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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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ANNEX

LIST OF ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS SUBJECT
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 2322nd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1974, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3332 (XXIX) entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", paragraph 5 of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security ..."

2. Pursuant to this request, the Secretary-General, on 3 February 1975, addressed a note to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, transmitting the text of the resolution and asking for relevant information and suggestions regarding the implementation of the Declaration.

3. As at 5 September 1975, replies containing such information had been received from the following States: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zambia. The substantive parts of these communications are reproduced in section II below.

4. A list of documents relating to this agenda item which have been circulated since the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session is given in the annex.

1/ A/9696.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BAHAMAS

/Original: English/

/4 September 1975/

The Bahamas Government, while it does not have any concrete proposals to make at this time toward enhancing the effectiveness of the security programme, stands ready to support all efforts designed for the strengthening of international security.

BAHRAIN

/Original: English/

/29 July 1975/

The Government of Bahrain maintains the same views contained in its communication dated 11 September 1973 (A/9129).

BARBADOS

/Original: English/

/30 May 1975/

The Government of Barbados has in general observed the principles set out in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and has in no way infringed these principles. There are no specific measures which the Government has taken which could be interpreted as a positive implementation of the Declaration.

BULGARIA

/Original: French/

/19 July 1975/

The most characteristic aspect of international life in recent years has been a turning away from the "cold war" towards the establishment of principles of peaceful coexistence between States having different social and economic systems. These principles are receiving widespread support from the peoples of the world and are being increasingly put into practice in real life. The bilateral agreements concluded in recent years between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe constitute a valuable contribution to the strengthening of trust and the development of co-operation among the peoples of Europe. The results of negotiations

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and the agreements reached between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are highly positive for world peace. They mark a new phase in relations between the two most powerful States of our era, on whom to a large extent the question of war and peace depends. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the final stage of which will take place at the end of July, will make a significant contribution to improving the political situation on our continent, strengthening trust and promoting the further development of co-operation in every sphere among European States. An essential contribution to the consolidation of peace has been made by the peoples of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, whose struggle against foreign intervention has met with success, thus putting an end to foreign intervention in their internal affairs.

In these circumstances, the possibilities for the United Nations to perform its chief task of maintaining international peace and security have increased significantly. The realization of these possibilities will depend on strengthening the unity of action of the democratic and progressive forces within the United Nations, in the vanguard of which stand the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The United Nations can play a positive role and make a contribution in translating détente into concrete actions by assisting, in accordance with the Charter, in the elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the various parts of the world; in the adoption of effective disarmament measures, in the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid; in the development of mutually advantageous co-operation among all peoples on a footing of equality, and so on.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria takes the view that the United Nations, which is closely associated with efforts to eliminate certain remaining hotbeds of tension that threaten world peace, should intensify its activities in order to hasten the finding of peaceful solutions to existing disputes. It hopes that the United Nations will take a decision at its thirtieth session which will put an end to the use of its flag for the purposes of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people, intervention which constitutes a serious threat to peace in the Korean peninsula, in Asia and in the entire world.

It is generally believed that the situations in the Middle East and in Cyprus are fraught with serious dangers for world peace. The United Nations is directly involved in maintaining the armistice in both areas and its role, especially that of the Security Council, is of great importance to the finding of a peaceful and democratic solution in that part of the world. The interests of peace and of the peoples of the world require that the search for that solution should take place not within the framework of a military bloc, but on a broader basis. For this reason, the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the proposal of the USSR for the convening, under United Nations auspices, of a conference on Cyprus with the participation of the States members of the Security Council, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and certain non-aligned countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria also supports the proposal for the resumption, after adequate preparation, of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, so that a peaceful solution to the crisis in that area can be found on the basis of United Nations resolutions and respect for the interests of all the peoples of the area, including the interests of the people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria concurs in the view that the policies of colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid are a source of tension and a threat to international peace. For this reason, it supports every initiative of the African States in the United Nations aimed at eliminating racism and colonialism and at liberating the peoples of southern Africa. It believes that the United Nations should take decisive action to implement fully and more rapidly the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid.

The peaceful solution of the above-mentioned crises will contribute to a consolidation of détente and to its extension to the entire world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that there are genuine possibilities for the United Nations to make a contribution to the adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament which could lead to general and complete disarmament under strict international control. Political détente can be lasting only if it is complemented by détente in the military sphere. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the efforts of the United Nations should be intensified in order to achieve further results in the field of disarmament which could reduce the danger of nuclear war, slow down the arms race and bring about an actual reduction of armed forces and weapons. The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community have made numerous proposals in the United Nations and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. Significant results have been achieved with the entry into force of numerous international treaties in the field of disarmament. Nevertheless, the unity of action of all the democratic forces in the United Nations should be strengthened and intensified in order to overcome the resistance of the opponents of disarmament and enable the Organization to make further contributions in this field. The members of the United Nations should focus their efforts on such priority matters as the convening at the earliest possible date of a world disarmament conference with the participation of all States, the reduction of military budgets, the conclusion of international agreements prohibiting chemical weapons and action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, and a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The proposal made by the USSR regarding the conclusion of an agreement among States, particularly the great Powers, on the prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction deserves the support of all.

The broadening and deepening of mutually advantageous co-operation on a footing of equality in the economic, technical and scientific spheres are also of primary importance to the strengthening of international peace and security. The United Nations can play a significant role in eliminating the inequality and discrimination in international economic relations inherited from the colonialist and imperialist era, and in reorganizing international economic relations on the basis of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and other documents adopted by the United Nations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria would stress in this connexion that the authority and influence of the United Nations among the peoples of the world are largely determined by what the Organization does to fulfil its principal task -- maintaining international peace and security. The peoples of the world deeply appreciate the efforts of the United Nations and of the Security Council in particular to find peaceful solutions to existing conflicts, to reduce the dangers of a world nuclear war, to take effective measures in the field of disarmament, and to develop harmonious co-operation, curtailing inequalities of rights, among the peoples of the world. By intensifying its activities and effectiveness in these fields, the Organization will enhance its authority.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues a steadfast and consistent peace, friendship and co-operation with all States. It participates actively in the study by all United Nations organs of problems relating to the strengthening of international peace and security. It supports all initiatives taken both within and outside the United Nations to eliminate by peaceful means hotbeds of tension and conflict, to promote disarmament, and to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes special care and attention to cultivating good relations with neighbouring countries. Todor Jivkov, President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, affirmed: "We are endeavouring to establish our relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of our chief mutual interest - our common attachment to peace and progress". The strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Balkans is inextricably bound to the strengthening of peace throughout Europe. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is also endeavouring, through an active policy of harmonious co-operation and good-neighbourliness, to make its contribution to the strengthening of the climate of trust and security and to making the process of détente irreversible on our continent and throughout the world.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/
/30 July 1975/

