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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The international situation that has taken shape is increasingly characterized by a growing nuclear threat, a heightening of tension, an escalation of the arms race in all its aspects and the danger that it will be extended to outer space. This course of events had been caused by the pursuit in certain circles of unconcealed military supremacy, domination of peoples and interference in the internal affairs of States which goes as far as acts of aggression against their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Under these circumstances the space of 15 years which separates us from the adoption by the General Assembly, on the Soviet Union's initiative, of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, quite clearly justifies emphasis on the special topicality of this document as an important means of fighting for the practical realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and as a concrete programme of measures designed to promote a turn for the better in world affairs. The annual review of the implementation of the Declaration is an important tool in the hands of the international community which enables it to co-ordinate the actions of peace-loving States over a very broad range of international problems and to provide the necessary stimulus for such actions.

2. Indisputably, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war is, quite literally, a vitally important objective for the States Members of the United Nations. The present course of events also makes it essential to solve a problem which is integrally related to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, that of stopping the spread of the arms race to outer space. The programmes for the development of space strike weapons being undertaken in the United States of America, with their extremely negative consequences for international security, must give way to broad international co-operation in outer space.

3. The Byelorussian SSR has more than once expressed its firm conviction that true security is possible only through the peaceful coexistence of States and the transformation of détente into a constant factor in the strengthening of international co-operation.

4. The States of the socialist community constantly endeavour to improve the international situation, to strengthen trust among peoples and the security of nations and to move forward to active peaceful co-operation. An inseparable part of these efforts is the activity of the Byelorussian SSR in the international arena. This policy on the part of the socialist States is fully consistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

5. In implementation of this policy, important initiatives and measures are being taken in the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. "Star peace" instead of "star wars" - this is the meaning of the proposal by the Soviet Union concerning international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization, submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its fortieth session. The cessation of nuclear weapons tests, the freeze on nuclear weapons arsenals, the transition to their reduction for purposes of their subsequent elimination instead of the unrestrained stockpiling of

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death-dealing nuclear potential undercover from outer space - this is the essence of the recent set of proposals by the USSR. They afford the possibility of completely closing outer space to the arms race, radically reducing the strategic nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States of America, and undoing the knots of nuclear problems in Europe. A qualitatively important element in these moves by the USSR consists in the tangible measures it has taken in a spirit of good will and on a unilateral basis - the introduction from 6 August 1985 of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which will continue in effect if the United States joins in it, and the considerable reduction in the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the USSR European zone. These measures are an organic extension of the peace-loving policy of the USSR, which has found expression in its undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

6. If all States Members of the United Nations were to fulfil the obligations under the Charter of the United Nations by refraining from the use or threat of the use of force, defusing sources of conflict by peaceful means and preventing the occurrence of new crises, this would, in the view of the Byelorussian SSR, promote the strengthening of international security. There is a need for the active co-operation for these purposes of all States, for the implementation of Security Council resolutions and for effective sanctions against those who violate them.

7. The Byelorussian SSR has more than once stated the need for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East situation, and this can be attained only through the collective efforts of all parties concerned on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the exercise of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent State, and the guaranteeing of the right of all States of the region to independent existence and development. An international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as well as of a number of other States, including the USSR and the United States of America, is the most expedient mechanism for achieving such a settlement.

8. Ominous developments are continuing to take place in Central America and the Caribbean. The problems of this region can and must be solved without outside interference, by political means which preclude intervention, threat and pressure and the policy of State terrorism. However, this course of action is ignored by the United States and its followers in violation of the requirements of the United Nations Charter.

9. Decisive action is needed against the racist régime in South Africa, which has unleashed mass terror against the indigenous population of that country. Immediate independence must be ensured for Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa. The decisions of the Security Council must be unconditionally implemented and comprehensive sanctions imposed against the Pretoria régime in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

10. It is essential that everyone should recognize the right of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples to build their life as their judgement dictates, that imperialist interference in the internal affairs of their States should cease and that the appropriate political settlement should be brought about.

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11. There would be a general improvement of the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region if the countries situated there were to give a positive response to the USSR proposals for a comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and for the uniting of the efforts of States to that end, as well as to the proposals of Mongolia and the States of Indo-China for turning Asia into a continent of peace, stability, good-neighbourliness and co-operation. This objective would also be served by the useful proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea, based on the withdrawal of American troops, and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula.
12. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's decisions concerning the need for immediate consideration of ways of restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis in the context of global negotiations. It is essential to establish a new international economic order which would ensure the economic security of all States while protecting the interests of the developing countries. There can be no place for actions taken by Western circles to disrupt the world economy.
13. The present situation in the world requires the adoption of urgent measures and of responsible and vigorous decisions. In the view of the Byelorussian SSR, consideration of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security takes on special significance in the light of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations: it should underscore with new force the need for immediate and effective steps in the interests of peace and the well-being of peoples.
14. The Byelorussian SSR, for its part, is ready to continue to make a practical contribution to the full implementation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

1. The adoption by the General Assembly in 1970, at the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was a milestone in the activities of the United Nations aimed at reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter in international relations. During the past 15 years, the Declaration has earned world-wide recognition as a document of great political importance and as a programme of practical actions the consistent implementation of which would contribute to a radical improvement of international relations and the solving of acute problems.
2. The annual review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the Declaration provides the opportunity to co-ordinate and intensify the efforts of States in this field. This is all the more urgent in the light of the present international situation, which is characterized by increasing tension and the growing threat of war, due to the dangerous policies of those aggressive forces which are seeking military supremacy, whipping up the arms race, especially in

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nuclear weapons, pursuing a policy of militarization of outer space and fomenting tension in various parts of the world.

