

裁军谈判会议

15 September 2017
Chinese
Original: English

2017 年 9 月 15 日日本代表团致裁军谈判会议的普通照会

日本驻裁军谈判会议代表团向裁军谈判会议秘书处致意，并谨此提交日本 2017 年 8 月 30 日在裁军谈判会议全体会议上所作发言。

日本驻裁军谈判会议代表团谨请将此函和所附文件作为裁军谈判会议的正式文件分发。

日本驻裁军谈判会议代表团借此机会，再次向裁军谈判会议秘书处致以最崇高的敬意。



Missile & Nuclear Development Issues of North Korea

August 2017
Japan Ministry of Defense

Nuclear Development of North Korea

Nuclear Tests by North Korea

North Korea conducted 2 nuclear tests in 2016



	Oct 2006	May 2009	Feb 2013	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Size of earthquake (released by CTBTO)	M4.1	M4.52	M4.9	M4.85	M5.1
Estimated yield	Approx. 0.5-1kT	Approx. 2-3kT	Approx. 6-7kT	Approx. 6-7kT	Approx. 11-12kT

Miniaturization/ Warhead acquisition

- After the 5th nuclear test on Sept 9, 2016, North Korea announced that it was **the first successful test explosion of a nuclear warhead**.

Considering technical maturity through the 5 nuclear tests, it is possible that North Korea has already achieved the **miniaturization** of nuclear weapons and has acquired **nuclear warheads**.



Kim Jong-un inspects an object that North Korea claims to be a "miniaturized nuclear warhead"

Nuclear Proliferation

- North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003
- Five nuclear tests conducted by North Korea **defy the international effort for the non-proliferation of WMDs and constitute a major challenge to the NPT**.

North Korea's nuclear weapons development, considered in conjunction with its efforts to enhance ballistic missile capabilities, **significantly impairs peace and stability of the region including Japan and of the international community**.

North Korea's Ballistic Missile Launches ①

Military Parade of North Korea (April 15, 2017)



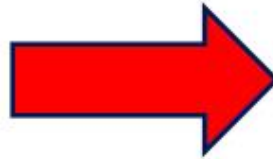
New Scud-type ballistic missile



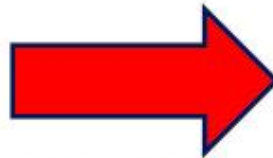
New-type solid propelled ground-launched BM
It appears identical to the BMs launched on Feb. 12 and May 21, 2017,
which NK called "Pukgukson-2."



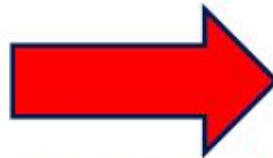
New type of intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM)
It appears identical to the BM launched on May 14, 2017.



Launched on May 29, 2017



Launched on Feb 12, 2017 and
May 21, 2017



Launched on May 14, 2017

Missile Launches



North Korea's Ballistic Missile Launches ②

North Korea launched an missile which is presumed to be a ballistic missile with intercontinental range on July 4 and July 28, 2017

July 4



New type ballistic missile with intercontinental range [presumed], which NK called "Hwasong-14"

July 28



New type ballistic missile with intercontinental range [presumed] identical to that launched on Jul. 4, 2017 [possible]

North Korea continues to expand its military on an unprecedented scale

(According to the official announcement by North Korea, the proportion of the defense budget in the FY2016 national budget was 15.8%.)

