



The University of Mississippi School of Law

The National Center for Remote Sensing, Air, and Space Law

Informational resources on the legal aspects of human activities using aerospace technologies

The North Korean Expendable Carrier Rocket, Unha-2: Selected Legal Documents

Compiled by P.J. Blount

P.J. Blount, editor

Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz, editor



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Founded in 1999, the National Center for Remote Sensing, Air, and Space Law is a reliable source for creating, gathering, and disseminating objective and timely remote sensing, space, and aviation legal research and materials. The Center serves the public good and the aerospace industry by addressing and conducting education and outreach activities related to the legal aspects of aerospace technologies to human activities.

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Volume I: National Space Law Documents

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**Security Council**

Distr.: General
14 October 2006

Resolution 1718 (2006)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5551st meeting, on
14 October 2006**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Expressing its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and recalling that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deploring the DPRK's announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its pursuit of nuclear weapons,

Deploring further that the DPRK has refused to return to the Six-Party talks without precondition,

Endorsing the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States,

Underlining the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and *determining* therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

06-57207 (E)



Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;

3. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Demands* further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and *underlines* the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. *Decides* that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

6. *Decides* that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403) and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

7. *Decides* also that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

8. *Decides* that:

(a) All Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) Any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

(ii) All items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in the lists in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, unless within 14 days of adoption of this resolution the Committee has amended or completed their provisions also taking into account the list in document S/2006/816, as well as other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, determined by the

Security Council or the Committee, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;

(iii) Luxury goods;

(b) The DPRK shall cease the export of all items covered in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK;

(c) All Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above;

(d) All Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of the adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons or entities designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;

(e) All Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

(f) In order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and thereby preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, all Member States are called upon to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary;

9. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 8 (d) above do not apply to financial or other assets or resources that have been determined by relevant States:

(a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention

to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) To be subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person referred to in paragraph 8 (d) above or an individual or entity identified by the Security Council or the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (e) above shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the present resolution;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 above;

12. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To seek from all States, in particular those producing or possessing the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology referred to in paragraph 8 (a) above, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above of this resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard;

(b) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of measures imposed by paragraph 8 of this resolution;

(c) To consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

(d) To determine additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (i) and 8 (a) (ii) above;

(e) To designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) above;

(f) To promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution;

(g) To report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

13. *Welcomes and encourages further* the efforts by all States concerned to intensify their diplomatic efforts, to refrain from any actions that might aggravate

tension and to facilitate the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, with a view to the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

14. *Calls upon* the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States;

15. *Affirms* that it shall keep DPRK's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in paragraph 8 above, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at that time in light of the DPRK's compliance with the provisions of the resolution;

16. *Underlines* that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Briefing to the UN Security Council on behalf of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Ambassador Peter Burian, Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations (11 January 2007)

1. I have the honour to brief the Security Council on the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of 14 October 2006 concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the period of October 14, 2006 through 11 January 2007, in accordance with the operative paragraph 12(g) of resolution 1718 (2006).
2. Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, held on 20 October 2006, the Council agreed to elect the bureau of the Committee for 2006, which consisted of the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations as Chairman, with the delegations of Argentina and Qatar providing the two Vice-Chairmen. The Committee started its full operation by holding its first informal meeting on 23 October 2006.
3. Since its inception the Committee has been meeting with such frequency as necessary to carry out its duties effectively and it is expected that it shall meet once a week. During the reporting period, the Committee held 9 informal meetings at the expert level. The Committee in discharging its mandate was guided by operative paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).
4. In operative paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) the Security Council decided that all Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology covered by the documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, unless within 14 days of adoption of resolution 1718 the Committee had amended or completed their provisions also taking into account the list in document S/2006/816 circulated by the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations on 12 October 2006.
5. On 1 November 2006, I informed all UN Member States by a note verbale that pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) the Committee had revised the Chemical and biological programmes list, and that a new document S/2006/853 now superseded the original document S/2006/816. The lists of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 remained unchanged. Documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815, and S/2006/853. and Corr. 1 may also be accessed on the Committee's website.
6. In accordance with its mandate, the Committee continues the process of determining additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (ii) of the resolution as the members of the Committee have submitted further amendments to the lists in documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815, and S/2006/853.
7. Paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) calls upon all Member States of the United Nations to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of the resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of the resolution. As of 10 January 2007 the Committee received replies from 46 countries and one organisation (European Union) to its Note Verbale of 1 November 2006, concerning the implementation of UNSCR 1718 (2006). Replies are being issued as official documents of the UN and are also

accessible electronically at the UN Official Documents System (UNODS) and on the Committee website, unless a State requests that its reply be kept confidential.

8. Resolution 1718 (2006) tasked the Committee to seek information regarding the actions taken to implement effectively the relevant measures imposed by it, in particular from those states who are producing or possessing the items proscribed in paragraph 8 (a). However, in as much as this is a direct and binding requirement of the resolution, all States, irrespective of whether they possess a potential associated with WMD and their means of delivery and related materials covered by resolution 1718, are called upon to report to the Security Council Committee on the steps they have taken nationally to implement the resolution.

9. The Committee is currently considering draft guidelines for the conduct of its work. This document will be a tool to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution.

10. While affirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of resolution 1718 (2006) rests with States, the Committee when requested stands ready to facilitate implementation of these measures. The Committee started its proactive approach in this area when it received letters from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) dated 27 October 2006, and the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations dated 3 November 2006, seeking guidance on or notifying a specific case of cooperation with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the adoption of UNSCR 1718 (2006). The Committee will continue this cooperation with Member States and/or relevant organizations upon receiving specific requests in this regard.

11. Owing to keen interest from Member States outside the Council, but also many of those represented on the Council, the Committee has addressed the issue of implementing operative paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 concerning the ban on the export of luxury goods to DPRK. In this connection, the Committee considered that any definition of luxury goods as may be necessary for Member States to implement this provision of the resolution would be the national responsibility of individual Member States. The Committee also reaffirmed that the measures contained in operative paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) are not intended to restrict the supply of ordinary goods to the wider population of the country or have a negative humanitarian impact on the DPRK. The Committee referred Member States to national reports submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) as cases of national definitions and implementation with respect to luxury goods.

12. In operative paragraph 12 (e) of resolution 1718, the Security Council decided to give a mandate to the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), i. e. targeted financial sanctions and travel ban respectively. I wish to inform the Council that during the reporting period the Committee has received no requests for designation on the basis of the criteria contained in the two subparagraphs referred to above.

Thank you for your attention.

16 April 2007

Briefing to the UN Security Council on behalf of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Ambassador Marcello Spatafora, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

1. I have the honour to brief the Security Council on the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of 14 October 2006 concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the period of 12 January through April 11, 2007, in accordance with operative paragraph 12(g) of resolution 1718 (2006).
2. Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the Council agreed to elect the bureau of the Committee for 2007, which consisted of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations as Chairman, with the delegations of Ghana and Peru providing the two Vice-Chairmen. The Committee held its first informal consultation of 2007 on 31 January.
3. Since then, the Committee has been meeting with such frequency as necessary to carry out its duties effectively. During the reporting period, the Committee held 7 informal consultations at the expert level. The Committee in discharging its mandate was guided by operative paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).
4. In accordance with its mandate, the Committee continues the process of determining additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (ii) of the resolution as the members of the Committee have submitted further amendments to the lists in documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815, and S/2006/853.
5. Paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) calls upon all Member States of the United Nations to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of the resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of the resolution. As of 11 April 2007 the Committee received replies from 68 countries and one organization (European Union) to its Note Verbale of 1 November 2006, concerning the implementation of UNSCR 1718 (2006). Replies are being issued as official documents of the Committee and are also accessible electronically at the UN Official Documents System (UNODS) and on the Committee website, unless a State requests that its reply be kept confidential.
6. Based on information in the reports received, I would like to inform members of the Council that 31 States reported that they already had legislation in place that covers the relevant paragraphs of the resolution. A further 27 States reported on measures they had adopted, or will be adopting, to put the necessary legal framework into place. Finally, 10 States reported to have notified the provisions of paragraph 8 of the resolution to competent national authorities, with a view to effectively implementing them.

7. The Committee is currently continuing the consideration of draft guidelines for the conduct of its work. This document will be a tool to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution.

8. While affirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of resolution 1718 (2006) rests with States, the Committee when requested stands ready to facilitate implementation of these measures. The Committee continued its proactive approach by issuing, on 15 March 2007, two letters in reply to communications received from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations, which had sought guidance on specific cases of cooperation with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the adoption of resolution 1718 (2006). The Committee will continue this cooperation with Member States and/or relevant organizations upon receiving specific requests in this regard.

9. Owing to keen interest from Member States outside the Council, but also many of those represented on the Council, the Committee has addressed the issue of implementing operative paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 concerning the ban on the export of luxury goods to DPRK. In this connection, on 21 February 2007 the Committee issued a letter to Member States clarifying that any definition of luxury goods as may be necessary for Member States to implement this provision of the resolution would be the national responsibility of individual Member States. The Committee also reaffirmed that the measures contained in operative paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) are consistent with the objectives of the resolution and are not intended to restrict the supply of ordinary goods to the wider population of the country or have a negative humanitarian impact on the DPRK. The Committee referred Member States to national reports submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) as cases of national definitions and implementation with respect to luxury goods.

10. In operative paragraph 12 (e) of resolution 1718, the Security Council decided to give a mandate to the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), i. e. targeted financial sanctions and travel ban respectively. I wish to inform the Council that during the reporting period the Committee has received no requests for designation on the basis of the criteria contained in the two subparagraphs referred to above.

Thank you for your attention.

Briefing to the UN Security Council on behalf of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) by Ambassador Marcello Spatafora, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

1. I have the honour to brief the Security Council on the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) of 14 October 2006, for the period of 17 April through 10 July 2007, in accordance with operative paragraph 12 (g) of resolution 1718 (2006).

2. In the reporting period, the Committee has been meeting with such frequency as necessary to carry out its duties effectively. During the reporting period, the Committee held one formal meeting and 7 informal consultations at the expert level.

3. I am pleased to inform the Council that – as a result of intense negotiations and thanks to the very constructive approach shown by all delegations – on 20 June 2007, at its formal meeting, the Committee adopted the Guidelines for the conduct of its work. This document – which was transmitted to all States for their information and use, as necessary, and was posted on the Committee’s webpage – will be a tool to guide the work of the Committee and to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1718 (2006).

4. In accordance with its mandate, the Committee continues the process of determining additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (ii) of the resolution, and of adjusting the lists contained in documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815, and S/2006/853, through the consideration of amendments proposed by the members of the Committee.

5. Paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) calls upon all Member States of the United Nations to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of the resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of the resolution. As of 10 July 2007 the Committee received replies from 71 countries and one organisation (European Union) to its Note Verbale of 1 November 2006, concerning the implementation of UNSCR 1718 (2006). 7 countries provided further information in addition to their first reply. Replies are being issued as official documents of the Committee and are also accessible electronically at the UN Official Documents System (UNODS) and on the Committee website, unless a State requests that its reply be kept confidential.

6. While affirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of resolution 1718 (2006) rests with States, the Committee - when requested - stands ready to facilitate implementation of these measures. The Committee will continue this cooperation with Member States and/or relevant organizations upon receiving specific requests in this regard.

7. In operative paragraph 12 (e) of resolution 1718, the Security Council decided to give a mandate to the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), i. e. targeted financial

sanctions and travel ban respectively. I wish to inform the Council that during the reporting period the Committee has received no requests for designation on the basis of the criteria contained in the two subparagraphs referred to above.

Thank you for your attention.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1718 (2006)

20 June 2007

GUIDELINES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CONDUCT OF ITS WORK

This document contains the Guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, as adopted by the Committee on 20 June 2007. In accordance with the decision of the Committee, copies of these Guidelines are to be transmitted to all Member States and relevant international organizations/agencies as soon as possible. These Guidelines will also be posted on the Committee's webpage: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/index.shtml>

1. The 1718 Committee

- (a) The Committee was established pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).
- (b) The Committee is a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and will consist of all the members of the Council.
- (c) The Chairperson of the Committee will be appointed by the Security Council to serve in her/his personal capacity. The Chairperson will be assisted by two delegations which act as Vice Chairpersons, which will also be appointed by the Council.
- (d) The Chairperson will chair meetings of the Committee. When she/he is unable to chair a meeting, she/he will nominate one of the Vice-Chairpersons to act on her/his behalf. The Chairperson or one of her/his designated representatives may also convene and chair informal consultations of the Committee.
- (e) The Secretariat of the United Nations will provide the Committee with secretariat support.

2. Mandate of the Committee

In accordance with rule 28 of the Security Council provisional rules of procedure, the Committee is established to undertake the following tasks:

- (a) to seek from all States, in particular those producing or possessing the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology referred to in paragraph 8(a) of resolution 1718 (2006), information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of the resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard;
- (b) to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of measures imposed by paragraph 8 of the resolution;

(c) to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the resolution;

(d) to determine additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8(a)(i) and 8(a)(ii) of the resolution;

(e) to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8(e) of the resolution;

(f) to promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution;

(g) to report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006).

3. Decision-making

(a) The Committee shall make all decisions by consensus of its members.

(b) In cases where the Committee so agrees, decisions will be taken by a written procedure. In such cases the Chairman will circulate to all Members of the Committee the proposed decision of the Committee, and will request Members of the Committee to indicate their objection to the proposed decision within five working days or, in urgent situations, such a shorter period as the Chairperson shall determine but usually no less than two working days. If no objection is received within the stated period, the decision will be considered adopted. Otherwise, the Committee may convene a meeting to revisit the issue at the request of the Chairman or any Member of the Committee.

4. Meetings of the Committee

(a) Meetings of the Committee, both formal and informal, will be convened at any time the Chairperson deems necessary, or at the request of a Member of the Committee. Two working days notice will be given for any meeting of the Committee, although shorter notice may be given in urgent situations.

(b) The meetings of the Committee will be closed, unless the Committee decides otherwise. If the Committee so decides, the Committee may invite other UN Member States, members of the Secretariat and relevant regional or international organizations or agencies to participate in meetings of the Committee for the purpose of providing information or explanations relating to any violations or alleged violations of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1718 (2006), or to address the Committee on an ad hoc basis, if necessary and useful to the progress of its work. The Committee will consider requests from Member States to send representatives to meet with the Committee for more in-depth discussion of relevant issues.

(c) Meetings of the Committee, both formal and informal, will be facilitated by interpretation in the six official languages of the Security Council of the United Nations, except in such cases where all Members of the Committee consent to meet without such support.

5. Documentation and Agenda

(a) The Chairperson, in conjunction with the Secretariat, will circulate a provisional agenda and related documents at least two working days before a meeting of the Committee.

(b) The Chairperson, in conjunction with the Secretariat, will circulate other relevant documents and papers to members of the Committee.

(c) Documents circulated in the Committee for eventual formal decision will be translated into all official languages of the Security Council of the United Nations, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) documents concerning technical matters related to paragraphs 8(a)(i), 8(a)(ii) and 12(d) of resolution 1718 (2006) will be translated before the Committee commences its discussion on such documents;
- (ii) documents of a non-deliberative, procedural nature will not be translated;
- (iii) all other documents will be translated into all official languages if and when one delegation so requests without prejudice to the decision-making procedure outlined in paragraph 3(b) above.

6. Arms Embargo referred to in Paragraph 8 (a)(i) of Resolution 1718 (2006)

(a) For the purpose of paragraph 8(a)(i) of resolution 1718 (2006), the Committee may discuss and make decisions consistent with its mandate.

7. Embargo on Items, Materials, Equipment, Goods and Technology related to Nuclear, Ballistic Missile and other Weapon of Mass Destruction Programmes referred to in Paragraph 8(a)(ii) of Resolution 1718 (2006)

(a) As per paragraph 8(a)(ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) the Committee may discuss and decide on items, materials, equipment, goods and technology in addition to those specified by the operative paragraph above, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, or modify existing lists.

(b) Any items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be proposed to the Committee for its consideration shall be accompanied to the greatest extent possible by a narrative description that clarifies the relation between those items, materials, equipment, goods and technology and DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes.

8. Lists of Individuals and/or Entities referred to in Paragraphs 8(d) and 8(e) of Resolution 1718 (2006)

(a) The Committee will decide on a request for designation of an individual and/or entity referred to in paragraph 8(d) and/or 8(e) of resolution 1718 (2006), in two separate lists, on the basis of the criteria contained in these paragraphs, when it receives the request for designation and relevant information with respect to that individual or entity.

(b) Member States will provide an appropriate statement of the case that forms the basis for taking action. The name of an individual and/or entity proposed for designation shall be accompanied by, to the greatest extent possible, a narrative description of the information that clarifies how the criteria contained in paragraph 8(d) and/or 8(e) of resolution 1718 (2006) may apply to the named individual or entity. States may indicate what portions of the statement of case, if any, the Committee may publicly release or release to other UN Member States upon request.

(c) The name of any individual or entity proposed for designation shall be accompanied by, to the greatest extent possible, relevant, specific and as up-to-date as possible information to facilitate their identification by competent authorities:

For individuals designated according to paragraph(s) 8(d) or 8(e): name (in original and Latin script), date of birth, place of birth, nationality, aliases, residence, current and previous addresses, current location, passport or travel document number, professional or functional title and/or any other information relevant to facilitate the application of the measures in paragraph(s) 8(d) or 8(e), including bank account number(s) of that individual, etc.

For entities designated according to paragraph 8(d): name, acronyms, address, headquarters, subsidiaries, affiliates, fronts, nature of business or activity, leadership, tax or other identification number and other names by which it is known or was formerly known, and/or any other information relevant to facilitate the application of the measures in paragraph 8(d), including bank account number(s) of that entity, etc.

(d) Regarding de-listing requests of individuals and entities, petitioners seeking to submit a request for de-listing can do so either through the focal point process outlined in resolution 1730 (2006) or through their state of residence or citizenship, and these requests will be subject to the procedure as established in resolution 1730 (2006). The Committee will consider expeditiously requests to update these lists to be provided through Member States, on the basis of relevant information received by the Committee.

(e) States are encouraged to submit to the Committee any evidence in support of the submission for listing or de-listing.

(f) Once the updated list is communicated to Member States, states are encouraged to circulate it widely, such as to banks and other financial institutions, border points, consulates, customs agents, intelligence agencies, alternative remittance systems and charities.

9. Reviewing

Pursuant to paragraph 12 and consistent inter alia with paragraph 15 of resolution 1718 (2006), the Committee will keep the lists under continuous review, and may also report to the Security Council its observations and recommendations on the measures contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) as it sees fit.

10. Requests for Exemptions to Assets Freeze Pursuant to Paragraph 9 of Resolution 1718 (2006)

(a) The Committee shall receive notifications in writing from Member States of their intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources to cover expenses, as provided for in paragraphs 9(a) and (b) of resolution 1718 (2006). The Committee, through the Secretariat, will inform the submitting State of receipt of the notification and the Committee's position at the conclusion of the five-day notification period.

(b) Notifications under paragraph 9(c) require no Committee decision.

(c) Notifications and requests should, as appropriate, include the following information:

- i. Recipient (name and address)
- ii. Recipient's bank information (name and address of bank, account number)
- iii. Purpose of payment
- iv. Amount of installment
- v. Number of installments
- vi. Payment starting date
- vii. Bank transfer or direct debit
- viii. Interests
- ix. Specific funds being unfrozen
- x. Other information

11. Requests for Exemptions to Travel Restrictions Pursuant to Paragraph 10 of Resolution 1718 (2006)

(a) In paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2005), the Security Council decided that the travel restrictions imposed under paragraph 8(e) of the resolution shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case by case basis that such travel is justified on the ground of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the resolution 1718 (2006).

(b) Each request for exemption to the travel restrictions imposed under paragraph 8(e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall be submitted in writing, on behalf of the listed individual, to the Chairperson of the Committee through the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of any Member State, including inter alia the State of which the listed individual is a national or resident, the State(s) of transit and/or the State of final destination.

(c) Except in cases of emergency, to be determined by the Committee, all requests shall be received by the Chairperson no less than five working days before the commencement date of the proposed travel.

(d) All requests should include the following information, with accompanying documents:

- i. the name, designation, nationality and passport number(s) of the person(s) undertaking the proposed travel.
- ii. the purpose(s) for the proposed travel, with copies of supporting documents furnishing details connected to the request such as specific dates and times of meetings or appointments.

- iii. the proposed dates and times of departure from and return to the country from which the travel commenced.
- iv. the complete itinerary for such travel including the points of departure and return and all transit stops.
- v. details of the mode of transport to be used, including where applicable, record locator, flight numbers and names of vessels.
- vi. a statement of specific justification for the exemption.

(e) Any request for extension(s) of exemptions approved by the Committee under paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also be subject to the provisions above, and shall be received by the Committee Chairperson in writing, attaching a revised itinerary, no less than five working days before the expiry of the approved exemption period, and circulated to Committee members.

(f) The Committee shall receive written confirmation from the government in whose territory the listed individual resides, with supporting documents, confirming the itinerary and date on which the listed individual traveling under an exemption granted by the Committee returned to the country of residence.

