



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/10327
3 November 1975
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Thirtieth session
Agenda item 119

QUESTION OF KOREA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Horacio ARTEAGA-ACOSTA (Venezuela)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 8	2
II. PROPOSALS	9 - 16	4
A. Draft resolution A/C.1/L.708/Rev.1 and amendments thereto	10 - 12	4
B. Draft resolution A/C.1/L.709 and amendment thereto	13 - 16	8
III. VOTING	17 - 25	10
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE	26	17

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In a letter dated 27 June 1975 to the Secretary-General (A/10142), the representatives of Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the Korean question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula". Subsequently, New Zealand (A/10142/Add.1); Uruguay (A/10142/Add.2); Grenada, Nicaragua and Paraguay (A/10142/Add.3); Bolivia and Guatemala (A/10142/Add.4); the Dominican Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Haiti (A/10142/Add.5); the Central African Republic and Gabon (A/10142/Add.6); and Colombia (A/10142/Add.7) became co-sponsors of the request. The item was included in the draft agenda of the thirtieth session as item 120.

2. In a letter dated 8 August 1975 to the Secretary-General (A/10191), the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirtieth session of a supplementary item entitled "Creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea". Subsequently, the Libyan Arab Republic and Senegal (A/10191/Add.1); Ghana, Laos and the Upper Volta (A/10191/Add.2); and Cambodia and Yemen (A/10191/Add.3) became co-sponsors of the request. The item was included in the draft agenda of the thirtieth session as item 121.

3. At its 224th meeting, on 17 September 1975, the General Committee recommended that items 120 and 121 of the draft agenda should be included in the agenda of the thirtieth session and be combined in the following order under the heading "Question of Korea":

"Question of Korea:

- (a) Creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;
- (b) Urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the Korean question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula."

The General Committee also recommended that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

/...

4. At its 2353rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1975, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee.
5. At its 2046th meeting, on 30 September, the First Committee decided without objection to invite the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion on the question of Korea without the right to vote. Accordingly, the Secretary-General addressed communications to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea, informing them of the decision of the First Committee and requesting them to communicate to him the names of the representatives whom they would be designating for this purpose.
6. On 6 October, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, dated 6 October 1975, informing him that the Government of the Republic of Korea would be represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs at the meetings of the First Committee when it discussed the Korean item. On 7 October, the Secretary-General received a communication, dated 6 October, from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, informing him that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had decided to send its delegation (list attached to the letter) to participate in the discussion on the question of Korea in the First Committee at the thirtieth session.
7. The First Committee considered the item at its 2060th to 2071st meetings, from 21 to 29 October 1975.
8. At the 2060th meeting, the representative of Algeria stated that since in his view there had been a drastic change in draft resolution A/C.1/L.708 as a result of the incorporation of the French amendments, the Secretariat should have given a different symbol to the revised draft. The Secretariat explained the practice of allotting such symbols as was done in this case. After an exchange of views, the Chairman's request to postpone procedural discussions to the end of the general debate was accepted.

II. PROPOSALS

9. The First Committee had before it two draft resolutions on the question of Korea.

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/L.708/Rev.1 and amendments thereto

10. A draft resolution dated 24 September (A/C.1/L.708), later revised on 10 October as A/C.1/L.708/Rev.1 (reissued subsequently as Rev.1* and Rev.1**), replaced the draft resolution that had been transmitted as an attachment to the initial letter dated 27 June from six Member States (A/10142, annex II) containing the request for the inclusion of the item entitled 'Urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the Korean question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula'. Draft resolution A/C.1/L.708 was sponsored by Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Desiring that progress be made towards the attainment of the goal of peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

"Recalling its satisfaction with the issuance of the joint communique at Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972 and the declared intention of both the South and the North of Korea to continue the dialogue between them,

"Further recalling that by its resolution 711 (VII), adopted on 28 August 1953, the General Assembly noted with approval the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953, and that, in its resolution 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, it expressly took note of the provision of the Armistice Agreement which required that the Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides,

"Bearing in mind the hope expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3333 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 that the Security Council will give consideration to those aspects of the Korean question which fall within its responsibilities,

"Aware, however, that tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated and that the Armistice Agreement remains indispensable to the maintenance of peace and security in the area,

/...