North Korea's Nuclear Tests and Launches of Ballistic Missiles in 2016 and 2017

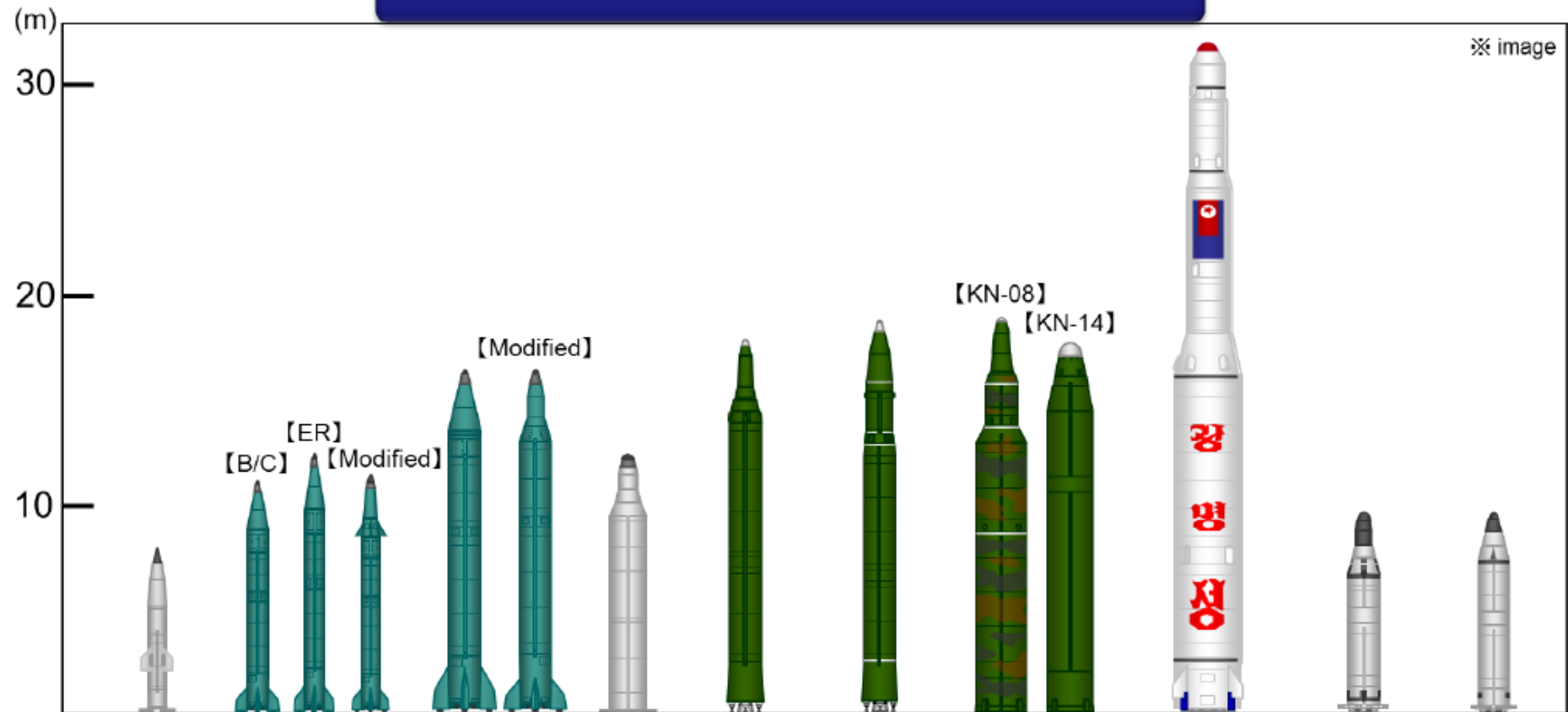
 Nuclear test
 Missile fell into Japan's EEZ
 Missile flew over Japan's territory As of July 2017