(g) Any changes to the required travel information previously submitted to the Committee, particularly the points of transit, shall require the prior approval of the Committee and shall be received by the Committee Chairperson and circulated to Committee members no less than two working days prior to the commencement of the travel, except in cases of emergency.

(h) The Committee Chairperson shall be immediately informed in writing in the event of advancement or postponement of travel for which the Committee has already issued an exemption. Submission to the Committee Chairperson of written notification will be sufficient in cases where the time of departure is advanced or postponed no more than 48 hours and the previously submitted itinerary remains otherwise unchanged. If travel is to be advanced or postponed more than 48 hours before or after the date previously approved by the Committee, then a new exemption request must be submitted, and should be received by the Chairperson and circulated to Committee members in conformity with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

(i) In cases of emergency medical evacuations to the nearest appropriate State, the Committee will determine whether the travel is justified within the exemption of paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2006), once notified of the name of the traveler, the reason for travel, the date and time of evacuation, along with flight details, including transit points and destination(s) and shall also be promptly provided with a doctor's note containing as many details as possible of the nature of the medical emergency and the facility where treatment was received by the patient without prejudice to the respect of medical confidentiality, as well as information regarding the date, time, and mode of travel by which the patient returned to his/her country of residence.

12. Communication and Transparency

(a) The information received by the Committee will be kept confidential if the provider so requests or if the Committee so decides. Elements of identification of individuals or entities, once available, as well as any significant modification to the lists will be promptly communicated to all Member

States through a Note Verbale from the Chairperson. The updated lists will be made promptly available on the web page of the Committee, and will be published in a press release.

(b) The Chairperson may brief interested Member States and the press following formal meetings of the Committee, unless the Committee decides otherwise. In addition, the Chairperson may be authorized, after prior consultations and with the approval of the Committee, to hold press conferences or issue press releases on any aspect of the Committee work.

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(* This is a provisional translation by an external company for reference purpose only. [The original text is in Japanese.](#))¹

Press Conference by Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone

Date: Tuesday, February 3, 2009, 8:52 a.m.

Place: In front of the Ministers' Room in the House

Main topics:

1. Opening Statements
 - (1) Announcement of the ODA White Paper
 - (2) Visit to Japan by Mrs. Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State of the United States
 2. North Korean Issues
-

... 2. North Korean Issues

Question:

There have been reports that North Korea is making preparations to launch a Taepodong II missile. Do you have any confirmation on these reports?

Minister:

I am aware that these reports have been made. We gather and analyze various information on a daily basis as a matter of course. However, because of the nature of this situation, I will refrain from making any comments.

Question:

Is it correct to understand that there will be no immediate launch of the missile or that Japan is not facing an immediate threat?

Minister:

There have been various reports in the newspapers. However, I will refrain from commenting on these as well.

Question:

If there is an immediate danger, I think that that is something that should be properly announced. So is it correct to understand that this is not the case?

Minister:

I cannot comment on this matter including whether there is danger. However, if there were an imminent danger, we would naturally have to take action accordingly.

Question:

Has the security alert level gone up?

¹ Translation is included as part of the document. It is not a product of the NCRSASL.

Minister:

I cannot comment on this matter, the contents of the information or the situation of the information analysis.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2009/2/0203.html#2

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Analysis: North Korean Media Campaign Signals Possible Near-Term Launch

FEA20090211814756 - OSC Feature - North Korea -- OSC Analysis 11 Feb 09



North Korea has resumed laying the groundwork for a demonstration of its satellite- and missile-related capabilities, renewing efforts to portray its space program as peaceful and within international norms. Pyongyang might time a possible launch to coincide with ongoing events, such as the upcoming opening of a new North Korean legislative session, likely to be held in April, or with annual US-South Korea spring military exercises. Pyongyang's ultimate decision whether to launch will likely reflect its views on relations with the United States.

During the past several months, Pyongyang has stepped up its media campaign asserting North Korea's "right" to pursue space research and development -- an endeavor specifically including launching "satellites."

- Most recently, a 7 February [party daily signed commentary](#) portrayed space research and development as a "legitimate right," saying that North Korea's "peaceful advance into space is ... justifiable in compliance with the development of the times."[\[1\]](#) At the same time, the commentary avoided any mention of the rumors of the North's preparations for a long-range missile launch widely reported in world media since 3 February.[\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#)
- This builds on three other signed commentaries in the party daily since October 2008 -- each by a different senior commentator -- that were all similar in structure and wording.[\[6\]](#) [\[7\]](#) [\[8\]](#) In a likely attempt to preempt international condemnation in the event of a launch, the commentaries emphasized the "equal right of every country" to pursue space research and development as an "asset of humanity in common."
- Having party daily commentators address the North's "space" policy allows Pyongyang to make its case for a satellite-related event without making a formal government commitment.

Although the "right" to space is not a new theme in North Korean media, the current emphasis -- both in terms of the nature of the discussion and its frequency -- is rare.

- Dating back to at least 2005, there have been only two other signed commentaries in the party daily claiming this "right."[\[9\]](#) [\[10\]](#)
- In the uptick in reporting prior to the early July 2006 missile launches -- as well as in a similar spike in reporting last summer -- the campaign was limited to third-party reports on space-related developments in other countries that were framed either peacefully or as attempts to "militarize" space.[\[11\]](#) [\[12\]](#) [\[13\]](#)

Only Indirect Acknowledgement

As was the case in the lead-up to its only two previous long-range missile launches in August 1998 and July 2006, there have been no authoritative North Korean pronouncements confirming or denying rumored launch plans. Pyongyang has, however, used unofficial channels to indirectly acknowledge a possible upcoming launch attempt.

- Most prominently, [Choso'n Sinbo](#) -- a pro-North Korean newspaper in Japan that apparently has editorial ties to the regime -- addressed on 5 February the recent rumors on North Korean launch preparations without specifically denying them.^[14] The article indirectly linked missile research with North Korean "military countermeasures" that were being undertaken in response to "hostile relations" with the United States.
- Notably, this was also the case in the run-up to the early July 2006 launch attempts. In late June 2006, an article in the [Choso'n Sinbo](#) claimed that a "launch of an artificial earth satellite" could be "carried out at any time in the future ... a month later or a year later."^[15] The article further stated that the "launch itself" would only become a "security issue" where there are "mutually hostile relations."

The only other recent signal -- not authoritative but likely vetted -- is the message reportedly given to a senior non-governmental US delegation during a 2-7 February visit to Pyongyang. According to wire services, upon his return, former US Ambassador to South Korea Bosworth told reporters that in regard to possible launch preparations, "they said we should all wait and see."^{[16] [17]}

Timing

If Pyongyang decides to conduct a launch it would likely time the move to coincide with ongoing events, such as the upcoming opening of a new North Korean legislative session, likely to be held in April, or with annual US-South Korea spring military exercises. Pyongyang could frame such an event as either the "peaceful use of space" or as a "necessary military countermeasure."

- North Korea has scheduled elections on 8 March for the 12th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), which would [likely open in early April](#).^[18] A launch would fit the regime's current focus on science and technology innovation, building on the December 2008 lighting of the "torch of Kangso'n" and a major policy emphasis on "opening up the gate to a powerful state in 2012" based on advances in science and technology as contained in this year's authoritative [New Year's Joint Editorial](#).^{[19] [20]} The August 1998 launch attempt coincided with the opening of its 11th SPA and was portrayed as a major technological achievement.
- The recent *Choso'n Sinbo* article highlighted combined US-South Korea military exercises that are conducted "around March every year" as a "provocation" that could result in "more hard-line countermeasures."

Diplomatic Wild Card

The ultimate decision on whether to launch will likely reflect Pyongyang's views on relations with the United States.

- Almost certainly aware that a launch would be seen by the international community as provocative, Pyongyang appears to be deliberately raising the stakes, possibly the result of a calculus that envisions making headway in bilateral negotiations if it could present itself as an equal partner. If Pyongyang proceeds with a launch, it could indicate a judgment on its part that the United States is not currently ready to move forward bilaterally.
- A launch would represent a change in Pyongyang's current approach to Washington as suggested by North Korea's positive media portrayals of President Obama and signals emphasizing the importance of improving the bilateral relationship. Dating back to its treatment of the election in November 2008, North Korean media have portrayed cautious optimism regarding the Obama administration. In an authoritative and fairly direct signal, Pyongyang for the first time in seven years failed to level any criticism against the United States in its New Year's policy pronouncement.^[21] In addition, Pyongyang has portrayed President Obama as a break with the past and

a potentially transformational figure. [\[22\]](#) [\[23\]](#) [\[24\]](#) [\[25\]](#) [\[26\]](#) [\[27\]](#) [\[28\]](#) [\[29\]](#)

[\[1\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20090207029001](#) | 7 February 2009 | | DPRK PARTY ORGAN COMMENTARY: 'RIGHT FOR PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE LIES WITH ANYONE' | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (Electronic Edition) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on the Korean Press Media (KPM) website run by the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; URL: <http://dprkmedia.com>]

[\[2\]](#) [OSC | | [JPP20090202465001](#) | 3 February 2009 | | JAPAN SOURCES: US SATELLITES 'CONFIRM' DPRK READYING LAUNCH OF 'IMPROVED' MISSILE | | (U) | (U) | Tokyo Sankei Shimbun Online in Japanese -- Website of daily published by Fuji Sankei Communications Group; URL: <http://www.sankei.co.jp>]

[\[3\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20090202971118](#) | 2 February 2009 | | ROK'S YONHAP CITES INTELLIGENCE SOURCE SAYING DPRK MOVING TO TEST-FIRE LONG-RANGE MISSILE | | U | U | Seoul Yonhap in English -- Semiofficial news agency of the ROK. URL: <http://www.yonhapnews.net/Engservices/3000000000.html>]

[\[4\]](#) [OSC | | [JPP20090203969003](#) | 3 February 2009 | | AFP Cites Report: DPRK May Be Set for Long-Range Missile Launch | | U | U | Hong Kong AFP in English -- Hong Kong service of the independent French press agency Agence France-Presse]

[\[5\]](#) [OSC | | [JPP20090203969017](#) | 3 February 2009 | | Kyodo: LEAD: N. Korea Moving To Launch Long-Range Missile, Yonhap Reports | | U | U |]

[\[6\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20090126051001](#) | 26 January 2009 | | DPRK PARTY ORGAN ON 'INTERNATIONAL TREND' OF ADVANCING INTO SPACE, KEEPING STEP | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (Electronic Edition) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on the Korean Press Media (KPM) website run by the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; URL: <http://dprkmedia.com>]

[\[7\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20081107029002](#) | 7 November 2008 | | DPRK PARTY ORGAN ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES' SPACE DEVELOPMENT, MENTIONS DPRK'S RIGHT | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (via Uriminjokkkiri Internet) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on Uriminjokkkiri, external website targeting overseas Koreans; technically administered out of Shenyang, China but reportedly run by the Workers Party of Korea United Front Department. URL: <http://www.uriminzokkiri.com>]

[\[8\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20081013029002](#) | 13 October 2008 | | DPRK Party Organ Stresses DPRK's 'Peaceful' Development of Space | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (via KPM Internet) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on the Korean Press Media (KPM) website run by the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. URL: <http://dprkmedia.com>]

[\[9\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20080304049003](#) | 4 March 2008 | | DPRK PARTY PAPER CRITICIZES US SATELLITE SHOOTDOWN AS 'SIGNAL' OF SPACE ARMS RACE | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (via KPM Internet) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on the Korean Press Media (KPM) website run by the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. URL: <http://dprkmedia.com>]

[\[10\]](#) [OSC | | [KPP20080225037001](#) | 25 February 2008 | | DPRK Party Organ Decries US for Opposing 'Space Demilitarization Treaty' | | (U) | (U) | Pyongyang Rodong Sinmun (via KPM Internet) in Korean -- Daily (formerly transliterated as Nodong Sinmun) of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; posted on the Korean Press

Media (KPM) website run by the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. URL: <http://dprkmedia.com>]

[11] [OSC | | [KPF20080829433001](#) | 28 August 2008 | | OSC ANALYSIS: DPRK LAYS GROUNDWORK FOR DEMONSTRATION OF SATELLITE, MISSILE CAPABILITY | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[12] [OSC | | [KPF20060621356001](#) | 21 June 2006 | | OSC Analysis 21 Jun: DPRK Builds Case for Missile Launch | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[13] [OSC | | [KPP20060519356001](#) | Source Lan | | OSC REPORT 19 MAY: COMPARING 1998 PRE-LAUNCH DPRK MEDIA BEHAVIOR TO CURRENT SILENCE | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[14] [OSC | | [KPP20090205051001](#) | 5 February 2009 | | PRO-DPRK ORGAN VIEWS DPRK PRONOUNCEMENTS, WARNS OF ARMY'S 'MORE HARDLINE' MEASURES | | (U) | (U) | Tokyo Choso'n Sinbo Online in Korean -- Website of the official organ of the pro-DPRK General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (formerly transliterated as Choson Sinbo); URL: <http://www.korea-np.co.jp>]

[15] [OSC | | [KPP20060621025002](#) | 21 June 2006 | | PRO-DPRK ORGAN VIEWS NORTH KOREA'S POSITION ON REPORTS OF MISSILE LAUNCH PREPARATIONS | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) | Tokyo Choso'n Sinbo (Internet Version-WWW) in Korean -- Internet-based version of Choso'n Sinbo (formerly transliterated as Choson Sinbo), the official organ of the pro-DPRK General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. URL: <http://www.korea-np.co.jp>]

[16] [OSC | | [KPP20090207971035](#) | 7 February 2009 | | ROK's Yonhap: US Expert Says DPRK Wants To Continue Denuclearization Talks | | (U) | (U) | Seoul Yonhap in English -- Semiofficial news agency of the ROK. URL: <http://www.yonhapnews.net/Engservices/3000000000.html>]

[17] [OSC | | [JPP20090207969017](#) | 7 February 2009 | | DPRK Tells Former US Envoy Bosworth 'Wait and See' About Missile Launch | | (U) | (U) | Tokyo Kyodo World Service in English -- English service of Japan's largest domestic and international news agency, owned by nonprofit cooperative of 63 newspaper companies and NHK]

[18] [OSC | | [KPP20090115435001](#) | 15 January 2009 | | OSC Report: North Korea -- New Supreme People's Assembly Likely To Open in Apr | | U | U |]

[19] [OSC | | [KPP20081231051001](#) | 1 January 2009 | | Full Text of DPRK's 2009 New Year's Joint Editorial | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) | Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Station in Korean -- DPRK-owned central radio network]

[20] [OSC | | [KPF20090109433001](#) | 9 January 2009 | | OSC-INR ANALYSIS: DPRK -- NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE DE-EMPHASIZES REFORM, SIGNALS CHANGE | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[21] [OSC | | [KPP20081231051001](#) | 1 January 2009 | | Full Text of DPRK's 2009 New Year's Joint Editorial | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) | Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Station in Korean -- DPRK-owned central radio network]

[22] [OSC | | [KPF20090129433001](#) | 28 January 2009 | | OSC Analysis: DPRK Restrained on PRC, 6PT, Signals Preference for US Relations | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[23] [OSC | | [KPF20090123433001](#) | 23 January 2009 | | OSC ANALYSIS: DPRK POSITIVE ON US INAUGURATION, SOLIDIFIES NEGOTIATING POSITIONS | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[24] [OSC | | [KPF20090114433001](#) | 14 January 2009 | | OSC Analysis: DPRK -- Overview of Denuclearization for Next US Administration | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[25] [OSC | | [KPF20090109433001](#) | 9 January 2009 | | OSC-INR ANALYSIS: DPRK -- NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE DE-EMPHASIZES REFORM, SIGNALS CHANGE | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[26] [OSC | | [KPF20090101356001](#) | 1 January 2009 | | OSC-INR ANALYSIS 1 JAN: NORTH KOREA -- NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE UPBEAT ON US, TOUGH ON SOUTH | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[27] [OSC | | [KPF20081219433001](#) | 19 December 2008 | | OSC ANALYSIS: DPRK -- RARE SSD STATEMENT SUGGESTS PROLONGED INTER-KOREAN TENSION | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[28] [OSC | | [KPF20081213429001](#) | 13 December 2008 | | OSC ANALYSIS: DPRK REACTION TO TALKS SUGGESTS OVERTURE TO NEW US ADMINISTRATION | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[29] [OSC | | [KPF20081108433001](#) | 7 November 2008 | | OSC Analysis: North Korea Cautiously Optimistic on US Election Results | | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |]

[This item was originally filed as KPF20090211433001]

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Yomiuri Shimbun Interview: The Importance of U.S.-Japan Relations
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State
With Takashi Sadahiro and Keiichi Homma of Yomiuri Shimbun
Tokyo, Japan
February 17, 2009

... QUESTION: It seems I have one more question. Another topic on North Korea is missiles. And during the press conference, you mentioned the possible missile launch, and also you mentioned your agreement is to deter any attacks by all means. So what the United States can do to – with Japan in order to prevent a missile launch?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, we have made it clear that we consider it both provocative and unhelpful. The North Koreans, as you know, have said that it is a space launch, but they have not complied with the rules that govern notification about space launches that have been agreed to by the international community. And we will continue to seek ways to discourage them from launching a missile for any purpose.

This is part of the overall negotiation that we're engaged in. We want to end their nuclear weapons program and remove any fissile material that they have in possession. And we want to come up with controls on their missile program. And of course, we want to deal with, you know, the human rights issues, like the abductee issue.

So we are considering the steps that we would take. But I don't believe that even if they were to launch a missile that that is a threat at this point to anyone. But they need to be on notice that the United States will work to both deter any attack on Japan and provide the deterrence that is necessary. And we will defend Japan as we have agreed to do for 50 years.

QUESTION: Just a short follow-up. That means missile issue can be part of the Six-Party Talks?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Yes, yes.

QUESTION: It can be – so added on to the meeting?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, it's been on the edges of the Six-Party Talks. But it is part of our overall concern with the North Koreans.

QUESTION: Madame Secretary, thank you very much.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Thank you very much. It's good to talk with you.
#

PRN: 2009/T1-10

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/02/117620.htm>

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February 24, 2009 Juche 98

Preparations for Launch of Experimental Communications Satellite in Full Gear

Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- A spokesman for the Korean Committee of Space Technology issued the following statement on Feb. 24:

Outer space is an asset common to mankind and its use for peaceful purposes has become a global trend.

The DPRK has steadily pushed ahead with researches and development for putting satellites into orbit by its own efforts and technology since the 1980s, pursuant to its government's policy for the development of space and its peaceful use.

In this course, scientists and technicians of the DPRK registered such great success as putting its first experimental satellite Kwangmyongsong-1 into orbit at one try in August 1998.

Over the past decade since then a dynamic struggle has been waged to put the nation's space science and technology on a higher level, bringing about signal progress in the field of satellite launch.

The DPRK envisages launching practical satellites for communications, prospecting of natural resources and weather forecast, etc. essential for the economic development of the country in a few years to come and putting their operation on a normal footing at the first phase of the state long-term plan for space development.

The preparations for launching experimental communications satellite Kwangmyongsong-2 by means of delivery rocket Unha-2 are now making brisk headway at Tonghae Satellite Launching Ground in Hwadae County, North Hamgyong Province.

When this satellite launch proves successful, the nation's space science and technology will make another giant stride forward in building an economic power.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200902/news24/20090224-06ee.html>

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United Nations Security Council Resolution regarding space launches
Office of the Spokesman
Washington, DC

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/02/119878.htm>

February 27, 2009

Question: Does a North Korean launch go against other United Nations Security Council Resolutions, in addition to 1718?

Answer: Given the history of this issue, including North Korea's past missile tests and its 2006 nuclear test, and the clear statement of the United Nations Security Council in two resolutions (1695 and 1718) that missile-related activities must cease, the United States believes that a further missile test by the DPRK would violate UNSC Resolution 1718, even if the DPRK seeks to characterize it as a satellite launch. Ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles used to launch satellites derive from nearly identical and interchangeable technologies.

A satellite launch would also be inconsistent with Resolution 1695, in which the Security Council demanded that North Korea "suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program."

PRN: 2009/177

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/02/119891.htm>

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(* This is a provisional translation by an external company for reference purpose only. [The original text is in Japanese.](#))¹

Press Conference by Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone

Date: Friday, March 6, 2009, 8:53 a.m.

Place: In front of the Ministers' Room in the House

Main topics:

1. Opening Statement
 - Visit to the US by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, Special Representative of the Prime Minister of Japan, and Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa, Special Representative for Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan
 2. Visit to Japan by Mr. Stephen Bosworth, US Special Representative for North Korea
 3. North Korean Missiles related Developments
-

... 3. North Korean Missiles related Developments

Question:

If North Korea launches something, whether it is a missile or a satellite, is there any plan to strengthen the sanctions that Japan is currently independently imposing on North Korea?

Minister:

First of all, we must request that North Korea refrain from launching and we must also continue to hold close communication with other countries. However, in the event that this does take place, I believe it will first be discussed at the United Nations Security Council.

