



Security Council

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Note verbale dated 13 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) dated 12 February 2013 with regard to the nuclear test of the DPRK (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations would appreciate it if the present note verbale and the attached statement were circulated immediately as a document of the Security Council.



Annex to the note verbale dated 13 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 12 February 2013

The DPRK's third nuclear test is a resolute step for self-defence taken by it to cope with the hostile act of the United States of America against it.

Its successful launch of satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2 in December 2012 was a peaceful one from A to Z and was conducted according to its plan for scientific and technological development for economic construction and the improvement of people's standard of living.

The world, including hostile countries, recognized its application satellite's entry into orbit and greatly admired its development of space technology.

The U.S., however, again prodded the Security Council into cooking up a new "resolution on sanctions" against the DPRK, terming its satellite launch a violation of the Council's "resolution".

Encroaching upon the right to launch a satellite is an unpardonable, grave and hostile act, as it is an infringement on the DPRK's sovereignty.

Originally, the DPRK neither needed nor planned to conduct a nuclear test.

The DPRK's nuclear deterrence has already acquired trustworthy capability and enough strength to make a precision strike at bases of aggression and blow them up with a single blow, no matter where they are on the Earth.

It was the DPRK's goal to focus its efforts on economic construction and the improvement of people's standard of living by dint of nuclear deterrence for self-defence provided by the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il all their lives.

The DPRK exercised maximum self-restraint when the U.S. fabricated the "presidential statement" over its satellite, launched for peaceful purposes, abusing the Security Council in April 2012.

But the DPRK's patience reached its limit when the U.S. intensified such hostile acts by implementing, before anyone else, the Security Council's "resolution on sanctions", far from apologizing for its renewed wanton violation of the DPRK's right to launch a satellite.

The main objective of the current nuclear test is to express the surging resentment of the army and people of the DPRK at the brigandish, hostile act of the U.S. and to demonstrate the will and capability of Songun Korea to defend the sovereignty of the country to the end.

The DPRK's nuclear test is a just step for self-defence and is not contradictory to any international law.

The U.S. has long put the DPRK on the list for pre-emptive nuclear strikes.

It is a quite natural, just measure for self-defence to react to the ever-increasing nuclear threat of the U.S. with nuclear deterrence.

The DPRK withdrew from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons after going through legitimate procedures and chose the way of having access to nuclear deterrence for self-defence to protect the supreme interests of the country.

There have been on the Earth more than 2,000 nuclear tests and at least 9,000 satellite launches in the history of the United Nations, spanning over 60 years, but there has never been a Security Council resolution on banning any nuclear test or satellite launch.

It is the U.S. that has conducted more nuclear tests and launched more satellites than any other. It, however, cooked up the Security Council's "resolution" banning only the DPRK's nuclear test and satellite launch. This is a breach of international law and the height of double standards.

Had the Security Council been even a bit impartial, it would have taken issue not with a sovereign State's exercise of the right to self-defence and its scientific and technological activities for peaceful purposes but with the U.S. policy for pre-emptive nuclear strikes, a threat to global peace and security, to begin with.

The current nuclear test is the primary countermeasure taken by the DPRK in which it exercised maximum self-restraint.

If the U.S. takes a hostile approach towards the DPRK to the end, rendering the situation complicated, it will be left with no option but to take the second and third stronger steps in succession.

The inspection of ships and the maritime blockade touted by the hostile forces will be regarded as acts of war and will invite the DPRK's merciless retaliatory strikes at their strongholds.

The U.S., though belatedly, should choose between two options: to respect the DPRK's right to launch a satellite and open a phase of détente and stability, or to keep to its wrong road leading to an explosive situation by persistently pursuing its hostile policy towards the DPRK.

In case the U.S. finally chooses the road of conflict, the world will clearly see the army and people of the DPRK defend its dignity and sovereignty to the end through a do-or-die battle between justice and injustice, greet a great revolutionary event for national reunification and win a final victory.