Date	Provocation	Location	Type of missile [※]	Flying distance etc.
01.06.16	Conducted 4 th nuclear test	Punggye-ri		
02.07.16	Launched a ballistic missile disguised as a "satellite"	Tongch'ang-ri	Taepodong-2 variant (confirmed)	Approx. 2,500km(Fall point of 2 nd stage)
03.10.16	Launched two ballistic missiles presumed to be "Scuds"	Near Nampo (west coast)	Scud	Approx. 500km
03.18.16	Launched a ballistic missile presumed to be "Nodong"	Near Sukchon(west coast)	Nodong	Approx. 800km
04.15.16	Launched a ballistic missile	East coast	Musudan (reportedly)	Unknown; Failure [presumed]
04.23.16	Launched a SLBM	Off the coast of Sinpo	SLBM	Approx. 30km(acc. South Korea's JCS)
04.28.16	Launched two ballistic missile presumed to be "Musudans"	Wonsan	Musudan	Unknown; Failure [presumed]
05.31.16	Launched an IRBM	Wonsan	Musudan (possible)	Unknown; Failure [presumed]
06.22.16	Launched two ballistic missiles presumed to be "Musudans"	Wonsan	Musudan	1 st : Approx. 100km (max) 2 nd : Approx. 400km
07.09.16	Launched a SLBM	Off the coast of Sinpo	SLBM	Several km (acc. South Korea's news)
07.19.16	Launched three ballistic missiles	Near Hwangju (west coast)	Scud and Nodong	1 st : Approx. 400km 3 rd : Approx. 500km
08.03.16	Launched two ballistic missiles presumed to be "Nodong"	Near Ulljul (west coast)	Nodong	Approx. 1,000km (1 st was exploded just after firing)
08.24.16	Launched a SLBM	Near Sinpo	SLBM	Approx. 500km
09.05.16	Launched three ballistic missiles	Near Hwangju (west coast)	Scud-ER	Approx. 1,000km
09.09.16	Conducted 5 th nuclear test	Punggye-ri		
10.15.16	Launched a ballistic missile presumed to be "Musudan"	Near Kusong (west coast)	Musudan	Unknown; Failure [presumed]
10.20.16	Launched a ballistic missile presumed to be "Musudan"	Near Kusong (west coast)	Musudan	Unknown; Failure [presumed]
02.12.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Kusong (west coast)	New type solid-propellant ground-launched ballistic missile, "Pukgukson-2"	Approx. 500km
03.06.17	Launched four ballistic missiles presumed to be "Scud ERs"	Near Tongch'ang-ri (west coast)	Scud-ER	Approx. 1,000km
03.22.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Wonsan	—	Exploded within seconds of launch; Failure [presumed]
04.05.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Sinpo	—	Approx. 60km
04.16.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Sinpo	—	Blew up almost immediately; Failure [presumed]
04.29.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Pukchang	—	Approx. 50km; Fell into the inland area of North Korea; Failure [presumed]
05.14.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Kusong (west coast)	New type ballistic missile, "Hwasong-12"	Approx. 800km
05.21.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Pukchang	New type ballistic missile, "Pukgukson-2"	Approx. 500km
05.29.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Wonsan	New Scud-type ballistic missile	Approx. 400km
07.04.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Kusong (west coast)	New type ballistic missile with intercontinental range, "Hwasong-14"	Approx. 900km
07.28.17	Launched a ballistic missile	Near Mupyong-ni	New type ballistic missile with intercontinental range "Hwasong-14"	Approx. 1,000km

※presumed, unless otherwise specified

North Korea's Ballistic Missiles

(As of July 31, 2017)