Question:

Will Japan submit a proposal for a sanction resolution at the Security Council?

Minister:

I do not know about that yet.

Question:

What are your thoughts on Japan's independent sanctions?

Minister:

I cannot answer that at this stage. We must first hold discussions with the other related countries and I believe that this is most important.

Question:

What is the current situation?

¹ Translation is included as part of the document. It is not a product of the NCRSASL.

Minister:

At the moment, first of all we must make every effort to prevent such a launch from taking place and call on North Korea for its restraint.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2009/3/0306.html#3

(* This is a provisional translation by an external company for reference purpose only. [The original text is in Japanese.](#))¹

Press Conference by Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone

Date: Tuesday, March 10, 2009, 10:25 a.m.

Place: Briefing Room, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Main topics:

1. North Korean Missile related Developments
 2. The Meeting between Kim Hyon-Hi and the Ms. Taguchi's Family
 3. Visit to the People's Republic of China by Prime Minister Taro Aso
-

1. North Korean Missile related Developments

Question:

North Korea has issued a warning that any movement to intercept the satellite launch will result in a counterstrike. What is your opinion on this?

Minister:

I am aware of the news reports. However, this is a hypothetical question and I do not believe it is appropriate to give a hypothetical response. Given that the situation is what it is, from the Japanese Government's perspective, North Korea should refrain from taking any actions that would impair the region's peace and stability. Additionally, should North Korea decide to launch, whether or not it can be confirmed as a satellite, the Japanese Government would consider this a violation of the UN Security Council resolution. Therefore, I believe it would be necessary for the UN Security Council to thoroughly take up this issue.

Question:

If the UN Security Council takes up this issue, there are censure resolutions and sanction resolutions. Does Japan plan to request a sanction resolution?

Minister:

The launch hasn't taken place yet, and should it actually happen, then this is a matter for the UN Security Council. So I cannot say what we will do at this point nor do I think it is appropriate for me to comment on it.

Question:

Regarding Japan's independent actions taking place apart from the UN Security Council's actions, if, hypothetically, the missile were to be launched, I believe there are many options for Japan to take. What are your thoughts on the necessity of taking further actions against North Korea?

¹ Translation is included as part of the document. It is not a product of the NCRSASL.

Minister:

This is a repetition of what I have been saying; first we must be persistent in our efforts to make North Korea refrain from launching. Additionally, I believe that the most important thing is for Japan to continue to, along with other countries concerned, call on North Korea. However, I believe that it is of utmost importance that we make efforts so that we would not have to consider this sort of situation.

Question:

Suppose the missile did fly over Japan, in your opinion, should Japan utilize the MD system for a counterstrike?

Minister:

I believe this would be an issue to be considered by the entire government with the Minister of Defense taking a central role. I will refrain from commenting on a hypothetical situation.

Question:

Japan's position is that even a satellite would be a violation of the UN Security Council resolution, and I believe that the US and the ROK share this understanding. Does the Japanese Government have any information on the positions China and Russia take?

Minister:

As is clear from reports on US Special Representative for North Korea Mr. Stephen Bosworth's visit to the ROK and others, I am aware to a certain extent of the ROK's position. Additionally, I visited China recently, and I believe that the US, the ROK and Japan are in agreement, however regarding China and Russia, I understand that they are in agreement so far as to call upon North Korea to refrain from launching, but I have not exchanged opinions with these two countries on anything further. Japan has stated to China that it is a violation of the resolution.

Question:

Regarding the launch of a North Korean satellite or missile, you stated that each country is in agreement that the international community should unite in calling upon North Korea to refrain from launching. However, China and Russia are not in complete agreement with Japan, the US and the ROK as to whether this constitutes a violation of the UN resolution. What do you think of this situation?

Minister:

That was about a hypothetical situation. I believe that it is extremely important for China and Russia, as well as Japan, the US, and the ROK, to make efforts so that this does not happen. If, unfortunately, the launch were to happen, then it would be an issue that needs to be thoroughly addressed at the UN Security Council.

Question:

If and when it is discussed at the Security Council, I am afraid discussions would not go smoothly if there is not a consensus as to whether it is a violation of the resolution. What is your opinion on this point?

Minister:

If and when this takes place, I am sure that each country would express its own opinion and we must discuss what to do taking these opinions into consideration. If such a situation should occur, I believe all countries would share the opinion that it is extremely deplorable. However, at the moment, all I can say regarding how the Security Council will choose to deal with the situation is that it will be decided at that time.

Question:

Whether it is a missile or a satellite, of course this is a hypothetical situation, however, if it were to fly over to Japan, this would be a great concern to those living in Japan. At the moment, can you tell us if the situation is under control, and at what stage in the developments with North Korea should an announcement be made?

Minister:

Of course, this is a serious threat to Japan and to the people of Japan, and as I have been saying repeatedly, we must make efforts to prevent the launch. As you just mentioned, there is the past example of the missile landing off the coast of Sanriku. This incident was extremely deplorable and such an event should never be allowed to happen again. Because of this as well, I believe that Japan must make the utmost effort to not let this launch take place.

Question:

If a missile should fall on Japan, will we be alright and will Japan's actions be sufficient?

Minister:

If this were to actually take place, naturally we must take every measure to ensure that the lives and assets of Japanese nationals are protected. If, hypothetically, the missile is launched in the direction of Japan, I believe the government will have to take necessary measures of course.

Question:

Basically, will the announcement from the Japanese side be made after the launch? Will there be any announcements at the stage that there are indications of the launch?

Minister:

I do not know if there will be time to make any announcements and since this is a hypothetical question, I cannot answer it. Again, I repeat myself when I say we must be persistent in our efforts to stop the launch.

Question:

Previously, announcements were made after the launch. Will there be any announcement if there are clear indications that the launch will occur?

Minister:

Even if there are indications, we do not know whether the launch will actually take place. I believe it would be inappropriate for the Japanese Government to take the liberty of making an announcement at that stage. In addition, it would be problematic if the announcement were to inflame public panic.

Question:

Depending on the circumstances, warnings or alerts may be issued for commercial airplanes, fishing vessels and other ships. What is your opinion on this?

Minister:

If it is a satellite launch, there are procedures to be taken. If North Korea states that they took actions to this effect, the relevant areas must be on alert. However, even if it is purported to be a satellite or even if it actually is a satellite, this does not change our view that it is in violation of the Security Council resolution.

→ [Related Information \(Japan-North Korea Relations\)](#)

→ [Related Information \(North Korea's Missile Launch\)](#)

...

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2009/3/0310.html#1

Plans for satellite launch in North Korea (11/03/2009)



Speaking about recent developments on the Korean Peninsula, Minister for East Asia, Bill Rammell said:

"I am concerned at North Korea's announcement that it intends to conduct a satellite launch in the near future. This would be a breach of UN Security Council Resolution 1718, as it would contribute to the development of North Korea's ballistic missile programme. We will continue to monitor developments closely".

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=14683550>

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Satellite launch by DPR Korea will threaten regional stability, Ban warns



A navigation satellite

12 March 2009 – Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon today voiced concern about plans by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) to launch a satellite, warning that it could jeopardize stability in the region.

The DPRK authorities have reportedly announced that they plan to launch a satellite sometime between 4 and 8 April.

“I’m concerned about DPRK’s recent moves to launch a satellite or long-range missiles,” Mr. Ban told a news conference in New York. “This will threaten the peace and stability in the region.”

He encouraged Pyongyang to comply with Security Council resolution 1718, which demanded that the country “not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile,” following its claims to have conducted a nuclear test in October 2006.

“I hope they will abide by the relevant Security Council resolution and return to the Six-Party Talks,” he said, referring to the discussions involving DPRK, Republic of Korea, Japan, China, Russia and the United States.

Mr. Ban also said he hoped for improved bilateral relations between DPRK and the Republic of Korea.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=30170&Cr=dprk&Cr1>

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U.S. Department of State Press Briefing

Robert Wood

Acting Department Spokesman

Daily Press Briefing

March 12, 2009

. . . **QUESTION:** Yeah. The North Koreans have notified several UN agencies that they do plan on launching a rocket or launching something in early April.

MR. WOOD: Yeah, our understanding is that the DPRK informed the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization that they intend, sometime – I think within the first week of April – to launch some sort of experimental communication satellite.

Our view remains the same. You know, any launch of a long-range missile by North Korea would, in our view, be a provocative act and certainly be in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718. And so we think the North needs to desist or not carry out this type of provocative act, and sit down with the other members of the Six-Party Talks, and work on the process of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

QUESTION: What do you make of their timing? That's expected – you know, the first – early part of April is when the G-20 leaders are gathering. Do you think there's any connection there?

MR. WOOD: As I've said many times, hard to get into the mindset of Pyongyang. I just don't know.

QUESTION: Robert, yesterday, Secretary Clinton said that there were a range of options to respond should North Korea proceed with such a test. And she later said that U.S. partners were open to dealing with this in the UN Security Council. Well, why is there any reason – one, can you give us any better sense of what those options might be? And two, why is there any reason to believe that another Security Council resolution would dissuade North Korea from such acts, given that it has flouted them in the past?

MR. WOOD: Well, I think it's hard to say what will influence North Korea. We just don't know. What we want to try to do is work with our partners and others around the world who share this interest in preventing the North from carrying out this type of provocative act. The only thing that this act would do is to destabilize the region. And as you know, this region doesn't need any further destabilization. And so what we are going to try to do is convince the North not to carry out this launch. It is indeed provocative. And we will work, as I said, with others to try to see what we can do to head this off.

In terms of what we may do, I don't want to get ahead of the process, but we certainly have options that we will look at, and we will obviously consult with our partners on this. And again, we would say to the North not to take this type of action. It's – as I said, it's provocative, it's not helpful, and it's destabilizing.

QUESTION: Do you plan on making this argument anywhere other than from the podium? In other words, are you planning on directly telling the North Koreans?

MR. WOOD: There is – look, there is diplomatic activity that’s going on with regard to this issue. I don’t want to get ahead of that.

QUESTION: The New York channel or the intermediaries?

MR. WOOD: I don’t want to specify it. I’m just – you know, be assured that, you know, that this something that we are addressing with a number of countries.

QUESTION: Well, yeah, but with North Korea?

MR. WOOD: I’m not going to get beyond that. Let me just leave it where I left it.

QUESTION: Well, I mean, it’s all well and good for you to stand up here and say this to us and, by extension, to – perhaps to the North Koreans if they happen to listen. But I’m just wondering if the North Korean --

MR. WOOD: The North is well aware of our position on this. It’s been made very clear.

QUESTION: Well, yeah, but you know, they just made this notification today. So are there plans to raise this, since – you know, since their notification, are there plans to raise this directly with them?

MR. WOOD: Matt, I’m just going to leave it where I left it. I don’t want to go beyond that. But as I mentioned, this is a matter of great concern to not just the United States, but other countries, and we’re here to do what we can to try to get the North to reverse this decision. . . .

(The briefing was concluded at 1:49 p.m.)

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/03/120300.htm>

U.S. Department of State Press Briefing

Gordon Duguid

Acting Deputy Department Spokesperson

Daily Press Briefing

March 13, 2009

TRANSCRIPT:

11:52 a.m. EDT

... QUESTION: On North Korea, other news reports that North Korea's begun cancelling visas for American groups who have already received permission to travel to the country, to enter the country, can you comment on this?

And then to follow up, how do you view this measure, in light of some of the more recent, provocative language from the North about potential missile launches?

MR. DUGUID: I have not had any information or seen any reports that they are cancelling visas, so I'm not prepared, really, to make any comment on that.

We've said several times this week, we've said several times over the past month that North Korean belligerent statements and actions are not helpful to the Six-Party process. They are not part of what North Korea has committed to do under the Six-Party Talks, and that in the interest of moving forward to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula, North Korea should live up to its agreements and come back to the table and start discussing where we go after that to make progress.

QUESTION: Can you – Gordon, could you take that question about whether North Korea has begun cancelling visas it had already issued? That would be interesting if it were the case.

MR. DUGUID: We will take it. I am not certain how we would confirm that, since they're North Korean visas issued to individuals. We would have to refer you to individuals. They do not necessarily report the cancellation of their visas to us.

QUESTION: Okay.

MR. DUGUID: But we will look and see what we can get for you, if we have had complaints through various channels.

Yes, please. . . .

... QUESTION: Can I just ask a little clarification on North Korea and the missile? It seems, at least in my mind, it's unclear what the United States would do if they launched this. Is there a threat that the United States would actually shoot it down? Will the U.S. be monitoring it? If it's – if they think it's a satellite going into space, what would they do? In other words, is there a clear position what the United States would do if that missile is fired, as we expect, in April?

MR. DUGUID: Well, you're asking me to do two things, both of which I can't do. One is to speculate, and one is to get into intelligence matters.

The UN, all other five parties in the Six-Party Talks, a number of nations around the world have come out and said that the proposition of a missile launch, whatever is on top of it, by the North Koreans is a bad idea. Most interpret a launch, as well, as being a violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718. I think the isolation that North Korea feels on this issue is something that should be noted by us, if it's not being taken to heart there.

But as to what will happen and when things happen, I'll have to leave that for a future discussion.

QUESTION: Gordon, I don't think it's intelligence or speculation anymore. They have said that they're going to do it. They've announced it and informed international bodies to which they're a party.

MR. DUGUID: The question was what will we do in response.

QUESTION: Right, so what will you do in response to something they've said –

MR. DUGUID: And I will leave that for a future briefing.

QUESTION: Can I just follow up on that?

MR. DUGUID: Yes, please.

QUESTION: Japan has said that they could shoot down the missile, if it was fired over Japan. Does the U.S. have any comment on that?

MR. DUGUID: I will leave Japan's statement for the Japanese to further discuss.

(The briefing was concluded at 12:20 p.m.)

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/03/120348.htm>

March 24. 2009 Juche 98

Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry Slams Anti-DPRK Campaign over Its Projected Satellite Launch

Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Tuesday slamming the campaign of the U.S. and some of its allied forces to hold in check the DPRK's projected launch of experimental communications satellite "Kwangmyongsong 2" for peaceful purposes.

It said:

It is a legitimate right equally enjoyed by all countries of the earth to explore outer space and use it for peaceful purposes.

However, they claim that it is necessary for the UN Security Council to take issue with the above-said matter, asserting that the DPRK's satellite launch poses a threat to them because the technology used for the rocket for carrying the satellite is not distinguishable from that involved in a long-range missile.

Japan which has committed the biggest crimes against the DPRK is taking the lead in this anti-DPRK racket.

This cannot be interpreted otherwise than the height of the behaviors of those bereft of elementary reason and discreet as it reminds one of a thief crying "Stop the thief!"

The countries which find fault with the DPRK's satellite launch including the U.S. and Japan launched satellites before it.

The claim of these countries that the technology involved in the satellite launch is just the same as that used for a long-range missile bespeaks that they developed missile technology before any others and stockpiled more missiles than any others.

The brigandish logic that they may launch as many satellites as they please but the DPRK should not be allowed to do so is a revelation of hostility towards it.

Their assertion is that those countries hostile to them should not have access to even means for self-defence nor develop anything for peaceful purposes.

They are sadly mistaken if they think these brazen-faced high-handed and arbitrary practices will work on the DPRK.

There are not a few countries in the world that launched satellites but the UNSC has never dealt with nor taken issue with the satellite launch by other individual countries. Because it has no mandate to interfere in the independent rights of the sovereign states to the development and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The above-said assertion made by those countries is just the same far-fetched assertion that both kitchen knives and bayonets should be targets of disarmament as both are similar to each other.

The attempts of Japan and the U.S., the parties to the six-party talks, to deny the DPRK's right to use space for peaceful purposes and infringe upon its sovereignty as a discriminatory measure diametrically run counter to the "spirit of mutual respect and equality" enshrined in the September 19 joint statement on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

If such hostile act is perpetrated in the name of the UNSC, this will precisely mean its denial of the said statement.

The abrogation of the said statement would deprive the six-party talks of any ground to exist or their meaning.

The six-party talks are now on the verge of collapse due to Japan's non-fulfillment of its commitment, an intention to delay the denuclearization of the peninsula in a bid to find a pretext for going nuclear.

The reality today when the said talks are in the danger of collapse due to the hostile acts of some participating countries once again testifies to the truth of the DPRK's stand that it cannot abandon its nuclear weapons even in 100 years unless the hostile relations are terminated.

The responsibility for the deadlocked talks will rest entirely with Japan, to begin with, and other countries which rejected the "spirit of mutual respect and equality" enshrined in the Sep. 19 joint statement.

If it is impossible to put an end to the hostile relations through dialogue, then there is no other option but to bolster up the muscle to deter the hostile acts.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200903/news24/20090324-15ee.html>

March 26. 2009 Juche 98

DPRK's Stand on Satellite Launch for Peaceful Purposes Re-clarified

Pyongyang, March 26 (KCNA) -- A spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave the following answer to the question raised by KCNA Thursday as regards the March 24 statement clarifying the DPRK's stand on its satellite launch for peaceful purposes:

In the statement we sternly warned that if such hostile act is committed in the name of the UN Security Council as to infringe upon the sovereignty of the DPRK while denying its right to peaceful use of space, it will just mean the UNSC's denial of the September 19 joint statement.

Some media are, however, releasing reports with a deliberate misinterpretation that the hostile act of the UNSC would be confined only to such strong measures as application of "sanctions" and adoption of "a resolution" against the DPRK.

Lurking behind this is a foolish ploy of the hostile forces to blame the DPRK's satellite launch in the name of the UNSC and avoid its consequences under any circumstances.

We would like to remind once again that there are not a few countries in the world that launched satellites but the UNSC has never dealt with nor taken issue with the satellite launches by other individual countries.

The UNSC's discussion on the DPRK's projected satellite launch for peaceful purposes itself, to say nothing of its adoption of any document containing even a single word critical of the launch whether in the form of a "presidential statement" or a "press statement", will be regarded as a blatant hostile act against the DPRK.

The moment the September 19 joint statement is ignored due to such act the six-party talks will come to an end, all the processes for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which have been pushed forward so far, will be brought back to what used to be before their start and necessary strong measures will be taken.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200903/news26/20090326-12ee.html>

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Press Conference, 26 March 2009

1. Japan's commitment to African Development (First TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Botswana)
 2. Hosting of Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo
 3. Questions concerning press reports on preparations for a missile launch by North Korea
-

. . . III. Questions concerning press reports on preparations for a missile launch by North Korea

Q: I would like to have a statement about the report that said that North Korea has set up a missile for launch.

Mr. Kawamura: We know of the press report about it, but I am not sure whether there has been a statement or not. Has the North Korean government issued a statement?

Q: No, it was from the joint committee in the US, between Japan and the US. They said that they have a report that said that North Korea has set a missile in the launch pad. That news came from the US.

Mr. Kawamura: From the US? Let me check with the news itself. But aside from the news itself, we know this kind of press report has been continued over the past couple of days, but on this kind of intelligence "report", we would refrain from making any specific comments. But in general the Government of Japan together with the United States and the Republic of Korea and other like minded countries will do our best to stabilize the situation.

Q: Could you follow up on that. What are the steps and measures that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plans to take should North Korea go ahead with the launch?

Mr. Kawamura: First of all we sent a message through diplomatic channels to the North Korea side, that the actions to destabilize the regional situation would not be appropriate, and we urge North Korea to exercise its self restraint not to take the provocative action. That is the first step. We have taken this step up to today. Also we discuss the situation and the issue with our partner countries, such as the United States and the Republic of Korea and we continue to discuss and keep the contact.

Q: Do you plan to issue any kind of statement in protest or anything?

Mr. Kawamura: Do you mean after it is launched?

Q: Yes, after a launch.

Mr. Kawamura: It would not be appropriate for us to make clear what we would do if there were to be a launch. The first and most important thing for us is to urge North Korea to exercise self-restraint not to launch the missiles. So we wouldn't say that the concrete measures or statements, or whether we will make them on the occasion of a launch, at this moment.

Q: Has the Government of Japan confirmed the report that North Korea had positioned the first missile on the launch pad. Have you confirmed that report?

Mr. Kawamura: The report you mention, is that an official report or a press report?

Q: It is not official. We haven't confirmed it yet. I just would like to know how you are going to deal with the report. You are going to confirm it?

Mr. Kawamura: Can I ask you; the report is issued by whom?

Q: The media.

Mr. Kawamura: A media report. Information reported by the media?

Q: But the sources came from US Government.

Mr. Kawamura: I have no comment on that. We do information collection from various sources, and it is natural as a sovereign state to do that. The bottom line is that we do not make any comment on what kind of information we have gathered, and what kind of assessment we have made out of that collection of data or information. But we will monitor very carefully the situation an development in this region.

Q: Japan has said that it will take the issue to the UN Security Council if North Korea launches a rocket or missile or satellite, but at the same time North Korea has threatened that any sanctions or further punishment from the Security Council will derail the Six-Party Talks. What kind of diplomatic efforts is Japan making currently with other members of the Security Council, especially China and Russia.