3. The dangerous trend of events in the world highlights the need for urgent and effective action to implement the Declaration. The efforts of Member States should be focused on the task of averting a nuclear catastrophe, upon which hangs the very survival of civilization.

4. The Soviet Union is convinced that the genuine security of all States and peoples may be ensured only by means of peaceful coexistence, a return to détente, disarmament, the building of confidence and the development of international co-operation. As was rightly stated in a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence.

5. Acting in pursuance of the Declaration and the General Assembly's appeal to all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation, the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of global détente, the strengthening of world-wide security and the development of general international co-operation. The USSR has proposed a set of constructive and realistic measures the implementation of which would constitute a genuine turning-point in the development of international relations, serving the cause of peace, security and co-operation among peoples.

6. The task of preserving outer space for the peaceful activities of States is becoming nowadays a matter of urgency as a result of the implementation by the United States of programmes to deploy space-based strike weapons. Simply by erecting a reliable barrier to the extension of the arms race to outer space, States would have the opportunity to unite their efforts and resources so that activities in outer space were pursued not for destructive purposes but with a view to creative work and the prosperity of all peoples inhabiting our planet.

7. The Soviet Union takes the view that, in place of preparations for "star wars", prospects for the joint building of "star peace" should be opened up to mankind. This is the purpose of the important proposal for international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization which the USSR submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session.

8. The Soviet Union is not seeking military supremacy. It advocates the maintenance of a balance of military forces at the lowest possible level, and is waging a consistent and vigorous struggle for cessation of the stockpiling of nuclear and other weapons.

9. Striving to set a good example and ease the way for a reversal of the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union has put forward far-reaching initiatives the implementation of which would make it possible to halt the buildup of nuclear weapons, drastically reduce their level and avert an arms race in outer space.

10. The USSR has proposed to the United States that they should agree to a complete ban by both sides on space-based strike weapons and should reduce by 50 per cent the nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory.
11. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to conclude an agreement on an immediate mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapon systems in Europe separately and without any direct link with the problem of space and strategic weapons.
12. In a spirit of good will the USSR has adopted unilateral measures as a result of which the total number of medium-range carrier rockets in the European part of our country is now substantially lower than it was 10 or even 15 years ago.
13. Beginning on 6 August 1985 the USSR has unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1986, and has declared its willingness to continue the moratorium if the United States does likewise. That step is aimed at facilitating the creation of favourable conditions for the complete prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and halting the accumulation of nuclear weapons and their further improvement.
14. The concrete step taken by the USSR when it unilaterally undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was and continues to be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international security.
15. Resolutely opposed as it is to the solution of controversies and contentious international problems by force, the Soviet Union consistently urges that all States, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, should refrain from the threat or use of force.
16. The strengthening of international security would serve to rid the world of hotbeds of aggression and armed conflicts and avert new crisis situations. That requires active co-operation among all the States Members of the United Nations. It is imperative that all of them should fully and scrupulously abide, in their actions, by the obligations they have assumed under the United Nations Charter, that they should implement the decisions of the Security Council, and that they should take measures against those who violate those obligations and decisions.
17. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by the collective efforts of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the de facto realization of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own independent State, and the guaranteeing of the right of all States of the region to live in conditions of peace and security. A mechanism for the conduct of negotiations with a view to such a settlement was proposed long ago, namely, an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and a number of other States, including the USSR and the United States.

18. The continuing outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Central America, the application to them, and particularly to Nicaragua, of a policy of State terrorism, and the use of methods of armed pressure, ultimatums and diktats are inadmissible. It is important that the United Nations should help make it possible to overcome those in Central America who are seeking not peace but the establishment of their own rule, and should support efforts aimed at regularizing the situation in that region.

19. An important step toward the strengthening of international security would be the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council calling on the racist Pretoria régime to cease its acts of aggression against neighbouring States, put an end to its criminal policy of apartheid and grant genuine independence to the people of Namibia. The Soviet Union firmly advocates the adoption by the Security Council of all measures provided for in the United Nations Charter which would oblige the Republic of South Africa to implement its decisions.

20. The USSR is in favour of the constructive programme of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea to make South-East Asia a zone of peace and stability. It supports the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for ensuring security in the Korean peninsula through the withdrawal of United States forces, the establishment there of a nuclear-free zone and the peaceful unification of the country, as also the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and the non-use of force in relations among the States of Asia and the Pacific.

21. The Soviet Union advocates the earliest possible cessation of armed intervention and intervention of every other kind in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and a political settlement through negotiation of the situation in the Afghanistan area.

22. The Soviet Union considers that the time has come, taking into account all constructive initiatives aimed at ensuring security in Asia and adjacent regions, to think about a general, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and the possibilities for uniting the efforts of States in that direction.

23. The Soviet Union fully shares the opinion of the General Assembly concerning the need to proceed without delay to consideration of ways and means of restructuring international economic relations within the framework of global negotiations for the purpose of establishing a new international economic order. It opposes political restrictions on trade as well as boycotts and sanctions of any kind which disrupt the world economy and trade, create conditions of tension and mistrust in international relations, and affect the security of States.

24. Urgent measures are needed to normalize the world situation, avert nuclear war and strengthen international security. It may be too late to achieve these aims if we do not act with sufficient vigour and speed.

25. It is important that consideration by the General Assembly of the question of implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security this year, when the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration and the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations are being observed, should provide a further

incentive to all Governments to take effective measures to promote the improvement of international political and economic relations in the interests of lasting peace and the progress of mankind.

26. The Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do everything it can to make its contribution to the realization of that aim, for the sake of peace and the security of all.
