

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. _____

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself and Mr. BERMAN) submitted the following
concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

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, specifi-
cally condemned the Democratic People's Republic of Ko-
rea's (North Korea) recent test-firing of a series of mis-
siles, 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 terri-

tory 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 evidence of the People's Republic of China's non-compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions related to North Korea was clearly demonstrated by the appearance in a military parade in Pyongyang, North Korea, on April 15, 2012, of a Chinese-manufactured missile launcher in the possession of North Korean military forces;

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 overflew 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 the Republic of Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines 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 multiple media reports indicated that Iran sent a delegation of scientists, believed to be missile experts, to provide technical assistance and to observe the December 12, 2012, North Korean missile launch, pointing to an extensive cooperation on missile development between the

two rogue nations 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
6 (1993), 1540 (2004), 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006),
7 and 1874 (2009), that North Korea continues to
8 defy the United Nations, its Six-Party partners, and
9 the international community, and that the Member
10 States should immediately impose sanctions covered
11 by these resolutions and censure North Korea; and

12 (2) all current restrictions against the Govern-
13 ment of North Korea, including sanctions that ban
14 the importation into the United States of North Ko-
15 rean products and goods, should remain in effect
16 until the Government of North Korea no longer en-
17 engages in activities that threaten United States inter-
18 ests and global peace and stability.