



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Statement by Mr. Kim In Chol

First Secretary

Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
to the United Nations

At Sixth Committee of the 76th Session of the General Assembly  
On Agenda Item 84 "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United  
Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization"  
New York, 4 November 2021

Madam Chairperson,

The DPRK delegation aligns itself with the statement made by the distinguished delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-aligned Movement and the statement made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter.

My delegation appreciates much work done by the Special Committee on Strengthening the UN Charter and the Role of the Organization to ensure that the overall UN activities are undertaken in strict adherence to the UN Charter and would like to make the following points for urgent action at present.

First of all, it is imperative to put an end to double-dealing attitude in the UN activities as it constitutes a serious violation of the principle of sovereign equality.

Paragraph 1 of article 2 of the UN Charter stipulates that the organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

The UN member states may be different in territorial size, population and development levels, but they are all equal in terms of state sovereignty. This is the common aspiration of the humankind as well as the core element of the UN Charter.

However, even today after 76 years have passed since the signing of the UN Charter, the principle of sovereign equality is yet to be properly observed and one of the typical examples is marked by double-dealing acts against the DPRK.

As witnessed by the world, recently, there were simultaneous missile launches in the north and the south of the Korean peninsula as well as test-launches of hypersonic gliding vehicles by several countries including the DPRK and the U.S. However, only the DPRK's launches were condemned as a "threat" to international peace at the UN Security Council.

While it is paying a lip service to the strengthening of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, the U.S., as perched on a permanent seat of the UNSC, has laid bare its true color and double-dealing attitude as the ringleader of nuclear proliferation through its decision to transfer the technology for building a nuclear-powered submarine to Australia.

Without eradication of such double-dealing acts in a flagrant violation of the principles of sovereign equality and impartiality which are the fundamental bedrock of the UN activities, the UN cannot be properly operated in line with the spirit of the UN Charter nor the prospect for building a peaceful world be met.

Second, the abnormal situation whereby the name of the UN is being misused by an individual country for its politico-military purposes should be rectified without delay.

In order to shift the responsibility for the unleashed Korean War onto the DPRK and legitimize its military intervention in 1950, the U.S. took advantage of the former U.S.S.R. boycott of the UNSC meetings to engineer the establishment of the "Unified Command under the U.S." and later craftily coined it into the "United Nations Command".

The "United Nations Command" is nothing more than the U.S. Command which has nothing to do with the UN, and this was explicitly acknowledged by the former Secretary-Generals and other UN officials.

The problem is that such illegitimate and unlawful bogus entity brings disgrace to the UN as it is in service of the anti-DPRK hostile policy and Asia strategy of the U.S. under the name of the "UN" in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter.

It is a widely recognized fact that the U.S. troops deployed in south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" is the root cause of aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula through its annual military drills of all sorts and impeding the inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation on a case-by-case basis.

My delegation takes this opportunity to remind the Committee about the resolution on the dissolution of the "UN Command" adopted at the 30th Session of the UNGA held in 1975.

In conclusion, my delegation believes that the current session will reflect on a number of constructive views on the strengthening of the UN Charter and the role of the

Organization and affirms its commitment to contribute to making the UN conducive to ensuring international peace and security and sustainable development.

I thank you.