

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

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**LETTER DATED 22 SEPTEMBER 2005 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON
DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE JOINT STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE
SIX PARTIES IN BEIJING ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2005.**

I should be grateful if the Joint Statement adopted by the Six Parties in Beijing on 19 September 2005 could be issued in an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed to the delegations of all member States of the Conference and non-member States participating in its work.

(Signed:)

Ri Tcheul
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six Party Talks

ADOPTED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2005 IN BEIJING

(MAIN CONTENT)

For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in northeast Asia at large, the Six Parties held, in the spirit of mutual respect and equality, serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on the basis of the common understanding of the previous three rounds of talks and agreed in this context to the following:

1. The Six Parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the Six Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning at an early date to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards.

The United States affirmed that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or conventional weapons.

The Republic of Korea reaffirmed its commitment not to receive or deploy nuclear weapons in accordance with the 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, while affirming that there exist no nuclear weapons within its territory.

The 1992 Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be observed and implemented.

The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss, at an appropriate time, the subject of the provision of light water reactor to the DPRK.

2. The Six Parties undertook, in their relations, to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognized norms of international relations.

The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist together peacefully and take steps to normalize their relations subject to their respective bilateral policies.

The DPRK and Japan undertook to take steps to normalize their relations in accordance with the Pyongyang Declaration, on the basis of the settlement of unfortunate past and the outstanding issues of concern.

3. The Six Parties undertook to promote economic cooperation in the fields of energy, trade and investment, bilaterally and/or multilaterally.

China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the US stated their willingness to provide energy assistance to the DPRK.

The Republic of Korea reaffirmed its proposal of July 12, 2005 concerning the provision of 2 million kilowatts of electric power to the DPRK.

4. The Six Parties committed to joint efforts for lasting peace and stability in northeast Asia.

The directly related parties will negotiate a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula at an appropriate separate forum.

The Six Parties agreed to explore ways and means for promoting security cooperation in Northeast Asia.

5. The Six Parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the aforementioned consensus in a phased manner in line with the principle of "commitment for commitment, action for action."

6. The Six Parties agreed to hold the Fifth Round of the Six Party Talks in Beijing in early November 2005 at a date to be determined through consultations.

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