



U.S. Is to Blame for Consequences of Anti-DPRK Sanctions: Chief of Law Institute

The chief of the Law Institute of the DPRK Institute of International Studies released a statement on Monday over the fact that the Trump administration of the U.S. seeks to slap new sanctions on the DPRK, pursuant to its policy called "maximum pressure and engagement".

On May 4, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a new anti-DPRK Sanctions Act, the keynote of which is to ratchet up sanctions on the DPRK to the maximum and impose sanctions on the foreign businesses, organizations and individuals that have business deals with it and employ its workers.

Meanwhile, the U.S. is seeking unprecedented sanctions, pressure and diplomatic blockade against the DPRK by pressurizing and blackmailing other countries and their businesses and individuals not to have normal diplomatic and economic and trade relations with the DPRK under the "sanctions resolution" of the UN Security Council.

The statement denounces this as an unethical crime violating all the principles of international law including the UN Charter as it seeks the most vicious aim of deteriorating the economy of the DPRK and the people's living under the pretext of "nuclear non-proliferation".

Such sanctions have not just begun today. It is a wanton violation of international law and an impudent mockery of the international community that the U.S. is persisting in the moves to justify sanctions against a sovereign state by its domestic law.

What is more serious is that the U.S. seeks to realize its world hegemonic ambition under the pretext of such sanctions, the statement points out, adding:

Those countries under naval threats and pressure from the U.S. to break ties with the DPRK and stop their economic and trade activities with it are largely at strategic rivalry with the U.S. or located at vantage points of geopolitical importance. Most of them have already been exposed to various forms of sanctions by the U.S.

The facts go to prove that the Trump administration is seeking to kill three birds with one stone: The U.S. scheme is to stifle the DPRK, a stumbling block in implementing its strategy for world hegemony, by citing the DPRK's exercise of independent rights as "threat" and "provocation" to global peace and security and to tame the countries disobedient to it and put the strategic bases under its control.

After all, the passage of the illegal Anti-DPRK Sanctions Act shows that such elementary principles and institutional mechanisms on international relations as respect for sovereignty, non-interference and peaceful settlement of a dispute have almost disappeared.

The present situation evidently proves that the U.S. has already gone beyond the pale in arrogance and shamelessness to gratify its hegemonic ambition and that it is impossible to expect any peace and stability in the earth when such rude action is allowed.

To remain vigilant against the U.S. sanctions and pressure on the DPRK and struggle against them is the way for defending the sovereignty of each country and ensuring global peace and security.

The U.S. should not test the DPRK's perseverance any longer.

Explicitly speaking, the DPRK's nuclear deterrence for self-defence and preemptive strike capability are aimed at the U.S. trying to antagonize, isolate and stifle it. Accordingly, they can never be any political or economic bargaining chip and they will never be abandoned though the U.S. ratchets up the sanctions and pressure to the utmost.

If the Trump administration truly wants to adopt a new policy towards the DPRK, drawing a lesson from the preceding administration's failure, it should go for change of the Armistice Agreement between the DPRK and U.S. into a peace accord and total removal of the hostile relations so as to help ensure lasting peace of the Korean peninsula and furthermore global peace and security.

If it persists in anti-DPRK sanctions without understanding its rival, the administration will have to take full responsibility for the ensuing catastrophic consequences.