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that, during the current anniversary year of 1975, when the world is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the great victory in the Second World War and the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, born as a result of that victory, the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security assumes special significance.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the whole of progressive mankind marked the thirtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism as an occasion of world-wide historic importance. That victory became a turning-point in the fate of many peoples, in the struggle for lasting peace, security, social progress and democracy. Three decades later, the greatness of that event shows up even more clearly against the background of the far-reaching international changes which it brought about. The peoples of the world celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism in a world free from war - a situation which the activities of the United Nations in the strengthening of peace and international security have to a certain extent helped to bring about.

The United Nations embodied in its Charter the determination of peace-loving peoples to banish war forever from world politics and to establish a lasting and just peace on earth. That central task of the United Nations - the maintenance of international peace and security - is today as urgent as ever in so far as the danger of war has not yet been eliminated and aggressive forces have not ceased their attempts to impede the process of détente, to maintain focal points of tension and conflict and to promote the arms race.

The adoption by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth commemorative session, upon the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was an expression of the determination of the States Members of the United Nations to strengthen the Organization and its Charter still further and to improve its activities in the attainment of the high and noble objectives which were embodied in the Charter of the United Nations at the time of its founding. Noting the successes achieved in the improvement of the international situation and the broadening of détente in the world following the adoption of the Declaration, the General Assembly, in its resolution 3332 (XXIX), once again emphasized the need "constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and the peace-making role of the United Nations" and to "broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world".

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic notes with satisfaction that the process of détente in the international arena, set in motion as a result of the active implementation of the peace programme adopted by the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has recently been further developed and strengthened.

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Thanks to the selfless efforts of the Vite-Namense people and the other peoples of Indo-China and to the concerted action of the socialist countries - discharging their international duty to the end - and of all peace-loving forces, the dangerous hotbed of international tension in Indo-China, which had poisoned the international atmosphere for decades, has been eliminated. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic takes the view that that event helps to improve the international climate as a whole and creates more favourable conditions for the directing of efforts towards the elimination of all existing hotbeds of tension and conflict.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is firmly in favour of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. In our view, the sole basis for the establishment in that area of a just and lasting peace can only be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of an independent national State and the safeguarding of the independent existence and development of all States in the region. In that connexion, it is of the greatest importance that the work of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East should be renewed, with adequate preparation.

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has been an important landmark in the transformation of Europe into a continent of lasting peace. The implementation of its recommendations will open up a new phase in the life of Europe and will signify a victory for the ideals of peace and reason and the creation of a sound system of collective security and close mutually advantageous co-operation among European States.

The transformation of Europe into a continent of peace will have a favourable influence on the international situation as a whole and will serve as a good example for the establishment of collective security in other regions of the globe - above all, in Asia, where a proposal for the establishment of such a system is receiving increasingly broad support among Asian States.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic attaches great importance to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe currently being held in Vienna. The reaching of agreement in that field, with due regard for the principle of not endangering the security of either party would make a substantial additional contribution to détente in Europe and throughout the world by reinforcing it with measures in the military sphere.

Efforts to bring about disarmament are assuming increasing importance for the strengthening of peace. At the beginning of this year, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, which is the first measure of actual disarmament, came into force. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ratified that Convention on 12 February 1975.

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons took place, at which the determination of States to strengthen that important international instrument was reaffirmed.

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The talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic arms limitation are continuing.

Today, one of the most pressing tasks is to halt the arms race and to bring about a reduction in military budgets in order to ensure that the vast material and human resources involved are used not for the production of weapons, but to improve the material well-being of the people.

As was emphasized in the appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, addressed "to the people, to Parliaments and to Governments", the Soviet people will strive to bring about "the limitation and cessation of the race in armaments of all kinds and types and steady progress towards general and complete disarmament".

In the view of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the most important immediate tasks facing the United Nations in the field of disarmament are the convening of the World Disarmament Conference; the implementation of the most important resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, and the reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries; and the elaboration and conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health.

The problem of prohibiting the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems employing such weapons is now becoming increasingly urgent.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic takes the view that the cause of strengthening détente in the world and transforming it into a permanent, irreversible factor in international relations requires the adoption of new and more decisive and effective measures in the field of disarmament.

The further development of friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social systems is of great importance for the continuation and broadening of détente and for the constructive solution of the political problems of the world. In that connexion, the meetings of Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with Mr. G. Ford, President of the United States of America, in Vladivostok, and with Mr. V. Giscard d'Estaing, President of France, at Rambouillet, were especially fruitful. The summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in February of this year opened up a new phase in relations between those countries.

The relations and co-operation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist States and the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are being developed and strengthened.

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The broadening and strengthening of détente requires the speediest settlement of such issues as the Cyprus question. As a member of the Security Council, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supports the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory, and the granting to the people of Cyprus of the opportunity to decide for themselves questions concerning the internal structure of their country without any kind of foreign interference.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic also seeks to ensure that no single region and no single territory on earth is left under the domination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the occupation of Namibia by the South African racists create a dangerous focal point of tension in southern Africa. It is the duty of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to eliminate that abnormal situation.

The positive changes that have occurred in the international arena help to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations, to strengthen its authority and to expand its opportunities to contribute towards the strengthening of détente and help to make it stable and irreversible and to consolidate peace on earth. It is essential to the success of United Nations activities towards that end to strengthen the United Nations still further, to ensure strict and unswerving compliance with its Charter by all States and to discontinue and refuse to allow in future any consideration in the United Nations of the question of the review of the Charter.

