

## **The DPRK and Its Nuclear Forces Policy in the Constitution**

December 27 is the Socialist Constitution Day in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The coming Constitution Day means a lot as it will be greeted for the first time after the state enshrined in the Constitution in the end of September last the principle of state activity related with the building of modern nuclear forces and the historic mission of its armed forces.

As is known, the DPRK proclaimed the law on the national nuclear forces policy at the Seventh Session of the 14<sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly in September 2022, and in the end of September this year it defined at the Ninth Session of the 14<sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly the status of its nuclear forces and the principle of state activity related with the building of the nuclear forces in the Socialist Constitution, its principal law and political charter.

The Constitution, before its amendment, stipulated in Article 58 of Chapter 4 that the DPRK is shored up by the all-people, nationwide defence system, and in Article 59 of Chapter 4 it stipulates that the mission of the armed forces of the country is to safeguard the interests of the people and defend the socialist system, the gains of the revolution, and the freedom, independence and peace of the country from foreign aggression.

The amended Article 58 of Chapter 4 stipulates that the DPRK, as a committed nuclear state, shall accelerate the development of nuclear weapons to ensure its rights to existence and development, deter war and safeguard peace and stability of the region and the rest of the world.

In other words, the Constitution clearly defines the country as a committed nuclear state and clarifies the acceleration of the development of its nuclear weapons as a principle of state activities in the field of national defence.

For several decades since its founding, the DPRK has been under ceaseless threat of the US, the biggest nuclear power in the world, and its followers. The US defined as its state policy to attack the DPRK with nuclear weapons, and introduced nuclear weapons to the region around the Korean peninsula, waging provocative nuclear war games.

Recently it has activated in collaboration with south Korea the nuclear negotiation group, which was set up for the use of nuclear weapons against the DPRK, and

introduced nuclear assets to the region of the Korean peninsula. It is now more undisguised to organize an Asian version of NATO by accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance with Japan and south Korea.

During the protracted confrontation with the US and its followers the DPRK had to possess nuclear weapons and enshrined in law the policy of consolidating its nuclear weapons.

Today the existence of the sovereign states and the right to existence of their people are seriously threatened by an emerging New Cold War structure and the imperialists' ambition for supremacy and expansionist schemes.

This reality proves that the choice and determination of the DPRK was absolutely right.

Had it pinned its hope on the nuclear umbrella of other countries or given up the line of consolidating its national defence forces under the temptation and blackmail of the imperialists as others did, it would not have avoided nuclear holocaust and destruction long ago.

It is the strategic judgment of the DPRK that it should never change or concede its present status as a nuclear power but should continuously strengthen its nuclear forces as long as it remains a socialist state and the nukes of the imperialists exist on the earth.

That would be why in its Constitution the country defined its status as a nuclear state and clarified that it would accelerate the development of its nuclear weapons to ensure its rights to existence and development.

It is the strategic goal of the US to achieve supremacy in the Asia-Pacific region, the Korean peninsula and its surrounding region in particular. In the past, in order to realize this strategy, the US would openly reveal its intention to wage a nuclear war in this region.

The more the DPRK accelerates the development of its nuclear weapons, the more deeply the US and its followers should think over their reckless expansionist policy. This will make due contribution to peace and stability of the region and the rest of the world.

The DPRK's enshrining in its Constitution of the acceleration of its nuclear weapons to deter war and safeguard peace and stability of the region and the rest of the world is indeed a historic contribution to security and peaceful future of mankind.

The amended DPRK constitution also stipulates that the mission of its military forces is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the rights and interests of its people, safeguard the socialist system and the gains of the revolution

from all kinds of threats, and ensure peace and prosperity of the country by dint of a powerful military capability.

DPRK made it clear in its Law of the DPRK on the Nuclear Forces Policy that its nuclear forces are the main forces of national defence in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the lives and safety of its people from the military threat, aggression and attack by the foreign forces. This definition is poles apart from the behaviour of the US, which, in a frenzy of ambition for supremacy, continues to threaten other countries with its nuclear weapons.

The DPRK also enshrined in the law that it would neither threaten nor attack with nuclear weapons non-nuclear states as long as they do not take sides in the aggression or attack against it in conspiracy with other nuclear states. This proves that its nuclear weapons are, to all intents and purposes, for its defence, peace and prosperity.

The enshrining of the state nuclear forces policy in the Constitution, the principal law, of the country provided the Korean people a powerful political instrument with which to remarkably strengthen its defence capability including nuclear forces, consolidate the institutional and legal foundations for the defence of its security and interests and accelerate the comprehensive development of socialism.

It also demonstrated to the world once again that the will, determination and practical struggle of the Korean people to defend the supreme interests of their country by updating the nuclear weapons cannot be checked by any one or by any strength.

The US and its followers are blaming the measures taken by the DPRK.

However, the Korean people care less about their moves as they value their self-respect and dignity more than their life itself and are determined to do anything at any cost to defend them.



Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly unanimously adopt the amended Socialist Constitution.