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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

The attached letter, dated 10 October 1988, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Annex

**Letter dated 10 October 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled "Position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding the reunification of Korea".

I would be very grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador

Enclosure

Position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea regarding the reunification of Korea

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered a report at the national meeting to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 8 September 1988.

In the third part of his report, he referred to the question of national reunification as follows:

...

In view of the basic character of the reunification question, our party and the Government of the Republic put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The three principles of national reunification are the most reasonable reunification programme; they accord with the Korean people's desire for independence and their fundamental interests as well as with the trend of the times and the aspirations of the people throughout the world.

The realistic method of settling the question of national reunification on the basis of the three principles is to establish a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

DCRK is the most rational form of a unified State capable of achieving national unity by regarding the common desire and interests of the nation as basic and transcending ideas and systems. National reunification is for the good of the entire Korean nation, not for any specified class or section of the population. Therefore, the interests of any particular class or section should be subordinated to the common interests of the nation. In order to reunify the country when different ideas and systems really exist in the north and south of Korea, it is necessary to form a unified State by federating the two autonomous Governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of coexistence, one refraining from conquering the other or one side refraining from overwhelming the other. Establishing DCRK is the only correct way of settling the issue of reunification independently and peacefully by the united effort of the whole nation in accordance with the common desire and will of the nation.

In the future, too, we will make every effort to reunify the country by establishing the DCRK on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

...

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully dialogues and negotiations between the north and the south must be developed.

The north-south dialogue can be successful only when both sides have a sound stand and attitude towards the talks. These talks must be held on the basis of the

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three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity - the reunification programme common to the nation.

The north-south dialogue must always be a talk for reunification. Reunification stands for the independence of the nation and a love for the country and nation, whereas division stands for dependence on the foreign forces and treachery to the country and nation. It is impermissible to use the venue of talks as a means to finalize and legalize division by following the foreign forces against the will of the entire nation aspiring to reunification.

The dialogue between north and south must, first of all, find a solution to the fundamental questions related to reunification. Avoiding the discussion of the political and military questions for creating basic pre-conditions for reunification and giving prominence to the matters of secondary importance must be denounced as a scheme to obstruct reunification and keep the country divided by deceiving the public opinion at home and abroad and using delaying tactics.

The north-south dialogue must be a wide-range dialogue which represents the desires and will of all the people in a democratic manner. The dialogue for reunification must not be monopolized by the authorities or by any particular party or group. The dialogue must be participated in widely by not only the authorities of the north and the south but also different parties, social organizations, the people from all walks of life and overseas compatriots. They should promote actively different forms of bilateral and multilateral contacts and negotiations.

As far as the matter of top-level talks between north and south is concerned, this is the question that we already proposed and our attitude towards it is clear. The top-level talks must discuss and decide, first of all, the matter of adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south by which neither side is restrained or guaranteed by anyone else as well as the question of founding a confederal Government of the unified State leaving the two systems in north and south as they are or establishing a committee for peaceful reunification and the like for the setting up of such a Government. We will welcome those who come to Pyongyang to meet us, out of a sincere desire to realize national reunification by solving these problems. But, if they wish to argue about a matter of keeping the country divided into "two Koreas" for ever, without authority and ability to discuss and decide these fundamental problems independently, they need not come to meet us. The point in question is to ripen conditions for the holding of the north-south top-level talks and producing desired results. To this end, the south Korean authorities must abandon their dependence on outside forces and join the entire nation in its campaign for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Great obstacles and difficulties still lie in the way to national reunification. However, whether or not the country is reunified depends, in the long run, on how our nation, the subject of reunification, struggles. All the Koreans in the north, south and abroad must make strenuous efforts, rallied rock-firm on the principle of great national unity, to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without fail.