The adoption of effective measures to ensure the speediest possible implementation of the most important positive decisions taken by the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, including the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, would enhance the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations in achieving its main purpose under the Charter.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers the thirtieth session of the General Assembly to be a turning-point which the United Nations must utilize for the purpose of promoting, by the adoption of positive decisions on the strengthening of peace and international security, the radical restructuring of international relations according to democratic principles and the transformation of détente into a permanent and irreversible factor in international life.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/
/16 July 1975/

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba believes that a number of sources of tension continue to exist in the world, and must be eliminated in order truly to strengthen international security.

In the Middle East, Israeli troops continue their illegal occupation of the Arab territories, and the Palestinian people are still denied their legitimate national rights.

The territorial integrity of the island of Cyprus is endangered because of the intervention in that country of foreign forces encouraged by NATO.

The colonial status of Puerto Rico is perpetuated, in open contradiction to both the interests of the Puerto Rican people and social and economic progress. Furthermore, a network of military bases is maintained in the territory of Puerto Rico, Panama and Cuba, which constitutes a threat to the Western Hemisphere.

The Republic of Cuba endorses the paragraphs of the Final Declaration of the meeting of the Co-ordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held from 17 to 19 March of this year in Havana, in which it is stated that:

"Many points of conflict still remain, as well as the cause which originated previous armed conflicts: the exploitation of the underdeveloped world by foreign capital; the present international economic order based on unequal terms of trade, the aggressions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the subversive activities organized from within the imperial metropolis against progressive and people's Governments, such as the notorious cases of Chile and Cyprus, the existence of foreign military bases imposed against the will of the peoples, the illegal activities of powerful transnational corporations, whose operations distort the economic structures of our nations, using them as appendages of the metropolis' economies; the survival of racist and colonial régimes in the second half of this century."

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba believes that the strengthening of peace and international security will continue to be jeopardized so long as these sources of tension are not eliminated, so long as the right of peoples to self-determination is not recognized and so long as the chain of United States military bases, which already number 3,400, is maintained throughout the world, in flagrant contradiction to the interests and aspirations of mankind.

CYPRUS

/Original: English/
/15 July 1975/

The Government of Cyprus has done everything in its power for the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and firmly believes that the principles and provisions of the Declaration can best be implemented if further measures and mechanisms are adopted to ensure an international legal order through the strict implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The case of Cyprus, where the resolutions of the United Nations have remained unimplemented, furnishes an appropriate illustration of this need.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/

/28 July 1975/

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supported the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and has participated in the drafting of resolutions pertaining to its implementation at every subsequent session of the Assembly. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to be active in this direction in the future, being convinced that also this year's commemorative session of the General Assembly, held in the year marking the thirtieth anniversary of victory over fascism and of the establishment of the United Nations, will bring further implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration.

In the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration, the policy of international détente and mutually beneficial peaceful co-operation has been asserted in the world as a sensible basis of international relations. The deepening of détente, which is carried out in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Charter, also exerts an ever-increasing influence on the activities of the United Nations. In harmony with the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, specific situations of crisis are being increasingly solved by peaceful means and friendly relations among States and peoples of the whole world are being deepened. An overwhelming majority of States are once again being convinced, on the basis of their own experience, that the settlement of burning questions and dangerous situations in international relations by peaceful political means is not only feasible, but, indeed, necessary.

A significant step towards international détente is the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, whose decisive second phase is in its final stage. The deliberations of the Conference represent a significant step forward in the process of reconstructing international relations on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems and an important contribution to the further strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

The regulation of relations on the European continent might serve as an incentive for seeking a similar path in other regions of the world, too, particularly in Asia.

A significant contribution to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of international security is made by the arrangement of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, who bear exceptional responsibility for the world developments. The negotiations at the highest level, held between the two Powers, are a proof of the reason and reality which are being asserted in international policy as the only possible and practicable alternative in the time of the existence of weapons of mass destruction whose capacity is beyond imagination.

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The historical victories of the Viet-Nameese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples, which have put an end to foreign aggression in this sensitive part of Asia, have positively influenced the further strengthening of international security, too. The accession to independence and self-determination of the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies, as a result of the successful struggle of the national liberation movement in these Territories and of the responsible policy pursued by the present Portuguese Government, are to be judged in the same manner.

The policy of international détente and mutually beneficial co-operation is being increasingly recognized in the world as a qualitatively new and extremely beneficial basis of international relations, representing not a unilateral affair, but an historical trend, beneficial to all States striving for all-round national progress carried out in conditions of universal peace.

The permanent deepening of the process of détente and the strengthening of international security, in accordance with the Declaration, is unfeasible without further détente in the military sphere. Certain - although partial - results have been attained in disarmament both within and outside the framework of the United Nations.

Several significant international agreements contributing to the limitation of armaments have been successfully concluded within the framework of bilateral negotiations held between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on strategic armaments. A positive contribution in this regard has been made by the deliberations of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, as well as by the results of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the deliberations on the preparations of the World Disarmament Conference, in spite of the fact that the results achieved might and, indeed, should have been still even more satisfactory. Of exceptional significance for the strengthening of security in one of the most sensitive regions in the world are the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic attaches great importance to the appeal made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, on 13 June 1975, to reduce military budgets, to limit armaments and to create prerequisites for future disarmament. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic supports the proposal that all States in the world, particularly the nuclear Powers, conclude an agreement on the prohibition of the production of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of these weapons.

Among the most important objectives of the United Nations, in accordance with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, are the prevention of feverish armaments, the reversal of developments in the military and armaments spheres towards disarmament and the securing of peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy only.

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Even more vigilance is therefore needed in respect of such phenomena in international relations which are in fundamental contradiction to the peaceful trend in the world and therefore also to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as in particular the situation in the Middle East, where the Government of Israel continues its refusal to implement respective resolutions of the United Nations and hinders the final settlement and the securing of permanent peace in the region. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is convinced that the deepening of the process of détente creates hopeful prerequisites also for a solution of principle to this explosive situation and supports the proposal to reconvene to this end the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The question of Cyprus, too, threatens peaceful developments. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic continues to support the just solution to the Cyprus question on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alliance of the Republic of Cyprus, cessation of interference into its internal affairs and withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory. The solving of this problem has to be entrusted to an international forum, a representative conference convened within the framework of the United Nations.

