Mr. Chair,

Allow me first of all to congratulate you on your election as Chair of the First Committee. I am confident this Committee will achieve great success under your leadership. I assure you of my delegation’s full support and cooperation.

It is a long-cherished aspiration of humanity to live in a world peaceful and secure, without war and nuclear threats.

Despite international demands for achievement of nuclear disarmament, the actual realities run in the opposite direction.

Quantitative reduction of nuclear weapons is at slow pace while qualitative improvement is in full swing: all nuclear-weapon-states accelerate modernization of their nuclear weapons, reviving a nuclear arms race reminiscent of cold war era.

For success of nuclear disarmament efforts, the countries that possess largest nuclear arsenals should take the lead in dismantling nuclear weapons, roll back nuclear doctrines of aggressive nature such as “preemptive strike” and withdraw nuclear weapons deployed outside their own territories.
With regard to the Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty (NBT) adopted at the UN in July this year on the initiative of non-nuclear-weapon-states, the disapproval and rejection on the part of nuclear-weapon-states including the U.S. and the military allies cast a gloomy shadow on the prospects of the treaty.

The DPRK agrees with the primary focus of the NBT on total elimination of nuclear weapons; however, since the U.S. that poses nuclear threat and blackmail on the DPRK rejects the NBT, the DPRK is not in position to accede to the treaty.

Mr. Chair,

The nuclear-weapon-state employing nuclear weapon for political and military domination, interference and pressure, deploys its strategic assets mounted with nuclear weapons in various regions, roams about the entire globe, coerce sovereign countries and even poses blatant nuclear threats on them.

The eloquent example is the U.S. nuclear threats and blackmail upon the DPRK.

In 1957 the U.S. introduced nuclear weapons in south Korea to deploy them and from the 1970s, while conducting annual large-scale joint military exercises against the DPRK, the U.S. had begun to introduce nuclear strategic assets there.

In recent years the operation plan for nuclear attack against the DPRK is upgraded continually and nuclear war exercises conducted in real-war mode every season every year.

This year alone, the U.S. staged the largest-scale joint military exercises on several occasions, aimed at mounting a preemptive nuclear strike against the DPRK, with participation of over 300,000 troops and all sorts of strategic assets including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines.

The DPRK opted for possession of nuclear weapons to eliminate fundamentally the U.S. hostile policy and nuclear threats continued for several decades. It is holding fast the strategic line of simultaneous development of nuclear force and national economy.

Its possession of H-bomb and ICBM is a part of self-defensive measures to put a definite end to the nuclear threats and hostile policy of the U.S. and safeguard its sovereignty, right to existence and development.
Nevertheless, the U.S. is taking issue with the self-defensive measures of the DPRK for bolstering up its national defense capability, labelling them as "threats" and "provocations". It even rigged up several "sanctions resolutions" against the DPRK at the UN Security Council, thus disguising the issue as one between the DPRK and UN.

UN member states should know correctly with distinction whether the DPRK's possession of nukes and ICBM poses a "global threat" as claimed by the U.S. or the threat confined to the U.S. alone.

The U.S. is the one and only country in this world that massacred hundreds of thousands of innocent civilian population by using nuclear weapon in the real war.

No other country in this world than the DPRK has been exposed to the nuclear threat of the U.S. for such a long time so directly with such intensity.

The U.S. continues its attempts to suffocate the DPRK by instituting all sorts of systematic measures of discrimination and sanctions against the DPRK.

The world is not well aware of this truth. Owing to the predominant propaganda media of the U.S., misleading perception is prevalent as if the DPRK is engaged in what are claimed as "provocations" and "acts of violating peace."

To all intents and purposes, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is the one that was created and developed into the present phase today because of the U.S. and the responsibility also solely lies with the U.S.

The DPRK has no intention to use nuclear weapons or threaten with nuclear weapons against any other country except the U.S., unless it joins military action of the U.S. against the DPRK.

Mr. Chair,

The DPRK shall, under no circumstances, put the nukes and ballistic rockets on negotiating table. Neither shall it flinch even an inch from the road to bolstering up the nuclear forces chosen by itself, unless the hostile policy and nuclear threat of the U.S. against the DPRK are fundamentally eliminated.
To our people who experienced disastrous disturbances of war on the Korean peninsula by the U.S., the powerful war deterrence for national defense is an inevitable strategic option and it is a precious strategic asset that can neither be reversed nor bartered for anything.

Should the U.S. ignore the repeated warnings and pounce upon the DPRK with military force at last, the DPRK will inflict severe punishment with its power of self-reliance and self-development it has so far consolidated.

Mr. Chair,

Peaceful use of outer space is an exercise of independent and legitimate right of the DPRK and is an important work related to its national development.

The DPRK will open up a broad avenue of outer space utilization by launching more sophisticated earth observation satellites as well as geo-stationery satellites in the coming years.

I thank you.