Mr. Kawamura: First of all, there is no launch at this moment, so it is not appropriate to discuss in detail about if a launch is made and such and such actions should be taken. Therefore we keep in touch with the member countries of the Security Council of the United Nations, and we exchange information, and think about the options. But the first diplomatic efforts that we should make is to urge the North Korea side to exercise self-restraint, not to destabilize the situation in the region. So, through diplomatic channels with our partner countries we are making the maximum efforts toward that goal.

Q: How confident is Tokyo that you will be able to convince China and Russia to cooperate in whatever kind of action that you hope to take at the Security Council?

Mr. Kawamura: As a matter of course, we will provide the best possible effort to get the cooperation from the other countries.

Any other questions?

Thank you very much.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/3/0326.html#3>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 26, 2009

**PRESS BRIEFING
BY PRESS SECRETARY ROBERT GIBBS**

James S. Brady Press Briefing Room

2:30 P.M. EDT

. . . Q On North Korea and the impending rocket launch, is the President as alarmed as some others have said? Does he believe the North Koreans are really going to launch a satellite or does he think that really this is a missile test?

MR. GIBBS: I don't want to get into the motivations, except to say that we believe that such a launch would be provocative and that such a launch would be in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. We continue to maintain the goal of a denuclearized North Korea and look to working with our allies to ensure that that happens.

Q And he believes that this is in fact a missile launch, and if he believes it's a threat, does he want U.S. forces to attempt to shoot it down?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I -- I'm not going to engage in diplomacy here, except to reiterate that we believe that any action would be provocative and in violation of the U.N. Security Council. . . .

END

3:16 P.M. EDT

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Briefing-by-White-House-Press-Secretary-Robert-Gibbs-3-26-09/

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 31, 2009

**PRESS GAGGLE
BY
ROBERT GIBBS**

Aboard Air Force One En route London, England

2:13 P.M. EDT

. . . Q What about the North Korea threat to start a war if Japan took down its missile?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I would simply reiterate what I said last week and what the Secretary of State has said, that we would view the actions -- if the North Koreans were to take the actions that they've proposed through this launch, that we would find that a provocative action in violation of Security Council resolutions . . .

END

2:34 P.M. EDT

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Gaggle-by-White-House-Press-Secretary-Robert-Gibbs-Aboard-AF1-en-route-london-3-31-09/

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April 1, 2009 Juche 98

DPRK's Satellite Launch Supported by Russian Organization

Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- The Executive Committee of the Movement for Supporting the Policies of the President of the Russian Federation issued a statement on March 27 in support of the DPRK's plan for developing space for peaceful purposes.

Recalling that Western media are now kicking up much fuss over the issue of the DPRK's projected launch of experimental communications satellite, the statement noted that their basic purpose is to deter the DPRK's development of space for peaceful purposes.

It continued:

No one can bar a sovereign state from conducting a scientific experiment in any scientific and technological field including ultra-modern technology.

The DPRK, a sovereign state, has a plan to develop space necessary for the nation's economic development and the promotion of the welfare of the people in a few years to come.

The DPRK has the right to defend itself and ensure its security as a driving force under international law.

The executive committee supports the DPRK's projected satellite launch and wishes it success and calls on all the progressive forces in the world to spare no efforts to prevent the provocative acts and the escalation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news01/20090401-02ee.html>

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April 1, 2009 Juche 98

Absurd Assertion over DPRK's Projected Satellite Launch Refuted

Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA) -- There is an absurd assertion in the international arena these days that in case the DPRK launches a satellite, it should be taken up by the UN Security Council as it disturbs the regional peace and stability. This is a silly talk absolutely unacceptable to anyone.

Minju Joson Wednesday says this in its signed commentary.

It goes on:

The DPRK is a sovereign state with an equal independent right with other countries and a full-fledged member state of the UN. To pull up the DPRK over its satellite launch is a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and a serious insult to its dignity.

If the UNSC takes up the above-said issue at the prodding of the U.S. and its followers, it will either leave only a disgraceful stain on its history or reveal itself before the whole world that it is no more than a puppet mechanism controlled by specified states.

The outcries made by such countries as the United States and Japan, describing the above-said issue as a sort of serious development, are intended to make crafty use of the UN for achieving their ulterior political purpose.

These countries stand in the way of any project when they see it contradictory to their interests regardless of whether it pertains to the independent rights of a sovereign state or whether it is a just and aboveboard one guaranteed by international law.

This is precisely the reason why they are creating such a complicated situation surrounding the DPRK's projected space development, an opportunity given to each sovereign state, blustering that only the DPRK should not be allowed to do so.

Taking issue with the DPRK's satellite launch diametrically runs counter to the spirit of the September 19 joint statement.

Therefore, the discussion of the above-said issue by the UNSC itself would mean the collapse of the six-party talks and everything achieved until now in the process for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula come to naught.

If the UNSC takes up the above-said matter defying all the adverse consequences, the responsibility for them will entirely rest with the UN and other countries involved in the lobbying to refer it to the UNSC, warns the commentary.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news01/20090401-10ee.html>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 2009

BACKGROUND READOUT BY SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ON PRESIDENT OBAMA'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HU JINTAO of CHINA

Filing Center
Thistle Marble Arch Hotel
London, United Kingdom
5:38 P.M. (Local)

MR. HAMMER: Good afternoon, everybody. As promised, we're going to do a readout of the Chinese bilat with President Hu. We have here two individuals who will be briefing as senior administration officials on background.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Thanks, Mike. This was the first meeting between President Obama and President Hu. As you may know, they spoke on the phone after President Obama's election last November, and then they spoke shortly after the inauguration by phone. In the succeeding months, we have had a visit by Secretary Clinton to China and a visit by the Foreign Minister, Yang Jiechi, to Washington and he met with President Obama. But this is the first time the two have met face to face.

The U.S. and China have a history of somewhat ragged relations during transitions -- 1980, 1988, 1992 and 2000, there were disruptions in the relationship that took some time to get over. This transition has gone I would say smoothly. Smooth is not merely good because those of us in the government like smooth, but also because it allows you to build some trust and some confidence in the relationship on the two sides that you can draw on later when you hit more difficult issues.

In terms of the meeting, the subjects that were discussed -- and I'll at this point, I'll just list them and we get into more depth later. What I would highlight from the meeting is, number one, President Hu invited President Obama to visit China in the second half of the year, and President Obama accepted.

Number two, they announced the establishment of the strategy and economic dialogue, to be headed on the U.S. side by Secretary Clinton and Geithner and on the Chinese side by Vice Premier Wang Qishan and State Councilor Dai Bingguo.

They discussed a range of issues -- which I would say, I will just mention at this stage -- they discussed bilateral relations, including military-to-military relations. They discussed dialogues

between the two sides. They discussed economic questions, which they -- excuse me, which will be discussed later.

In terms of regional and global issues, they discussed North Korea, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, Sudan. They also discussed human rights and Tibet. They discussed Taiwan and climate change. Those are the ones that I recall. If I'm missing any, I'll try to make them up later.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The Presidents began with a discussion of the global economy. The Presidents agreed that the strong links between China and the U.S. economies have been a great mutual benefit, both in terms of trade and investment, and they were eager to build on that. They expressed their concerns that the global crisis is posing a threat to our economies and to our trade. There was discussion about the G20 meeting beginning this evening. Each took note of the large fiscal stimulus that our two countries, the U.S. and China, have undertaken -- or recently undertaken -- and stressed -- and President Obama stressed the need to make sure that there's mutual stimulus for mutual benefit and growth within the G20.

He also said that it was important to set up regulatory mechanisms to deal with the problems in banks and the huge growth in capital markets.

There was also a discussion of the international financial institutions. They discussed the augmentation of resources for the IMF and the mobilization of resources by the World Bank and multilateral development banks. President Obama stressed that the replenishment of the IMF should take place in a broader context over time, in which there are institutional reforms under which China and other rapidly growing countries can have -- can take on an appropriate role in governance, and expressed his understanding of China's desire for an appropriate governance role.

The President also expressed his commitment to preventing protectionism and other forms of economic nationalism.

MR. HAMMER: All right, and with that we'll take some questions. Go ahead. . . .

. . . Q Okay. One on North Korea. Could you elaborate what kind of discussion did they have in terms of North Korea's possible missile launch. I mean, the Russian President and President Obama expressed their concern about the possible missile launch and did both leaders from China and United States have the same concerns in their meeting?

Secondly, on military-to-military exchanges, President Obama once said when he had the discussion with Chinese Foreign Ministry -- Foreign Minister in the Oval Office that she expressed importance to raise the level and the frequency of the military-to-military contacts. Did they have any sort of discussion in the meeting today on that? Thank you.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Okay, first on North Korea, President Obama made clear our view that the likely -- expected launch of a missile by the North Koreans we view as a provocative act, as a violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions, and as one that will have an unwelcome impact on stability -- on security and stability interests of the region. He also made

clear that we will respond in the event of a launch. The U.N. Security Council is the natural venue for a response since this would be a violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. And he reiterated our commitment to the six-party process and to denuclearization.

As for military -- as for the Chinese response, you'll need to speak to the Chinese to get their response. It's not for me to speak for President Hu.

As for military issues, President Obama raised the importance of military-to-military exchanges; said that we -- he mentioned -- he alluded -- he referred to the incidents in the South China Sea; said that it -- military-to-military relations and high-level exchanges are an important way of managing possible differences and possible incidents. And he said that we are committed to that.

You will see I think a press statement that was put out by our side that gives a -- I would say a consensus between the U.S. and China on this issue if you want to see what the Chinese are saying.

Q Just to follow up. On North Korea, could you tell a little bit more about what kind of action are you seeking at the U.N.?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we're consulting with members of the Security Council and consulting with the other six-party members, and action would depend on those consultations.

Q Did the President convey he would go to the Security Council to President Hu?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No.

Q No, he did not make that --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No.

Q What was the question?

Q What is "no"? What was the question?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The question was whether the President raised that the issue of a North Korean launch would be brought to the Security Council.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No -- maybe I misunderstood.

Q Did the President tell President Hu that if the launch goes forward, he will take the matter up --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sorry, I answered your question meaning the President personally. Then the answer to that is no. No, we expect that the U.N. Security Council will be seized of this issue if the North Koreans launch, and President Obama made that clear. . .

. . . Q The question I'm asking is, in the conversation with President Hu, did President Obama make it clear that if North Korea launches, that he will take it to the Security Council, the U.S. government will take it to --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The answer is yes. Okay.

Q And is there any way, shape, or form you can characterize the interaction between the two leaders on this subject? Because it's a futile gesture if the Chinese veto or in some way obstruct any action or reaction by the Security Council.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I mean, all I can say on that is -- I'm sorry, I misunderstood the question before because the word "he"; I misunderstood. The Chinese clearly are concerned about the prospect of a launch and they know that we'll be going to the U.N. Security Council. The Chinese have not said what they are going to do, have not said that they will block action. I think what the Chinese will do is still to be seen.

The Chinese have played a helpful role as convener of the six-party talks and they have conveyed our views and the views of our allies effectively to the North Koreans. So --

Q On the launch?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No -- well, they have on the launch, yes. But I was speaking more generally, but on the launch, as well. They have -- they conveyed -- they've conveyed their concerns to the North Koreans about that, as well, yes.

Getting back to the question --

Q Yes, I wanted to ask, what would be the -- what would have been the position of the President vis-à-vis the bond issue and the currency issue? Can you state what the administration's position will be today vis-à-vis what --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I just want to give a readout on the meeting and not get into other subjects.

Q On the financial side of this, the President this morning stated the United States would not return to a position of being a voracious consumer. Obviously no one fed that voracious appetite more actively than the Chinese. Did the President indicate to President Hu this same sense that over the long term we can't go back to the position that we were in before?

And to just make sure I understand this correctly, the Chinese in the past have asked the North Koreans not to launch and not to conduct a nuclear test, and have been rebuffed in both cases. So I'd be interested if President Hu gave an assessment of what his influence was --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: David, on your economic question, the President explained the steps that he was taking, that the administration is taking in the United States in order to stimulate the economy but also ensure that with his long-term budget that the finances of

the United States will be kept in a proper balance, and said that we are -- do not favor a return to boom-and-bust economics.

Q He did say that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, actually, he just said -- he simply, speaking for us, that we would -- that he is taking steps to stimulate the economy, that we are cognizant of the inflation risks that many are concerned about, and that with his efforts to bring the budget deficit down over the long term, he was confident that the United States would keep its economy in proper balance.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: David, President Hu did not assess in any way the degree of Chinese influence over North Korean decision-making. . . .

. . . END

6:00 P.M. (Local)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Background-Readout-by-Senior-Administration-Officials-on-President-Obamas-Meeting-with-President-Hu-Jintao-of-China/

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 1, 2009

**BACKGROUND READOUT TO THE TRAVEL POOL
BY SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS
ON PRESIDENT OBAMA'S MEETING WITH
RUSSIAN PRESIDENT MEDVEDEV**

Winfield House
London, United Kingdom
1:25 P.M (Local)

. . . Q Are they in agreement on North Korea and Iran then, if the areas of disagreement were Georgia and South Ossetia?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I would say, you know, both Presidents expressed their concern about developments in both of those two countries. And that, to me, is progress. You know, I don't feel comfortable elaborating beyond that, but that was -- that was very striking to me in the meeting.

Q Did they discuss the potential missile launch?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Not explicitly, but -- I mean, they discussed North Korea and they both knew that that's happening, there's no doubt.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I would just say -- I would just add to what -- I mean, they did -- the President did explicitly raise the launch.

Q He did --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Oh, absolutely. Let's not kid ourselves about what it's about. . . .

END
1:42 P.M. (Local)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Background-Readout-To-The-Travel-Pool-By-Senior-Administration-Officials-On-President-Obama-s-Meeting-With-Russian-President-Medvedev/

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 2, 2009

**BACKGROUND READOUT
BY SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS
TO THE TRAVEL POOL
ON THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH
PRESIDENT LEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Excel Centre
London, United Kingdom
10:15 A.M. (Local)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Hey, everybody, I think just for your own -- obviously we're on background as senior administration officials. We're just going to read out a little bit of the President's meeting this morning with President Lee of the Republic of Korea.

Why don't you go ahead and I'll come in after you.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Thanks. Well, the meeting -- I would describe the meeting as a warm meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, the President spontaneously did a brief taped statement, videoed statement, expressing his appreciation and support for President Lee's efforts, and I think that reflected President Obama's personal support for the way President Lee has been handling economic issues, as well as the North Korea issue.

President Obama invited President Lee to visit Washington for -- to meet with him on June 16th.

There was a fair amount of discussion of the North Korea issue. President Obama stressed our goal, our unchanging goal, of the verifiable elimination of North Korean nuclear weapons and weapons programs; said that we thought that the six-party talk process was a good mechanism for dealing with that. He said that North Korea will not be able to drive a wedge between the U.S. and South Korea; expressed his admiration for President Lee's calm resolve and restraint and steadfastness in the face of considerable abuse from the North Koreans for him personally; said that we will consult very closely with South Korea as we move forward; that the expected missile launch would be a violation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1718, and the U.S. and South Korea would consult closely about how to respond firmly at the U.N. to that.

The subject of the Korea-U.S. free trade agreement came up. President Obama said that he understood there were difficulties on both sides on moving forward, but he said he does want to make progress and our staffs should discuss how to move forward.

There was also a brief reference to climate change, and of course, there was discussion on the economic crisis in our respective countries, and globally; admiration by President Obama for the stimulus package that South Korea has put forward.

Finally, Afghanistan, Pakistan. President Obama expressed appreciation for the assistance that South Korea has provided and is intending to provide to both countries. South Korea has been active in providing vocational and medical assistance in Afghanistan. They're looking to doing more, which we appreciate. They also, I expect, will participate in the upcoming Pakistan donors conference.

Finally, I guess to summarize, at the beginning of the meeting, President Obama stressed his strong support for the

U.S.-South Korea alliance, said that this is enduring and steadfast and under his presidency it will not only be enduring, but it will be strengthened.

That's about it.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I would just add on Afghanistan-Pakistan strategic review that the President expressed his appreciation for the fact that South Korea participated in the conference on Tuesday at The Hague. He thought that was the latest indication of a very forward -- very strong forward lean from our Korean allies on our shared interest there, and that we -- I think it's fair to say, consistent with our policy of not reading out the other side, I think it's fair to say that the President is very gratified by what he heard from our Korean allies as it relates to their reaction to the strategic review and their view of the situation on the ground in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Q It seems like in public the response has been, or the rhetoric is, we would take strong action at the U.N. What is being done, said in private, in diplomacy to try to deter this from happening in the first place?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, there have been considerable efforts over the last weeks, months, to try to deter it. We've consulted with all the members of the six parties; all of the six-party members think this launch should not proceed, whether they're taking explicit positions now on its legality or not. And all of them have weighed in and made their views known. But ultimately North Korea is going to decide what it's going to decide.

So I think the general expectation at the moment is that the launch will proceed, that they --

Q Could you speak up?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The general expectation is that this launch is going to proceed. But we have been making maximum efforts to try to dissuade them, and still hope that they may change their minds.

Q So do you guys have any information on whether they have actually started fueling the rocket and preparing to go forward?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I can't get into that.

Q On the South Korean --

Q Hang on just one second -- but that's not a no, you just don't want to talk about it, right?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Those issues are intelligence matters and I can't talk about those.

Q Just one other thing really quickly. Obviously you guys know what Japan has said it would do. Is there -- are there talks with Japan about supporting their efforts, in terms of shooting down this rocket if it does go up?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, I can't speak for what Japan might or might not do, but we have consulted closely diplomatically, and also our militaries are in close contact with each other, as the possible launch approaches.

Q What's the latest information on when a launch might take place? We were told the 4th, and the 8th, I think, was the last range.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Those are the -- those are the basic parameters that I'm aware of. I'm not aware of any other dates.

Q On the South Korean free trade agreement, was there any talk of a schedule for that, when the United States, when the President might submit it for ratification when -- what the holdup might be on the Korean side?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There was not talk of a schedule. There was simply an acknowledgment that this was going to take time.

Q The South Koreans said that the Presidents agreed on a stern and unified response to any launch. Is that a fair comment? Is that basically -- from your side, that is -- you said "firm" in your comments before, but is that --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That is a fair characterization. I would just say, to reiterate what my colleague said, without getting into what the South Koreans said, I think there was a striking unanimity of views on the North Korea issue -- frankly, on all issues. But on that there was -- I saw no daylight between the two.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think that my colleague is -- what my colleague is indicating is that each of the members of the six parties has been pretty clear to North Korea that this is a mistake.

Q Can I make a request that one of you or both of you go on the record with something on what was said on North Korea in there? It's just such a high-profile issue that it would be great to have something --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, the President is giving a press conference this afternoon, so --

Q Yes, but there -- and it's going to be open to about a thousand journalists, so we have no idea what's going to come up in that.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm confident that you shrinking violets won't have any -- (laughter) -- particular problem in getting recognized by the President. But we'll -- let us take that back and we'll see. I just -- just candidly, I just don't know what practice is and everything. It's a very reasonable request, and we'll get back to you with a reasonable answer.

Anything else? That's easy. Thanks, guys.

END

10:24 A.M. (Local)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Background-Readout-By-Senior-Administration-Officials-To-The-Travel-Pool-On-The-Presidents-Meeting-With-President-Lee-Of-The-Republic-Of-Korea/

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 2, 2009

Statement Following President Obama's Meeting with President Lee of the Republic of Korea

April 2, 2009
Excel Center, London

President Obama met this morning with South Korean President Lee Myung-bak and discussed the global economic crisis, North Korea, and other areas of cooperation. The South Korean leader accepted President Obama's invitation to visit Washington on June 16.

The two leaders agreed to work closely to take strong measures to stimulate their economies and to build international consensus on reform of the international regulatory and supervisory system. They both stressed the importance of avoiding protectionism and economic nationalism. President Obama expressed his strong commitment to the U.S.-ROK alliance, which is essential to maintain peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and pledged continued cooperation in the ongoing joint efforts to strengthen the alliance further. The two presidents agreed that the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement could bring benefits to both countries and committed to working together to chart a way forward. Both leaders share a vision for broadening and modernizing the Alliance to address the challenges of the 21st Century and decided to explore ideas for increasing regional and global cooperation at their meeting in June.

They discussed the issue of North Korea and promised to continue close cooperation in the effort to peacefully and verifiably eliminate North Korea's nuclear programs, weapons and materiel through Six-Party Talks. In that regard, they urged North Korea to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and agreed on the need for a unified response by the international community in the event that North Korea launches a long-range missile.

President Obama expressed appreciation for South Korea's contributions and support for the international effort to promote stability and to assist reconstruction in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region. They promised also to continue to find ways to cooperate in addressing global challenges such as climate change and clean energy technologies.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statement-Following-President-Obamas-Meeting-with-President-Lee-of-the-Republic-of-Korea/

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 3, 2009

**PRESS GAGGLE
BY PRESS SECRETARY ROBERT GIBBS**

Aboard Air Force One
En Route Strasbourg, France

9:32 A.M. (Local)

. . . Q On North Korea, yesterday I believe it was a senior -- two days ago a senior administration official said you guys expect a launch. When do you expect it and are you worried that that will overshadow any parts of this NATO trip?