"Noting the letter of 27 June 1975, addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Government of the United States of America (S/11737), affirming that it is prepared to terminate the United Nations Command on 1 January 1976 and, together with the Republic of Korea, to designate military officers of the United States and the Republic of Korea as successors in command to ensure enforcement of all provisions of the Armistice Agreement now the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, provided that the other parties directly concerned agree prior to termination of the Command that they will regard all provisions of the Armistice Agreement as continuing in force,

"Noting the statement of 27 June 1975 by the Government of the Republic of Korea affirming its willingness to enter into the above arrangement to maintain the Armistice Agreement,

"Recognizing that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations has a continuing responsibility to ensure the attainment of this goal on the Korean peninsula,

"1. Reaffirms the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1973, 1/ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;

"2. Expresses the hope that the members of the Security Council, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued adherence to the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the area, will, as appropriate, encourage the parties directly concerned to undertake discussions at the earliest possible date in order that the United Nations Command may be dissolved in conjunction with appropriate arrangements to maintain the Armistice Agreement;

"3. Expresses the further hope that these discussions will be completed and alternative arrangements for the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement will be made in order that the United Nations Command may be dissolved on 1 January 1976."

11. On 26 September, France submitted amendments (A/C.1/L.710) to draft resolution A/C.1/L.708 which were subsequently co-sponsored by Belgium, the Gambia and Italy. The amendments were as follows:

Preamble

(1) To add the following first paragraph:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the hope expressed by it in resolution 3333 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,"

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 24, item 41.

/...

- (2) To delete the fourth paragraph.
- (3) To amend the sixth paragraph to read:

"Noting the letter of 27 June 1975, addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Government of the United States of America, affirming that it is prepared to terminate the United Nations Command on 1 January 1976, provided that the other parties directly concerned reach agreement on alternative arrangements mutually acceptable to them for maintaining the Armistice Agreement."

- (4) In the seventh paragraph, replace the words "the above arrangement to maintain" by "arrangements for maintaining".

Operative part

- (5) To amend paragraph 2 to read:

"Expresses the hope that all the parties directly concerned will enter into negotiations on new arrangements designed to replace the Armistice Agreement, reduce tensions and ensure lasting peace in the Korean peninsula;"

- (6) To add the following new paragraph 3:

"Urges all the parties directly concerned, as a first step, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued observation of the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the region, to embark on talks as soon as possible so that the United Nations Command may be dissolved concurrently with arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement;"

- (7) At the end of existing paragraph 3 (which becomes paragraph 4) add, after the words "1 January 1976", the following phrase: "so that by that date no armed forces under the United Nations flag will remain in the south of Korea".

12. The co-sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendments submitted by France; the latter were incorporated in the draft resolution, which then was reissued as document A/C.1/L.708/Rev.1 (reissued subsequently as Rev.1* and Rev.1**) of 10 October 1975. The revised draft resolution, which was sponsored by Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the hope expressed by it in resolution 3333 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

"Desiring that progress be made towards the attainment of the goal of peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

"Recalling its satisfaction with the issuance of the joint communiqué at Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972 and the declared intention of both the South and the North of Korea to continue the dialogue between them,

"Further recalling that by its resolution 711 (VII), adopted on 28 August 1953, the General Assembly noted with approval the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953, and that, in its resolution 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, it expressly took note of the provision of the Armistice Agreement which requires that the Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides,

"Aware, however, that tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated and that the Armistice Agreement remains indispensable to the maintenance of peace and security in the area,

"Noting the letter of 27 June 1975 (S/11737), addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Government of the United States of America, affirming that it is prepared to terminate the United Nations Command on 1 January 1976, provided that the other parties directly concerned reach agreement on alternative arrangements mutually acceptable to them for maintaining the Armistice Agreement,

"Noting the statement of 27 June 1975 by the Government of the Republic of Korea affirming its willingness to enter into arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement,

"Recognizing that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations has a continuing responsibility to ensure the attainment of this goal on the Korean peninsula,

"1. Reaffirms the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1973, 2/ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;

"2. Expresses the hope that all the parties directly concerned will enter into negotiations on new arrangements designed to replace the Armistice Agreement, reduce tensions and ensure lasting peace in the Korean peninsula;

2/ Ibid.

"3. Urges all the parties directly concerned, as a first step, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued observation of the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the region, to embark on talks as soon as possible so that the United Nations Command may be dissolved concurrently with arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement;

"4. Expresses the further hope that these discussions will be completed and alternative arrangements for the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement will be made in order that the United Nations Command may be dissolved on 1 January 1976 so that by that date no armed force under the United Nations flag will remain in South Korea."

