



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/41/468/Add.1
10 November 1986
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

Forty-first session
Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BURKINA FASO

[Original: French]

1. Burkina Faso is saddened to note that the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the various General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and tranquillity are increasingly being flouted throughout the world by the very States which have the **means** to implement them.

2. The **major** Powers, locked in their imperialist and hegemonist rivalries and confident of their military and **economic** superiority, contribute actively to the development of international tension by threats, deterrent measures and the use of brute force.

3. The recent barbarous raids by one of the world's major Powers, the United States of America, on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which constituted, as the President of Burkina Faso stated, "a flagrant violation of international law and ethics", and the threats uttered by that Power and its allies against other States prove that the continued deterioration of the international situation is the **work of** the military and imperialist Powers, which, although they were the founders of the United Nations, today refuse to respect it.

4. The support of those **same** Powers for the racist puppet regimes of South Africa and Israel, to cite only these two most blatant examples, is clearly designed to perpetuate the abhorrent and dehumanizing systems of apartheid and **zionism**, those excrescences of international exploitative imperialism.

5. There can be no talk of peace and security while the major Powers, driven by **their** selfish interests, continue to attempt, directly **or** through third countries and **by** despicable **means**, to subjugate, silence and shamelessly exploit the so-called "developing" States, which **accordingly** face many financial and economic difficulties as well as problems of security.

6. It should be stressed that, until real justice is established in **international** economic relations in order to arrest the continuous deterioration of the terms of trade which is deliberately sustained by the major industrialized countries so that they can continue their exploitation of the developing countries; until the problem of these **countries'** external debt is resolved in order to free them from its stranglehold] and so long as the industrialized and **militarized** Powers **refuse** to put an end to the arms race and devote the colossal sums they spend **on** weapons to the development of the poor countries, it is an illusion to believe that any degree of **peace** and security can **be** established on **our** planet.

7. Burkina Faso, in keeping with its anti-imperialist position and its policy of dignity and respect for human rights, has always worked towards the maintenance of peace between **peoples**, as is shown by its many acts of solidarity with all peoples fighting for freedom and dignity and the actions it has taken vis-à-vis neighbouring countries with a view to maintaining the **most** friendly relations possible with them in all areas. It is also shown **by** the campaign waged within its own frontiers against degrading and dehumanizing vices such as begging and prostitution.

8. Burkina Faso reiterates its support for General Assembly resolution 40/158 of 16 December 1985 and for all relevant United Nations resolutions and considers that, in the present situation, international security is by no means assured. It therefore calls upon all the industrialized countries, without exception, to reconsider their positions with regard to the struggling peoples and their relations with the rich countries and to stand up for just causes by fighting steadfastly against injustice, poverty, racism and all forms of discrimination. This new attitude would undoubtedly contribute to the relaxation of international tension.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Mexico considers that the strengthening of international security is of vital importance amid the current conditions of tension and threats to world peace.
2. The Government of Mexico believes that the proliferation of conflicts in various regions of the world and the escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.
3. The Government of Mexico therefore maintains that primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security lies with the United Nations, especially the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.
4. Moreover, the Government of Mexico considers that all States must, in their international relations, act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the duty to refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of other States.
5. Lastly, the Government of Mexico believes that the conclusion of effective agreements in the area of disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, is essential for the strengthening of international security.

POLAND

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Poland welcomes the annual review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the General Assembly as an opportunity to focus the attention of the international community on the foremost problems and tasks of the United Nations - preservation of world peace, promotion of international co-operation and fostering of collective security, in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations. In the view of the Government of Poland, such a review assumes special significance in the International Year of Peace, for its assessments and conclusions will augment the accomplishments of the Year. Poland is gravely concerned that the international

situation has remained complex and tense with the fervent hopes of nations for practical steps towards disarmament, the amelioration of international relations and the return of détente, generated by the Soviet-American "summit" in November last year, failing to materialise so far. The arms race continues both in nuclear and conventional fields and the danger of its extension into outer space is increasing. Acts of aggression are being committed. The imperialist policy of strength and brutal interference into internal affairs of other States has manifested itself, especially in the Mediterranean region.

2. The Government of Poland believes, therefore, that the main tasks at present include the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security. In the world today, States can no longer rely for their security on their own military forces, even by providing for the most powerful defence. The ensuring and strengthening of the security of States must, therefore, be based on the unconditional respect for the Charter of the United Nations and reliance on the instruments provided by the Charter for dispute solving and the promotion of peaceful relations between States. Poland, together with its allies, will strive to establish a comprehensive system of international security, embracing the military, political, economic as well as humanitarian spheres. Such a system should pre-empt the possibility of the outbreak of war while guaranteeing secure and peaceful development of our civilization. Its foundations should rest on a political understanding taking into account the interdependence of and the apprehension, for security shared by all States, irrespective of their political systems, membership in military alliances or economic grouping.