MR. GIBBS: I won't get into -- I won't get into when it might happen. Obviously this was high on the agenda with a number of countries over the past couple of days -- with the Russians, with the Chinese, and particularly with the South Koreans yesterday. And I think the President and Secretary of State and this administration have been quite clear that if North Korea goes through and goes ahead with the launch as they seem to intend to do, that we'll consider that to be a provocative act in violation of Security Council resolutions. There I think is strong agreement on that among many countries, and preparations are taking place in order to respond to that, should it happen.

Q In terms of military preparations or diplomatic preparations?

MR. GIBBS: I'm not going to get into --

Q Operations?

MR. GIBBS: Yes, I'm not going to get into operations. . . .

END

9:58 A.M. (Local)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Gaggle-by-White-House-Press-Secretary-Robert-Gibbs-Aboard-AF1-en-route-Strasbourg-4-3-2009/

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April 5, 2009 Juche 98

KCNA on DPRK's Successful Launch of Satellite Kwangmyongsong-2

Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- Scientists and technicians of the DPRK have succeeded in putting satellite Kwangmyongsong-2, an experimental communications satellite, into orbit by means of carrier rocket Unha-2 under the state long-term plan for the development of outer space.

Unha-2, which was launched at the Tonghae Satellite Launching Ground in Hwadae County, North Hamgyong Province at 11:20 on April 5, Juche 98 (2009), accurately put Kwangmyongsong-2 into its orbit at 11:29:02, nine minutes and two seconds after its launch.

The satellite is going round the earth along its elliptic orbit at the angle of inclination of 40.6 degrees at 490 km perigee and 1,426 km apogee. Its cycle is 104 minutes and 12 seconds.

Mounted on the satellite are necessary measuring devices and communications apparatuses.

The satellite is going round on its routine orbit.

It is sending to the earth the melodies of the immortal revolutionary paeans "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "Song of General Kim Jong Il" and measured information at 470 MHz. By the use of the satellite the relay communications is now underway by UHF frequency band.

The satellite is of decisive significance in promoting the scientific researches into the peaceful use of outer space and solving scientific and technological problems for the launch of practical satellites in the future.

Carrier rocket Unha-2 has three stages.

The carrier rocket and the satellite developed by the indigenous wisdom and technology are the shining results gained in the efforts to develop the nation's space science and technology on a higher level.

The successful satellite launch symbolic of the leaping advance made in the nation's space science and technology was conducted against the background of the stirring period when a high-pitched drive for bringing about a fresh great revolutionary surge is under way throughout the country to open the gate to a great prosperous and powerful nation without fail by 2012, the centenary of birth of President Kim Il Sung, under the far-reaching plan of General Secretary Kim Jong Il. This is powerfully encouraging the Korean people all out in the general advance.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news05/20090405-11ee.html>

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April 5, 2009 Juche 98

Kim Jong Il Observes Launch of Satellite Kwangmyongsong-2

Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- General Secretary Kim Jong Il visited the General Satellite Control and Command Centre to watch the process of launching the experimental communications satellite Kwangmyongsong-2 on Sunday.

He acquainted himself with the preparations made for the satellite launch.

After being briefed on the satellite launch, he observed the whole process of the satellite launch at the centre.

At 11:20 a.m. the satellite Kwangmyongsong-2, a shining product of self-reliance, soared into space by carrier rocket Unha-2. It was smoothly and accurately put into its orbit 9 minutes and 2 seconds after being completely separated from the carrier rocket.

Expressing great satisfaction over the fact that scientists and technicians of the DPRK successfully launched the satellite with their own wisdom and technology, he highly appreciated their feats and extended thanks to them.

It is a striking demonstration of the might of our Juche-oriented science and technology that our scientists and technicians developed both the multistage carrier rocket and the satellite with their own wisdom and technology 100 percent and accurately put the satellite into orbit at one go, he noted, repeatedly praising the patriotic devotion of the scientists and technicians who are playing a vanguard role in the drive to open the gate to a great prosperous and powerful nation.

Stressing the need to bring about a new turn in conquering outer space and making a peaceful use of it on the basis of the successful launch of the satellite Kwangmyongsong-2, he set forth the important tasks to be fulfilled to do so.

He met with the scientists and technicians who have contributed to the satellite launch by devoting all their wisdom and enthusiasm with ardent patriotism and warmly encouraged them before having a photograph taken with them.

He was accompanied by Secretary Jon Pyong Ho and First Vice-Department Director Ju Kyu Chang of the WPK Central Committee.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news05/20090405-12ee.html>

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Republic of Korea Government Statement on North Korea's Launch of a Long-Range Rocket
Date: 2009-04-05 18:00 Name: Spokesperson's Office

1. It has been confirmed that at 11:30:15 on April 5, 2009, North Korea launched a long-range rocket at a launching site located in Musudan-ri, North Hamgyong province. The ROK government is closely cooperating with the United States and related countries on fact-finding and information sharing in connection with the launch.
2. The launch is a clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718 and a provocative act, despite any claim made by North Korea, which jeopardizes the stability and peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.
3. Moreover, the ROK government, together with the international community, is deeply disappointed about the excessive expenditure spent on the launch, which could have contributed to alleviating its chronic food shortage.
4. The ROK government and related countries such as the US, Japan, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation have continuously warned North Korea until the last minute to refrain from the launch. The ROK government expresses grave concern that North Korea has disregarded such warnings and proceeded with the launch.
5. The ROK government is strengthening its preparedness to deal with any possible provocation from North Korea and, in close consultation with the UN and related countries, is taking appropriate steps in response to the launch.

* unofficial translation

<http://www.mofat.go.kr/english/press/pressrelease/index.jsp>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 5, 2009

Gaggle by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs to the Travel Pool

Prague Castle
Prague, Czech Republic
9:36 A.M. (Local)

MR. GIBBS: Good morning. I just wanted to give you guys a couple of updates. Obviously it's been a busy morning. I want to give you just a little tick-tock of some of the events. We received confirmation of a launch of a North Korean -- the North Korean launch a little after 4:30 a.m. local time in Prague. Shortly after that, the President was apprised of the situation and has spent a decent part of the morning on the phone with General Cartwright, the Vice Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because Admiral Mullen is traveling; as well as Secretary of Defense Bob Gates to talk about --

Q Can you say Cartwright's full name and title?

MR. GIBBS: General James Cartwright, the Vice Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff --

Q Vice Chair.

Q Where's Mullen?

MR. GIBBS: Traveling. As well as, obviously, speaking with Secretary Gates. Obviously staff has stayed in contact and repeatedly, with defense personnel, the intelligence community, and briefed the President along with -- in those briefings, obviously, have been the National Security Advisor, the Chief of Staff and senior personnel.

Q Has he spoken to President Lee?

MR. GIBBS: I do not believe he -- I know he's not spoken to President Lee or any others yet. I should mention that Ambassador Rice and Secretary of State Clinton have begun to reach out to their counterparts -- Ambassador Rice obviously in preparation, as the President said, in preparation for this afternoon's meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Q How quickly do you expect the U.N. Security Council to take action, and what kind of action are you recommending?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I would leave you with what the -- at this point, what the President said in there.

Q Actually what did the President mean by that? He said he didn't want the U.N. Security resolution -- he said he didn't want their -- I couldn't catch the last word -- it sounded like he was saying, you know, to make the U.N. resolution mean something.

MR. GIBBS: Yes. I mean, look, as I've stated before, we viewed, prior to the launch, the launch to be provocative and in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. Obviously that demands and international response, and, as the President said, a response from the U.N. Security Council.

Obviously, as I said, Secretary of State Clinton and Ambassador Rice are beginning to reach out to their counterparts.

Q What is that option? What is that option?

MR. GIBBS: -- Security Council resolutions.

Q If the North says that they did put a satellite up, what do we -- what is our --

MR. GIBBS: I think that we'll have a -- there will be an assessment by DOD and the intel community later on today.

Q So the President has not yet been told whether this was in fact a satellite launch, or a missile test, or something in between?

MR. GIBBS: I won't get into that during this briefing. I will say this: The President has -- the launch today was not a surprise by any means. The President has been involved in several meetings about this situation over the course of the past three to four weeks. So this was something that had long been planned for. And had at any moment we determined that this launched posed a threat to the United States of America, we would have taken whatever steps were necessary to ensure the safety and security of the American people.

Q At any time were America's defenses placed on alert?

MR. GIBBS: I think it is safe to say that defenses were monitoring the situation.

Q Has the President reached out yet to -- directly to any allies -- Japan or South Korea?

MR. GIBBS: The President hasn't spoken yet with Aso or with Lee. Not yet.

Q So just to back up, he was woken up?

MR. GIBBS: Yes.

Q Who woke him up?

MR. GIBBS: I did.

Q What was his first reaction?

MR. GIBBS: Again, it wasn't completely unexpected. He asked me for a rundown of the situation. Obviously at that point there wasn't a ton of detail, and not long after we went back and gave him more up-to-date information about what to -- what defense came back with.

Q Did he stay up then to -- get on the phone from that point on?

MR. GIBBS: He was up at that point, yes.

Q Obviously this makes a big impact on the speech, it ties into the speech, but it overshadows it in some ways. What is he going to say --

MR. GIBBS: I don't think -- I don't think it overshadows it, because I don't think -- I think it makes even more urgent, as the President said, the agenda and the policies that he'll lay out today: The spread of this technology, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and the threat of -- the threat that those weapons pose are the most -- are the gravest security danger our country faces. And I think what the President will outline today is a robust agenda to deal with the problems and the security threats that they pose.

Q Do you think the North timed it to coincide with the speech?

MR. GIBBS: It's a better question for them.

Q When he talked about what he was going to say in Strasbourg when he previewed the speech, it sounded like an optimistic message of a world without nuclear weapons. Does North Korea now become the focus of the speech?

MR. GIBBS: No, I don't -- not at all. Obviously the North Koreans were always going to be mentioned in the speech. I think it's important to understand, as we laid out in some of the briefings yesterday and I think in the briefing call today, you can't reach that goal as long as others have the capability, which requires a strong deterrent from the United States of America.

But I think the actions of the North Koreans today, besides further isolating them from the community of nations, underscores the importance of what the President will talk about here this afternoon.

Q Did he get a briefing from Jones on this, as well?

MR. GIBBS: Jones was in the briefings with other staff, yes. It was with other National Security Council staff.

Q Was the text of the speech altered at all to reflect --

MR. GIBBS: I believe they've added some lines, but again, as I said, North Korea was always mentioned in the speech.

All right? As we get updates, we'll make sure you guys are apprised, and as soon as there's an assessment --

Q An assessment, yes.

MR. GIBBS: -- we'll get that out to you.

Q And then also just leaders -- foreign leaders that he's talked to.

MR. GIBBS: Sure, we'll keep you updated.

Q When do we think this first U.N. resolution -- I mean, is -- are we going to introduce it?

MR. GIBBS: I will find out -- try to find out the answer. I know that they're -- the meeting is scheduled for, as I understand, 3:00 p.m. Eastern, so that's 9:00 p.m. or 10:00 p.m. our time. So we'll have a better sense throughout the day.

Q Thank you, Robert.

MR. GIBBS: All right, thanks, guys.

END

9:45 A.M (Local)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 5, 2009

**GAGGLE BY PRESS SECRETARY ROBERT GIBBS
TO THE TRAVEL POOL**

Prague Congress Center
Prague, Czech Republic

1:11 P.M. (Local)

I just wanted to make sure that you guys had a copy of the statement the Northern Command has put out on the assessment of the North Korea launch.

Q Does that make it any less of a threat, the fact that it didn't get into orbit?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I think that there have been a number of instances now where the North Koreans have failed in what they're trying to do. I think that's the best way to leave it.

Q Does this change what you guys are going to do at the Security Council -- or try to do at the Security Council?

MR. GIBBS: No. No.

Q What are you going to do?

MR. GIBBS: Well, look, I mean, I think they'll have a broader discussion about that, but obviously as we said before the launch, the launch violates Security Council resolutions. And that should be dealt with and responded to and I think that will be the topic of the meeting this afternoon.

Q So are you saying it doesn't -- it doesn't change what actions the President is seeking from the Security Council --

MR. GIBBS: What doesn't?

Q -- the fact that it was a failure?

MR. GIBBS: No. No. Look, the launch itself was the violation, not the fact that the launch we now see was unsuccessful. It was the launch itself that was provocative and in violation of Security Council resolutions.

Q I guess there's less cause for concern because as a failure, as you just --

MR. GIBBS: Well, I don't want to get -- I would point the assessment at what these guys are saying. But, again, it doesn't change -- again, it just doesn't change the steps that they've -- the negative steps that have been taken today in opposition to, as I said, Security Council resolutions and a big step away from their responsibility in the community of nations.

Q How was the President briefed on what happened with the launch?

MR. GIBBS: I did a little of this earlier, so we can get you a copy of it. We were notified a few minutes -- I forget exactly what I said earlier in terms of the time --

Q You said 4:30 --

MR. GIBBS: Which is what time -- which was the time of the launch. Shortly thereafter I woke the President up and gave him a very quick download. As we got more information from defense and intelligence officials, he spent a lot of time being briefed and understanding -- getting an understanding of what had happened.

You know, I was asked a question earlier that I'll go back to. Somebody had asked -- I think Mark asked whether the North Koreans had timed the launch to coincide with the speech. You know, as I had said earlier -- and I should have connected these dots -- this was something that the North Koreans had been talking about publicly for probably more than four weeks.

Q But they knew about the President's visit here, though, four weeks ago, didn't they?

MR. GIBBS: Well, they may have known he was going to be in Prague, but I don't believe -- we had not settled on speech topics four weeks ago. So I think it is a --

Q It's still a four-week window, though. They had -- I mean, they could have done it tomorrow, as opposed to three hours before he delivers his speech.

MR. GIBBS: I think your -- pretty big coincidence, is what it was.

It doesn't change, though -- again, I'd underscore what the President said today. I think it makes more important the topics he discussed today: the danger of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. And again we're reminded -- again we're reminded with need to take swift action to ensure that we do all we can to protect and secure our country and other countries of the world from these deadly weapons.

Q Robert, at the top you said there had been numerous failures in what the North Koreans --

MR. GIBBS: Let me get a couple of other dates. I know -- I forget -- I think it's '06, but let me check the dates.

Q But those failures are limited to missile launches, not other failures that you see in the North Korean government?

MR. GIBBS: No, no, no, I'm sorry. Let me be more clear. Let me get precise dates, they've had a couple of different launches that have had similar assessments from Northern Command.

Q I didn't read this, but does it include whether different phases, different stages of the missile worked and others failed?

MR. GIBBS: It says just, "Stage one of the missile fell into the Sea of Japan, the remaining stages, along with the payload itself, landed in the Pacific Ocean."

Q So nothing got into space?

MR. GIBBS: "No object entered orbit and no debris fell on Japan."

Q But it got over Japan and into the Pacific.

MR. GIBBS: Yes.

Q Robert, the broader timing of this, though, even if you don't think it was necessarily timed for the speech, the broader timing of it is it comes very early in your administration. Do you think the North Koreans are trying to test him? And trying to get his attention?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I think that -- I'm trying to be careful -- I think that the North Koreans have disregarded their responsibilities and international resolutions for many, many years now, going back at least to the last two presidencies. So I don't think this has anything to do with President Obama; I think it has to do with the disregard of the North Koreans, the steps backwards that they are continuing to take and that the President supports the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Q Will you have any more six-party talks now that this has happened, in good faith?

MR. GIBBS: Let me get a better answer on that.

Q Was the Secretary of State woken this morning, as well?

MR. GIBBS: I believe so, yes. I don't know who did that, but I know she was -- I'll double check, but I think that's the case.

Q The President talked about this with Secretary of State Clinton?

MR. GIBBS: Yes. She's here, they've talked about it, yes.

Q Robert, two years ago when they launched a nuclear -- they did the nuclear test in October, or detonated a nuclear device, the Bush administration put sanctions on there once the

Security Council had got something, and that didn't -- I mean, those were of very limited effect. Do you have any confidence at all that anything that the Security Council can come up with today is going to be able to --

MR. GIBBS: I don't want to get ahead of the discussion that they're going to have today or ahead of what others might talk about before this afternoon's meeting.

Q Have there been any foreign leader calls?

MR. GIBBS: No. No.

Q So he hasn't talked to the Chinese?

MR. GIBBS: I mean, obviously Secretary of State Clinton has, and I believe --

Q Japan, too?

MR. GIBBS: I believe so. Let me get a full list from her. I believe she has. They were reaching out -- she was reaching out to her counterparts, as I said, Ambassador Rice was. I will try to find a fuller --

Q -- a list of who they talked to specifically.

MR. GIBBS: Let me run back here. I will find out your six-party Clinton calls, and as we have any updates coming out of here on this we'll gather you back.

Q And we were requesting to get the Secretary of State to come back and chat with us on the plane.

MR. GIBBS: Let me find that out. That's a good idea.

Q Thanks.

END

1:20 P.M. (Local)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Gaggle-By-Press-Secretary-Robert-Gibbs-To-The-Travel-Pool-At-The-Prague-Congree-Center-4/5/2009/

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For immediate release

April 5, 2009

Statement by the President from Prague, Czech Republic

North Korea's development and proliferation of ballistic missile technology pose a threat to the northeast Asian region and to international peace and security. The launch today of a Taepo-dong 2 missile was a clear violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718, which expressly prohibits North Korea from conducting ballistic missile-related activities of any kind. With this provocative act, North Korea has ignored its international obligations, rejected unequivocal calls for restraint, and further isolated itself from the community of nations.

We will immediately consult with our allies in the region, including Japan and the Republic of Korea, and members of the U.N. Security Council to bring this matter before the Council. I urge North Korea to abide fully by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and to refrain from further provocative actions.

Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is a high priority for my administration. The United States is fully committed to maintaining security and stability in northeast Asia and we will continue working for the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party Talks. The Six-Party Talks provide the forum for achieving denuclearization, reducing tensions, and for resolving other issues of concern between North Korea, its four neighbors, and the United States. North Korea has a pathway to acceptance in the international community, but it will not find that acceptance unless it abandons its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and abides by its international obligations and commitments.

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USUN PRESS RELEASE # 068#(09)
April 5, 2009

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Office of Press and Public Diplomacy
United States Mission to the United Nations
140 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice at the Security Council Stakeout, April 5, 2009

Obviously today's action by North Korea constitutes a clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718. My government has called this a provocative act, and we have been in consultation today with our allies in the region and other partners on the Security Council. This session today provides a valuable opportunity today to pursue those consultations and to work toward agreement on a strong collective action.

http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20090405_068.html

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USUN PRESS RELEASE # 069#(09)
April 5, 2009

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Office of Press and Public Diplomacy
United States Mission to the United Nations
140 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative, on the DPRK, at the Security Council Stakeout April 5, 2009

Ambassador Rice: Good evening, the Council as you know met in an emergency session today and we heard from members a very uniform-- and strong statements of-- concern about the implications of this action for peace and security internationally, as well as in the region. The United States expressed its strong view that the launch yesterday constituted a clear cut violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718, and it is our view that this action merits a clear and strong response from the United Nations Security Council. We will be embarked on additional consultations with partners in the Security Council as well as allies and concerned parties outside of the Security Council towards obtaining that kind of outcome. Thank you.

Reporter: Ambassador, what is a clear and strong response? Tightening sanctions – a different type of resolution that would tighten sanctions or a statement on behalf of the entire Council of concern?

Ambassador Rice: Well, we need to see where we come out, that's the purpose of the consultations that will continue tonight and in the coming days. But, the United States view is that the most appropriate response to an action of this gravity would be a Security Council resolution.

Reporter: Did China and Russia agree that this is a violation?

Ambassador Rice: Members expressed varying views on that topic. Almost everybody expressed real concern. And we will now begin a process in which we articulate with more specificity how we characterize the nature of the concern. I don't want to speak for anyone else.

Reporter: Is there a need for technical assessment to see if this is clearly a violation to see if the Council can speak with one voice?

Ambassador Rice: We don't think so. We think that what was launched is not the issue. The fact that there was a launch using ballistic missile technology is itself a clear violation of UNSCR 1718, which prohibited missile related activity and called on the DPRK to halt further missile related activity. So we have certainty shared with our colleague in the Council our current best assessment of what transpired, other members did, perhaps we will hear from others and garner additional information in the coming days. But frankly, that is not as important as the

fact that what occurred, the fact of the launch, was indeed in itself a clear cut violation of 1718 given the language of that resolution.

North Korea satellite launch (05/04/2009)



Foreign Secretary David Miliband condemned North Korea's recent satellite launch on 5 April 2009. He said:

'I strongly condemn North Korea's action in conducting a satellite launch earlier today. This action contributes directly to their ballistic missile programme, and therefore puts North Korea in breach of UNSCR 1718. While Pyongyang continues to pursue a hostile policy towards the rest of the world, it cannot hope to take its rightful place within the international community.

I strongly urge North Korea to cease immediately all further missile-related activity and commit to engaging constructively with international partners, in particular through the Six Party Talks process.'

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=15872097>

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China Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the Launch by the DPRK

2009/04/05

Q: How do you comment on the launch by the DPRK this morning?

