

apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization, development and the need for a more intensive international effort to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and also stressing, in this connexion, the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at its seventh special session,

Emphasizing the need constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations, as well as its role in promoting development through co-operation,

1. *Solemnly calls upon* all States to seek strict and consistent implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as a basis for relations among States, irrespective of their size, level of development and socio-economic system;

2. *Also calls upon* all States to extend the process of détente to all regions of the world, with the equal participation of all States, in order to bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States and the inalienable rights of each people to determine its own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appeals to all States to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹ and the other resolutions of the United Nations on the total elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

4. *Reaffirms* that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* its opposition to any threats of use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coercion which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States,

6. *Recommends* urgent measures to stop the arms race and promote disarmament, including the convening of the World Disarmament Conference, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of zones of peace and the encouragement of general and complete disarmament and strengthening of the United Nations, in order to eliminate the causes of international tensions and ensure international peace, security and co-operation;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹² requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional

agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

2409th plenary meeting
18 November 1975

3390 (XXX). 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) of 28 August 1953, the General Assembly noted with approval the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953,¹³ 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 provisions 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 1975,¹⁴ 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 1973,¹⁵ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;

¹³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953*, document S/3079; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/2451).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1975, document S/11737.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, p. 24, item 41.

¹¹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹² A/10205 and Add.1.

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.

2409th plenary meeting
18 November 1975

B

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 1973,¹⁶ 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 ten-

sion 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.

2409th plenary meeting
18 November 1975

3462 (XXX). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on the question,

Deeply concerned that, despite the repeated requests by the General Assembly for the implementation of effective measures aimed at its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources from the economic and social development of all countries and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Noting that, since the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures*,¹⁷ new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the reports that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world.

Considering that the ever-spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order, as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as in Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and that these efforts imply more than ever the resolute action of all States to achieve the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Conscious that, disarmament being a matter of grave concern to all States, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion in keeping with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

¹⁷ A/8469/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.IX.16).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*