



European Union

**Statement on the occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors
Vienna, 9 – 15 September 2013**

**Agenda item 6 (c): Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

Mr. Chairman,

1. I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. [The following countries align themselves with this declaration: Turkey[§], the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[†], Montenegro[†], Iceland[‡], Serbia^{*}, Albania^{*}, Bosnia and Herzegovina^{*}, Liechtenstein⁺, Norway⁺, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.]
2. The European Union would like to thank the Director General for his report contained in document GOV/2013/39. The nuclear weapons and missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its decision to cease all cooperation with the IAEA, remain a matter of grave concern to the European Union.
3. The EU condemns in the strongest terms the third nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on 12 February 2013, which is an outright violation of its international obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions 1718, 1874 and 2087. This nuclear test represents a serious threat to regional and international peace, security and stability.
4. The EU further condemns the continuation of DPRK's proliferation activities and the fact that it is associated with certain countries, like Syria and Iran, in regard to nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities, including the transfer of technology, which constitutes a matter of serious concern.
5. The EU deplores the DPRK's decision to choose the ill-advised path of provocation and isolation, in defiance of the international community's united condemnation of its use of ballistic missile technology on 12 December 2012. The pursuit by the DPRK of its illegal nuclear and

[§] Candidate Country

[‡] Candidate Country Iceland continues to be a member of the EFTA and of the European Economic Area.

⁺ Norway and Liechtenstein are members of the EFTA and of the European Economic Area.

ballistic missile programmes constitutes a grave challenge to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and to peace and stability in the region. In line with UNSCR 2087, and as a further step in defence of the international non-proliferation regime, the EU adopted additional autonomous restrictive measures. These measures include prohibitions on the export and import of goods and technology which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missiles-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. Additional measures – including in the trade, transport and financial sectors - have also been taken both by the UN and autonomously by the EU. The EU last strengthened its measures on 22 April 2013 to give effect to UN Security Council Resolution 2094 (2013).

Mr Chairman,

5. The EU would like to recall its serious concerns about the DPRK's uranium enrichment programme, and the ongoing construction of a Light Water Reactor at the Yongbyon site. The DG's report notes that since his last report there has been new construction activity at various locations within the Yongbyon site, continued construction activities on and around the light water reactor, and buildings adjacent to the 5 MW(e) reactor building, and that trenches have been excavated in the vicinity of both reactors. These activities clearly show that the DPRK is further developing its nuclear capabilities. This can only further increase our concerns.
6. The EU continues to believe that the IAEA has an essential role to play in verifying the application of safeguards in the DPRK, and again urges the DPRK to allow an early return of IAEA inspectors and to provide the IAEA with the requested access to individuals, documentation, sites, equipment and facilities.
7. The EU stresses, once again, that the DPRK is bound by its international obligations, as set out in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1695, 1718, 1874, 2087 and 2094, and by its IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement under the NPT, and urges the DPRK to comply with them fully, unconditionally and without delay. The EU demands that the DPRK abandons all its existing nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, including its uranium enrichment programme, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and refrains from any further provocative actions and statements.
8. Finally, Mr Chairman, the EU would like to recall that the IAEA General Conference, in its Resolution (GC (56)/RES/14) on the Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement between the Agency and the DPRK, decided that the IAEA should remain seized of the matter. The EU requests that the Director General keeps the Board of Governors informed of this issue, and maintains this item on the agenda of its meetings.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.