



## Assemblée générale

Renforcement du système des Nations Unies [point de l'agenda 124] :  
Débat selon la résolution 76/262

### « Non-prolifération/République démocratique de Corée »

New York, le 8 juin 2022

Déclaration de la Suisse

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Monsieur le Président,

Le débat d'aujourd'hui marque une étape importante dans la relation entre l'Assemblée générale et le Conseil de sécurité. Preuve que l'ONU sait se réinventer, c'est suite aux votes négatifs de deux membres permanents du Conseil sur un projet de résolution touchant à la non-prolifération que nous nous réunissons aujourd'hui. Ainsi, ce veto ne signifie pas un point d'arrêt net, mais l'occasion pour nous, les États membres, d'assumer notre responsabilité sur un sujet qui nous concerne tous. Toutefois, lorsque cette Assemblée a adopté la résolution 262, que nous avons soutenue, notre espoir était de la voir en opération le moins souvent possible. Ceci en ligne avec notre engagement de longue date pour un usage plus responsable et plus restrictif du droit de veto. Que nous nous réunissions donc si rapidement pour cette première séance est décevant, et ce pour trois raisons.

Tout d'abord, parce que la République Populaire Démocratique de Corée a rompu son propre moratoire sur les essais de missiles balistiques à longue portée en mars et a transgressé les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité en la matière à plusieurs reprises. En violant ses engagements selon le droit international et en continuant à développer des armes nucléaires et des vecteurs de plus en plus sophistiqués, la RPDC met au défi le régime de non-prolifération mondial. Nous exhortons la RPDC de réintégrer le TNP rapidement, de se soumettre au régime d'inspections de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique, et de s'y conformer pleinement. Nous l'appelons également à signer et ratifier le Traité d'Interdiction complète des essais nucléaires et dans l'intervalle, d'observer pleinement un moratoire sur les explosions nucléaires expérimentales ou toute autre explosion nucléaire.

De plus, la tentative de pallier aux potentielles conséquences négatives des sanctions sur la situation humanitaire du pays n'a toujours pas avancé. Les conditions de vie sont d'autant plus tendues dans le contexte de la pandémie et des mesures sanitaires prises par le gouvernement de la RPDC. La Suisse soutient la population nord-coréenne dans ses besoins humanitaires depuis plusieurs décennies. Le projet de résolution aurait introduit un changement pratique du régime de sanctions, facilitant le travail des acteurs internationaux et multilatéraux. Nous regrettons que son adoption ait été bloquée, mais nous saluons ce nouveau langage et espérons qu'il servira de guide pour les résolutions futures.

Finally, the dialogue between the members of the Security Council and the DPRK and within the Council must find a constructive character. The Council must not remain silent in the face of a clear threat to international peace and security and the non-respect of its resolutions. In addition, it would be incumbent on the States possessing nuclear weapons to demonstrate a particular responsibility in the dossier of non-proliferation. Or, in view of the TNP review conference, it is up to us to identify an area of agreement in order to reduce the serious risks associated with weapons of mass destruction.

Monsieur le Président,

These reverses must not be permanent. We, the Member States, must remind the Council of its duty of dialogue and action, in order to face the threat represented by the erosion of international law in the field of non-proliferation. The Security Council has an essential role in order to avoid a dangerous drift in the security situation on the Korean peninsula. In this regard, the previous resolutions of the Security Council remain valid and all Member States have the obligation to put them fully into effect.

We will continue to work for an agreement and a dialogue on this dossier, all the more so since we are elected to the Security Council tomorrow.

Thank you very much.

### **English version**

Mr. President,

Today's debate marks a milestone in the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council. As proof that the UN can reinvent itself, we meet today following the negative votes on a draft resolution on non-proliferation of two permanent members of the Council. This veto, therefore, does not mean a dead end but an opportunity for us, Member States, to assume our responsibility on an issue that concerns us all. However, when this Assembly adopted resolution 262, which we supported, we hoped to see it in operation as rarely as possible. This is in line with our long-standing commitment to a more responsible and restrictive use of the veto. The fact that we are meeting so quickly for this first session is disappointing for three reasons.

First, because the Democratic People's Republic of Korea broke its own moratorium on long-range ballistic missile tests in March and has repeatedly violated Security Council resolutions on this issue. By violating its commitments under international law and continuing to develop nuclear weapons and increasingly sophisticated delivery systems, the DPRK is challenging the global nonproliferation regime. We urge the DPRK to return to the NPT promptly, to submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspection regime, and to comply fully with it. We also call on it to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and in the meantime to fully observe a moratorium on nuclear test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.

Moreover, attempts to address the potential negative consequences of sanctions on the humanitarian situation in the country have made no progress. The pandemic and the health measures taken by the DPRK government place even more stress on the living conditions in the country. Switzerland has been supporting the humanitarian needs of the North Korean population for several decades. The draft reso-

lution would have introduced practical changes to the sanctions regime to facilitate the work of international and multilateral actors. We regret that its adoption has been blocked, but we welcome this new language and hope that it will serve as a guide for future resolutions.

Finally, the dialogue between the members of the Security Council and the DPRK, as well as within the Council, must become more constructive again. The Council should not remain silent in the face of a clear threat to international peace and security and non-compliance with its resolutions. In addition, it is the duty of nuclear-weapon States to show particular responsibility in the field of non-proliferation. Yet, in the lead-up to the NPT Review Conference, it is up to all of us to find common ground and to reduce the grave risks associated with weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. President,

These setbacks need not be permanent, and today's session should not serve as a funeral chamber for the Security Council's efforts on the draft resolution. On the contrary, we, the Member States, must remind the Council of its duty to engage in dialogue and to act in order to address the threat posed by the breakdown of international non-proliferation law. The Security Council plays an essential role in avoiding a dangerous drift in the security situation on the Korean Peninsula. In the meantime, previous Security Council resolutions remain valid and all Member States have an obligation to fully implement them.

We will continue to work towards more understanding and dialogue on this issue, even more so if elected to the Security Council tomorrow.

Thank you very much.