

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 298

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 26, 2013

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

AN ACT

To prevent nuclear proliferation in North Korea, and for
other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “North Korea Non-
3 proliferation and Accountability Act of 2013”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) On February 12, 2013, the Government of
7 North Korea declared that it had conducted its third
8 test of a nuclear device, following its first self-de-
9 clared test on October 9, 2006, and its second test
10 on May 25, 2009.

11 (2) United Nations Security Council Resolution
12 1718, adopted on October 14, 2006, condemned the
13 nuclear test proclaimed by North Korea on October
14 9, 2006, in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolu-
15 tions, in particular Security Council Resolution 1695
16 (2006), and demanded that North Korea not con-
17 duct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic
18 missile; immediately retract its announcement of
19 withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
20 of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London,
21 and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force
22 March 5, 1970 (NPT); and return to the NPT and
23 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safe-
24 guards.

25 (3) United Nations Security Council Resolution
26 1718 further decided that North Korea shall sus-

pend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching; shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner; shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the NPT and the terms and conditions of its IAEA Safeguards Agreement; shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA; and shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and its ballistic missile program in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner.

(4) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 also required United Nations Member States to prevent—

(A) transfers to, and procurement from, North Korea of—

(i) items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology listed in the resolution; and

(ii) other items, determined by the Security Council or the 1718 Committee,

1 which could contribute to North Korea's
2 nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or
3 other weapons of mass destruction-related
4 programs;

5 (B) certain military equipment or tech-
6 nology transfers related to the prohibited items;
7 and

8 (C) the transfer of luxury goods to North
9 Korea.

10 (5) United Nations Security Council Resolution
11 1718 further required United Nations Member
12 States to prevent the entry into and transit through
13 their territories of individuals designated by the Se-
14 curity Council or the 1718 Committee as being re-
15 sponsible for North Korea's ballistic missile-related,
16 nuclear-related, or other weapons of mass destruc-
17 tion-related programs, and the immediate freezing of
18 funds, other financial assets, and economic resources
19 of persons or entities designated by the Security
20 Council or the 1718 Committee as being engaged in
21 or providing support for such programs, or by per-
22 sons or entities acting on their behalf or at their di-
23 rection.

1 (6) On May 25, 2009, the Government of North
2 Korea declared that it had conducted a second test
3 of a nuclear device.

4 (7) United Nations Security Council Resolution
5 1874, adopted on June 12, 2009—

6 (A) decided that North Korea shall aban-
7 don all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear
8 programs in a complete, verifiable, and irrevers-
9 ible manner;

10 (B) authorized and required United Na-
11 tions Member States to seize and dispose of
12 proscribed illicit North Korea items related to
13 its missile, nuclear, and WMD programs identi-
14 fied in inspections called for by the resolution;

15 (C) banned the export to North Korea of
16 all arms and related material other than small
17 arms and light weapons; and

18 (D) decided that Member States shall—

19 (i) prevent the provision of financial
20 services or the transfer to, through, or
21 from their territory of any financial or
22 other assets or resources that could con-
23 tribute to North Korea's nuclear-related,
24 ballistic missile-related, or other WMD-re-
25 lated programs or activities; and

1 (ii) deny fuel or supplies to service the
2 vessels carrying them except where nec-
3 essary on humanitarian grounds.

4 (8) On December 12, 2012, in flagrant defiance
5 of past United Nations Security Council resolutions,
6 the international community, and its Six-Party part-
7 ners, the Government of North Korea launched a
8 three-stage, long-range missile, which overflow Japa-
9 nese territory near Okinawa and dropped debris into
10 the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and waters ad-
11 jacent to the Philippines.

12 (9) The United Nations Security Council adopt-
13 ed Security Council Resolution 2087 on January 22,
14 2013, which condemned North Korea's December
15 12, 2012, missile launch as a breach of Security
16 Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874, demanded that
17 North Korea "abandon all nuclear weapons and ex-
18 isting nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable,
19 and irreversible manner," and expressed the deter-
20 mination of the Security Council "to take significant
21 action in the event of a further DPRK launch or nu-
22 clear test".

23 (10) the transition to the leadership of Kim
24 Jong-Un after the death of Kim Jong-Il has intro-
25 duced new uncertainties, yet the fundamental human

1 rights and humanitarian conditions inside North
2 Korea remain deplorable, thousands of North Kore-
3 ans remain imprisoned in modern-day gulags, North
4 Korean refugees remain acutely vulnerable, and the
5 findings in the North Korean Human Rights Act of
6 2004 (Public Law 108–333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et
7 seq.), the North Korean Human Rights Reauthoriza-
8 tion Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–346), and the
9 Ambassador James R. Lilley and Congressman Ste-
10 phen J. Solarz North Korea Human Rights Reau-
11 thorization Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–172) re-
12 main substantially accurate today.

