Mr. Chairman

Let me first of all, to congratulate you on your election as chairman of the first Committee and I believe that this meeting will be crowned with success under your able leadership. I also wish to associate myself with the statement made by the Republic of Indonesia on behalf of the NAM.

Mr. Chairman

Twenty years have passed since the end of the Cold War. Nevertheless, the international efforts for peace and security of the world and disarmament are still confronted with serious challenges.

In today’s international relations, hegemonic policy and the use of force and nuclear blackmails are openly practiced and translated into action. Arms conflicts and insecurity continue to persist in different parts of the world threatening the right to existence of the sovereign states. The Korean peninsula is not excluded here.

My delegation takes this opportunity to underline the root causes of ever aggravating situation on the Korean Peninsula.
The Korean peninsula which was forcibly divided into two by outside forces still remain in a state of neither war nor peace for more than half a century. The nuclear issue accompanied with the periodically explosive situation and the continuation of tension on the Korean peninsula are originated from the hostile relations between the DPRK and the US which gives rise to mistrust and confrontation. Despite unanimous aspirations and demands at home and abroad for peace, arms build-up and nuclear war exercises are ceaselessly conducted on the Korean peninsula and in its vicinity area against the DPRK.

In the “Nuclear Posture Review” of April, 2010, the US officially announced that the DPRK was excluded from the list of the countries to receive the Negative Security Assurance. This bespeaks in essence that the stand of the US remain unchanged in its policy of preemptive nuclear strike against the DPRK.

In August this year along, the United States have conducted nuclear war exercises under the codename of “Ulji Freedom Guardian” with mobilization of massive armed forces in South Korea despite of our repeated warnings. Another fundamental reason of ever growing tension on the Korean peninsula is the absence of peace mechanism.

More than half century have passed since the end of the Korean war, but no peace mechanism is established so far but there still exists the outdated armistice regime, the cold war legacy. Therefore the DPRK and the U.S are in a state of war in legal or technical points of view.

As long as the DPRK and the US, the direct parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement, stand in hostile by leveling guns at each other, neither DPRK-US mutual mistrust can be removed nor the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula be achieved at any time.

The DPRK has proposed last year to conclude peace agreement. This proposal is the most effective confidence-building measure to remove existing
DPRK-US mistrusts. The conclusion of the peace agreement proposed by the DPRK will play a role as powerful driving force to ensure denuclearization on the Korean peninsula.

We strongly believe that our proposal to conclude the peace agreement would be a good one either in view of the peculiar security situation of the Korean peninsula or in view of the regional peace and security. The DPRK Government stands consistent in its position to ensure peace and security and to speed up the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations.

The prevailing situation on the Korean peninsula demands the parties concerned seize opportunity in right time with a bold decision to address the fundamental root cause through dialogue. Main party here is the United States of America.

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula has entirely originated from the hostile policy and nuclear threats of the US against the DPRK, and it is, therefore, the key party which is responsible and capable to address its root cause is none other than the United States. If the US have real concern of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, it should stop hostile military action raising tension and respond positively to the DPRK’s proposal on concluding peace agreement.

The DPRK, considering it as its sacred duty to safeguard peace and security and promote common prosperity on the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world, will do its utmost for their realization.

Thank you.