3. The growing departure by certain Powers from the reliance on such an important instrument of maintaining international peace and security as the United Nations causes profound concern. This policy is manifesting itself in an ever-growing tendency to use force in the international arena, resorting to armed aggression, attempts at destabilization and interference in international affairs of other States and pressures employing military and economic force. It stands in glaring contradiction with the Charter and constitutes a serious threat not only to individual States but also to the functioning of the United Nations system, and thus to world peace and security.

4. The present international situation encourages revisionist tendencies, which have a destabilizing impact especially on the situation in Europe. The calls for invalidating the results of the Second World War and changing the territorial-political map of Europe, shaped as it has been through peaceful development, present a potential threat to international security.

5. The arms race remains the primary threat to international peace and security.

6. The possibility of its extension into outer space, carrying with it the prospect of a new round of armaments, as well as the increased menace to all mankind, arouses universal concern. The initiative to prepare a study, under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the diverse consequences of the militarization of outer space, put forth by the head of the Polish delegation to the fortieth session of the General Assembly, Wojciech Jaruzelski, rests on these premises. In the same spirit, Poland supports the Soviet proposal to set up a world space organization, linked with the United

Nation.1 by an agreement of co-operation and among whose aims would be the co-ordination of collaboration of all States in the research and peaceful utilization of outer space.

7. Of fundamental significance for nuclear disarmament and prevention of new types of weapons would be the cessation of nuclear tests explosions. The joining by all States that so far have not done so in the moratorium on nuclear explosions, proclaimed over a year ago by the Soviet Union, as well as an immediate commencement of negotiations concerning the total ban on nuclear tests, would contribute towards this end.

8. Strict observance of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements is a prerequisite of the credibility and usefulness of any negotiations and in particular of those concerning limitation and reduction of armaments. Attempts at re-interpreting and the announced intention to depart from the provision of the ABM and SALT II treaties cannot therefore but arouse serious concern. They portend a possibility of a new, uncontrolled stage of the arms race.

9. Together with other socialist States, Poland consistently participates in the initiatives aimed at building a durable structure of peace in the world, first of all through checking and stopping the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. The Soviet programme calling for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, as well as the proposals contained in the Budapest Message of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty, addressed to the NATO member States and all European States concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, constitute a uniform, complete and comprehensive programme of action towards lowering the level of military confrontation dangerous not only for Europe but also for the whole world.

10. An extremely significant problem is the elimination of much mass destruction weapons as the chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacturing. Poland will continue its consistent efforts in the Conference on Disarmament for the conclusion of a relevant international convention. Progress in this respect is by no means promoted by the recent NATO decision to start the production of binary weapons.

11. The peace proposals of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty create a favourable climate for numerous regional peace initiatives, undertaken by individual States or groups of States on establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, including the proposal to establish a "corridor" free from nuclear arms along the line separating the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member States.

12. The building of confidence between States is an important element of strengthening international security. It is a lengthy process and should be based on full and consistent implementation of the principles of relations between States in the political, military, economic and humanitarian spheres. In this process, the policy of successive steps is very effective since the success of even a small step creates favourable conditions for making subsequent ones, leading to a gradual building of regional and global systems of confidence-building measures, creating the basis for a comprehensive regulation of international relations.

13. In the preservation and strengthening of international security, a basic role should be played by the observance by States of the principle of solving disputes between them exclusively by peaceful means, with the use of mechanisms defined by international law, stemming from relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

14. The process initiated by the signing in 1975 at Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) has become one of the pillars of security and co-operation in Europe. Poland attaches great significance to its proper continuation and its extension to new spheres of international relations and by the same token to its creating a comprehensive system of security and co-operation on the European continent. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, held at Stockholm, taking place within the framework of the **CSCE** process, provides an opportunity to elaborate confidence and security-building measures; however, good will and readiness for **compromise** on the part of all participants in the negotiations is necessary for this end. The Vienna meeting of CSCE participants should be used to give new impetus to the **CSCE** process. Poland intends to contribute actively towards the further balanced development of the CSCE **process** in **all** the spheres envisaged in the Final **Act**.