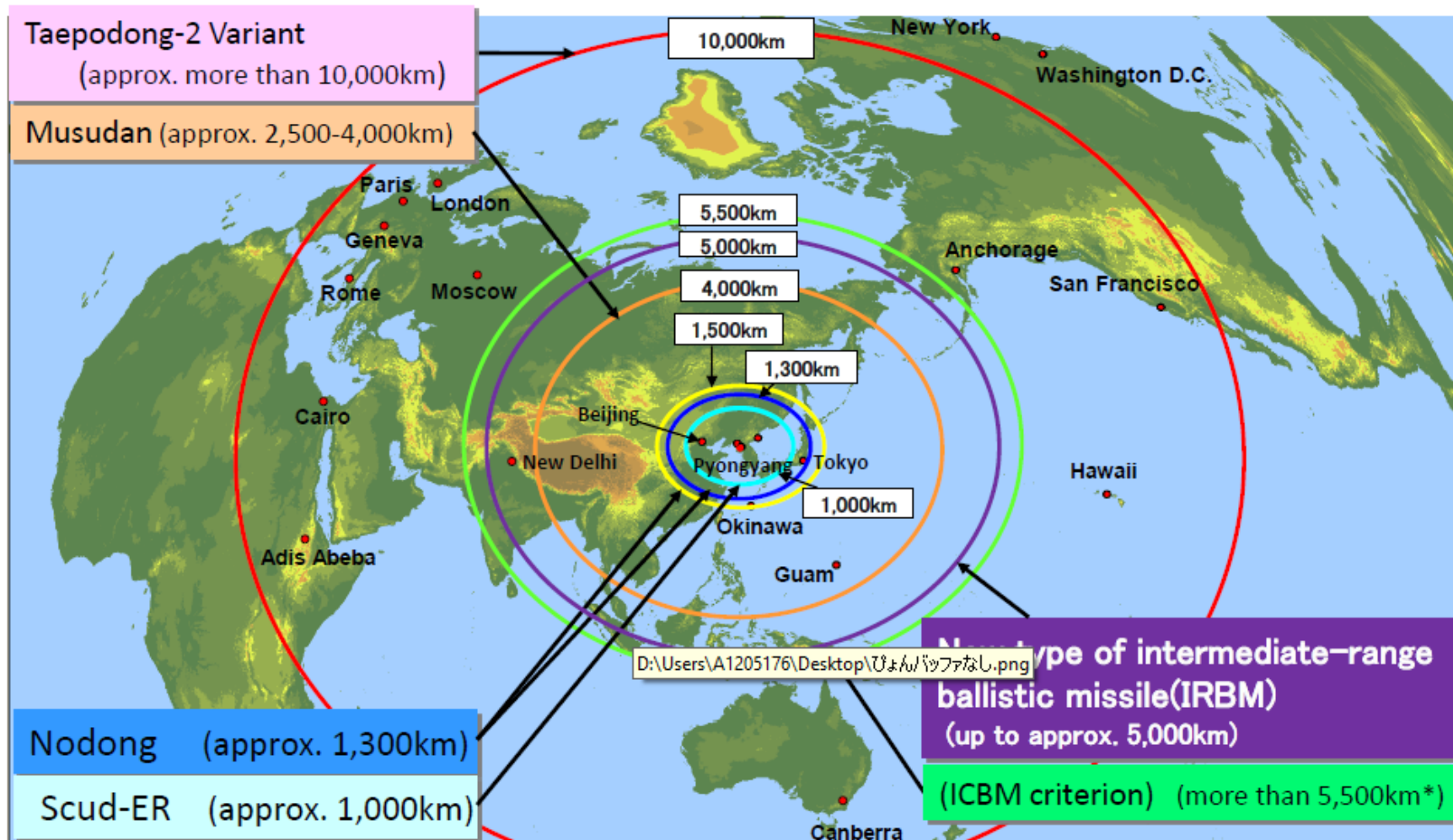


	Toksa (KN-02)	Scud-B/C/ER/ Modified	Nodong/ Modified	Musudan	"Hwasong-12"	"Hwasong-14"	KN-08/KN-14	Taepodong-2 Variant	SLBM (KN-11)	"Pukgukson-2" (Modified from SLBM)
Range	Approx. 120km	Approx. 300km/500km/1,000km/ Under analysis	Approx. 1,300km/ 1,500km	Approx. 2,500- 4,000km	Up to approx. 5,000km	More than 5,500km (intercontinental range)	More than 5,500km (ICBM [reportedly])	More than approx. 10,000km	More than 1,000km	More than 1,000km
Propellant	Solid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid	Solid	Solid
Launch Platform	TEL	TEL	TEL	TEL	TE/TEL	TE/TEL	TEL	Launch Site	GORAE-class submarine	TEL

Sources: Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems etc.

