



Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Statement by
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At the general debate of the First Committee
New York, 8 October 2010

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me first of all to congratulate you, Mr. Milos Koterec on your election as chair of this Committee. I am confident that this meeting will bear fruitful results under your able leadership.

Mr. Chairman,

The disarmament continues to remain as a top priority issue to be immediately addressed in building a peaceful and prosperous world.

Two decades have elapsed since the end of the cold war, however, it is our regret to witness the disarmament still facing serious challenges.

It is particularly note worthy that arms race which reminds us of the cold war era is recurring, thus casting dark shadows over the global peace and security.

What is more serious is that the hegemony and strong-arm policy of the cold war era are undisguisedly advocated for and put into practice today, through blackmail, intimidation and use of force.

Such realities are proven by the US invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan and its negative impacts upon the world peace and security, and also the situation on the Korean peninsula and other regions.

In this regard, my delegation would like to underscore on the main factors which cause the current aggravated situation on the Korean peninsula, the one of the major global hotbeds.

Firstly, it is the strong-arm policy of the United States that drives the Korean peninsula into a more aggravated situation.

In April 2010, the US Administration made an announcement that it has excluded the DPRK from the list of Negative Security Assurance in its new Nuclear Posture Review.

This means that the present US Administration placed itself on the same line with the Bush Administration which listed the DPRK as an “axis of evils” and target of “nuclear preemptive strike”.

As is well known, the United States is the one that has brought the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula by deploying first its own nuclear weapons in south Korea in 1957 and later did not hesitate to increase the number of nuclear weapons to well

over one thousand in South Korea.

If we take into account the nuclear weapons of the United States deployed around the Korean peninsula on the nearby like Japan, it is not hard to perceive the dangerous nature of US nuclear forces deployed in the region.

As a whole, one can conclude that the United States, through the Nuclear Posture Review, has already turned on a green light to its nuclear preemptive strike against the DPRK.

Secondly, it is due to the military threats and blackmails of the United States based on its strong-arm strategy.

Recently, the United States, together with south Korea cooked up an unprecedented conspiracy on the Korean peninsula and, taking advantage of this opportunity, waged a series of largest ever joint military exercises one after another by mobilizing huge nuclear forces, thus escalating the tensions to its extreme end.

Typical examples are the US-south Korea joint military exercises that had been conducted in the east and west seas of the Korean peninsula since July up to October 1, 2010.

In these joint military exercises, the United States mobilized unprecedented huge forces and most sophisticated mobile strike means such as nuclear powered aircraft carrier "George Washington" creating a touch and go situation which can be seen only on the eve of war.

Such reality is a standing proof that the United States is still deadly bent on its self-destructive and anachronistic war games with regard to the Korean peninsula, instead of learning serious lessons from Iraq and Afghanistan wars which already claimed enormous costs to itself in terms of politics, military and economy.

Thirdly, it is due to the refusal by the United States of the proposal on establishing a peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula.

This year 2010 marks 60 years since the outbreak of the Korean War.

However, the Korean peninsula is still in a state of ceasefire, an abnormal situation. This means the DPRK and the United States are yet technically at state of war against each other.

In order to put an end to such a status quo and build confidence between the two countries, the DPRK has solemnly proposed to start the talks as early as possible to

the parties concerned with a view to replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty.

However, the United States defied our proposal but responded to it by conducting joint military exercises with south Korea under the code name “Key Resolve” and “Foal Eagle” in March this year 2010. And in May it has fabricated a conspiracy which aroused worldwide skepticism and criticism and drove the situation of the Korean peninsula into a brink of war.

The situation on the Korean peninsula at this time reminds us, once again, of the dangerous nature of the current armistice mechanism and the time pressing need for concluding a peace treaty.

As long as the DPRK and the US, the parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement and also parties to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula are pointing guns at each other, it is clear-evident that distrust between the two parties can never be removed.

Continuously refusing to conclude the peace treaty even today since 60 years of the Korean war have elapsed, the United States only showed itself to the entire world that the “peace” often talked by itself is nothing but a signboard and hypocrisy to conceal its own aggressive ambition.

If the United States is truly concerned about the peace and security on the Korean peninsula, it should cease immediately all the military maneuvers that aggravate the situation and accept the DPRK’s proposal to conclude the peace treaty.

Mr. Chairman,

As is well known, the source of threats to the peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is none other than the United States.

If we did not have the Songun politics of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the great leader of our people and the defensive nuclear deterrence, the Korean peninsula has already turned into a ground of bloody war and then regional peace and security would have been seriously undermined.

The more the United States pursues the hostile policy and escalates nuclear threats against the sovereignty and existence of our nation, the DPRK will continue to increase its self-defensive deterrence.

Thank you.