The deployment of foreign troops in the southern part of the Korean peninsula under the flag of the United Nations still constitutes an anachronism of the cold war. The explosive situation resulting therefrom is in contradiction to the demand to strengthen security in this part of Asia and hinders the peaceful unification of both parts of Korea without foreign interference. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic supports the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the situation inconsistent with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the consistent implementation of all provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples so that the remnants of colonialism on our planet can be eliminated within the shortest possible time.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is convinced that the positive developments in the world demand an all-round support to the efforts exerted to make the assertion of principles of peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems and their mutually beneficial co-operation a true part of the every-day political activities of all States Members of the United Nations. The relaxation of international tension is also of great importance for the solution of world economic problems and particularly for the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

The active efforts within the United Nations, too, aimed at deepening the present beneficial process of détente, are the best way to enhance the authority of the United Nations and to strengthen its role by involving it in concrete political questions of the struggle for peace and security in the whole context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue also in the future, in harmony with its foreign policy, to participate actively in these efforts.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/28 July 1975/

The German Democratic Republic thinks it extremely important that the General Assembly should regularly review how the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)) is being implemented in international life. It considers that the yardstick for the success and effectiveness of the work of the United Nations is first and foremost the contribution the Organization is making towards safeguarding peace and improving the relations between States in all fields. In this respect, the United Nations Charter, on the principles of which the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security relies, proves to be a solid foundation providing secure guidance.

Like the majority of Member States, the German Democratic Republic holds the view that resolution 3332 (XXIX) on the implementation of the Declaration can be used as an effective instrument to make peaceful coexistence prevail between States and reinforce their co-operation. Emphasizing the need for strengthening the process of détente and broadening its scope to cover the entire world, for effective measures in the field of disarmament and for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism, this resolution lives up to the most urgent concerns of our time.

In connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism, which like no other commemorative date is a reminder that all energies have to be applied to prevent another world war, the people and Government of the German Democratic Republic have strongly reaffirmed that they view as one of the lessons of the Second World War that peace should not just be maintained, but strengthened, and security and free development for all peoples should be ensured for all time.

Irrespective of the complex and conflicting courses of international developments, the process of détente is continuing and the trend of recognizing the principles of peaceful coexistence is asserting itself further. An essential contribution thereto has been the heroic fight of the peoples of Indo-China against aggression and national oppression, which the German Democratic Republic has always supported in solidarity. The termination of the war in Viet-Nam and Cambodia is of paramount importance for the strengthening of international security both on a world-wide and regional scale.

Firmly united with the USSR and the other socialist States in Europe, the German Democratic Republic has played and is playing an active part in the work of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The successful conclusion of this Conference will not only be of fundamental importance for détente and security in Europe, but will also have a positive impact on the political situation in the world as a whole. It is now more urgent than ever before to complement the process of political détente by effective measures to stop the arms

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race and initiate disarmament. As a party to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, held at Geneva, the German Democratic Republic has been and is anxious to make its constructive contribution towards an agreement on and the implementation of effective measures of disarmament. In the struggle for halting the arms race and eliminating the dangers which particularly emanate from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the negotiations and agreements between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are of outstanding importance. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the declaration of the two countries of 24 November 1974 and hopes that this agreement will entail further steps towards détente and arms limitation serving the interests of all peoples. It strongly supports the proposal the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev, made on 13 June 1975 that States, and notably the big Powers, should conclude an agreement on the prohibition of the development of new types of means of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons.

Serious threats to international security emanate from the continuing existence of focal points of conflict in the Middle East and Cyprus. The German Democratic Republic maintains the view that the Middle East problem should be treated in all its complexity at the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East and must be solved on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and in implementation of the right to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine. Now as before it is of the opinion that a broad international forum within the framework of the United Nations would be best suited to discuss and settle the Cyprus problem.

The German Democratic Republic has always held the view that both the maintenance of colonial and racial domination and any form of neo-colonial interference in the affairs of States liberated from the colonial yoke are incompatible with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. This applies not least to any threat of using force to enforce political and economic interests.

A particularly great threat to international security emanates from the racist policy of oppression pursued by the régime in South Africa. Fulfilling its obligations as a Member of the United Nations, the German Democratic Republic has been supporting the struggle against colonial and racist oppression and manifesting active solidarity with the peoples fighting for their liberation.

The strengthening of international security is a permanent priority task of the United Nations. To solve this problem, it is necessary to step up concerted action of all peace-loving forces with a view to making the process of détente irreversible and extending it to all spheres of international relations with the active and equal participation of all States and peoples.

The German Democratic Republic is firmly resolved to keep to its course of peace and to develop its relations with other States in this spirit. It is striving to expand its treaty relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. At the same time, it proceeds from the necessity that concluded treaties must be strictly observed in spirit and letter. Only in this way can the positive consequences of such agreements become fully effective and contribute towards strengthening international security.

GREECE

/Original: French/

/14 July 1975/

Paragraph 4

During the latest crisis in Cyprus in July 1974, following the invasion of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish armed forces, Greece on several occasions expressed its genuine commitment to the respect due to the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and to that country's right to determine its own destiny without external constraint. Also during that crisis, Greece very clearly condemned the use of armed force to which Turkey had resorted.

Paragraph 5

During the same crisis in Cyprus, Greece, abiding by the principle of the prohibition of the use of force, refrained from any act involving the use of force, and vigorously condemned the invasion of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish armed forces, an invasion which unquestionably constitutes the illegal use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another State. Greece similarly condemned the illegal occupation by Turkish troops of a large part of Cypriot territory.

Paragraph 6

Greece has always adhered to the principle that international disputes should be settled exclusively by peaceful means. Accordingly, Greece, desiring to resolve its dispute with Turkey concerning their respective rights in the Aegean Sea in accordance with international law, took the initiative of asking Turkey to agree that the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Paragraph 12

During the same crisis in Cyprus, Greece consistently declared its willingness to implement strictly the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on the question, in particular the resolution of 13 December 1974.

Paragraph 16

Greece has always declared its willingness to comply scrupulously with General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) concerning the settlement of the question of Cyprus and has endeavoured by every means at its disposal to ensure that that resolution is effectively implemented by all the parties concerned.