15. The Government of Poland holds the opinion that the strengthening of international security calls more than ever for confidence and trust also in international economic relations. International security has always had an important economic dimension, namely, co-operation in the economic, scientific, technological and related fields. The initiative of Poland in the United Nations concerning confidence-building in international economic relations pursues precisely the goal of **fostering** this co-operation and thereby strengthening the international security on a regional and global scale. Confidence-building in this area is a **pre-condition** of international economic security, which has **become** the object of the important **resolution** submitted by the USSR and adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session. Both initiatives are thus designed to **protect** international economic relations against adverse impacts of political tensions and to enhance **stability of** economic co-operation worldwide.

16. A radical increase of security in international economic relations can be attained only by way of their restructuring on just democratic foundations,

17. Conducting global **negotiations** within the United Nations framework on the most acute economic problems **of** the contemporary world could contribute to a substantial easing of tension in international economic relations and to an elimination of such problems **as** the debt crisis and the dramatic economic situation of many developing countries, **especially** in **Afr fca**. This end would also be served by the implementation of the idea, put forth at the fortieth session of the General Assembly by the President of the Council **of** State of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech **Jaruzelski**, concerning the establishment, under the aegis of the United Nations Secretary-General, **of** an international debt and development research centre. The solution of difficult problems would also be facilitated by putting into practice the Polish initiative concerning the unrestricted flow of experience, technologies and organisational arrangements in the area of **food production, processing** and storage which was submitted to the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

18. The ecological threat has assumed today a universal character and in many cases endangers the existence of entire nations. It is necessary to undertake joint international efforts, which constitute the only effective method of solving this problem. With this in mind, Poland suggested at the fortieth session of the General Assembly the acceptance of a universal principle of unrestricted flow of experience, licences and know-how relating to the protection of the natural environment. Implementation of this initiative would narrow the technological gap in the world and in consequence contribute to the stabilization of international co-operation.

19. Of crucial importance are efforts aimed at establishing an international régime of safe development of nuclear power, including a mechanism for exchange of information and assistance in emergencies. Together with its socialist allies, Poland is in favour of increasing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this field.

20. Poland is actively participating in the current bilateral and multilateral endeavours aimed at strengthening international peace and security and will take part in all the constructive ones in the future. We are resolutely in favour of continuing the dialogue, intensifying the work of all the negotiating forums dealing with the limitation and reduction of armaments, increasing of confidence between States and strengthening of security.

21. The cause of preservation of peace and strengthening international security requires active efforts aimed at: halting the *arms* race, disarmament and solving global and regional problems. In Poland's opinion there is both a need and a possibility of increasing the United Nations contribution in this area.

ROMANIA

[Original: English]

1. Romania considers that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1970 (Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)), maintains its full validity. Its provisions are even more relevant, under the present circumstances, since the international situation continues to be extremely serious, with the arms race increasing, endangering people's peace and security, even the very existence of life on our planet.

2. That is why Romania considers that the year 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations as the "International Year of Peace", should be an incentive in the efforts of all States and peoples of the world to join in the struggle for the triumph of peace and independence and to bring about a general change in international life, aimed at halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, extinguishing all conflicts and the hotbeds of confrontation, doing away with underdevelopment and solving the grave problems of the world economy, in a world of peace, without arms and wars.

3. Regarding the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, mentioned in General Assembly resolution 40/158 of 16 December 1985, Romania considers that the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations should be focused mainly on doing away with the basic elements that contribute to aggravating further the international situation.

4. To this end, Romania, and its President Nicolae Ceaușescu, consider that the fundamental problem of the contemporary epoch is to stop the dangerous course to a nuclear catastrophe, to proceed to disarmament, and, first of all, to nuclear disarmament. The Declaration of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning the International Year of Peace, adopted this year and circulated as a General Assembly official document (A/41/232), reaffirmed, in a solemn manner, Romania's resolute determination to act firmly in order to eliminate the danger of war which is jeopardizing mankind, to proceed to disarmament and to the implementation of the goals of the International Year of Peace.

5. In the spirit of these constant directions, Romania has hailed and fully supported the programme proposed by the Soviet Union concerning nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals, until the end of this century, considering, at the same time, that the proposals put forward by the United States and by other States, represent a basis for conducting the negotiations and for achieving some appropriate agreements. At the same time, we consider it necessary to proceed to a global programme of general disarmament, which should be focused on nuclear and chemical disarmament, but, which should also include the conventional armaments, and stipulate the radical reduction of all armaments and military forces, as well as to proceed to the appropriate reduction of military expenditure and to allocate the resources available as a result of this for social and economic development, a share of which should be designated to support the developing countries. The International Year of Peace should not remain a Year of proclamations and declarations which, however nice they are, cannot change the dangerous course of events.