A: The DPRK announced it would launch a communications satellite beforehand. We have noted its launch this morning, as well as the reactions of relevant parties. We hope all parties concerned will stay calm, exercise restraint, and handle it properly so as to jointly maintain the overall interest of peace and stability in the region. China stands ready to continue to play a constructive role in this regard.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/t556247.htm#>

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Japan Protests the Launch of Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

This afternoon at around 12:30pm the Government of Japan sent the following protest to North Korea through the “embassy route” in Beijing concerning the launch of a flying object by North Korea earlier today.

1. Regardless of what the intended objective was, the fact that North Korea proceeded with the launch violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration. The launch is also incompatible with the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. Moreover, it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region, and directly impacts the security of Japan. Japan strongly protests against and deplores the fact that North Korea carried out the launch despite efforts by the countries concerned including Japan.
2. Japan demands the complete and immediate implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions beginning with the suspension of all activities related to its ballistic missile program. In addition, using this opportunity, Japan strongly urges North Korea to take concrete actions towards the comprehensive resolution of the outstanding issues of concern including the abduction, nuclear and missile issues.

(END)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/4/1190114_1132.html

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Minister Nakasone and Secretary of State Clinton regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 15 minutes from a little past 2:30 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton held a telephone conversation. The summary of the conversation is as follows;

1. At the outset, Minister Nakasone stated that the launch of a flying object by North Korea, despite efforts by concerned countries including Japan and the United States, cannot be tolerated, as it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. It is also incompatible with the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. Moreover, it goes against the efforts, including those at the Six-Party Talks, being made for peace and stability of the Northeast Asia region.
2. In addition, Minister Nakasone stated that, with a view to adopting a new United Nations Security Council Resolution, it is important to issue a strong message to North Korea. In response to this, Secretary of State Clinton stated that she shares the deep concern and condemnation of North Korea's action with Japan, that it is important for Japan and the United States to take a clear and strong stance together, and that she wanted Japan and the United States to cooperate in the United Nations Security Council as well on this matter.
3. Minister Nakasone and Secretary of State Clinton agreed that Japan and the United States will jointly address this issue, including actions in the United Nations Security Council, while closely discussing the measures to be taken in the future.

(END)

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and Ambassador to Japan from the United Mexican States Miguel Ruiz-Cabanas regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 15 minutes from 5:00 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Ambassador to Japan from the United Mexican States Miguel Ruiz-Cabanas held a brief telephone conversation. The summary of the conversation is as follows.

1. At the outset, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely deplorable that North Korea had conducted the launch, despite efforts by concerned countries including Mexico and Japan. The launch can't be tolerated as it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. Moreover, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that including the possibility of adopting a United Nations Security Council Resolution, it is important first of all to thoroughly take this matter up in the United Nations Security Council. Foreign Minister Nakasone expressed appreciation for the fact that thanks to the consideration of Mexico, which chairs the Security Council, an emergency meeting has been called for 3:00 p.m. (EST) in New York and said that Japan intends to seek the assistance, which will continue to play an important role in this matter.
2. In response to this, Ambassador Miguel Ruiz-Cabanas stated that the Government of Mexico views this matter with deep concerns, and as Chair of the United Nations Security Council, Mexico would like to play its role a way for Japan's concerns to be appropriately reflected in the international community. Furthermore, Ambassador Miguel Ruiz-Cabanas stated that although Foreign Minister Patricia Espinosa is deeply concerned about the launch by North Korea and is closely watching the situation. The Ambassador also stated that he would quickly convey Japan's viewpoint that he had heard from Foreign Minister Nakasone to the relevant officials in the Government of Mexico.
3. Both sides agreed to continue to closely cooperate in the United Nations Security Council and elsewhere.

(END)

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and France regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 15 minutes from 4:40 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Bernard Kouchner of France held a telephone conversation. The gist of the conversation is as follows.

1. At the outset, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely regrettable that despite calls by concerned countries including France and Japan, this situation had developed and that it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and cannot be accepted. Moreover, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that a strong message must be sent from the international community, and Japan would like to call on France for its assistance and cooperation as a member of the Security Council, including the possibility of issuing a United Nations Security Council Resolution.
2. Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Kouchner stated that he understands the response taken by Japan, that the action taken by North Korea is an impediment to the stability of the region, that Japan can rely on France, and that concerning a reaction to be taken by the United Nations Security Council, he intends to coordinate it through France's Permanent Mission to the United Nations.
3. Both sides agreed to continue to closely cooperate in the United Nations Security Council and elsewhere.

(END)

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and Russia regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 20 minutes from 6:00 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Foreign Minister of Russia Sergey Lavrov held a brief telephone conversation. The gist of the conversation is as follows.

1. At the outset, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely deplorable that despite calls efforts by concerned countries including Japan and Russia, North Korea had conducted the launch, can not be tolerated, as it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. It also goes against the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. Moreover, it goes against the efforts being made to secure the peace and stability of the Northeast Asia region, including those of the Six-Party talks. In addition, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that, Japan intended to thoroughly take this matter up in the United Nations Security Council including the possibility of adopting a Security Council Resolution.
2. In response to this, Foreign Minister Lavrov stated the following:
 - 1) It is deplorable that North Korea conducted the launch despite the efforts of concerned countries in the Six-Party Talks, including Russia, to convince North Korea do so and that Russia understood the concerns that this launch had caused Japan, and that they are also concerned.
 - 2) Russia will continue to analyze related technical data and in parallel with that Russia is ready to prepare for beginning work in the United Nations Security Council.
 - 3) Regarding actions of in the United Nations Security Council, Russia intends to closely discuss with Japan so that a consensus can be obtained among the concerned countries.
3. Based on the aforementioned, both sides agreed that close coordination would be maintained at all levels, including the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York concerning the actions to be taken by the United Nations Security Council.

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and the People's Republic of China regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 20 minutes from 3:00 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Jiechi of the People's Republic of China held a brief telephone conversation. The gist of the conversation is as follows.

1. At the outset, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely deplorable that North Korea had conducted the launch despite efforts by concerned countries including the People's Republic of China and Japan, North Korea went ahead with this launch, which is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and cannot be accepted. It also goes against the joint statement of the Six-Party Talks. In addition, Foreign Minister Nakasone stated that, including the possibility of a Security Council Resolution, Japan intended to thoroughly take this matter up in the United Nations Security Council.
2. For his part, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Jiechi stated that he understands the concerns of Japan and other concerned countries, that it is in the interest of all countries to advance the Six-Party Talks process, to achieve denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and to maintain the peace and stability of the region, that this is the hope of the international community, and that it is important for all concerned countries to take a broad perspective and act calmly.
3. Both sides agreed to continue to closely coordinate, including in the United Nations Security Council.

(END)

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and the Republic of Korea regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 15 minutes from 1:15 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea Yu Myung-hwan held a telephone conversation. The summary of the conversation is as follows;

1. At the outset, Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely deplorable that North Korea had conducted the launch despite efforts by concerned countries including the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Japan. The launch cannot be tolerated as it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. It is also incompatible with the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. Moreover, it goes against the efforts, including those at the Six-Party Talks, being made for peace and stability of the Northeast Asia region. Minister Yu stated that the Government of the ROK had just issued a statement and explained the ROK government assessment which was similar to that of Japan.
2. In addition, Minister Nakasone stated that, Japan intended to bring this matter to the United Nations Security Council with a view to adopting a new United Nations Security Council Resolution. In response to this, Minister Yu stated that it was important to send a strong message to North Korea and that the ROK would support the efforts by the countries concerned beginning with Japan and would do its utmost to cooperate.
3. Both sides agreed to, in response to the launch, closely cooperate at all levels between Japan and the ROK as well as among Japan, the ROK and the United States.

(END)

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Telephone Conversation between Foreign Ministers of Japan and the United Kingdom regarding the Launch of a Flying Object by North Korea

April 5, 2009

[Japanese](#)

For about 10 minutes from 6:57 p.m. on April 5, 2009 (JST) Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the U.K., David Miliband held a telephone conversation. The summary of the conversation is as follows;

1. At the outset, Minister Nakasone stated that it was extremely deplorable that North Korea had conducted the launch despite efforts by concerned countries including the U.K. and Japan, and that the launch cannot be tolerated as it is a threat to the peace and stability of the region and violates the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.
2. In addition, Minister Nakasone stated that Japan appreciated the U.K.'s support for efforts by Japan on this matter. In response, Secretary Miliband stated that the U.K. shared deep concerns and issued a statement that day in which he condemned that the action taken by North Korea breached [the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718](#) and urged North Korea to commit to engaging with the international partners through the Six Party Talks process. Furthermore, Secretary Miliband stated that the U.K. would support efforts made by concerned countries including Japan and would do its utmost to cooperate. He also stated that it was important to send a strong message to North Korea in the United Nations Security Council.
3. Both sides agreed to cooperate closely at all levels between Japan and the U.K., including permanent missions to the United Nations in New York.

(END)

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Press Briefing on the Launch of a Long-Range Rocket by North Korea
Date: 2009-04-06 18:00 Name: Spokesperson's Office
[Unofficial Translation]

Press Briefing on the Launch of a Long-Range Rocket by North Korea
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yu Myung-hwan
17:00 KST, April 5, 2009

1. Opening Statement

Despite continued warnings and expressions of concern by the Republic of Korea and the international community, at 11:30:15 this morning, North Korea proceeded with the launch of a long-range rocket. At 11:20, minutes before the launch, the Korean government held a National Security Council meeting chaired by the President to monitor movements before the launch and discuss follow-up measures.

In line with the outcome of the meeting, I announced a government statement on North Korea's launch of a long-range rocket in my capacity as the chair of the Ministerial Meeting for Foreign Affairs and National Security Policy. I also had a series of telephone consultations with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Japanese Foreign Minister Nakasone and Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi to convey our deep concern and discuss joint action such as UN Security Council measures. I plan to consult with the Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov over the phone this evening.

Sharing our concern over the negative impact of North Korea's launch of a rocket, the foreign ministers of the US, Japan and China said they would closely cooperate with the Korean government. I also had a meeting with US Ambassador Kathleen Stephens to assess the current situation and to discuss the measures to take in the UN Security Council.

Korea's head of delegation for the Six-Party Talks, Wi Sung-lac, too, is holding telephone consultations with the other heads of delegations of the Six-party Talks. The Korean Permanent Representative to the UN is having consultations with the members of the UN Security Council, which, at Japan's request, is expected to hold an informal consultation at 15:00, April 5, local time or 4:00, April 6, Korea Standard Time.

I am deeply disappointed with North Korea's provocative act which is not at all conducive to the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia as well as to the progress of the Six-party Talks. The government of the Republic of Korea will deal with North Korea's provocation in a firm and resolute manner. We are now in close cooperation with the UN and other related countries, seeking concrete measures.

Thank you.

2. Q&A

[Question]

The Korean government was expected to announce its full participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) once North Korea proceeded with the rocket launch, but it has not done so. Is this because there have been some policy changes or some adjustments regarding when to make the announcement?

[Minister]

North Korea's long-range rocket launch has further demonstrated the necessity of the PSI. Therefore the Korean government is considering full participation.

[Question]

You said the rocket launch was made at 11:30 am, but North Korea announced that it was 11:20 am. Please give us an explanation for the difference. Has it been confirmed whether the object North Korea launched was a satellite or a missile? Also, North Korea announced the object entered orbit. Is this true?

[Minister]

It appears that North Korea attempted to launch a satellite, but additional assessments are necessary to decide whether the launch was a success. The ROK and the US are in close coordination at the moment. The difference between the two launching times is a technical matter, so we need to make additional assessments on this matter. Thank you.

/END/

http://www.mofat.go.kr/english/press/briefing/index.jsp?sp=/webmodule/htsboard/template/read/engboardread.jsp%3Fboardid=303%26typeID=12%26tableName=TYPE_ENGLISH%26seqno=307413

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ИНФОРМАЦИИ И ПЕЧАТИ

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**Комментарий официального представителя МИД России А.А.Нестеренко в
связи с запуском КНДР на околоземную орбиту искусственного спутника
Земли**

522-05-04-2009

Утром 5 апреля КНДР осуществила запуск на околоземную орбиту искусственного спутника Земли. По данным российских средств контроля воздушного и космического пространства траектория запуска не проходила над территорией Российской Федерации. В настоящее время уточняются параметры орбиты спутника.

КНДР заранее сообщила российской стороне о предстоящем запуске.

Призываем все заинтересованные государства проявлять в сложившейся ситуации сдержанность в своих оценках и действиях, исходить из объективных данных о характере состоявшегося в КНДР запуска.

Намерены продолжать внимательно следить за дальнейшим развитием событий, поддерживая тесные контакты и проводя консультации со всеми заинтересованными сторонами.

5 апреля 2009 года

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/61C14FA4E1D6BB25C325758F0028B242

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NORAD and USNORTHCOM monitor North Korean launch

April 05, 2009

PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Colo. — North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Northern Command officials acknowledged today that North Korea launched a Taepo Dong 2 missile at 10:30 p.m. EDT Saturday which passed over the Sea of Japan/East Sea and the nation of Japan.

Stage one of the missile fell into the Sea of Japan/East Sea. The remaining stages along with the payload itself landed in the Pacific Ocean.

No object entered orbit and no debris fell on Japan.

NORAD and USNORTHCOM assessed the space launch vehicle as not a threat to North America or Hawaii and took no action in response to this launch.

This is all of the information that will be provided by NORAD and USNORTHCOM pertaining to the launch.

<http://www.northcom.mil/News/2009/040509.html>

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Satellite launch by North Korea (06/04/2009)



LOCATION BBC Radio 4 Today Programme

SPEAKER Bill Rammell

EVENT North Korea satellite launch

DATE 06/04/2009

Foreign Office Minister Bill Rammell commented on the recent satellite launch by North Korea during an interview on BBC Radio 4 on Monday 6 April.

Read the transcript

John Humphrys (JH), presenter: Once again the Security Council of the United Nations has failed to deliver the goods when it comes to uniting in the face of what most of its members see as a potential threat to international order. An emergency meeting was called to condemn North Korea for firing a rocket capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. But China and Russia used their vetoes to stop it. Foreign Office Minister, Bill Rammell, is on the line. What do you make of that, Mr. Rammell?

Bill Rammell (BR), Foreign Office Minister: Well I don't think it's as bleak as you present, John. I mean, we certainly have strongly condemned the satellite launch by North Korea, there was a joint statement from the European Union and the United States yesterday particularly underlining the harm that this will do to peace and stability in north-east Asia.

We were seeking at the Security Council the most united and robust international response. What I think is encouraging is that the international community is clearing its opposition to the launch, all on the Security Council expressed concerns about the implications. Russia last week urged North Korea not to go ahead with the launch, China has been leading the so-called six party talks to address this issue. And we weren't expecting to get a response immediately.

JH: So why did we put the resolution?

BR: Well there was a draft on the table that will continue to be discussed, and there will be discussions over the coming days and I expect to get to a position where we can have that robust response. And the reason...

JH: Sorry, just before you do that, let me just ask you what robust means in your terms, in our terms.

BR: Well in realpolitik it means as robust as we can actually agree and negotiate with our partners, and that's not...

JH: Which is not very robust, is it?

BR: Well no, there are differences of emphasis and view that have to be taken account of if you're to end up with the strongest possible response. That's the discussions that are ongoing. But the reason this is so important is that there's already a mandatory Chapter V11 UN resolution on the table that explicitly outlaws the kind of launch that North Korea engaged in, and I do...

JH: But it's not backed by the threat of military force, is it?

BR: No and I don't think anybody's suggesting that we should resolve this through military force. But I'll tell you this, John, the reason this is so concerning is that we desperately need nuclear disarmament multilaterally. We've led the way on that, a 50% reduction over the last 10 years. We've now got a United States president who made clear yesterday that he was very committed to disarmament. The Russians are talking similarly. The last thing we need now are states like North Korea developing and getting nuclear weapons. That's why I'm very clear, and the Government is clear, that we need to resolve this. But what I would say to North Korea, and I'm meeting their ambassador later on this morning, is that even now we would urge the country to immediately cease all further missile-related activity and recommit to the six party talks process.

JH: And he will say to you, 'we want to launch a satellite, we're entitled to launch a satellite, you can't stop us doing that'.

BR: Well, under the auspices of the United Nations, whilst states are permitted to peaceful space programmes, North Korea's activities are constrained by a UN Security Council Resolution 1718, because of their previous activities. And...

JH: Well... you know, I've got 1718 in front of me, funnily enough, and it imposes weapons and financial sanctions...

BR: Yeah.

JH: ...that's what it does, doesn't it? But they'd say, 'it's not a weapon, we want to put a communications satellite up, though, why shouldn't we do that, everybody's got one now'.

BR: Well the technology for a satellite is exactly the same as an intercontinental ballistic missile...

JH: Exactly.

BR: ...and therefore the launch materially contributes to their programme. That's very clear. But look, the conversation we need to be having with North Korea is that if they are prepared meaningfully and verifiably to engage the international community, to reassure about our concerns about their nuclear programme, then there's all sorts of benefits that can come their way. You know, we're talking about a country that is more cut off than any other anywhere within the world, that can't feed its people, we need to actually get to the heart of this problem and in a sense bring them in from the cold. But the kind of activities they've been engaging in simply don't help any of us to address that concern.

JH: When you said earlier we've led the way, Britain has led the way towards nuclear disarmament, the fact is we are about to renew Trident, aren't we, spend vast amounts of money on an independent nuclear deterrent which is not really independent and which you cannot prove is a deterrent.

BR: Well it is an independent deterrent and...

JH: Well, we could fire it without the United States giving us their approval, could we?

BR: Yes we can and we...

JH: Really? Can you imagine the circumstances in which that would happen?

BR: No because they don't want us to do that, and we have made it clear...

JH: I bet you don't.

BR: ...we have made it clear, John, that at the moment when... if we took the decision to scrap Trident now we would be taking an irrevocable decision, and I think that would be irresponsible.

JH: That's the whole point.

BR: But the reason that I said we'd been leading the way is that if you look... ask any independent observer they will say that of the existing nuclear weapons state the degree of disarmament by the UK has been at the leading edge of this debate, we've reduced the capability of our arsenal by 50% in the last 10 years. We want to go in concert, through negotiations, with others further, and I think President Obama's speech in Prague yesterday was very, very encouraging...

JH: Alright.

BR: ...the response from the Russians has been encouraging. But, you know, the deal at the heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty is that we get disarmament from the existing nuclear weapons states...

JH: OK.

BR: ...and that is happening, in return for which the non-nuclear weapons states don't develop capability...

JH: Must end it...

BR: ..and that's what North Korea's trying to do.

JH: ...must end it there I'm afraid, thanks very much, Bill Rammell.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=15937738>

European Union-United States Joint Statement on the North Korean Missile Launch

The launch of a missile by North Korea defies UN Security Council resolutions and harms peace and stability in northeast Asia.

We call on North Korea to honor its commitment to abandon all nuclear weapons programs, to abide by recognized norms of international relations, and to work to promote peace and stability in northeast Asia. North Korea's development of a ballistic missile capability, regardless of the stated purpose of this launch, is aimed at providing it with the ability to threaten countries near and far with weapons of mass destruction. This action demands a response from the international community, including from the UN Security Council to demonstrate that its resolutions cannot be defied with impunity.

The United States and the European Union stand ready to work with others in welcoming into the international community a North Korea that abandons its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and policy of threats aimed at its neighbors and that protects the rights of its people. Such a North Korea could share in the prosperity and development that the remainder of northeast Asia has achieved in recent years. North Korea, however, cannot realize either international acceptance or economic development linked to the international system until it ceases its threatening behavior and works with the other parties to implement the September 19, 2005 Six-Party Joint Statement.

<http://www.eu2009.cz/en/news-and-documents/news/european-union-united-states-joint-statement-on-the-north-korean-missile-launch--15711/>

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April 8, 2009 Juche 98

KPA General Staff Blasts Japan's Ruckus after DPRK's Satellite Launch

Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- The General Staff of the Korean People's Army released a report Wednesday.

The report said:

At a time when not only all the Korean people but the world rejoice over and hail the DPRK's successful launch of satellite for peaceful purposes only the Japanese reactionaries are kicking up a ruckus, conducting an operation to search for parts of the carrier rocket body that dropped in sea waters after being separated from it right after its launch.

The dependable scientists and technicians of the DPRK succeeded in accurately putting satellite Kwangmyongsong-2 into its orbit by carrier rocket Unha-2 according to the state plan for the development of outer space. This was a shining victory in the political, diplomatic and national defence fields of the great Workers' Party of Korea and a great event of significance in the nation's history which proved before the world that the sovereign dignity of Songun Korea is truth and that truth is sure to triumph.

Voices that the DPRK's satellite launch is an inviolable legitimate right of a sovereign state are heard not only from various countries but from the UN forum.

The Japanese reactionaries worked desperately, blustering that they would "intercept" the DPRK's above-said satellite long before its launch. They are mobilizing warships for the operation to find out those parts in defiance of reality. This is a vicious act of espionage and interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK and an intolerable military provocative act of infringing upon its sovereignty.