Paragraph 22

Following the re-establishment of the democratic régime in Greece on 23 July 1974, the Greek Government took all necessary measures to enable all persons under Greek jurisdiction to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms without any restriction whatsoever. To that end, no effort was spared to eradicate completely every trace of oppression and tyranny. Moreover, it should be emphasized that Greece has again adhered to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950, 1/ an international instrument adopted by the Council of Europe for the purpose of ensuring the international protection of those rights and freedoms.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 213, No. 2889.

HUNGARY

/Original: English/

/10 July 1975/

1. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic states with satisfaction that, on the grounds of the principles of peaceful coexistence among States with different social and political systems, a change is taking place in the international situation, turning from the period of the cold war to an era of widening political as well as mutually advantageous economic, technical, scientific and cultural co-operation among States. As a result of this, the avoidance of a world war and the peaceful settlement of international problems at issue have become real possibilities. It is in the elementary interest of mankind to make the process of international détente irreversible.

The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, has also played a role in the gradual evolution of the trend towards international détente. The relevant reports of the Secretary-General, presented at the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, as well as the relating debates prove that an ever greater number of United Nations Member States contribute actively to strengthening international peace and security. Thus - in accordance with the Charter - the United Nations can play an important role in the consolidation of international security.

2. Experiences show that peace and security are taking shape and developing differently in the various regions of the world. Specific international problems arise which can be settled by solutions of a regional character. The strengthening of European peace and security and, in a longer perspective, the creation of a European security system, are also problems of a regional character, which are, at the same time, important parts of the world-wide efforts made for strengthening international peace and security.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the further strengthening of stability and security in Europe, being aware of the responsibility which States must carry for this process. The creation of the European security is of primary importance also as far as world peace is concerned. Experiences gained in the two world wars indicate that conflicts which originated on this continent could not be localized even when there were still no missiles and thermonuclear arms. It is a proper time to remember this now, when the thirtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War is celebrated throughout the world, because 30 years ago not only the fate of the individual States, but also the future of the entire civilized world, democracy and progress had been at stake.

The victory of the anti-fascist coalition, in which the Soviet Union played the decisive part, was an event of historic significance and exerted a profound influence on the progress of the whole world. The results of the Second World War

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have radically changed the fortune of peoples - among them that of the Hungarian people - which embarked on the road of building socialism.

When commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the main conclusion must be drawn: every effort must be made to ensure that peoples could live and work in peace and security, and that the outbreak of a new and even more destructive catastrophe could be prevented. The thirtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism, which coincides with the significant progress of international détente, achieved on the initiatives of the socialist countries, points to the fundamental necessity of strengthening peace and security. The European continent, which in this century has twice been the epicentre of world wars, today takes the lead in overcoming the forces of the cold war period.

3. The anniversary of the victory is a good opportunity for the European States to size up the results they have obtained so far in their efforts to create conditions based on peaceful co-operation and to chart a course for further progress. The present situation in Europe is characterized by the fact that the principles of peaceful coexistence become more and more the fundamental norms of international relations, and that the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe is drawing to its end. In an historically very short time, in the course of the last six years since the "Budapest Appeal", the political atmosphere in Europe has changed significantly, relations among European countries with different social and political systems have been expanded.

The socialist countries of Europe have always been intent on establishing peaceful conditions and mutually fruitful co-operation among States in Europe. That goal was served by their efforts aimed at convening and carrying to a successful end the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the success of the Conference and the practical implementation of its recommendations are likely to open up a new era of lasting peace and mutually advantageous co-operation in the history of Europe, to contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security all over the world. The Hungarian People's Republic is interested in the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. Therefore, it also made last year efforts to promote European security and co-operation. Its representatives are taking an active part in the work of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

4. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic - together with the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty - strives to have European political détente complemented with measures aimed at military détente. At the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, where it participates in a special status of consultative character, the Hungarian Government tries to contribute to the search for the possibilities of a mutually acceptable agreement based on the principle of excluding unilateral military advantages, which would guarantee the security of all the parties concerned. Such an agreement - if only because of its pioneering character - would be an important contribution to the consolidation of the process of détente and international security. The success of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe would constitute an essential element of military détente, and create favourable conditions for similar talks in the future with regard to other regions of Europe.

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5. In the interest of strengthening international security, efficient measures must be taken on the reduction and cessation of the armaments race and the gradual realization of general and complete disarmament. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic stands for the convening of a world disarmament conference, because such a conference would help significantly to consolidate and to make irreversible the process of détente, and to complement it with measures in the military field. A world disarmament conference, to be held with the participation of all States, especially the militarily important ones, would promote progress in solving disarmament problems, the consolidation of the results already achieved in the field of disarmament, as well as the definition of the most urgent tasks and the practical steps for the limitation of the arms race.

A world conference would complete the efforts of the present bilateral, regional and international organs to reach agreements on disarmament issues. The Hungarian People's Republic continues to support the work of such organs, first of all that of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

6. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic believes that the liquidation of the hotbed of war in Indo-China is of great importance as far as the consolidation of international peace and security is concerned, and also creates the conditions for the further improvement of the international climate.

7. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is guided by the desire to facilitate the liquidation of the centres of crises, the solution of international issues by way of negotiations. It believes that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to independent statehood, the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and security of all States of the region and the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions are the fundamental conditions to settle the invariably dangerous crisis in the Middle East and to create lasting peace in the region. After thorough preparations, negotiations at Geneva, serving the cause of settlement, must be resumed and the participation with full powers of the independent delegations of all parties - including the Palestine Liberation Organization - must be guaranteed.

8. In the spirit of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic stands consequently for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. According to its opinion, measures have to be taken to protect the Republic of Cyprus from external interference and to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus. The most efficient way of settling the crisis would be the convening of an international conference within the framework of the United Nations.

9. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches particular importance to initiatives aimed at the creation of a collective security system in Asia. The creation of such a system is becoming ever more important and fully corresponds with the interests of all States and peoples of that continent.

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10. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers the total liquidation of colonial domination as an integral part of the activity for strengthening international security. It declares its solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against all forms of colonialism, for national liberation, the consolidation of political independence, the attainment of economic independence and social progress.

11. From the viewpoint of international relaxation, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic deems harmful and firmly condemns the attempts of right-wing reactionary forces aimed at impeding the process of democratization taking place in the world. Together with other socialist countries, Hungary supports the just struggle of the Chilean people, condemns the increasing terror of the fascist military régime and, in harmony with the democratic public opinion of the world, demands the release of the illegally imprisoned Chilean patriots.

