

**Suspend the Rules And Agree to the Concurrent Resolution, H. Con.
Res. 145, with Amendments**

**(The amendments consist of a new preamble and a complete new
text)**

112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 145

Calling for universal condemnation of the North Korean missile launch of
December 12, 2012.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 17, 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling for universal condemnation of the North Korean
missile launch of December 12, 2012.

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1695, unanimously adopted on July 15, 2006, following a series of North Korean missile firings on July 5, 2006, specifically condemned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (North Korea) recent test-firing of a series of missiles, and demanded that the North-East Asian country suspend all ballistic missile related activity and reinstate its moratorium on missile launches;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1695 also required all Member States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent missile and missile-related items, materials, goods, and technology being transferred to North Korea's missile or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programmes, and to prevent the procurement of missiles or missile related-items, materials, goods, and technology from North Korea, and the transfer of any financial resources in relation to North Korea's missile or WMD programmes;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718, adopted on October 14, 2006, decided that North Korea shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 also imposed a ban on the sales of military equipment and luxury goods to North Korea as well as a ban on technology transfers;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 further required Member States to prevent the travel of North Korean officials connected to the ballistic missile or nuclear programs, the inspection of cargo from North Korea to assure it was not missile, WMD, or nuclear-related, and the immediate freezing of funds, other financial assets, and economic resources that support these illicit North Korean activities;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1874, adopted on June 12, 2009, called upon Member States to inspect, seize, and dispose of proscribed illicit North Korea items related to its missile, nuclear, and WMD

programmes and to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory of any financial or other assets or resources that could contribute to North Korea's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or other WMD-related programmes or activities, and by denying fuel or supplies to service the vessels carrying them;

Whereas, on December 12, 2012, in flagrant defiance of past United Nations Security Council resolutions, the international community, and its Six-Party partners, North Korea launched a three-stage, long-range missile, which overflowed Japanese territory near Okinawa and dropped debris into the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and waters adjacent to the Philippines;

Whereas North Korea's latest provocative and defiant action represents a direct threat to the United States Armed Forces in the Asia/Pacific region and regional allies and friends, including Australia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan and is a potential future threat to the United States and its people, including those residing in Guam, Hawaii, Alaska, and the west coast of the United States mainland; and

Whereas there has been extensive cooperation on missile development and military cooperation between the Governments of North Korea and Iran that dates back to the 1980s: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—
- 3 (1) the North Korean missile launch of Decem-
- 4 ber 12, 2012, represents a flagrant violation of
- 5 United Nations Security Council resolutions 825

1 (1993), 1540 (2004), 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006),
2 and 1874 (2009), that North Korea continues to
3 defy the United Nations, its Six-Party partners, and
4 the international community, and that the Member
5 States should immediately impose sanctions covered
6 by these resolutions and censure North Korea;

7 (2) all current restrictions against the Govern-
8 ment of North Korea, including sanctions that ban
9 the importation into the United States of North Ko-
10 rean products and goods, should remain in effect
11 until the Government of North Korea no longer en-
12 gages in activities that threaten United States inter-
13 ests and global peace and stability;

14 (3) the Government of China should cooperate
15 with the United States in pursuit of a new round of
16 United Nations Security Council sanctions, to pres-
17 sure its North Korean partner, redouble its efforts
18 to prevent Chinese companies from transferring mili-
19 tary and dual-use technologies to North Korea, and
20 to crack down on transshipments through China
21 that relate to North Korean military, missile, and
22 nuclear programs and proliferation activities; and

23 (4) North Korea should abandon and dismantle
24 its provocative missile and nuclear weapons pro-
25 grams, cease its proliferation activities, and come

- 1 into immediate compliance with all relevant inter-
- 2 national agreements and United Nations Security
- 3 Council resolutions.