



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

820 Second Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017

Tel: (212) 972-3105/3106 Fax: (212) 972-3154

## Press Release

*Check against delivery*

Statement by Ambassador Pak Gil Yon  
Permanent Representative of the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the UN

at the 2007 substantive session of the  
United Nations Disarmament Commission

April 10, Juche 96(2007)

New York

Mr. Chairman,

I congratulate you, on behalf of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on your election as Chairman of the 2007 substantive session of the UN Disarmament Commission, and look forward to the success of the current session under your skillful chairmanship.

Mr. Chairman,

Today, the world is hastening arms race against the expectations of disarmament after the end of cold war. We are witnessing the increase of military expenditure every year and briskness of arms markets. We feel uneasy and insecure more than ever, watching a powerful country threatening others with nuclear weapons and occupying weak and small countries by force.

The reality shows that responsibilities for disarmament lie mainly with world powers. They are increasing military spending. They are profiting from arms trade. They are inciting arms race. Specifically, the United States is developing new types of nuclear weapons on the premise of pre-emptive nuclear strike and, expanding arms race into space.

As long as there are the nuclear doctrine of use of nuclear weapons and competition to monopolize weapons market, the UN's debate on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation would be empty talk, and the wishes for nuclear-free world and peace cannot be realized.

Mr. Chairman,

Today, the world attention is focused on the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula.

The nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula is a direct product of the hostile policy of the United States towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Bush administration has designated the DPRK as part of "axis of evil" and "outpost of tyranny", and threatened pre-emptive nuclear strike.

In these compelling circumstances, the DPRK had no choice but to make nuclear weapons to counter the US's constant threat of nuclear attack. And last October, it carried out nuclear test successfully. This is a reasonable exercise of the sovereign right to defend the territory and population and social system from the foreign attack and invasion.

The de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula is one of the lifetime teachings of the Great Leader President **Kim Il Sung**, and consistent position of the Government of the DPRK.

The DPRK remains firm and unchanged in its will to implement the joint statement of September 19, 2005 and agreement of February 13, 2007. We are now doing our best to do what we are expected to do under the agreement. The Director General of the IAEA has already visited Pyongyang at our invitation.

The resolution of the nuclear issue depends entirely on the attitude of the United States. The agreement of February 13 was possible only because the United States promised to lift financial sanctions on the DPRK within 30 days. However, the money has not reached in our hands, though the United States declared lift of sanctions. It is not simply a question of money, it is rather the question of credibility. The United States is now staging joint war exercises in south Korea against the DPRK despite of the February 13 agreement. How can we trust the US talking of "no intention to attack"? War exercises are incompatible with talks.

The United States should act upon its words of "reconciliation and normalization" and "peace and stability", refraining from acts of hindering the implementation of the agreement and progress of the talks.

If the United States implements faithfully its commitments on the principle of "action for action" as agreed by the 6 parties, the process of de-nuclearisation of the Korean peninsula will be smoothly pushed forward. Above all, it should dismantle financial sanctions, the intensive embodiment of the hostile policy on the DPRK.

We will return to the 6 party talks when the question of financial sanctions is fully settled.

Thank you.