13 (11) There has been extensive military coopera-
14 tion between the Governments of North Korea and
15 Iran that dates back to the 1980s.

16 (12) The latest provocative and defiant action
17 by the Government of North Korea represents a di-
18 rect threat to the United States and to our regional
19 allies and partners.

20 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

21 It is the sense of Congress that—

22 (1) the test of a nuclear device by the Govern-
23 ment of North Korea on February 12, 2013, and the
24 missile launch of December 12, 2012, represent fla-
25 grant violations of the sanctions regime created by

1 United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1695
2 (2006), 1718 (2006), and 1874 (2009), the test of
3 the nuclear device on February 12, 2013, is a clear,
4 deliberate, and provocative violation of United Na-
5 tions Security Resolution 2087 (2013), and the Gov-
6 ernment of North Korea continues to defy the
7 United Nations, its Six-Party partners, and the
8 international community;

9 (2) all Member States of the United Nations
10 should immediately implement and enforce sanctions
11 imposed by these resolutions and censure North
12 Korea;

13 (3) the Government of North Korea should
14 abandon and dismantle its provocative ballistic mis-
15 sile and nuclear weapons programs, cease its pro-
16 liferation activities, and come into immediate compli-
17 ance with all United Nations Security Council reso-
18 lutions and its commitments under the 2005 Joint
19 Statement of the Six-Party Talks;

20 (4) restrictions against the Government of
21 North Korea, including sanctions that ban the im-
22 portation into the United States of unlicensed North
23 Korean products and goods, should remain in effect
24 until the Government of North Korea no longer en-
25 gages in activities that threaten the United States,

1 our allies and partners, and global peace and sta-
2 bility;

3 (5) the United States Government should seek
4 a new round of United Nations Security Council
5 sanctions, including the public identification of all
6 North Korean and foreign banks, business, and gov-
7 ernment agencies suspected of conduct that violates
8 United Nations Security Council resolutions, and im-
9 plementing necessary measures to ensure enforce-
10 ment of such sanctions;

11 (6) all United Nations Member States should—

12 (A) further strengthen efforts to prevent
13 the transfer of military and dual-use tech-
14 nologies to North Korea, including an expan-
15 sion of the list of sanctioned materials identi-
16 fied by the United Nations Panel of Experts on
17 North Korea sanctions and the items on the
18 Nuclear Suppliers Group lists;

19 (B) exercise enhanced vigilance including
20 monitoring the activities of their nationals, per-
21 sons in their territories, financial institutions,
22 and other entities with or on behalf of financial
23 institutions in North Korea, or of those that act
24 on behalf or at the direction of financial institu-
25 tions in North Korea, including their branches,

1 representatives, agents, and subsidiaries
2 abroad; and

3 (C) prevent transshipments that relate to
4 North Korean military, missile, and nuclear
5 programs and proliferation activities;

6 (7) the United States Government should ex-
7 plore appropriate measures by the United States
8 Armed Forces in the Asia-Pacific region, including
9 in partnership with the armed forces of others coun-
10 tries in the region, to safeguard the national inter-
11 ests, security, and livelihood of the United States
12 and its people, as well as those of United States al-
13 lies and partners in the region; and

14 (8) the United States Government, acting
15 through its appropriate diplomatic representatives,
16 should secure the agreement of the United Nations
17 Human Rights Council and General Assembly to
18 adopt the recommendations made in the February 1,
19 2013, report of Marzuki Darusman, Special
20 Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the
21 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that an in-
22 quiry mechanism should be established to investigate
23 North Korea's "grave, widespread and systematic
24 violations of human rights," as well as to analyze

4 Not later than May 15, 2013, the Secretary of State
5 shall conduct, coordinate, and submit to Congress a com-
6 prehensive report on United States policy towards North
7 Korea based on a full and complete interagency review of
8 current policy and possible alternatives, including North
9 Korea's weapons of mass destruction and missile pro-
10 grams and human rights atrocities. The report shall in-
11 clude recommendations for such legislative or administra-
12 tive action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light
13 of the results of the review.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as a declaration of war or an authorization for the use of force against North Korea.

Attest: NANCY ERICKSON,
Secretary.