※ Ballistic missiles in grey box have never been launched. 6

Range of North Korea's Ballistic Missiles



※The figure above shows a rough image of the distance each missile can reach from Pyongyang for the sake of convenience.

North Korea's Provocations

Repeated provocative remarks

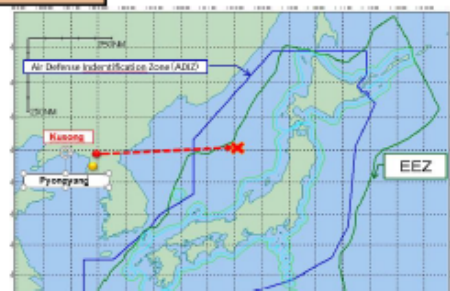
- **"The DPRK has already acquired the capabilities of reducing the Japanese archipelago to ashes in a second"** (Aug 8, 2017 Korean Central News Agency)
- **"...scorching with super strong strike the targets in south Korea, Japan, operational area in the Pacific and the U.S. mainland"** (Aug 15, 2017 KCNA)
- **"...not only the Paekryong and Yonphyong Islands but also Seoul will turn into a sea of flames."** (Aug 8, 2017 KCNA)
- **"We will, under no circumstances, put the nukes and ballistic rockets on the negotiating table"** (Aug 7, 2017 Korean Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho)

Launches of Ballistic Missiles into Japan's EEZ

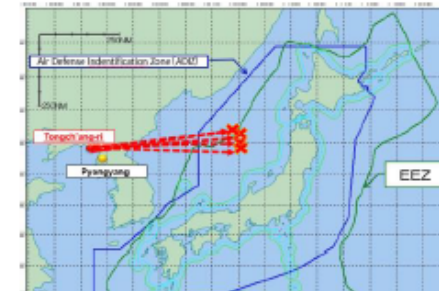
(Ex.)



Overview of launch on Jul. 28 (image)



Overview of launch on Jul. 4 (image)



Overview of launch on Mar. 6 (image)

North Korea's Plan to Launch Ballistic Missiles toward Guam

※ Image according to North Korea's announcement



Ignoring UN Security Council Resolutions

The DPRK

1. shall not Conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation
2. shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches
3. shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities
4. shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner

North Korea has not implemented them at all

Main Indications concerning Transfer and Proliferation of WMDs and other related technologies by North Korea

- It is noted that North Korea transfers and proliferates ballistic missile airframes and related technologies.
- We recognize that such transfers and proliferates increases the risk of destabilizing regions such as Middle East and North Africa and exacerbating regional conflicts.