They provoked the laughter of the world people and suffered shame by releasing a false report that the DPRK "launched satellite" although it did not do it, obsessed by persecution mania. Their operation to search for the above-mentioned parts only reveals their deplorable position in which they feel utterly frustrated by the satellite launch and proves that it is nothing but a ridiculous and foolish ploy to improve their tarnished image even a bit.

The Japanese reactionaries should drop their inveterate bad habit of always doing evils to others and stop the above-said absurd military espionage at once.

As already clarified, the revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK will neither overlook the reckless provocations made by the Japanese reactionaries, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, against the DPRK nor allow them to infringe upon its sovereignty even a bit.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news08/20090408-20ee.html>

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Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations 2009 Joint Communiqué

Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of the Spokesman
Washington, DC
April 9, 2009

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Minister for Foreign Affairs Stephen Smith, and Minister for Defence Joel Fitzgibbon met in Washington D.C. on April 9, 2009 to further the United States-Australia alliance and to discuss global and regional security issues. The talks marked the 24th anniversary of the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) and 58 years of strategic partnership under the ANZUS alliance.

The 2009 AUSMIN, the first such meeting under the Obama Administration, confirmed the strength and contemporary relevance of the U.S.-Australia alliance in strategic, security, military, and foreign policy fields. The discussions reaffirmed the commitment of both countries to work together closely to support their common interests and to achieve their shared objectives.

Global Security

The United States and Australia reaffirmed their commitment to stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. Noting the recently released Afghanistan and Pakistan strategic policy review undertaken by the United States in cooperation with allies, the two countries agreed on the importance of a comprehensive approach to regional challenges. They endorsed the Chairman's Statement of the March 31 International Conference on Afghanistan in The Hague. The two countries agreed on the continuing priority attached to curbing the ability of al-Qaida and other terrorist groups to operate in the region. They reaffirmed their commitment to work together to give the Afghan people the means to secure their own future, particularly by building the capacity of the Afghan National Army and Police.

The United States and Australia reinforced their commitment to working with the democratic government in Pakistan to support security and stability. They discussed the increased security concerns in Pakistan, especially on the border with Afghanistan, and pledged continued support for capacity building among Pakistan's security forces in counterterrorism and counterinsurgency. Both countries noted the importance of strong support by the international community for Pakistan. They agreed the April 17 Friends of Democratic Pakistan meeting and Pakistan Donors' Conference in Tokyo will be important opportunities for the international community to demonstrate the strength of its commitment to helping Pakistan address its many challenges both in the short and long-term.

The two countries remain deeply concerned by Iran's nuclear activities, including continued defiance of UN Security Council Resolutions requiring Iran to suspend all uranium enrichment-related, reprocessing, and heavy water-related activities and to cooperate fully with the IAEA. While acknowledging Iran's right to civil nuclear energy, they noted that without full transparency and cooperation with the IAEA, the international community is unable to verify that Iran's nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes. Australia strongly supported the United

States' willingness to engage in direct diplomacy with Iran and encouraged Iran's leaders to respond positively.

Both governments welcomed the steady progress which has occurred in Iraq, where gains in security and stability are now being achieved by the Iraqis themselves. The improved security situation in that country, underpinned by successful provincial elections and legislative progress by Iraq's parliament, has created the conditions for continued Coalition troop withdrawals, a situation made possible by the persistent and courageous efforts of the Iraqis in partnership with the United States and other Coalition partners, including Australia.

The United States and Australia affirmed their goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. The two countries noted the importance of strengthening the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) regime and pledged to cooperate closely in the run-up to the 2010 Review Conference. They saw common ground in the work of the International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament established by Australia and Japan. The United States reiterated its intent to seek the U.S. Senate's advice and consent for ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Both countries expressed their commitment to work for negotiations on a verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

The United States and Australia also emphasized the continued need for practical action to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems to states of proliferation concern and to terrorist groups. The two countries reaffirmed their commitment to work together under the Proliferation Security Initiative to counter illicit trade in WMD and missiles. They also pledged to continue coordinating nonproliferation-related outreach and capacity development activities in other countries.

Regional Challenges and Opportunities

The United States and Australia noted the constructive role China has played in addressing the global financial and economic crisis. Both countries seek a positive, cooperative relationship with China, and encourage China to continue to meet contemporary challenges in a constructive manner. They called upon China to increase regional confidence in its intentions, including by pursuing a more transparent approach to military modernization.

The United States and Australia expressed disapproval of North Korea's April 5 launch of a Taepo-dong 2 long-range rocket and made clear that the launch was a threat to peace and security and a violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718. The two countries called on North Korea's leaders to suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program, as required by the resolution, and to focus instead on making progress in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through the Six-Party Process, including a verification protocol consistent with international standards. They noted the recent announcement by Australia and South Korea on enhanced security cooperation. The United States welcomed this closer relationship between two of its Allies.

The United States and Australia underscored the continued importance of trilateral cooperation with Japan, through the Trilateral Strategic Dialogue and the Security and Defense Cooperation Forum. They noted the cooperation and coordination the three countries have accomplished, at

both the policy and operational levels, in areas such as counterproliferation, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and counterterrorism.

The United States and Australia welcomed India's continued growth in stature as a country of economic and strategic weight, underpinned by a robust democracy. The two countries expressed their desire to work effectively with India, including in the areas of counterterrorism, nuclear nonproliferation, and other transnational threats.

The United States and Australia noted Indonesia's significant progress in strengthening its democracy, reforming its military, countering terrorist groups, tackling corruption, and promoting regional security. They committed themselves to deeper and broader engagement with Indonesia, particularly on such issues as climate change and the global economic crisis. The United States and Australia reaffirmed their commitment to continue working together with the Philippines to improve military and civilian law enforcement agencies' capabilities to respond to terrorism, combat transnational crime, and promote maritime security. Both countries noted the improved security environment in Timor-Leste and underscored the need for an ongoing UN policing presence, pending the strengthening of Timorese security forces.

The United States and Australia underlined their shared commitment to encourage Vietnam's continuing economic liberalization and legal reform and welcomed Vietnam's increasing international engagement, including as a member of the UN Security Council and as the next Chair of ASEAN. Both countries reaffirmed their commitment to a free and democratic Burma that respects the rights of all its citizens. They agreed to work together in support of that goal. The United States and Australia confirmed their support for the Pacific Island Forum's call for a speedy return to democracy in Fiji through a genuinely independent and inclusive dialogue process without predetermined outcomes. They noted the April 9 decision by the Court of Appeal in Fiji which underlined that the ousting of former Prime Minister Qarase in December 2006 was invalid. They called for the court's decision to be respected and for democracy to be restored as early as possible with full participation of the Fijian people and all political parties in free and fair elections. The two countries also discussed the Solomon Islands and noted the progress the country has made towards achieving peace and stability. The United States applauded Australia's leadership of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which has been instrumental in sustaining momentum and progress.

The United States and Australia reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening trans-Pacific regional cooperation and institutions. Australia welcomed the United States' announcement that it would launch the process to pursue accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and encouraged it to do so. The two countries welcomed the renewed focus on the future of Asia-Pacific regional arrangements following Australian Prime Minister Rudd's initiative for an Asia Pacific community by 2020. They look forward to further discussions, including with other countries, on strengthening multilateral cooperation in the region. They agreed that the proposal and any modifications to the regional architecture should develop in accordance with the political, economic, and security needs of the region.

The United States and Australia agreed to explore opportunities to strengthen bilateral civil-military cooperation, including in addressing the needs of fragile states.

Defense Relations

The United States and Australia discussed strategic-level guidance, with Australia soon to release its Defence White Paper and the United States outlining the next steps in the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). The United States welcomed Australia's contribution of an exchange officer to assist with developing the QDR. The two countries welcomed the progress made on enhanced defense cooperation initiatives agreed to at the 2008 AUSMIN, and noted the efforts made by United States Pacific Command and the Australian Defence Force to better align their doctrine and procedures for responding to humanitarian and disaster relief operations, and welcomed the ongoing examination of options to hasten joint responses to these catastrophic disasters in the Asia Pacific region.

Acknowledging the value of interoperability between the two countries' military forces, the United States and Australia welcomed the conclusion of the Joint Combined Training Capability Memorandum of Understanding, which will increase the value and reduce the cost of combined exercises. The two countries noted the Joint Combined Training Capability would be put to good use by the two countries' forces in Exercise Talisman Saber 2009, their largest combined exercise, which will be held later this year in Australia.

Based on the recommendations of a joint study team, the United States and Australia agreed on principles that will guide greater cooperation on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The two countries noted efforts to advance their military satellite communications partnership and discussed proposals to improve mutual capabilities in support of U.S. and Australian deployed forces. They also agreed on principles for enhancing intelligence collaboration and cyber security cooperation.

The United States and Australia endorsed the results of the March 2009 AUSMIN Defense Acquisition Committee report and agreed the next meeting should be held in November 2009 in San Diego. The United States reaffirmed its desire for quick U.S. Senate ratification of the Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty, which will enhance the two countries' interoperability in defense and counterterrorism activities and improve cooperation on joint research and capability development projects.

Next AUSMIN Meeting

Australia agreed to host the next AUSMIN meeting in 2010.

PRN: 2009/312

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/04/121552.htm>

USUN PRESS RELEASE # 072#(09)
April 11, 2009

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Office of Press and Public Diplomacy
United States Mission to the United Nations
140 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice, United States Permanent Representative, on the situation in DPRK, at the Security Council stakeout, April 11, 2009

Ambassador Rice: We are pleased to have just shared with the full membership of the Security Council a proposed draft Presidential Statement, which we think is very strong and sends a clear message to the DPRK that their violation of international law will not be treated with impunity, and indeed will have consequences. Council members have worked hard in a collaborative and cooperative spirit. We have put down for consideration a draft that has achieved the support of the P5 plus Japan and we hope very much that our colleagues on the Security Council will see fit to join this consensus and send promptly a strong and unified message to the DPRK.

The draft that has been shared clearly and unequivocally condemns the launch of April 5th. It makes it plain that this launch contravenes Security Council Resolution 1718. It demands that the DPRK not conduct any further launch. And it calls upon the DPRK as well as all member states to fully implement their obligations under 1718. And it decides that there will be additional strengthening of the measures contained in 1718 through the designation of entities and additional goods. The entities once designated would be subject to an asset freeze and the goods will be prohibited to be transferred to or from the DPRK. This is a strong and legally binding outcome of the Security Council, which meets all of the objectives that we have. We are pleased that the process which has produced this document thus far has been a constructive and collaborative one, and we look very much forward to swift action by the Council. Thank you.

Reporter: Ambassador, what makes you think the North Koreans are going to come around and are not going to launch missiles or rockets anymore? What indications do you have?

Ambassador Rice: What the Council can do, and we hope will do, through the adoption of this statement is to send a very clear message to North Korea that what they have done under the guise of a satellite launch is in fact a violation of their obligations and indeed that there are consequences for such actions. The statement also urges all to come back to the Six Party talks and to make progress towards the objectives of the Six Party Talks, which of course the principal objective is the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. And all members that have coordinated thus far on this draft believe this text strikes the appropriate balance between strong statement, clear condemnation and consequences, and the expectation that all will benefit from the continuation of the Six Party Talks.

Reporter: Ambassador, one aspect of 1718 that was never really enforced was the inspection regime where anyone was allowed to inspect cargo coming to and from North Korea (inaudible).

How can enforcement be different on this one, now that you are trying to strengthen some of these provisions?

Ambassador Rice: This statement clearly asks and expects that all members will fully comply with their obligations under 1718, and by activating the DPRK Sanctions Committee, by agreeing, if the Council so decides, to add new entities subject to asset freeze, and indeed the goods subject to prohibition of transfer, we will be re-enforcing and substantially strengthening this regime.

Reporter: Was it a missile or a satellite?

Ambassador Rice: The draft text characterizes this as a launch, and we have all agreed on this language, subject to the full agreement of the entire Security Council, and we think it captures any launch.

Thank you.



Security Council

Sixty-fourth year

Provisional

6106th meeting

Monday, 13 April 2009, 3 p.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Heller	(Mexico)
<i>Members:</i>	Austria	Mr. Ebner
	Burkina Faso	Mr. Kafando
	China	Mr. Zhang Yesui
	Costa Rica	Mr. Guillermet
	Croatia	Mr. Skračić
	France	Mr. Ripert
	Japan	Mr. Ito
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mr. Dabbashi
	Russian Federation	Mr. Churkin
	Turkey	Mr. İlkin
	Uganda	Mr. Mugoya
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Sawers
	United States of America	Ms. Rice
	Viet Nam	Mr. Le Luong Minh

Agenda

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Letter dated 4 April 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/176)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

09-30065 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Letter dated 4 April 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/176)

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): The Security Council will now bring its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

After consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council bears in mind the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia as a whole. The Security Council condemns the 5 April 2009 (local time) launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is in contravention of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

“The Security Council reiterates that the DPRK must comply fully with its obligations under Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

“The Security Council demands that the DPRK not conduct any further launch.

“The Security Council also calls upon all Member States to comply fully with their obligations under resolution 1718 (2006).

“The Security Council agrees to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of entities and goods, and directs the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council by 24 April 2009, and further agrees that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures by 30 April 2009.

“The Security Council supports the Six-Party Talks, calls for their early resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts on the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement issued by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States and their subsequent consensus documents, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia.

“The Security Council expresses its desire for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue.

“The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.”

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2009/7.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 3.15 p.m.



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 April 2009

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6106th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 April 2009, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council bears in mind the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia as a whole. The Security Council condemns the 5 April 2009 (local time) launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is in contravention of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

"The Security Council reiterates that the DPRK must comply fully with its obligations under Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

"The Security Council demands that the DPRK not conduct any further launch.

"The Security Council also calls upon all Member States to comply fully with their obligations under resolution 1718 (2006).

"The Security Council agrees to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of entities and goods, and directs the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council by 24 April 2009, and further agrees that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures by 30 April 2009.

"The Security Council supports the Six Party Talks, calls for their early resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts on the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement issued by China, the DPRK, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States and their subsequent consensus documents, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in northeast Asia.

"The Security Council expresses its desire for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."



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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 13, 2009

Statement by Robert Gibbs on the United Nations' Condemnation of North Korea Launch

The President welcomes today's clear and united message by the United Nations Security Council condemning North Korea's recent launch of a Taepo-dong 2 Missile, confirming that it violates international law and would result in real consequences for North Korea. The international community is united in demanding that North Korea abandon its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and that it refrain from further provocations. The United States will continue working with our allies and partners in the Six-Party Talks to achieve the verifiable elimination of North Korea's nuclear weapons program and the reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

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April 14, 2009 Juche 98

DPRK Foreign Ministry Vehemently Refutes UNSC's "Presidential Statement"

Pyongyang, April 14 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement Tuesday flatly rejecting the brigandish "presidential statement" which the U.S. and its followers finally released by abusing the UNSC to condemn the DPRK's launch of satellite for peaceful purposes.

Saying that throughout history the UNSC has never taken issue with satellite launches, the statement continues:

First, the DPRK resolutely rejects the unjust action taken by the UNSC wantonly infringing upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and seriously hurting the dignity of the Korean people.

Second, there would be no need to hold six-party talks which the DPRK has attended.

Now that the six-party talks have turned into a platform for infringing upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and seeking to force the DPRK to disarm itself and bring down the system in it the DPRK will never participate in the talks any longer nor it will be bound to any agreement of the six-party talks.

Third, the DPRK will bolster its nuclear deterrent for self-defence in every way.

It will take the measure for restoring to their original state the nuclear facilities which had been disabled under the agreement of the six-party talks and putting their operation on a normal track and fully reprocess the spent fuel rods churned out from the pilot atomic power plant as part of it.

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Spokesperson's Statement on the Measures Taken by the UNSC on
North Korea's Rocket Launch

date 2009-04-14 18:00 name Spokesperson's Office

1. The Korean government welcomes and supports the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement on North Korea's long-range rocket launch, which was adopted on April 14. In particular, the Korean government deems it appropriate that the Security Council condemned the launch as a violation of resolution 1718, urged North Korea to comply fully with its obligations under resolution 1718, and strengthened the implementation of sanctions on North Korea.

2. North Korea must clearly understand that through the Presidential Statement of the Security Council, the international community has proclaimed its resolute and united position. North Korea must therefore refrain from any further provocative acts that undermine peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and comply fully with its obligations under Security Council resolution 1718. The Korean government, taking special note of the decision of the Security Council to materialize implementation of sanctions on North Korea through the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to the resolution 1718, will work in close cooperation with related countries.

3. Also, the Korean government welcomes the Security Council's call for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, as well as for the full implementation of the September 19 Joint Statement. It urges North Korea to meet the desires of the international community for a peaceful and diplomatic solution of the North Korean nuclear issue. The Korean government will exert diplomatic efforts to achieve substantial progress in the Six-Party Talks by having discussions with related countries.

Spokesperson and Deputy Minister for Public Relations of MOFAT

* unofficial translation

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Spokesperson's Statement on the Statement of the Foreign Ministry of North Korea
date 2009-04-14 19:00 name Spokesperson's Office

1. The ROK government expresses deep regret on the statement of the Foreign Ministry of North Korea

issued on April 14 which "condemns" the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement and

proclaims that it will continue to exercise its right to the use of outer space, never participate in the Six-party

Talks nor be bound to any agreement of the Talks, and restore its disabled nuclear facilities and undertake reprocessing.

2. The United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement reflects the united demand of the international

community. The ROK government urges North Korea to comply with this Statement and return to the

Six-party Talks.

3. The ROK government will have close consultations with the related countries, and continue to exert

diplomatic efforts through the Six-party Talks for the denuclearization of North Korea as well as for peace

and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Spokesperson and Deputy Minister for Public Relations of MOFAT

* unofficial translation

http://www.mofat.go.kr/english/press/pressrelease/index.jsp?sp=/webmodule/htsboard/template/read/engboardread.jsp%3Fboardid=302%26typeID=12%26tableName=TYPE_ENGLISH%26seqno=307428

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**Statement by Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the
Issuance of a Statement by the President of the United Nations Security
Council regarding the Missile Launch by North Korea**

April 14, 2009

[Japanese](#)

1. Japan appreciates that, on Monday, April 13, in New York (Tuesday, April 14, Japan time), the United Nations Security Council issued a statement of its President regarding the missile launch by North Korea on Sunday, April 5.
2. Despite the appeals of concerned countries including Japan for self-restraint, North Korea went ahead with its planned missile launch. Under the situation in which neighboring countries including Japan continue to be exposed to nuclear and missile threats from North Korea, Japan can only regard the latest missile launch as a grave, provocative act against its security, which is entirely unacceptable. Japan therefore requested the convening of a Security Council meeting immediately after the missile launch and has made diplomatic efforts at all levels, including a series of telephone conversations between foreign ministers, in collaboration with the countries concerned, particularly the United States and the Republic of Korea, with a view to swiftly issuing a strong and unified message on the part of the international community. On April 11 in Pattaya, Thailand, Prime Minister Aso and I made strong approaches on this matter to our counterparts from China and the Republic of Korea.
3. The Security Council, through the unified message of a Presidential Statement, has condemned the missile launch by North Korea, which was in contravention of Security Council resolution 1718, reiterated that North Korea must comply fully with the resolution, and stipulated specific procedures to ensure the implementation of the resolution. This is an exceptionally strongly worded statement, of high significance for the security not only of Japan, which was exposed to the most serious danger posed by the missile launch, but also of the northeast Asia region as a whole. Japan urges North Korea to take this Presidential Statement seriously and comply fully with resolution 1718.
4. At the same time, the Presidential Statement reaffirmed the Security Council's continued support for the Six-Party Talks and called for their early resumption, while urging intensified efforts on the full implementation of the Joint Statement of September 19, 2005, and other documents. Japan will continue to make active efforts through the framework of the Six-Party Talks for the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern regarding North Korea including the abduction, nuclear and missile issues.

(END)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/4/1190511_1132.html

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Statement on recent developments in North Korea (14/04/2009)



A Foreign Office spokesperson made the following statement following the decision by the North Korean authorities to cease co-operation with the IAEA.

"The decision by the North Korean authorities to cease co-operation with the IAEA is completely unjustified.

The statement of the President of the Security Council yesterday, supported by all 15 members of the Council including four of the participants in the Six Party Talks, was a robust but proportionate response to the recent North Korea launch. That launch contravened Security Council Resolution 1718.

There is only one road for North Korea to follow if it wishes to take its full place as a member of the international community. It must comply with its international obligations and, in particular, cooperate fully with the IAEA in ending its nuclear weapons programme. The Six Party Talks offer the best means to that end."

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=16355628>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 14, 2009

PRESS BRIEFING BY PRESS SECRETARY ROBERT GIBBS

James S. Brady Press Briefing Room
1:17 P.M. EDT

MR. GIBBS: Good afternoon. Before I get started, let me just make a few remarks.

