violate the sanctions put on North Korea. North Korea does not play an imminent threat to Africa.

Latin: The Latin bloc condemns the nuclear tests made done by North Korea. Despite this they still have diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Asian: The Southern Asian countries have good relations with North Korea. Countries in the Northern Asian religions do not have as good relations with them, but some are just as pro DPRK as the south.

V. Questions to Consider

1. What is your country's relationship with DPRK?
2. Why is the threat of North Korea different from other countries with nuclear programs?
3. How could you get North Korea to agree to allow the IAEA to monitor its nuclear program?
4. How can you intervene the nuclear program of North Korea without infringing upon its sovereignty?

VI. Works Cited

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/chronology-of-key-events>

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/dprk/fact-sheet-on-dprk-nuclear-safeguards>

<http://www.cfr.org/north-korea/china-vital-countering-more-dangerous-north-korea/p383>

<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/northkoreaprofile>



Mission Viejo High School MUN
34th Annual Conference
Vox Populi

