



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**Press Release**

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**Statement  
by**

**H.E. Mr. Choe Su Hon  
Chairman of the Delegation of the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**At the General Debate of the  
Sixty-First Session of the  
United Nations General Assembly**

**New York, 26 September, Juche 95 (2006)**

Madam President,

Allow me first of all, on behalf of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), to congratulate you, Madam Sheikha Haya Rashed Al Khaifa on your election into the presidency of this session and express my conviction that this session will be successful under your able leadership.

Madam President,

The desire of the humankind for a peaceful and prosperous world in the new century is still faced with grave challenges.

The unilateralism and high-handed acts of the super power are ever becoming so reckless as to trample down the principles on the respect for sovereign equality of all States, the fundamental basis of the UN Charter, thereby arousing a serious concern of the international society.

Worse still are the invasions on sovereign states either openly committed or disregarded and even fanned up under the pretext of "non-proliferation" and "anti-terrorism", giving rise to a massacre of innocent people and the serious destruction of international peace and security.

The threats and high-handed acts of the super power are evermore undisguised towards the DPRK as their target.

The U.S. adventurous military maneuvers such as military exercises and economic blockade against the DPRK continue to be tolerated, while the routine missile test fires of our army for self-defense have been picked up to be condemned as "a threat to international peace and security".

Such a reality gives a serious lesson to all of us that a country with the powerful strength, a deterrent of justice, is capable of safeguarding the dignity and sovereignty of a nation by itself.

Herein lies the necessity and justness of Songun policy of General KIM JONG IL, the respected leader of our people.

The Songun policy is a sure guarantee that enables the DPRK to safeguard its sovereignty and security, and to ensure peace and stability on the Korean peninsular and the rest of the region as a whole, in the face of the ever hardening U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The DPRK's possession of deterrent power, solely for self-defense, is also fully in line with the interests of the regional countries for peace and security, and peaceful environment.

Madam President,

As well known, the Korean people suffered from the tragic history because of the nearly-half-a-century long tyrannical military occupation by Japan, and thereafter, have been living in a state of war with the U.S. over sixty years. It is against this background that the Korean people

are aspiring after peace more than any other countries.

Today, there still persist the touch-and-go critical tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula, rather than durable peace and security. Its source is nothing but the U.S. vicious hostile policy on the DPRK.

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is not exceptional as well in view of its origination from the U.S. nuclear threats.

The U.S. policy towards the DPRK has gone, further beyond the mere hostility, so far as to pose nuclear threats even by designating it as part of an "axis of evil" and target of preemptive strikes, thus driving the DPRK to inevitably possess nuclear deterrent after all.

The DPRK Government maintains its consistent position to resolve the issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula peacefully through dialogue and negotiations.

As well known to the world, the core elements stipulated in the Joint Statement of September 19, 2005 adopted at the Six-Party Talks are the respective commitments of the DPRK and the U.S. to abandon its nuclear program and to live in peaceful co-existence.

As for the Joint Statement, the DPRK remains committed to implement all the agreed provisions of the Joint Statement on an equal footing.

The DPRK is sure to get a greater benefit from the implementation of the agreed provisions of the Talks. That is why, it is willing to hold the Talks more than any other countries.

However, the United States, soon after the announcement of the Joint Statement, has spent no time in imposing financial sanctions upon the DPRK, a dialogue partner, eventually scrapping the already-agreed itinerary for the following rounds of the Talks and creating the present impasse.

In view of these facts, it is crystal clear that the U.S. is not in favor of the Six-Party Talks and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

If there is anything that the United States is in favor of, that is the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula to be used as a pretext for reinforcing its military forces in the North-East Asian region.

By doing so, the United States aims to strengthen its armed forces in this region, and thus contain the ever growing strong DPRK and neighboring countries within its world supremacy strategy.

This is what the real intention of the United States is.

It is quite preposterous that the DPRK, under the groundless U.S. sanctions, takes part in the Talks of discussing its own nuclear abandonment. This is the matter of principle intolerable of even the slightest concession.

On this opportunity, may I express my deep gratitude to Member States of the United Nations for their continued support and encouragement to the DPRK in its effort for a peaceful resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

Madam President,

As far as the Korea's reunification is concerned, it is the supreme aspiration of our nation to realize it at an early possible date as a prerequisite to ensuring lasting peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The North-South Joint Declaration of June 15, 2000 is a declaration of realizing independence and peaceful reunification by the Korean nation itself rejecting the foreign interference.

Regrettably however, the south Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade made distorted remarks at this podium on 21 September as to the root causes of the tension in the Korean peninsula without saying a single word about the implementation of the North-South Joint Declaration of June 15. This arouses our consternation.

It is already well-known fact to the world that the U.S. military presence in south Korea, the U.S. doctrine of preemptive nuclear strike against the DPRK, incessant large-scale joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korea, mass delivery to south Korea of all sorts of military equipment including weapons of mass destruction, and the aerial reconnaissance by the U.S. for hundred-odd times every month constitute the major factors undermining peace and stability, and aggravating tension in the Korean peninsula.

And the North-South Joint Declaration of June 15 has not been smoothly implemented so far because of the persistent maneuvers of the US who dislikes the improved inter-Korean relations as well as the existence in south Korea of such legal mechanisms as the "national security law" that stipulates fellow countrymen as enemy and denies even basic human rights, which is against the ideals of "By Our Nation Itself", the core in the Joint Declaration.

These are undeniable facts.

Upholding the banner of the North-South Joint Declaration of June 15 and under the ideals of "By Our Nation Itself", the Government of our Republic will surely achieve the national reunification by firmly realizing the cooperation in three areas of national independence, peace against war and patriotism for reunification.

Madam President,

For the United Nations to fulfill its mission for the maintenance of international peace and security, practical measures should be taken to reject unilateralism and high-handed acts that block the establishment of equitable and just international relations.

Furthermore, the UN should be democratized, so that all international issues be resolved in conformity with the common interests of Member States.

In this regard, we are of the view that one of the reasonable ways to that effect is to hand over the power of making resolutions from the UN Security Council to the General Assembly on the issues directly linked to international peace and security such as the use of force.

It is also imperative to ensure that the United Nations Security Council responsible for international peace and security observe strictly the principle of fairness in its activities.

The Security Council should be a body accountable to the General Assembly by making real contribution to international peace and security, not a means of certain countries for legalizing their strategic interests.

The fact that the Security Council remains indifferent to the infringement of sovereignty and massacre of civilians committed in the Arab territories such as the U.S. invasion of Iraq and Israel's aggression of Lebanon, represents typical examples of irresponsibility, unfairness and double standards in its activities.

The reform of the Security Council now under consideration should focus on ensuring fairness in its activities first and foremost and ensure that the non-aligned and developing countries, which take up the overwhelming majority of Member States, are fully represented in the Council.

With regard to the expansion of permanent membership, a country like Japan, the war criminal which invaded the Asian countries and committed a massacre of innocent people, but has been distorting its aggressive history instead of liquidating it, should never be allowed to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

Madam President,

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue in the future, too, to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all Member States that respect its sovereignty in accordance with the ideals of its foreign policy; independence, peace and friendship and make active contribution to the efforts of the international society for achievement of world peace and security, and sustainable development.

Thank you.