12. The Hungarian People's Republic develops its bilateral relations with other States in the spirit of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The ties of close friendship and many-sided co-operation are linking it to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Hungary endeavours to deepen its relations first of all with the neighbouring States in order thus to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Hungarian people and the peoples of the bordering countries.

The Hungarian Government develops its relations - on the grounds of equality and mutual advantages - with other European States and also with States outside Europe.

High-level, reciprocal visits, official bilateral or multilateral consultations and exchanges of views at various levels also serve well the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and other States. The Hungarian policy of tourism also promotes the strengthening of confidence between peoples, the better knowledge and esteem of one for the other.

13. In the opinion of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the debate on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly will be another contribution to the gradual realization of aspirations formulated in the Declaration. This Government is convinced that the United Nations plays an important role in the strengthening of international security - though the Organization does not avail itself fully of the potentialities given in this field. The Hungarian People's Republic will also, in future, endeavour to promote by all its means the strengthening of international security and will not fail to support as largely as possible the initiatives and efforts of the United Nations towards these aims.

KENYA

/Original: English/
/16 July 1975/

The Government of the Republic of Kenya submitted its views regarding the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security in 1974 (A/9695).

The Government of the Republic of Kenya has no further views to offer.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/
/21 May 1975/

Kuwait's views regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security are well known and have been communicated periodically to the Secretary-General.

It is therefore sufficient, for this purpose, to mention salient developments which have a bearing on this issue.

Kuwait attaches great importance to General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), which recognizes that the Palestinian people is a principal party in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine. Kuwait also attaches equal importance to General Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX), entitled "Observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization". Kuwait believes that these two resolutions constitute a significant step in recognizing the sovereign rights of the Palestinian people as a nation to self-determination and independence in their country.

Another major international development was the decision of the new Government of Portugal to dissociate itself from the odious colonial policy of its predecessor and recognize the rights of the peoples of the Portuguese Territories to self-determination and independence. Kuwait reacted favourably when its Council of Ministers decided last March to restore normal relations with Portugal and to abolish all previous decisions pertaining to the boycott of Portugal. The Council of Ministers of Kuwait declared that it would like Portugal to regain its full rights as a member of the family of nations.

Another significant development was the ending of the war in Viet-Nam and Cambodia. Kuwait sincerely hopes that these two countries, which have suffered so long from the ravages of war, will now be able to concentrate all their efforts on the reconstruction and development of their countries.

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There were many significant developments in the economic field, particularly the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order. Kuwait views these as epoch-making instruments of lasting value which, if implemented, will usher a new era of economic co-operation between the developing and the developed countries.

The Government of the State of Kuwait would like to reaffirm its unqualified and firm support for the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. It also would like to reaffirm its faith in the United Nations as the Organization which is intended to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to promote social and economic progress and better conditions of life in larger freedom.

MADAGASCAR

/Original: French/
/11 June 1975/

Since 17 December 1970, when the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was adopted by the General Assembly, the international community may be considered to have made some progress in its efforts to implement the Declaration.

In fact, the General Assembly has adopted, inter alia, the following instruments:

- (a) Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 2832 (XXVI));
- (b) Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 3201 (S-VI));
- (c) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX));
- (d) Definition of aggression (resolution 3314 (XXIX)).

The General Assembly, by granting the Palestine Liberation Organization the right to participate in the capacity of observer in its own sessions and work and in the sessions and work of all conferences convened under its auspices or under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations, has succeeded in opening up the still remote but not impossible prospect of the settlement of one of the problems crucial to international security.

The decision which the General Assembly took concerning the Government of South Africa was the boldest since the United Nations first began to consider a question which, as everyone admits, has grave implications for world peace.

However, in view of the cautions and even negative attitude of certain Powers towards these efforts made by the international community, one has reason to wonder whether the international community is not harbouring illusions.

The arms race, the bitter struggle for influence, the recrudescence of military presences and foreign bases, and the abuse by certain Powers of their legal rights in order to thwart the international community's desire to put an end to situations whose perpetuation constitutes an obvious threat to the maintenance of peace and international security, all bode ill for the future.

None the less, the efforts are being continued unremittingly.

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The Malagasy Republic, for its part, attaches the utmost importance, precisely within the framework of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, to the application of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and, in co-operation with the group of non-aligned countries and with the support of the countries that are sincerely concerned for peace, is determined to take any action that is required to ensure the success of the measures advocated by the General Assembly on this subject.

POLAND

/Original: English/

/21 July 1975/

The Government of the Polish People's Republic regards the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted five years ago (General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)), as an invariably valid guideline for the efforts of States Members of the United Nations in favour of international peace and security.

1. The developments of the past 12 months have served to demonstrate most cogently the significance of both the purposes and principles of the Declaration and of all the efforts aimed at ensuring to the world conditions of lasting peace and security.

The thirtieth anniversary of the termination of the Second World War, as observed this year, has reminded the world of the genocidal nature of Hitlerite fascism and of the heavy toll it took of nations, in human lives and suffering; it has once again visualized the price of peace as that of the supreme value. The frightful price which nations had to pay to rid themselves of the fascist barbarism and restore world peace obligates both the survivors as well as the generations to come to work perseveringly to prevent yet another world tragedy. Poland, which had been the first to offer armed resistance to Hitlerite aggression, in proportion to her resources has suffered the heaviest human and material losses.

Solemnly observing as we do the anniversary of the end of the war and of the victory over fascism, which brought the United Nations Organization to life, we are anxious for the memories of the most gruesome of wars to be a factor mobilizing the international community to lay down lasting foundations of world peace and security of all nations. In recalling the common and victorious struggle of nations of the anti-nazi coalition, we wish to point yet again to the possibility of co-operation of States - in spite of the differences which divide them - in the name of the common interests. For there is no alternative to peace. Just as 30 years ago, there exist conditions today for a broad-based, joint action of States and peoples in striving towards that objective.