The U.N. Security Council yesterday unanimously called on North Korea to implement the September 2005 agreement to eliminate its nuclear weapons program. North Korea's announced threat to withdraw from the six-party talks and restart its nuclear program is a serious step in the wrong direction. North Korea will not find acceptance by the international community unless it verifiably abandons its pursuit of nuclear weapons.

The six-party talks offer North Korea the best path towards that acceptance through dialogue. The United States is prepared to work with North Korea and its neighbors through the six-party process to reduce tensions and achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

We call on North Korea to cease its provocative threats, to respect the will of the international community, and to honor its international commitments and obligations.

And with that, take us away.

Q Actually, I wanted to ask about North Korea. Apparently they have -- I wanted to ask if you know whether they have kicked out U.N. and U.S. personnel.

MR. GIBBS: I don't know the answer to that, but we can certainly check and see if there's updated guidance from NSC.

Q And then just more broadly, it seems like the situation with North Korea, the six-party talks, the whole trajectory is kind of unraveling. What's the strategy to pull things back on track?

MR. GIBBS: Well, let's -- let me go a little bit broader for a second, because I know that after the launch some time ago, there was certainly interest in what was going to happen at the United Nations. And as I said in that brief statement, that -- and I think the administration is quite pleased with the result out of the United Nations in the condemnation for the launch, in requesting that the North Koreans abandon the pursuit of its program and fulfill its obligations based on the agreement that it made, that it refrain from further provocations and that the -- what

the U.N. said is that there's a time period to look at additional -- the possibility of additional -- additional sanctions.

So we're pleased with what we got --

Q Won't the North Koreans get the message that condemnations and requests for them to change actions are not exactly strong statements to make to a country that's repeatedly defied, as you said, its obligations?

MR. GIBBS: Well, I don't -- let me turn that question a little bit around, because I think there was some question about whether or not you could even get five members of a Security Council, or five of the permanent members of the Security Council to agree on a condemnation. Yesterday, 15 countries unanimously stood up and spoke out about the launch.

Q But it took almost two weeks to get there.

MR. GIBBS: Well, you know, sometimes progress takes longer than a couple of days. I think that -- I know that you all had an interest in what the Security Council was going to do; at least you did several days ago. I think it's important to understand what the Security Council did. And remember, this is not -- this is asking the North Koreans to live up to the agreement that the North Koreans entered into. This is not some pie-in-the-sky thing that a group of countries has asked another to do. This is the unanimous Security Council asking the North Koreans to live up to the obligations that it entered into in September of 2005, that we can seek a denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Q Yes, but one might reasonably wonder where the leverage is if every agreement they make, they eventually decide to break.

MR. GIBBS: Well, I think part of the leverage is going back to, again, some doubt that many of you may have had in the moments or hours after the launch as to whether countries could act in concert, together, to condemn the launch.

I think there certainly was some doubt expressed for that, and I think the manner in which the Security Council came to this condemnation is extremely important. . . .

END

2:02 P.M. EDT

IAEA Inspectors Asked to Leave the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

2009-04-14 | Following is a statement to the media by IAEA Spokesperson Marc Vidricaire on the situation in the DPRK:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has today informed IAEA inspectors in the Yongbyon facility that it is immediately ceasing all cooperation with the IAEA. It has requested the removal of all containment and surveillance equipment, following which, IAEA inspectors will no longer be provided access to the facility. The inspectors have also been asked to leave the DPRK at the earliest possible time.

The DPRK also informed the IAEA that it has decided to reactivate all facilities and go ahead with the reprocessing of spent fuel."

Press Contacts

Press Office

Division of Public Information

[43-1] 2600-21273

[press at iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org/press)

About the IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) serves as the world's foremost intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Established as an autonomous organization under the United Nations (UN) in 1957, the IAEA carries out programmes to maximize the useful contribution of nuclear technology to society while verifying its peaceful use.

NOTE TO EDITORS: For additional information visit the Press Section of the IAEA's website (<http://www.iaea.org/Resources/Journalists/>), or call the IAEA's Division of Public Information at (431) 2600-21270.

<http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/PressReleases/2009/prn200903.html>

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UN Security Council Presidential Statement
Robert Wood
Acting Department Spokesman, Office of the Spokesman
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, DC
April 16, 2009

Q: Does the United States believe that Security Council Presidential Statements, including the statement that the Council adopted Monday on the North Korean launch, are “legally binding”?

A: Under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, member states are legally required “to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.”

There is nothing in the Charter that specifies the form in which the Council’s decisions must be recorded and, indeed, the word “resolution” is not used in the Charter. The Charter says that member states must comply with “decisions” of the Council, not that they must comply with “resolutions.”

In this case, the United States presented a draft Presidential Statement rather than a resolution to the full Security Council.

The Presidential Statement adopted on April 13, 2009 has the legal effect that we sought. In particular, Monday’s Presidential Statement makes it plain that North Korea’s recent launch contravenes Security Council Resolution 1718, and puts to rest any DPRK argument that the launch was permissible because it involved a satellite.

The Presidential Statement also reflects the Security Council’s agreement to designate entities and additional goods that will be subject to sanctions. This will be done either by the Committee that implements sanctions under Resolution 1718 or by the Council itself. Regardless of whether these steps are taken by the Council or the Committee, member States, including North Korea, will be legally bound to implement the sanctions.

PRN: 2009/338

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/04/121804.htm>

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**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



Brussels, 17 April 2009
8821/09 (Presse 91)
P 43/09

**Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union
on recent developments in the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea**

The EU expresses its serious concern over the decision by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to withdraw from the Six-Party Talks, cease cooperation with the IAEA and restore its nuclear facilities. This contravenes the UNSC Resolution 1718 and overall efforts by the international community to help secure peace and stability on a future nuclear-free Korean Peninsula through the process of the Six-Party Talks.

The EU calls on the government of the DPRK to reverse its decision to expel IAEA inspectors as well as the decision to restore the nuclear facilities which have been disabled, to maintain its cooperation with the IAEA, to allow an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, as demanded by the UN Security Council's presidential statement, and to take such steps as will facilitate lasting stability and the denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula.

P R E S S

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8821/09 (Presse 91)

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April 20. 2009 Juche 98

U.S. and Its Followers' Moves against DPRK's Satellite Launch Flailed

Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong Sul, chairman of the United Confederation of Koreans in Ukraine, made public a statement on April 14 in which he denounced the United States and its followers for releasing the brigandish "presidential statement" by abusing the UNSC to dare take issue with the DPRK over its satellite launch for peaceful purposes.

The statement said:

The UNSC tabled and discussed the DPRK's satellite launch for peaceful purposes although it was legitimately conducted after going through procedures under international law. This is an intolerable insult and a thrice-cursed crime against the Korean people.

The prevailing situation clearly proves that the principle of sovereign equality and impartiality stipulated in the UN Charter are a mere show and it is only the logic of strength that works in the international relations.

The United Confederation of Koreans in Ukraine hails the decisive resolution expressed by the DPRK declaring that it would never participate in the six-party talks nor be bound any longer to any agreement of the talks but bolster up its nuclear deterrent for self-defence in every way.

The forces hostile toward the DPRK should make apology to the Korean people, though belatedly, bearing in mind that they will be to entirely blame for the consequences of their unreasonable action whereby unpredictable developments may occur in the Korean Peninsula in the future.

<http://www.kcna.co.jp/item/2009/200904/news20/20090420-04ee.html>

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111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 837

To require that North Korea be listed as a state sponsor of terrorism, to ensure that human rights is a prominent issue in negotiations between the United States and North Korea, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 20, 2009

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. COBURN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To require that North Korea be listed as a state sponsor of terrorism, to ensure that human rights is a prominent issue in negotiations between the United States and North Korea, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “North Korea Sanctions
5 Act of 2009”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

AS OF JULY 30, 2010, THIS BILL HAD BEEN REFERRED TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

1 (1) North Korean negotiators in the Six-Party
2 diplomatic process did not act in good faith by their
3 refusal to agree to a transparent verification process
4 for denuclearization consistent with “international
5 standards”, including provisions for nuclear sam-
6 pling, following North Korea’s removal on October
7 11, 2008, from the list of state sponsors of terrorism
8 maintained by the Department of State.

9 (2) International press reports indicate that
10 North Korea has continued to provide support to
11 Iran in the areas of missile technology and nuclear
12 development and has provided Iran’s surrogates,
13 Hezbollah and Hamas, with both missile technology
14 and training in tunneling techniques with which to
15 attack Israel, an ally of the United States.

16 (3) International press reports indicate that
17 North Korea was engaged for a number of years in
18 assistance to Syria in the construction of a nuclear
19 reactor in the Syrian desert which was destroyed in
20 a strike by Israeli forces on September 6, 2007.

21 (4) North Korean negotiators continue to refuse
22 to address in a humane and sincere manner the
23 issue of the abduction of civilians of Japan and the
24 Republic of Korea, both allies of the United States,
25 as well as the abductions of citizens from a number

1 of other countries, including France, Lebanon, Ro-
2 mania, and Thailand.

3 (5) Defectors coming out of North Korea have
4 provided testimony that United States permanent
5 resident, Reverend Kim Dong-shik, the spouse and
6 father of United States citizens, was tortured and
7 murdered inside North Korea after his abduction by
8 Pyongyang's agents on the Chinese border in Janu-
9 ary 2000 and that his remains are currently being
10 held at a military facility inside North Korea.

11 (6) Congress authoritatively expressed its view,
12 in section 202(b)(2) of the North Korean Human
13 Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–333; 22 U.S.C.
14 24 7832(b)(2)) that “United States nonhumani-
15 tarian assistance to North Korea shall be contingent
16 on North Korea’s substantial progress” on human
17 rights improvements, release of and accounting for
18 abductees, family reunification, reform of North Ko-
19 rea’s labor camp system, and the decriminalization
20 of political expression, none of which has occurred.

21 (7) Congress further authoritatively expressed
22 its view, in section 2 of the North Korean Human
23 Rights Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law
24 110–346) that “human rights and humanitarian
25 conditions inside North Korea are deplorable” and

1 that “North Korean refugees remain acutely vulner-
2 able”.

3 (8) Congress has determined that any missile
4 test or launch conducted by North Korea would be
5 in direct violation of United Nations Security Coun-
6 cil resolution 1695, adopted on July 16, 2006, which
7 “condemns the multiple launches by the DPRK
8 (North Korea) of ballistic missiles on July 5, 2006,
9 local time”, and United Nations Security Council
10 resolution 1718, adopted on October 9, 2006, which
11 “demands that the DPRK (North Korea) not con-
12 duct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic
13 missile” and “decides that the DPRK shall suspend
14 all activities related to its ballistic missile pro-
15 gramme and in this context re-establish its pre-exist-
16 ing commitments to a moratorium on missile launch-
17 ing”, and further determines that the resulting sanc-
18 tions imposed under such resolution 1718 would
19 again come into full effect following a missile test or
20 launch.

21 (9) Congress has further determined that a re-
22 turn by North Korea to the Six-Party diplomatic
23 process following any missile test or launch by
24 Pyongyang must include a firm and transparent
25 commitment to the complete, verifiable and irrevers-

1 ible dismantlement of all of North Korea’s nuclear
2 programs, including those derived both from pluto-
3 nium as well as highly enriched uranium.

4 (10) Japanese press reports have indicated that
5 a delegation of approximately fifteen Iranian missile
6 experts have arrived in North Korea in March 2009
7 “to help Pyongyang prepare for a rocket launch”,
8 including senior officials with the Iranian rocket and
9 satellite producer Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group,
10 and that they brought with them a letter from their
11 President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to North Korean
12 leader Kim Jong-Il stressing the importance of co-
13 operating on space technology.

14 **SEC. 3. LISTING OF NORTH KOREA AS STATE SPONSOR OF**
15 **TERRORISM.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under sub-
17 section (b), the Secretary of State shall designate the
18 Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea as a country
19 that has repeatedly provided support for acts of inter-
20 national terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Ex-
21 port Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App.
22 2405(j)); section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22
23 U.S.C. 2780); and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance
24 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

1 (b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the require-
2 ment to make the designation under subsection (a) upon
3 certifying to Congress that the Government of North
4 Korea—

5 (1) has provided a full, complete, and accurate
6 disclosure of all aspects of its nuclear program, in-
7 cluding its uranium enrichment capabilities;

8 (2)(A) has not, in the previous 5 years, engaged
9 in the illegal transfer of missile or nuclear tech-
10 nology, particularly to the governments of Iran,
11 Syria, or any other country, the government of
12 which the Secretary of State has determined, for
13 purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administra-
14 tion Act of 1979 (as continued in effect pursuant to
15 the International Emergency Economic Powers Act),
16 section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section
17 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or
18 other provision of law, is a government that has re-
19 peatedly provided support for international acts of
20 terrorism; and

21 (B) has fully disclosed all proliferation activities
22 in the past 10 years, which if occurring today, would
23 violate United Nations Security Council Resolution
24 1718 (2006);

(3) has not, in the previous 5 years, engaged in training in combat operations or tunneling, or harboring, supplying, financing, or supporting in any way—

(A) Hamas, Hezbollah, the Japanese Red Army, or any member of such organizations;

(B) any organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization in accordance with section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)); and

(C) any person included on the annex to Executive Order 13224 (September 21, 2001) and any other person identified under section 1 of that Executive Order whose property and interests are blocked by that section (commonly known as a “specially designated global terrorist”);

(4) has—

(A) released United States citizens Euna Lee and Laura Ling, who were working as journalists reporting on refugees on the North Korean border of China when they were detained by North Korean guards on March 17, 2009; and

1 (B) returned the last remains of United
2 States permanent resident, Reverend Kim
3 Dong-shik, to his United States citizen widow,
4 family, and church members, so that he may be
5 provided with a proper Christian burial in Chi-
6 cago;

7 (5) has released the Japanese nationals recog-
8 nized as abduction victims by the Government of
9 Japan as well as abduction victims recognized by the
10 Government of the Republic of Korea;

11 (6) has released an estimated 600 surviving
12 South Korean POWs, and any other surviving
13 POWs from the Korean War, who have been held in
14 North Korea against their will and in violation of
15 the Armistice Agreement since hostilities ended in
16 July 1953;

17 (7) has opened the North Korean penal system,
18 including the gulag of concentration camps holding
19 an estimated 200,000 political and religious pris-
20 oners, to unrestricted and regular visits by rep-
21 resentatives of the International Committee of the
22 Red Cross;

23 (8) has made provision for unrestricted and
24 regular access by representatives of the United Na-
25 tional High Commissioner for Refugees to refugees

1 forcibly repatriated to North Korea to determine
 2 their general health and welfare; and

3 (9) has ceased threatening to commit terrorist
 4 acts in its public statements and state owned media
 5 and has issued public assurances that the Govern-
 6 ment will not sponsor or commit terrorism again.

7 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN**
 8 **NORTH KOREA.**

9 Section 101 of the North Korean Human Rights Act
 10 of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7811) is amended—

11 (1) in the section heading, by striking “**SENSE**
 12 **OF CONGRESS**” and inserting “**STATEMENT OF**
 13 **POLICY**”; and

14 (2) by striking “It is the sense of Congress”
 15 and inserting “It is the policy of the United States”.

16 **SEC. 5. ROLE OF SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NORTH KOREAN**
 17 **HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH**
 18 **NORTH KOREA.**

19 It is the sense of Congress that the Special Envoy
 20 for Human Rights in North Korea should be present at
 21 all negotiating sessions between the United States Govern-
 22 ment and the Government of North Korea.

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Security Council
SC/9642

Department of Public Information • News and Media Division • New York

Security Council committee determines items, designates entities subject To measures imposed in resolution 1718 (2006)

On 24 April 2009, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) determined that the items contained in document S/2009/205 shall be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8(a), (b) and (c) of the resolution.

The Committee also designated the following entities as subject to the provisions of and the measures imposed in paragraph 8(d) of the resolution:

1. **Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation** (a.k.a. CHANGGWANG SINYONG CORPORATION; a.k.a. EXTERNAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORPORATION; a.k.a. DPRKN MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING COOPERATION; a.k.a. "KOMID"). Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
2. **Korea Ryonbong General Corporation** (a.k.a. KOREA YONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION; f.k.a. LYONGAKSAN GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION). Pot'onggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to that country's military-related sales.
3. **Tanchon Commercial Bank** (f.k.a. CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK; f.k.a., KOREA CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK). Saemul 1-Dong Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

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UK statement on designations by UN Sanctions Committee on the DPRK (24/04/2009)



John Sawers, the UK Permanent Representative to the United Nations issued a statement on designations by UN Sanctions Committee on the DPRK (North Korea), 24 April 2009.

Read the statement

The UN Sanctions Committee on the DPRK has today adopted, as agreed in the Security Council's Presidential Statement of 13 April [PRST/2009/7], a list of goods and entities to be designated under Security Council resolution 1718.

The Sanctions Committee agreed that UN Member States shall freeze the assets of Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID), Korea Ryonbong General Corporation and Tanchon Commercial Bank. KOMID is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of equipment related to ballistic missiles, with offices in a number of foreign countries. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation plays an integral role in the DPRK's import and export of military goods and equipment. And Tanchon Commercial Bank is the DPRK's main financial agent for the sale of conventional arms and ballistic missiles.

The Committee has also agreed to update the list of goods whose import to and export from the DPRK are banned, to bring it in line with current international best practice.

Unanimous agreement among all Security Council members to these measures, which are legally binding on all UN Member States, represents a major step forward in terms of international action to disrupt and deter the DPRK's WMD and ballistic missile programmes. The UK will continue to urge DPRK to re-engage with the Six Party Talks.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=16880926>

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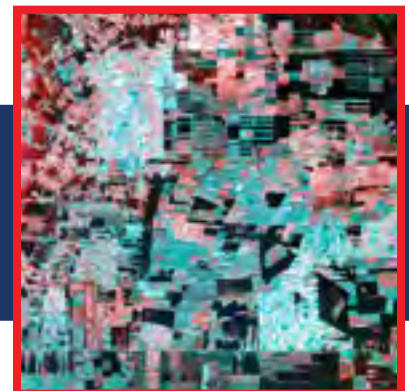
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Selected bills and legislation

- **H.R. 6063: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008**
- **S. 3001: Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009**
- **H.R. 6984: Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2008**

Selected interviews

- **Mike Gold - Corporate Counsel, Bigalow Aerospace**
- **Tracey L. Knutson - Attorney, Knutson & Associates**
- **Glenn H. Reynolds - Professor of Law, University of Tennessee College of Law**

Selected primary sources

- **Hearing: China's Proliferation Practices, and the Development of its Cyber and Space Warfare Capabilities**
- **Conference on Disarmament Statements**
- **Statement of Intent Regarding the International Lunar Network**

Selected guest bloggers

- **Hiroshi Kiyohara - Chief Attorney, Musashi International Law Offices**
- **Col. M.V. "Coyote" Smith - United States Air Force**
- **Parviz Tarikhi - Department Head, Mahdasht Satellite Receiving Station**

Selected court cases

- **Enomoto v. Space Adventures**
- **Ladman Partners Inc. v, Globalstar Inc.**
- **Bowe v. Worldwide Flight Services**
- **Ary v. United States**
- **American Air Transport Association of America v. Cuomo**

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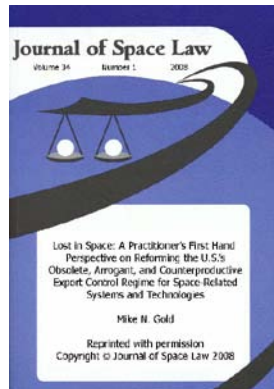
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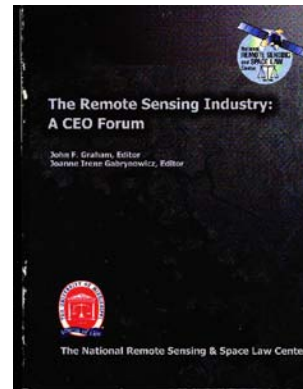
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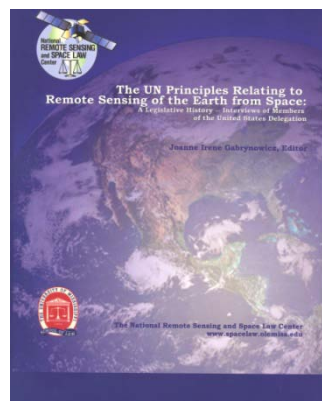
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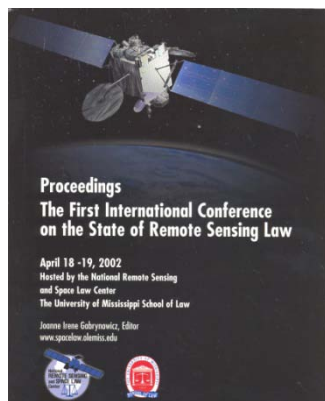
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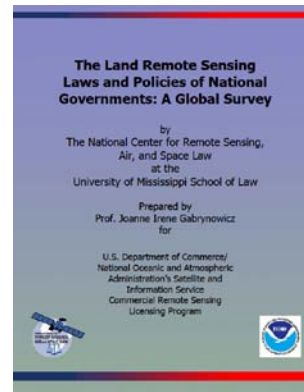
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