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/L.709 and amendment thereto

13. A draft resolution dated 24 September (A/C.1/L.709) replaced the draft resolution that had been transmitted as an attachment to the initial letter dated 8 August from 35 Member States (A/10191) containing the request for the inclusion of the item entitled "Creation of favourable conditions for converting the Armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea". Draft resolution A/C.1/L.709 was sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, China, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Laos, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, and subsequently co-sponsored by Cape Verde and Mozambique. It read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the reunification of Korea has not yet been achieved although thirty years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the North and the South and twenty-two years since the establishment of the armistice in Korea,

"Recalling the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on respect for the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples and on refraining from intervening in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

"Considering that it conforms with the principles of the Charter to encourage the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and to create favourable conditions for it,

/...

"Hoping that the North and the South of Korea will promote their dialogue to accelerate the reunification of the country in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of 4 July 1972 and with the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on 28 November 1973, which welcomed the joint statement,

"Considering that a durable peace cannot be expected so long as the present state of armistice is kept as it is in Korea,

"Considering that, in order to guarantee a durable peace in Korea and accelerate its independent and peaceful reunification, it is urgently necessary to take new decisive measures for terminating foreign interference in its internal affairs, removing tension and preventing armed conflicts in that region,

"1. Considers that it is necessary to dissolve the 'United Nations Command' and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;

"2. Calls upon the real parties to the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the 'United Nations Command' and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;

"3. Urges the North and the South of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

14. By a letter dated 18 September (A/C.1/1061) the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/L.709, requested that the draft resolution be given priority and put to the vote before any other draft resolution under the item entitled "Question of Korea".

15. At the 2070th meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced an amendment (A/C.1/L.720) to draft resolution A/C.1/L.709 proposing the replacement of its operative paragraph 2 by a new text, which read as follows:

"2. Appeals to the parties to the Armistice Agreement to create conditions which will ensure a peaceful transition for a solution on the basis of unification, confederation, or federation of North and South Korea emanating from the common will of the Korean people as a whole;"

16. At the next meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia orally revised his amendment as follows: the word "unification" was replaced by "reunification"; the word "or" after the word "confederation" was replaced by a comma; and after the word "federation" the words "or any other political arrangement" were added.

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 65 to 46, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Chad, Cyprus, Finland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 61 to 46, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

/...

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

(c) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 60 to 48, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

/...

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 60 to 51, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

(e) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 59 to 51, with 29 abstentions. (See para. 26 below, draft resolution A.) The voting was as follows:

/...

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

21. The representative of Uruguay proposed that, in view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/L.708/Rev.1, the Committee not vote on draft resolution A/C.1/L.709. After some discussion, the representative of Uruguay accepted an appeal by the representative of the Ivory Coast and withdrew his proposal.

22. The Committee next took up draft resolution A/C.1/L.709. After initial consideration of the amendment submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia as orally revised (see paras. 15 and 16 above), the representative of Saudi Arabia offered to withdraw the amendment if the sponsors of the draft resolution would accept the following additions in the introductory section of their draft, which he had originally proposed at the twenty-eighth session (A/C.1/L.659): 3/

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the artificial separation of the Korean people at the 38th parallel was the outcome of political arrangements agreed upon by the major Powers to serve extraneous, strategic and ideological interests, regardless of the common will or widespread consent of the Korean people to such arrangements,

3/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41, document A/9341, para. 12.

"Regretting that the separation of the Korean people at the 38th parallel was tantamount to arbitrary partition of the Korean peninsula into North and South zones, notwithstanding the fact that ethnologically, culturally and linguistically the people of both zones constitute a single national entity,"

As an alternative, the representative of Saudi Arabia proposed to include the following wording in the operative portion of the draft resolution:

"Calls upon all Powers, and especially the major Powers, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and to undertake to respect the sovereignty of the Korean people as a whole;"

When these proposals were rejected, the representative of Saudi Arabia agreed to suspend them, provided the texts in question were included in the report of the First Committee this year. There was no objection on the part of the Committee. In this connexion the representative of Saudi Arabia said that he hoped the major Powers, before the beginning of the thirty-first session, would have found a satisfactory solution to which the Korean people as a whole would agree. If they did not come to an agreement then he would have to resuscitate all those amendments that might be applicable to the situation as it would obtain at the thirty-first session.