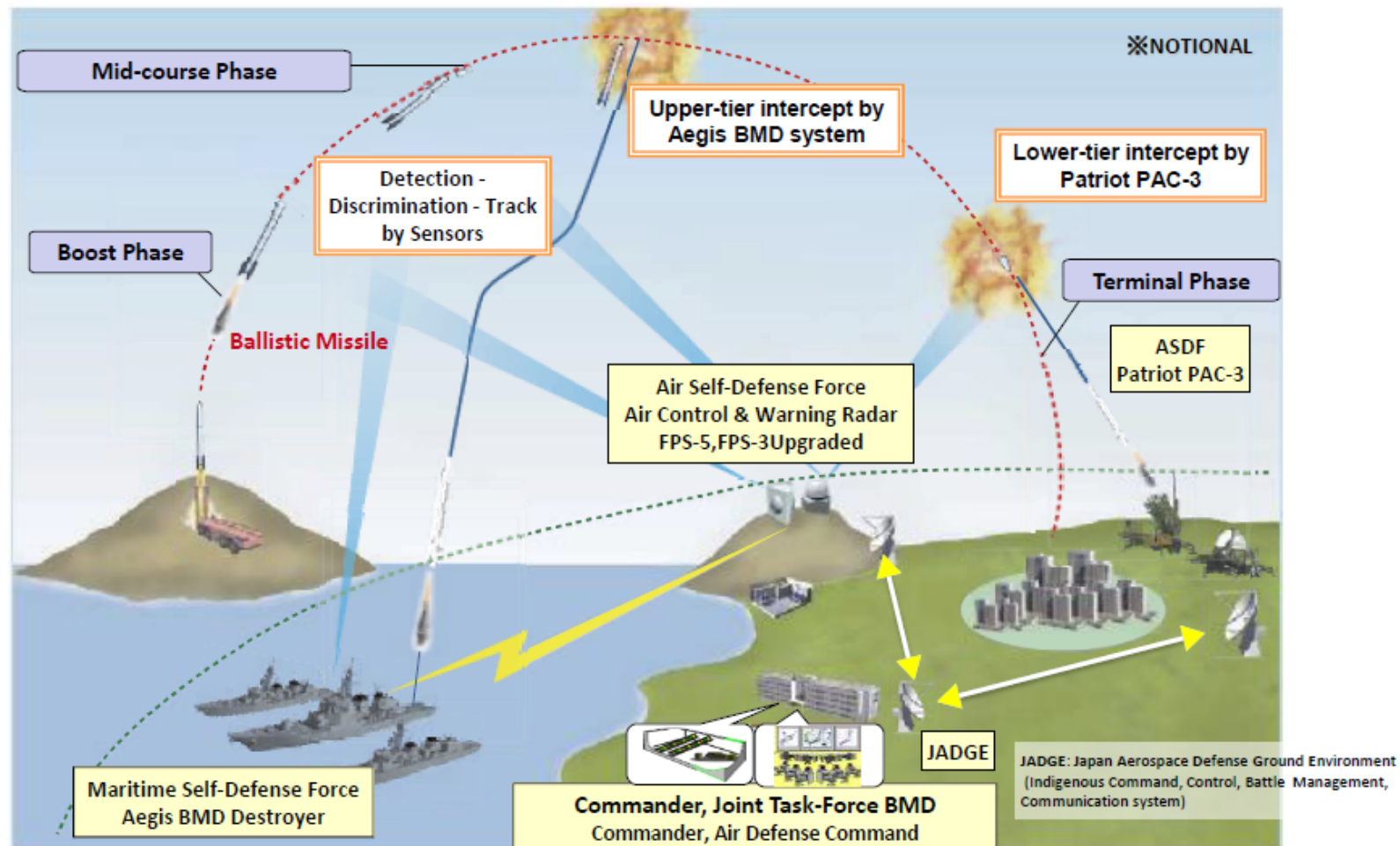
Coupled with its nuclear issue, North Korea's ballistic missile issue has become more realistic and imminent for the Asia-Pacific region as well as the international community from the perspective of both the improvement of the capability and transfer and proliferation, and such developments are profoundly worrisome.

Conclusions

- ◆ North Korea's development of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons, coupled with its provocative rhetoric and behavior, has posed the serious and imminent security threats to the region and beyond.
- ◆ These security threats have entered a new stage considering the recent development of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons as well as its enhanced operational capabilities.
- ◆ We need to urge North Korea to restrain its provocative actions and to comply with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions while coordinating closely with relevant countries.

