

June 27, 1975

**Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs
concerning the Implementation of UN General
Assembly Resolution 3333 (XXIX) on the Question of
Korea**

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Summary:

South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a statement concerning the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 3333 on the question of Korea.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA
OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3333 (XXIX) of December 17, 1974 on the question of Korea, has the honour to inform that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of my Government made a statement on June 27, 1975, concerning the implementation of the above-mentioned Resolution, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The Permanent Observer shall be grateful if the Secretary-General would be kind enough to circulate the attached statement to member states of the United Nations for their information and reference.

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

27 June 1975
New York.

*Communique aux
membres de la jullet
EPO 240 P 44*



Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Concerning the Implementation of
U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3333 (XXIX)
On the Question of Korea.

1. The 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly last year adopted resolution 3333(XXIX) on the Question of Korea expressing the hope, inter alia, that the Security Council will in due course give consideration, in consultation with the parties directly concerned, to those aspects of the Korean question which fall within its responsibility including the dissolution of the United Nations Command in conjunction with arrangements to maintain the Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953.
2. The Government of the Republic of Korea, in full compliance with the General Assembly resolution and in the interest of maintaining the peace and security on the Korean peninsula, has held consultations with the Government of the United States which assumed, pursuant to the Security Council resolution 84 of July 7, 1950, the responsibility of designating the Commander of the Unified Command in Korea, and the two Governments have reached agreement on the termination of the United Nations Command subject to arrangements to maintain the Armistice Agreement.

3. Based on these consultations, the Government of the United States informed the Security Council in its letter dated June 27, 1975 addressed to the President of the Security Council that it is ready to terminate the United Nations Command and, together with the Republic of Korea, to designate successors in command who would ensure implementation and enforcement of all provisions of the Armistice Agreement which are now the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command. It is also made clear in the above-mentioned letter that the United States Government will terminate the United Nations Command, and simultaneously implement, together with the Republic of Korea, the alternative arrangement outlined above on January 1, 1976, subject to the prior agreement of the other parties as signatories to the Armistice Agreement that the Armistice Agreement will continue in force.
4. We believe that our proposition with respect to the United Nations Command fully corresponds to the wishes of the Members of the United Nations as expressed in the General Assembly resolution 3333 and fully reflects the declared policy of the Government of the Republic of Korea for peace and security in this area. We also believe that, under the prevailing circumstances on

the Korean peninsula, it is the most realistic and constructive proposal which would allow an orderly disposition of the United Nations Command without prejudice to the maintenance of peace and stability in Korea. The Government of the Republic of Korea is therefore prepared, together with the United States Government, to discuss this matter with the other parties to the Armistice Agreement at any time in any place mutually agreed upon, as well as the Members of the Security Council if they so desire.

5. We are convinced that the prevention of recurrence of war and the consolidation of peace on the Korean peninsula are essential for ultimate realization of peaceful unification of the country. Guided by this conviction, the Korean Government has taken various initiatives aimed at reducing tension in this area and creating favorable conditions for peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We initiated the South-North dialogue in 1971 and historical South-North Joint Communique was issued in 1972. We also proposed, among others, the conclusion of a Non-Aggression Agreement between the South and the North and called for admission of both parts of Korea into the United Nations as an interim measure pending unification.

6. To our regret, however, North Korea has thus far failed to respond constructively to our proposals while intensifying its provocation against the South, thus heightening tension in this area. North Korea not only suspended unilaterally the meeting of the South-North Coordinating Committee in August 1973, but also has recently stepped up its military build-up along the demilitarized zone and openly instigated an overthrow of the government in the south in defiance of the South-North Joint Communique of July 4, 1972. The digging of underground tunnels by North Korea across the demilitarized zone which have recently been uncovered is one of the most serious violations of the Armistice Agreement and the South-North Joint Communique.
7. Therefore, we strongly urge North Korea to discard its hostile attitude towards the Republic of Korea and join us in our efforts to resume the South-North dialogue without any further delay and to maintain peace in Korea in full compliance with the consensus statement and resolution 3333 adopted by the General Assembly in 1973 and 1974 respectively.
8. We earnestly hope that all the peace-loving nations around the world will render their full support to the

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afore-said position of the Republic of Korea in the
interest of maintaining peace and security and
expediting a peaceful unification of Korea.

END