23. The proposed amendments of the representative of Saudi Arabia comprise the text contained in paragraphs 15 and 16 above (A/C.1/L.720) as orally revised for operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.1/L.709 and the following to be added to the preambular and operative parts:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the artificial separation of the Korean people at the 38th parallel was the outcome of political arrangements agreed upon by the major Powers to serve extraneous, strategic and ideological interests, regardless of the common will or widespread consent of the Korean people to such arrangements,

"Regretting that the separation of the Korean people at the 38th parallel was tantamount to arbitrary partition of the Korean peninsula into North and South zones, notwithstanding the fact that ethnologically, culturally and linguistically the people of both zones constitute a single national entity,

"1. Calls upon all Powers, and especially the major Powers, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and to undertake to respect the sovereignty of the Korean people as a whole;"

24. The Committee then voted on draft resolution A/C.1/L.709. The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 51 to 38 with 50 abstentions (see para. 26 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Zaire.

25. The representative of Tunisia requested to be given an opportunity to make a statement on this item at a later stage. The representative of Sweden proposed that the item remain on the agenda of the Committee for another 10 days. The Chairman said he would find it difficult to accede to the proposal of the representative of Sweden because the Committee had already had ample time to debate the question and to vote on the two draft resolutions which had already been adopted. He noted that the Committee would send a report to the General Assembly with those two draft resolutions. He thought that the Swedish delegation and like-minded delegations would have ample opportunity to make whatever proposals they might wish during the consideration of this item in plenary meeting. The representative of Sweden, on the appeal of the Chairman, withdrew his proposal.

/...

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

26. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Question of Korea

A

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the hope expressed by it in resolution 3333 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Desiring that progress be made towards the attainment of the goal of peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

Recalling its satisfaction with the issuance of the joint communiqué at Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972 and the declared intention of both the South and the North of Korea to continue the dialogue between them,

Further recalling that by its resolution 711 A (VII), adopted on 28 August 1953, the General Assembly noted with approval the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953, and that, in its resolution 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, it expressly took note of the provision of the Armistice Agreement which requires that the Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides,

Aware, however, that tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated and that the Armistice Agreement remains indispensable to the maintenance of peace and security in the area,

Noting the letter of 27 June 1975, 4/ addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Government of the United States of America, affirming that it is prepared to terminate the United Nations Command on 1 January 1976, provided that the other parties directly concerned reach agreement on alternative arrangements mutually acceptable to them for maintaining the Armistice Agreement,

Noting the statement of 27 June 1975 by the Government of the Republic of Korea affirming its willingness to enter into arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations has a continuing responsibility to ensure the attainment of this goal on the Korean peninsula,

1. Reaffirms the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1973, 5/ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;
2. Expresses the hope that all the parties directly concerned will enter into negotiations on new arrangements designed to replace the Armistice Agreement, reduce tensions and ensure lasting peace in the Korean peninsula;
3. Urges all the parties directly concerned, as a first step, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued observation of the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the region, to embark on talks as soon as possible so that the United Nations Command may be dissolved concurrently with arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement;
4. Expresses the further hope that these discussions will be completed and alternative arrangements for the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement will be made in order that the United Nations Command may be dissolved on 1 January 1976 so that by that date no armed forces under the United Nations flag will remain in the South of Korea.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 24, item 41.

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that the reunification of Korea has not yet been achieved although 30 years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the North and the South and 22 years since the establishment of the armistice in Korea,

Recalling the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on respect for the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, and on refraining from intervening in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Considering that it conforms with the principles of the Charter to encourage the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and to create favourable conditions for it,

Hoping that the North and the South of Korea will promote their dialogue to accelerate the reunification of the country in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of 4 July 1972 and with the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, on 28 November 1973, 6/ which welcomed the joint statement,

Considering that a durable peace cannot be expected so long as the present state of armistice is kept as it is in Korea,

Considering that, in order to guarantee a durable peace in Korea and accelerate its independent and peaceful reunification, it is urgently necessary to take new decisive measures for terminating foreign interference in its internal affairs, removing tension and preventing armed conflicts in that region,

1. Considers that it is necessary to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;

2. Calls upon the real parties to the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;

3. Urges the North and the South of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.
