



BULLETIN

Embassy of D P R Korea in Abuja,
Nigeria

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Statement of First Vice-Foreign Minister of DPRK

Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- Choe Son Hui, first vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, issued the following statement on Saturday:

Words "DPRK-U.S. summit" which have become dim even in our memory has become a topic for conversation from some days ago, drawing the attention of the international community.

There is a person who thoughtlessly voices an intention to mediate the summit, utterly regardless of what we, the dialogue party, would think of it, and there is rumor that the U.S. ruling quarters admits the need to hold DPRK-U.S. summit before the U.S. presidential election.

There are even some dreamers hoping to leverage our denuclearization measures for conditional lift of sanctions, while raising hope for "October surprise"

Now is a very sensitive time when even the slightest misjudgment and misstep would incur fatal and irrevocable consequences. We can not but be shocked at the story about the summit indifferent to the present situation of the DPRK-U.S. relations.

Is it possible to hold dialogue or have any dealings with the U.S. which persists in the hostile policy toward the DPRK in disregard of the agreements already made at the past summit?

It is clear to us, even without meeting, with what shallow trick the U.S. will approach us as it has neither intention nor will to go back to the drawing board.

The U.S. is mistaken if it thinks things like negotiations would still work on us.

We have already worked out detailed strategic timetable for putting under control the long-term threat from the U.S.

There will never be any adjustment and change in our policy, conditional on external parameters like internal political schedule of someone.

Long talk is not necessary.

We do not feel any need to sit face to face with the U.S., as it does not consider the DPRK-U.S. dialogue as nothing more than a tool for grappling with its political crisis. -0-

Spokesperson for Ministry of Foreign Affairs of DPRK Respects Choice Made by Russian People

Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- A spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) gave the following answer to a question put by KCNA on July 4 with regard to the national referendum on the constitutional amendment held in Russia:

The constitutional amendment was assured through a national referendum on July 1, with nearly 80% of the participants in the referendum supporting the amendment.

We are pleased with the successful holding of the national referendum on the constitutional amendment, and we respect the choice made by the Russian people.

The latest national referendum holds great significance in safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidating the political stability and achieving the socio-economic progress in the Russian Federation.

We cherish the friendly relations with the Russian Federation and sincerely wish the Russian people greater successes in building a strong Russia under the leadership of President Putin. -0-

KCNA Commentary on Japan's Reckless Act for Reinvasion

Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- Sordid military tendency of Japan draws attention of the international community.

Later last month the Japanese government officially announced that it would officially cancel the shipment of "Aegis Ashore" to which it has put much efforts for years.

Japan suddenly cancelled the shipment for reasons of cost and technical problems though it had paid the stupendous amount of fund even before the decision was made on the place of shipment, defying internal and external rejection while maintaining that "Aegis Ashore is indispensable for defending the security and life of people".

What matters is that the issue of possessing the "ability to attack enemy base" has been raised again in the political circle, timed to coincide with this.

In a press conference on June 18 Prime Minister Abe expressed the stand to bring the story about the possession of the "ability to attack enemy base" up for governmental discussion, calling for reexamining the mode of existence of a deterrence force commensurate with the step taken to cancel the said weapons system deployment.

Heated up in this regard even within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is the debate on Japan's possibility for preemptive attack and all the proposals containing opinions of party members are scheduled to be submitted to the government within this month.

Japan withdrew the deployment of missile defence system on one hand but asserts the possession of the "ability for attacking enemy base" on the other hand. This reminds one of a frog withdrawing into itself for further jump.

After the defeat in war Japan has sought for the possession of attack ability in its persistent bid for turning the country into a military power, but never had it been pursued so openly with obvious orientation and realistic nature as today.

Under the absurd interpretation of law that the possession of "ability to attack enemy base" belongs to the range of self-defence under certain

conditions from the mid-1950s, Japan has built up corresponding public opinion and steadily granted legitimacy to it under the pretext of "threats from neighboring countries".

Despite international and legal restrictions, it massively developed and introduced military hardware with double purposes of attack and defence and held military drills with various codenames, thus turning the "Self-defence Forces" into a militant group of attack type and preemptive attack forces.

Especially under the Abe regime, it randomly introduced attack weapons including up-to-date stealth fighter, long-range cruise missile and carriers and now stretches its hands to space and cyberspace after discarding the veil of "exclusive defence". This situation clearly shows the true nature of the war-like country which goes for it not just "at the minimum level" but "beyond necessity".

In fact, Japan's possession of the "ability for preemptive attack" was already rounded off long time ago and what lacks now is only legitimate "status".

Through the institution of war laws and rules of various kinds, Japan implicitly secured the right to belligerency and the right to take part in the war, which it was divested of after its defeat in the war. Now Japan has possessed even combat power for fighting a war. For Japan, the legitimization of the possession of the ability for preemptive attack precisely means the final completion of the preparations for reinvasion.

Japan is running headlong into the path of reinvasion, though it has not yet shaken off its ill fame as an enemy state. Yet, it resorts to dangerous acts after losing its discretion. This arouses apprehension and denunciation of all the people in the world.

Japan should not act indiscreetly, clearly understanding that its reckless militarization moves is a foolish suicidal act of adding fuel to fire. -0-