6. In this respect, taking into account that the solution of disarmament problems needs a longer period of time, it is necessary that certain steps should initially be made, however small they may be, towards disarmament.

7. Romania considers that, as soon as possible, an appropriate agreement should be reached in order to halt the development of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and then proceed to the elimination of those still existing. At the same time, it is necessary to do the utmost in order to avoid the militarization of outer space.

8. Romania also firmly stands for an appropriate agreement to be reached on banning nuclear tests. To this aim, we consider it necessary that the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should join the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union and that a global agreement on the nuclear-test ban should be concluded.

9. In the same spirit, it is necessary that the Stockholm Conference should conclude with the best possible results by reaching an agreement including

effective measures of confidence, security and disarmament. It is also necessary that even this year the talks in Vienna, on the matter of troops and armaments reduction in Central Europe, should result in reaching an agreement.

10. Romania also stands for intensifying the activities of the Conference for Disarmament at Geneva.

11. An important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security and confidence between States would have the establishment, in various areas of the world, of free nuclear and chemical zones, of peace and understanding.

12. Being determined to intensify the activity for developing friendship and collaboration in the Balkans and for creating, in this region, a nuclear- and chemical-free zone, without foreign military bases, and in keeping with its constant proposals, Romania also firmly supports the establishment of such zones, both in northern and central Europe, as well as, on the other continents of the world.

13. Taking into account the continuation and even the worsening of some military disputes in various areas of the world it is necessary that efforts should be increased in order to solve them rapidly through negotiations, by peaceful means, as well as to solve the regional conflicts between States, to renounce force and threat with force in international relations and to halt any outside interference in the internal affairs of other States.

14. That is why it is imperative that States should firmly act for implementing the solemn appeal adopted by consensus by the General Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 40/9), at Romania's initiative, to cease armed actions forthwith and to settle the disputes by negotiation and peaceful means, for the complete and firm implementation of the commitments assumed in this respect.

15. The active promotion of the implementation of the solemn appeal of the General Assembly is also very important for the increase of the role of the United Nations in the cessation of the conflict situation and the prevention of the breaking out of other new armed conflicts, in the strengthening of the role of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General and in the promotion of the efforts to this end.

16. In the main, Romania considers it necessary to intensify political and diplomatic activities, inside and outside the United Nations, relating to all the conflict and conflict situations in the world. The forty-first session of the General Assembly will be an appropriate occasion for firm action with a view to ceasing the conflicts and hotbeds of conflicts in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, Cyprus and other regions of the world, and the war between Iran and Iraq.

17. The worsening of the international economic situation, particularly of the developing countries, represents one of the basic factors aggravating the international situation and jeopardizing world security and peace. The grave problems of underdevelopment and foreign debts facing the numerous developing and non-aligned countries can only be solved by new approaches and solutions to meet the interests of all States.

18. Romania considers it necessary that action should be firmly taken for the resumption of the international dialogue, in order to solve the world economic problems, first of all, the foreign debt of the developing countries.

19. In this spirit, the convening of an international conference within the United Nations framework, with the participation of the developing and the developed countries could have a great significance with a view to solving the underdevelopment problems, in order to transcend the present international economic crisis, and resuming, on a large scale, the economic activity, so that the economic and social development of each nation could be ensured, as well as the international collaboration in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage.

20. The United Nations and the other international organizations are called upon to contribute even more to the achievement of the noble goals of the International Year of Peace by consistently acting in such a way as to harmonize the position and the efforts of all Member States aimed at developing collaboration and securing peace in the world.

21. In this respect, Romania stands for the increase of the role of the United Nations and other international bodies for democratically examining and solving the problems regarding peace, security and international collaboration, and securing the right of peoples to free and independent development.

22. In this spirit, there would be a particular importance in achieving, within the framework of the United Nations and the implementation by the Member States and by the appropriate bodies of the Organization, a comprehensive system of international security which should include both military and political, legal and economic aspects, as well as the implementation of the right of all peoples to existence, to development and independence, of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

23. The achievement of the objectives of the International Year of Peace, the lasting and just settlement of the great problems of international life, could not be possible unless with the direct and equal participation of all States, irrespective of their size and social system, of their economic or military potential. The United Nations should ensure the necessary framework for the full and democratic participation of all Member States and nations of the world, in which they could join their efforts for settling the problems facing mankind and for maintaining peace and security in the world.