Japan's Ballistic Missile Defense Architecture

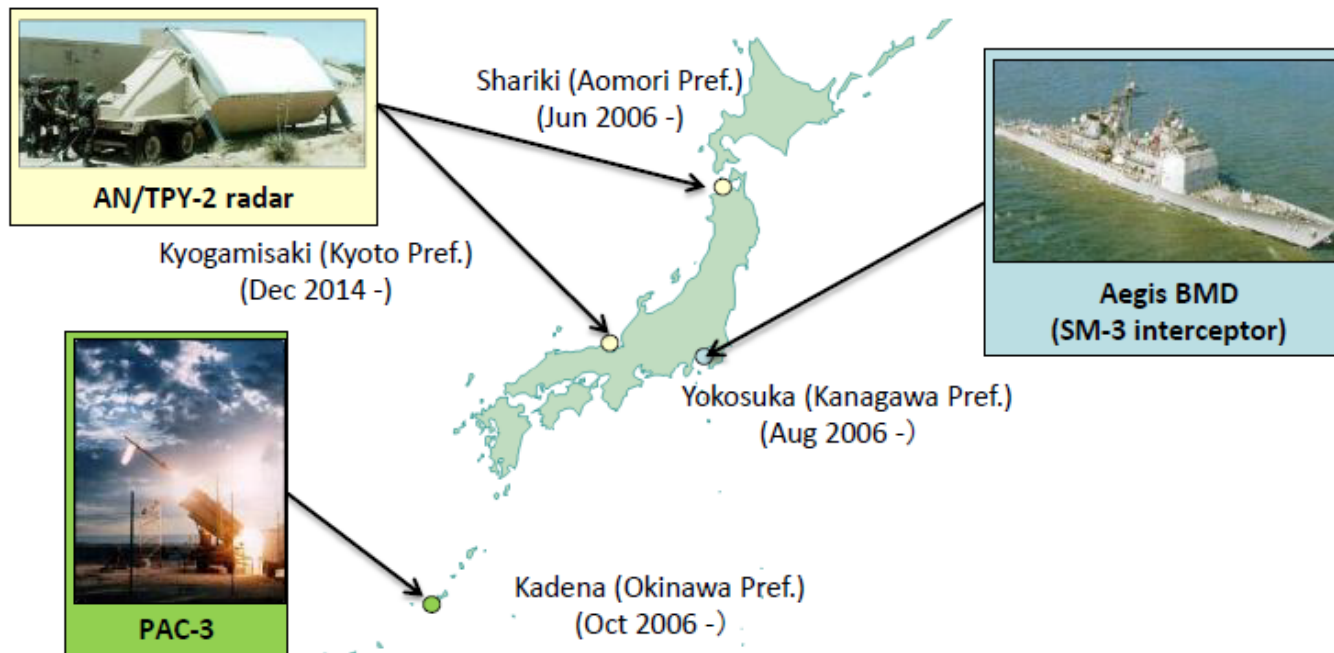
- Japan's BMD system is **purely defensive** to protect Japanese people's lives and property, and has been built up to intercept an incoming missile towards Japan.
- Japan's BMD Architecture is consisted of **TWO layers**: **Aegis BMD Destroyer** and **Patriot PAC-3**.
- Japan developed four Aegis BMD-capable Destroyers, 17 FUs of PAC-3 and 11 radars after JFY 2004.
- Japan has decided to introduce **new assets including and centered on Aegis Ashore**.



Japan-U.S. Operational Cooperation on BMD

- Cooperation with the U.S. Forces in Japan as well as with the U.S. government is required for efficient and effective operation of the BMD system. Thus, constant real-time sharing of information on BMD operation and relevant information is conducted.
- Japan receives early warning information (Shared Early Warning, SEW) from the U.S.
- The U.S. has deployed their missile defense assets in Japan step by step for the security of Japan and its surrounding region.

U.S. BMD Asset Deployment in Japan



Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training/Exercises

The significance of Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training/Exercises

- With the environment surrounding Japan becoming increasingly severe, Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training/Exercises strengthen the Alliance's deterrence and response capabilities and demonstrate our nation's resolve and advanced capabilities focused on regional stabilization.

Recent examples of Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises

➤ Operational Exercises

Date	Jun.1-3, 2017
Japan	DDH <i>HYUGA</i> , DDG <i>ASHIGARA</i> , F-15
U.S.	USS Carl Vinson, USS Ronald Reagan, F/A-18 etc.



➤ Formation Flight Exercise

Date	Jun.20, Jul.8, Jul.30 and Aug.8, 2017
Japan	F-2 or F-15
U.S.	B-1B

