



Emergency Resolution concerning North Korea

Acknowledging;

1. The suppression, starvation and human rights abuses inflicted by communist leader Kim Jong –il upon his fellow Koreans.
2. The consistently secretive and evasive dealings of North Korea with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) – in particular the ordering of IAEA inspectors out of the country in December 2002
3. The statements of the IAEA over the past decade, which indicate that it cannot draw conclusions that North Korean nuclear activities have been either peaceful or safe.
4. That famine since the 1990s, which has killed approximately two million people, is indicative of the total disregard of the communist state for the well being of its people. The people of North Korea are reliant upon international humanitarian aid, particularly from South Korea, in order to avert total destitution.
5. The further danger and instability caused to world peace and security by the recent testing of nuclear weapons by the communist dictatorship in North Korea in the past week.
6. The restraint shown by Japan when articulating clearly its intention to refrain from building up nuclear weapons in response to North Korea's reckless actions.
7. The provocative and unconstructive comments of Iran in relation to North Korea's actions.

YEPP, meeting in Budapest, calls for;

- The United Nations Security Council to use the current unity between its permanent members, and the united nations as a whole, to produce a clear and precise resolution on the current crisis.
- The South Korean government, in solidarity with its fellow peoples, to continue its policy of humanitarian assistance to North Korea so long as the international community is satisfied that such aid is reaching the most needy.
- North Korea to readmit the IAEA weapons inspectors in order to begin a process of transparency and accountability in relation to nuclear activities.
- The imposition of an embargo on the trade of weaponry with North Korea, the freezing of the financial assets of President Kim Jong-il and a ban on the importation of non-essential luxury goods.

- China, so often viewed as North Korea's strategic partner, to engage in the formulation of a UN resolution and as such leave North Korea no opportunity to develop a legitimate stance on this issue.
- To use all available means of international law to ensure that Kim Jong-il accounts for his crimes.
- The active support for North Korean democratic forces abroad in their contribution to the future of a better North Korea.

Adopted at the Council Meeting at the YEPP Seminar, 14th October 2006 (Budapest, Hungary)