2. It is with satisfaction that the Government of the Polish People's Republic recognizes the emergence of conditions ever more favourable to practise undisturbed comity of nations and States. The efforts of the international community, including the constructive and inspiring contribution continuously made by the countries of the socialist community, have resulted in further consolidation of peace and security throughout the world, have produced more effective prevention of nuclear war and firmer application of the principles of the peaceful co-existence of States with different social systems, and have also contributed to mutually beneficial peaceful co-operation. The present stage of international détente signifies a substantive change - both qualitative and quantitative - in broadly conceived international relations. The significance and the new quality of that change for resolving the basic problems of peace and security can hardly be overestimated.

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3. The prospects of détente are in the first place linked with the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Hence, as it has been stressed from the rostrum of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, Mr. Edward Gierek, we attach great importance to the agreements concluded between these great Powers, which serve further the overriding cause of all mankind - the consolidation of the process of détente. The Soviet-American dialogue exercises a positive influence on the entire world situation and is conducive to a general improvement in international relations. We recognize the special role and the responsibility of the two great Powers and we welcome with satisfaction every progress they make in these negotiations, particularly with respect to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). In this connexion, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has received with special gratification the understanding between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. L. Brezhnev, and the President of the United States, Mr. G. Ford, reached during their meeting last November, concerning general principles of a future agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, an agreement which should be of major significance for the further efforts pursued by those two Powers in the field of limitation of the nuclear arms race as well as for the cause of disarmament in general.

Détente between the Soviet Union and the United States is also a factor stimulating political activity of all States. This is borne out most eloquently by the unprecedented development of bilateral relations throughout the world and by the gaining momentum of multilateral forms of international discussion, wherein all the participants enjoy equal rights and opportunities of protecting their own interests.

4. Europe has seen a unique manifestation of détente, both in the form of bilateral agreements on normalization and multilateral negotiations, as for example the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Government of the Polish People's Republic has made and will continue to make its active contribution to the normalization and expansion of such bilateral and multilateral relations in Europe. We regard their development and further expansion to be an indispensable premise of strengthening peace and security guided as we are by the principle enshrined in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security in which the General Assembly considered "that the promotion of international co-operation, including regional, subregional and bilateral co-operation among States" ... could "contribute to the strengthening of international security". Poland's active involvement in this respect is, inter alia, a reflection of the full support for and the implementation of the appeal to parliaments, which was launched from Warsaw by the parliamentarians of States members of the Warsaw Treaty, on 15 May 1975.

The relations which the Polish People's Republic has established with States of the non-socialist part of Europe - for instance with France, the Nordic countries, Austria and Belgium - have, over the last few years, become model-constructions to shape up the infrastructure of the era of détente and the constructive and fruitful co-operation of States with different political systems.

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5. In the view of the Polish Government, the future of peace and security in the geographical region closest to Poland ought to be linked with further efforts towards establishment of a system of collective security in Europe, which we conceive of as a programme of organized co-operation of European States, capable of ensuring peace and conditions of lasting and equal security of all States in that region. The forthcoming results of the first Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe will have provided a suitable basis for action to that end.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that it would serve a useful purpose if the present and future European experiences in resolving regional problems of security and co-operation were fully utilized by States in other continents, given full respect for their specific situation and prevailing conditions. The Government of the Polish People's Republic, therefore, lends its support for the Soviet proposal to establish a system of collective security in Asia and is prepared to give its backing to all other suggestions aiming in the same direction.

6. The Government of the Polish People's Republic recognizes the existence of a direct relationship between international security and disarmament efforts. One of the fundamental principles of Poland's foreign policy is consistent determination to see the process of political détente supplemented with tangible effects in the sphere of military détente, particularly in view of the fact that, while a number of important agreements have already been concluded, such disarmament efforts have so far failed to produce a more effective cessation of the arms race. Nevertheless, it is hope-inspiring that, as of late, disarmament negotiations have taken on a distinct momentum and that they are conducted on several planes: bilateral, such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; regional, such as the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe; and general, such as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. It is also an increasingly common desire that a world disarmament conference be convened at an early date, whereas disarmament issues calling for urgent consideration include such major initiatives as those concerning prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes, the reduction of military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent, or the most recent proposal submitted by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. L. Brezhnev, concerning a ban on the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

7. The consolidation of the results of the undertakings already carried through is as important as the desire to reach new agreements. The Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches particular importance to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, whose effectiveness and historical significance have been recently reaffirmed at its Review Conference. It is against this background that the Polish Government welcomed the accession of additional States to the Treaty, especially the five non-nuclear-weapon EURATOM member States. Their adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, quite apart from its impact upon the strengthening and universalization of the Treaty, is indeed of substantive importance for the process of normalization of relations in Europe.

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8. True to its heretofore practice, the Government of the Polish People's Republic is dedicated to supporting firmly all efforts aimed at increased effectiveness of the United Nations as a key implement in maintaining international peace and security. All the instruments in this respect reside in the far-sighted and continuously valid Charter of the United Nations, the thirtieth anniversary of which is being observed this year. We are gratified to note the successful conclusion of the work on the definition of aggression, believing it to be an example of how the purposes and principles of the Charter can be translated into the language of practice. One of the pressing tasks is appropriate action by the Security Council over General Assembly resolution 2936 (XXVII) on the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. We are fully in support of the work within the framework of the United Nations to elaborate principles of peace-keeping operations, especially in view of the fact that the basis of the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Disengagement Observer Force in the Middle East, where Polish soldiers perform their responsible mission, bear it out that there exists a propitious climate for bringing the United Nations peace-keeping operations closer to the principles enshrined in the Charter.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic holds the view that all Member States are duty-bound not only to respect Charter provisions, but also to promote their active and creative application in all United Nations peace and security related activities and to contribute to taking full advantage of and perfecting the United Nations' broad possibilities of action in that respect. The road to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the realm of the maintenance of international peace and security leads, therefore, through consistent and full observance of the Charter and not through a revision of its provisions.

9. The elimination of the hotbeds of tension and conflicts is one of the important guide-posts for the consolidation of international security. The liquidation of the source of war in Indo-China has created conditions for a further consolidation and advancement of détente as well as its extension onto other regions.

The Middle East remains a dangerous hotbed of tension. The Government of the Polish People's Republic declares itself in favour of a political and just solution of the conflict in that area. The latter requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories, the reaffirmation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine and the respect for the right of all nations of that region to independence and development. An early resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference would work in favour of such a settlement. Urgent and effective settlement is also called for by the Cyprus situation. Any such settlement, one in conformity with the interests of peace and international security, must recognize the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX).

