



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Statement by

H.E. Mr. PAK KIL YON

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and

Head of Delegation of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At the sixty-fifth Session of the  
United Nations General Assembly

New York, 29 September, Juche 99(2010)

Mr. President,

On behalf of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), I would like, first of all, to congratulate Your Excellency Joseph Deiss on your election to the presidency of the 65<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly. In the same vein, I believe that your able leadership will bring this session to a success.

Mr. President,

This year marks the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

The founding of the United Nations laid an international legal basis to prevent the recurrence of catastrophe like the two world wars, which inflicted immeasurable sufferings on humankind, to safeguard world peace and security and to achieve socio-economic progress.

The most important meaning of the UN foundation is the establishment of the principle of sovereign equality in international relations, on which all states in this globe, large and small, have been able to join their efforts for peace and development.

The history of the UN spanning 65 years is the history of continued challenges to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

Power logic and power politics that negate sovereign equality still remain in sight in international relations even today after the turn of a century. International law and order are trampled down into shatters by arbitrariness and highhandedness of individual powers. Military invasions on sovereign states, arms buildup and threats of use of force continue unchecked and even justified under a series of pretexts.

Despicable trickery attempts to overthrow other countries' socio-political systems have become ever more rampant. The signboard of "human rights protection" and institutional mechanism of the UN General Assembly are abused to this end. Denying the rights of other countries to choose their own systems constitutes itself the violation of human rights of their people. The DPRK is one of those victimized countries.

This reality requires strengthening the role of the United Nations in conformity with the changed times and situation, which, in our view, is possible only with a more dynamic and appropriate UN reform.

The composition and the rules of procedure of the Security Council should be restructured and revised in such a way that the representation and will of the entire UN membership are correctly reflected. Particularly, the full representation of the Non-aligned and other developing countries, a new group of the UN member states that achieved independence after the founding of the United Nations should be ensured.

The authority of the General Assembly should be enhanced decisively. The General Assembly which is the most democratized organ in the United Nations has less power than the undemocratic Security Council. This abnormal situation should no longer be continued.

In addressing key issues such as peace and development, broad and active participation of the developing countries and their interests should be duly promoted.

Mr. President,

The Korean peninsula, together with the Middle East, has long been a chronic hot spot seriously affecting world peace and security.

Since its inception, the United Nations had put the "Korean issue" on its major agenda item for over 30 years. This led to the adoption of the resolution 3390 at the 30<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly in 1975, calling on the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign forces there and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, as a measure to reduce tension and maintain durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

Another 35 years have elapsed since then. This notwithstanding, the Korean peninsula is still in a state of armistice which means neither war nor peace. While the aforesaid resolution is yet to be implemented, the sovereignty and the efforts of the DPRK for peaceful development are constantly threatened and undermined as the explosive situation leading to the brink of a war is created periodically on the Korean peninsula.

The most recent example is the farce of the largest saber-rattling, arms buildup and threat of use of force waged on a massive scale by the United States and south Korean authorities on the Korean peninsula and its surroundings by taking the opportunity of the "Cheonan" incident.

The tough-and-go situation created sometime ago in Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula undoubtedly proved once again that the United States is not a defender, but a disruptor of peace.

As long as the US nuclear aircraft carriers sail around the seas of our country, our nuclear deterrent can never be abandoned, but should be strengthened further. This is the lesson we have drawn.

The DPRK regards it as its noble duty as a UN member state to safeguard peace and security and promote socio-economic development and common prosperity in and around the Korean peninsula.

Had it not been for the powerful war deterrent built by the **Songun** Politics of the great leader of our people General **KIM JONG IL**, the Korean peninsula would have already been turned into a war field scores of times, thus destructing regional peace and stability.

Peaceful environment is most urgently needed for the government and people of the DPRK as they are now concentrating all efforts on economic development in order to open the gate of a powerful and prosperous state in 2012 which marks the centenary birth anniversary of the great leader President **KIM IL SUNG**.

This year which falls on the 60<sup>th</sup> year of the outbreak of the Korean War, the DPRK again proposed respectfully to the parties to the Armistice Agreement to begin talks as early as possible for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

If this proposal is realized, the UN General Assembly will see the process of implementing its historic resolution adopted 35 years ago. The conclusion of a peace agreement will represent the most effective confidence building measure for removing distrusts among the parties to the Armistice and serve as a powerful driving force guaranteeing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

There is no change in the position of the DPRK to oppose nuclear war, nuclear arms race and nuclear proliferation. The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is the policy goal maintained consistently by the Government of the DPRK for peace and security in Northeast Asia and the denuclearization of the world.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula referred to in the Joint Statement of the six party talks issued on September 19, 2005 is the process of

turning the whole Korean peninsula into a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the basis of completely eliminating the real external nuclear threats on the Korean peninsula in a verifiable manner.

As already clarified, our nuclear weapons are not a means to attack or threaten others, but a self-defensive deterrent, to all intents and purposes, to counter aggression and attack from outside.

As a responsible nuclear weapon state, we are willing to join in the international efforts for nuclear non-proliferation and safe management of nuclear material on an equal footing with other nuclear weapon states.

Mr. President,

It is the long-cherished desire of the entire Korean nation to put an end to the history of disgraceful division forced upon by foreign forces and to live peacefully on a reunified land.

In the new century, important progress towards reconciliation, co-prosperity and reunification was achieved in the inter-Korean relations. The historic summit between the north and the south in 2000 and its resultant adoption of the June 15 Joint Declaration followed by another summit in 2007 and publication of the October 4 Declaration constitute a grand program for reunification unprecedented in our national history. These historic declarations enjoyed warm support and welcome in the UN General Assembly.

Unfortunately, the present south Korean authorities reject this grand reunification program and drive the inter-Korean relations into a rupture by bringing forward the so-called "three-phase unification proposal", which is anti-reunification and confrontational. They are kicking up war atmosphere against their fellow countrymen in collusion with foreign forces with a view to rationalizing their confrontational policy against the north.

The anti-reunification forces have no place to remain on the Korean peninsula. As such, the anti-peace forces should not be offered a place in the international community.

The government of the DPRK will, in the future, too, thoroughly implement the June 15 Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration, and thus achieve the reconciliation and unity of the nation and surely open a new era of independent reunification, peace and prosperity.

Mr. President,

The ideal of the DPRK foreign policy is independence, peace and friendship. It accords with the ideas of the United Nations.

In accordance with this ideal, the government of the DPRK will further strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all UN member states and discharge full responsibilities for ensuring peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world.

Mr. President,

In conclusion, my delegation totally rejects the provocative statement delivered by the south Korean delegation on 25 September referring to the "Cheonan" incident again with distortion of the Presidential Statement of the UN Security Council of 9 July 2010.

The truth of the "Cheonan" incident is still under cover. The unilateral "investigation result" of south Korea, since its release, has been raising doubts one after another until now in view of the analysis through military science and arousing manifold criticism in and out of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities have persistently refused to accept our proposal to send its field inspection group for scientific and objective verification of the truth of the incident.

The UN Security Council in its Presidential Statement dated 9 July 2010 took note of responses from other relevant parties, including from the DPRK, which has stated that it had nothing to do with the incident, and encouraged the settlement of all outstanding issues by peaceful means to resume direct dialogue and negotiations.

South Korea is advised not to create tension on the Korean peninsula by waging war exercises with outside forces and pursuing confrontational approach in defiance of concerns of international community, and should immediately embark on north-south dialogue to find solutions to all outstanding issues as recommended by the Presidential Statement of the UN Security Council.

Thank you for your attention.