



Security Council
DPA

To: Mr. Kim, *JKW*

Please find attached a note on the Security Council consultations of the whole on non-proliferation/DPRK which took place on Saturday, 11 April 2009.

[Handwritten signature]
Nicholas Haysom
13 April 2009

cc: VN

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Note to Mr. Kim 

Security Council Consultation on DPRK

The Security Council held consultations of the whole on Saturday, 11 April. Prior to the consultation of the whole, P5+1 (Japan) had reached an agreement on the elements of a Presidential Statement (PRST). Ambassador Rice explained elements of the text and proposed that the draft PRST be put on a silent procedure whose deadline will expire on Monday noon, with a view to adopting the PRST that afternoon. All members agreed to the suggestion of the US.

The Council members expressed satisfaction that the Council could send a clear and unified message. Libya voiced unhappiness with the procedure and text, but said it would advise Tripoli to accept as it stands. The following summarizes main points of the consultation.

1. Main Points of the Consultations

Ambassador Rice (US) said that the draft PRST represented a “carefully balanced approach.” She explained elements of the text: the Council 1) “condemns” Pyongyang’s launch as being “in contravention of the Security Council Resolution 1718,” 2) reiterates that the DPRK must comply with its obligations and further “demands that it not conduct any further launch,” 3) agrees to adjust the measures imposed by the Resolution 1718 to improve effectiveness of the work of the Sanction Committee, and 4) supports the Six-Party Talks. (see attached draft PRST)

Ambassador Rice added that the US believed that this draft PRST is “the best way forward” because 1) it stands the best chance of achieving consensus in the Council. It is most important to send a strong message in one voice, 2) this text can send a clear message that “you cannot violate with impunity.” The draft PRST contains measures for toughening pre-existing sanctions against DPRK, 3) The PRST demonstrates the Council’s support for political efforts for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. It tries to restore confidence in the Six-Party Talks.

Ambassador Zhang (China) stated that China has maintained the position that the Council should take cautious and proportionate action and, in addressing the matter, it should bear in mind the bigger picture which is to maintain peace and stability in the region and to promote the Six-Party Talks. He stressed that China believed that the Six-Party Talks remains as an effective mechanism to address such complex issues. China believes that the current text maintains a very delicate balance not only in terms of its format/content but also between various paragraphs in the text. Even though China is not happy with some of the language, it has decided to accept it in the spirit of flexibility.

Ambassador Takasu (Japan) reiterated Tokyo's views that Pyongyang's launch is a direct threat to Japan and constitutes open defiance of the Security Council. He noted that throughout the Council's consultations there was broad consensus for the Council to send a clear, strong and unified message. Even though Japan believed that the most appropriate format is a resolution, it has decided to agree to the format of a PRST. In Japan's views, the current text includes essential elements in a well-balanced manner. He appreciated the leadership of the US and flexibility of China.


Ambassador Churkin (Russia) said that Moscow is happy with the text because it meets important criteria Russia attaches in addressing this matter – 1) The Council should send a clear signal, 2) it is important to reinforce the Six-Party Talks, and 3) the Council should act in consensus.

Ambassador Ripert (France) and Ambassador Sawers (UK) appreciated the text of PRST as a good way forward. Both expressed satisfaction that the Council could send a message in an expeditious and unanimous fashion. They also hoped that work of the Sanctions Committee would be strengthened.

The DPR of Libya voiced discontent with the way in which consultation has been conducted among the P5+1. He said that he has some difficulty with the text, but he would faithfully convey to Tripoli that the text was an outcome of intense consultations among the most interested parties, taking into account the complexity and sensitivity of the issue. He noted that he would advise Tripoli to accept as it stands.

The other members of the Council expressed appreciation to P5+1 for finding a consensus text. They stressed that it is of utmost importance for the Council to send a clear and unified message.

Enclosure: Text of draft PRST


Sang-hwa LEE
11 April 2009

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.