10. The Polish Government is persuaded that problems of economic stabilization and development continue to play a prominent role in the broad programme of activities seeking to provide conditions of lasting peace and security. All-round and equal co-operation based upon the principles of independence and sovereignty of nations, including the sovereignty over natural resources, should contribute to an elimination of the disparities in levels of development and to an establishment of a new just division of labour, thus creating a material base for peace and international security.

11. Materialization of conditions of international security also calls for determined efforts aimed at final eradication of all forms of colonialism, oppression, discrimination and apartheid, as well as at universal recognition and respect for the fundamental human rights and liberties.

The moulding among nations and societies of their consciousness corresponding to the lofty purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations must also be accorded an important role. Indeed, the Polish Government continues to attach considerable significance to those matters. It found its emphatic reflection in the appeal launched from the rostrum of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr. Edward Gierek, when he stressed:

"Let us make the cause of raising the younger generation to live in peace and friendship among nations one of our principal aims; let us give practical expression to the deeply humanistic ideals contained in the United Nations Charter. Let us do everything possible to make the remaining quarter of this century, a century which has seen untold suffering brought upon mankind, an era of peaceful construction and of peace-oriented education."

12. In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the balance-sheet of changes which have taken place in the international situation over the past 12 months is favourable for the cause of peace and security. Its substantive components include further diminishing of the danger of a nuclear conflict, intensification of bilateral and multilateral efforts to strengthen security and promote gradual progress in the field of disarmament, as well as further normalization of international relations and an ever broader international co-operation. The success of endeavours in this area depends on the acceptance and practical application of collective responsibility of all States for the solution of matters pertaining to international peace and security. They should be accompanied by full respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter, real goodwill to seek peaceful solutions to conflict situations and a desire to create conditions of co-operation as an effective safeguard of peace and security.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic hereby confirms its determination to act towards that end, in accordance with the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Together with the entire community of socialist States, the Polish People's Republic is prepared to make its concrete contribution, as indeed it has been doing heretofore, to the task of building a better and safer world.

QATAR

/Original: English/

/13 May 1975/

The Government of the State of Qatar supports the Declaration and its principles. As it has always been maintained and asserted by the non-aligned countries, of which Qatar is a part, international peace and security can only be achieved by strict adherence to the principles and Charter of the United Nations. Because certain parties still believe in the application of force for the attainment of political goals, it becomes even more important, therefore, to maintain that problems which constitute threats to international peace and security should be resolved by upholding the principles and Charter of the United Nations and the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

Therefore, the Government of the State of Qatar understands that the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is based on the following principles:

- (a) Respect for the basic freedoms and human rights of all peoples;
- (b) The elimination of all types of colonialism and an end to all types of racial discrimination (apartheid);
- (c) The elimination of all forms of racial settlements and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the African and Palestinian Arab peoples to self-determination;
- (d) The elimination of forceful occupation of territories and, in particular, the military occupation of Arab territories by Israel;
- (e) Respect and implementation of United Nations resolutions which call for regional peace and nuclear-free zones such as the Indian Ocean and the Middle East.
- (f) The recognition of each country's right of ownership and sovereignty over its natural resources and their efforts towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

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ROMANIA

/Original: French/
/2 July 1975/

I

1. The Socialist Republic of Romania actively participated in the elaboration of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and is striving steadfastly to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

In all its international activities, Romania consistently pursues a policy that hinges on peace and collaboration and the development of relations with all States of the world, whatever their social system, by contributing to the nascent trend towards détente and the consolidation of international security. As a result of that policy, Romania currently maintains diplomatic relations with 120 States and is developing economic and commercial relations and co-operation with more than 130 States.

2. Romania firmly bases its foreign policy on the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations among States, respect for the right of every people to organize its life in accordance with its wishes and its own aspirations to well-being, independence and freedom.

3. The wide scope of the dialogue at meetings and talks held by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, in many countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and North America and on the occasion of visits to Romania by a number of Heads of State is particularly significant for the efforts being made to ensure the more widespread implementation of those principles and to identify new methods and possibilities of ensuring international peace and security. During the past two years, for example, the Head of the Romanian State, who has consistently promoted a realistic conception of a new world order based on the principles of international law and the requirements of genuine equality and equity among nations, has held talks with 37 Heads of State and with many other representatives of international public life.

The Prime Minister of the Romanian Government and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have also made numerous contacts and held many meetings which have served as occasions for far-reaching consultations conducive to the establishment of a climate of confidence and international collaboration.

4. The treaties of friendship, the declarations and joint communiqués and other political and legal instruments concluded at such meetings testify to Romania's desire to provide a viable basis for international peace and security.

The scope of those treaties and declarations, which number 41 to date, extends beyond the context of bilateral relations and has acquired general

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validity. Those instruments reaffirm a commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and record the development and gradual codification of the principles and rules of international law in the light of the new realities now prevailing in international life.

II

5. An analysis of the current international situation shows that it is characterized by a profound accentuation of economic, social, national and political contradictions on a world scale. Relations among States and groups of States are in a phase of readjustment. That process accentuates international instability and endangers the security of certain States, regions and continents of our planet, as well as the peace of the entire world.

6. The trend towards détente discernible in recent years is only just beginning and is still rather fragile. There persist in the world many problems to be solved and many areas of tension and disagreement which could lead to military conflict and to war, with grave consequences for all mankind. There are still imperialist and reactionary forces which have not abandoned their old policies. As long as the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and reactionary forces continue to exist, the danger of war - including another world war - will persist in the world.

7. The Romanian Government believes that there are forces in the world which are capable of preventing a new world confrontation and of solving complex problems through peaceful means, in the interests of all peoples.

There are unprecedented, powerful social forces at work on all continents: the working class, the peasants, the intellectuals, the middle class, the broad masses of women, young people and various other social categories. With ever-increasing determination, those forces are expressing their support, through a new policy of peace and social progress, for a new international economic and political order.

8. During the 30 years which have elapsed since the Second World War, profound revolutionary transformations have affected societies and nations, as well as relations among forces at the international level. During that period, new independent States have been established following the abolition of colonial domination, States which ever more forcefully are reaffirming their desire to control their own natural resources and to build a new, free and independent life.

9. