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**Statement by**

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**Chairman of the Delegation of the**

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**At the General Debate**

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Mr. President,

At the outset, on behalf of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea(DPRK), let me congratulate H.E. Miguel D'escoto Brockmann, for the election as President of the current 63rd session of the UNGA.

I also wish to express confidence that, under your able stewardship, the current session will come to a success.

Mr. President,

It is a century-long aspiration of the mankind to live in a peaceful and prospering world, free from war and domination.

Nearly ten years have passed since the UNGA has adopted the Millennium Declaration, reflecting such common desire.

Nevertheless, a vicious circle of aggression and intervention, conflict and terrorism still persists within the international relations, and consequently global peace and security continue to face new serious challenges.

The military alliances ever in place in the Cold War era are being further intensified and arms races of new forms are taking place in Asia-Pacific, Europe and other different regions.

Attempts to justify violations of sovereignty of developing countries under the pretext of "war on terror", "human rights" and "non-proliferation" get more undisguised.

Disparities in wealth and imbalances in level of development between the North and the South get further deepened, shadowing a gloomy prospect for the achievements of the development goals in the developing countries.

Ever worsening energy, food and financial crisis of recent days are seriously affecting the already vulnerable economies of developing countries.

The reality of today requires all member states to pool their efforts together for the building of a just, peaceful and prosperous world as a matter of priority as they have pledged through the UN Millennium Declaration.

Mr. President,

The building of a new world, free and peaceful, without domination and subjugation, aggression and war is a common aspiration of the world peoples, and represents itself as the shared responsibilities of the humankind at present.

The on-going efforts to reform the United Nations and enhance its role should be directed towards this end.

It is also imperative to hold in check the attempts of some individual countries to address critical international issues related to world peace and security solely for their own interests.

For this purpose, there is a need to enhance decisively the authority of the UN General Assembly, in which all member states are exercising their equal rights.

Aggression and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states, the acts committed under the cover of “human rights protection”, should be rejected all the way.

Today, the worst peace breaker and human rights violator in the world is none other than the United States, as evidenced by its armed invasion on sovereign countries and unhesitatingly massacring of innocent civilians.

Human rights are sovereign and independent rights.

We urge the UN member states to keep high vigilance against the clamors of human rights protection by the United States and western countries and not to accept the politicization, selectivity and double standards of human rights.

Mr. President,

The main reason that the question of relations between the DPRK and Japan has been unresolved for over half a century lies in the Japan’s failure to liquidate its past stained with large-scale crimes.

Japan is the only war criminal state that beautifies the history of aggression and massacre of millions of innocent peoples in Korea and other Asian countries and today attempts to grab the sacred Tok Islet of Korea.

Such country should never be allowed for a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Korean people, who suffered the Japanese military occupation for almost half a century and afterwards have been living in over 60 years long confrontation with the United States, aspire after peace more than anyone else.

Even now, a series of reckless military maneuvers destabilizing the regional situation such as strengthening of strategic military alliances, massive shipment of state-of-the-art war equipment and annual large-scale military exercises are being conducted in and around the Korean peninsula.

The “Ulji Freedom Guardian” joint military exercise staged by the United States and south Korea last August under the pretext of what they called “preparation for emergency on the Korean Peninsula” was nothing more than a war drills mounting a preemptive nuclear strike on the DPRK, to all intents and purposes.

Double-faced approaches such as alleging about a “dialogue” and resorting to war exercises against a dialogue partner behind the scene are a clear indication of the persistent U.S. hostile policy on the DPRK as well as the confrontational policy of the present south Korean “regime”.

In the face of such military threats and a war danger, the DPRK has been strengthening in every possible way its self-defensive capability in order to safeguard the national sovereignty and peace. This choice and right of ours is just and legitimate, which cannot be subject to criticism and blame of others.

If there were no powerful war deterrent secured by the Songun policy of the respected General KIM JONG IL , the Korean peninsula would have already suffered catastrophes several times, which would certainly lead to the complete disruption of the regional peace and stability as a whole.

Mr. President,

Denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is the lifetime instruction of President KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of our people, and the Government of the DPRK remains consistent in its position to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue and negotiations.

Adoption of North-South joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in 1992 and DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework in 1994 are a demonstration of the firm political will of our Government to denuclearize the Korean peninsula.

Thanks to our sincere endeavor, several rounds of six-party talks were held to date, enabling the adoption of the joint statement on September 19, 2005, followed by the agreements on and implementation of phased actions aimed at resolving the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK honored its commitments to the agreements of the six party talks in good faith.

Nuclear facilities were being disabled at the final stage, a nuclear declaration submitted and even those measures envisaged for the destruction phase implemented in advance.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. has laid an artificial obstacle to implementing the October 3 agreement by refusing to implement her obligations and put forward such an unjust demand

as verification of the “international standard” never agreed on among the six parties or between the DPRK and the U.S.

The “international standard” asserted by the U.S. is nothing but “special inspection” which the IAEA called for in the 1990s to infringe upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and caused it to pull out of the NPT in the end.

The United States has now put on hold the effectuation of the measure for delisting the DPRK as a "state sponsor of terrorism" under the pretext of verification even after officially declaring that the DPRK is not a "state sponsor of terrorism". This is little short of admitting that the list is not related to terrorism in actuality.

As far as the verification is concerned, it is a commitment to be fulfilled by the six parties at the final phase of denuclearization of the whole Korean Peninsula in accordance with the September 19 joint statement.

The U.S. insistence on the unilateral inspection of the DPRK is a brigandish demand for unilaterally disarming the DPRK, the other warring party, by discarding its commitment to the denuclearization of the whole Korean Peninsula, the core of which is to remove the U.S. nuclear threat according to the September 19 joint statement.

Now that the U.S. has broken the agreement, the DPRK is inevitably taking relevant countermeasures on the basis of the principle of "action for action".

If the six parties are not true to their words in implementing respective obligations in the light of a great lack of trust with each other, no progress will be made at all. This is a lesson drawn from the process of the previous six party talks.

The DPRK will continue to make every sincere effort towards the denuclearization of the whole Korean peninsula, but will not be indifferent to an attempt to offend our dignity and self-respect, and violate its sovereignty.

Mr. President,

As you are well aware, the current inter-Korean relations have been worsening ever since the installation of a new regime in south Korea which denies the North-South joint declarations of June 15 and October 4.

Resolutions were adopted by consensus at the previous UN General Assembly sessions in support of the historic North-South Summits held in Pyongyang in 2000 and 2007, and the June 15 joint declaration and the October 4 declaration resulted therefrom.

As stipulated in those resolutions, the June 15 joint declaration and its program of action, the October 4 declaration, constitute a milestone stating a shortcut for developing the inter-Korean relations and the national independent reunification in the new century as well

as a grand program of Korea's reunification clearly reflecting the demands of the times and aspirations of the nation.

Those declarations enjoy unanimous support of not only the entire Korean people, but also the international community as a whole as they are most comprehensive and realistic in their contents as well as inclusive of all the previous inter-Korean agreements including the joint statement of July 4, 1972 which clarifies three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and a great national unity.

It is intolerable that the declarations agreed and adopted at the highest level of the North and South and supported unanimously by the international community, is now disregarded simply because of the changed regime in south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future too, bring about national reconciliation and unity by thoroughly implementing the June 15 joint declaration and the October 4 declaration, open a new era of independent reunification, peace and prosperity, and make its utmost efforts for ensuring durable peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Thank you.