Mr. Chairman,

My delegation would like to associate itself with the statement made by Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

From 1945, the year when the first nuclear weapon was born of Manhattan Project, humanity lived in fear and unrest.

Major powers insist on the necessity of their possessing nuclear weapons for security reasons, but humankind will never be free from the threat of holocaust and doom as long as nuclear weapons exist.

It is the aspiration and desire of the international community to open an era of lasting peace in the 21st century by abolishing nuclear weapons.

The realities, however, show that major powers rely on nuclear weapons more than ever before. Nuclear doctrine of mutual deterrence has been modified to the doctrine of nuclear preemptive strike, and nuclear threat has become more blatant and ever increasing.
Fairness is forced silent in the international relations; discussions and debates on disarmament issues at the UN do not address real threats and challenges, but are distracted by unrealistic assertions on marginal issues.

This year again the Conference on Disarmament was widely split and ended sessions without any results, agreeing to disagree on the priority issue.

Fumbling the branches without dealing with the root cause would only be a waste of time, producing no proper solution and extending meaningless dispute.

Mr. Chairman,

Nuclear disarmament is the first and foremost priority. It is the only absolute solution to the issue of nuclear proliferation, which stemmed from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by nuclear weapon states (NWS).

Those countries that give priority to nonproliferation have an ulterior motive for freezing the status quo, characterized by monopoly of nuclear weapons by NWS, and for degrading non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) to inferiority and subordination.

It is the same trick that NWS played on NNWS in 1968 to seduce them into joining the discriminative NPT with a bait of Article VI.

Mr. Chairman,

In the multilateral disarmament forums including the Conference on Disarmament, the DPRK has set, jointly with the NAM countries, the nuclear disarmament as the fundamental issue related to the world peace and security, and remains steadfast on giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear disarmament should orient towards complete and total elimination of nuclear weapons. Passivism of NWS in implementing their disarmament obligations, for example, piecemeal reduction of nuclear weapons and commitment to conditional security assurances would be regarded as a mockery of NNWS and it would only deepen mutual distrust.
Complete and total nuclear disarmament, namely, the commitment of NWS to negative security assurances, withdrawal of nuclear weapons deployed outside their territories and total elimination of nuclear weapons arsenal, would satisfy expectations of international community for fulfillment of disarmament obligations.

Mr. Chairman,

The main obstacle to durable peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is the US hostile policy toward the DPRK. The hostile policy of the US towards the DPRK has deep historical roots.

Some people misunderstand that the US is hostile to the DPRK because of the nuclear issue. In fact, the US hostile policy gave rise to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula and the DPRK possessed nuclear weapons to counter the ever-increasing nuclear threat from the US.

Long before the rise of the nuclear issue, the US defined the DPRK as an enemy and refused to recognize its sovereignty; the institutional and legal mechanisms against the DPRK have been in place; military attacks and nuclear threats aimed at eliminating the ideology and system of the DPRK have been openly committed; economic sanctions and international pressure for isolating and suffocating the DPRK have been persistent.

The DPRK opted for possession of nuclear deterrent, not because it pursued any "nuclear ambition" or wanted to trade for something but because it had to counter off the moves of the US aimed at eliminating the DPRK.

The era when the US threatened the DPRK with atomic bomb has gone by. The DPRK’s nuclear deterrent for self-defense is a reliable guarantee that prevents war and ensures peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

If the US shows courage through action by withdrawing its hostile policy toward the DPRK, and thus contribute to the peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, the DPRK will be ready any time to improve bilateral relations on the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.
The respected Marshal KIM JONG UN wants to open up a new chapter for the development of relations with the countries friendly towards us, unbound to the past.

If the US continues its anachronistic pursuit of hostile policy despite the DPRK's goodwill, the DPRK's nuclear possession will inevitably be prolonged and bolstered.

Thank you.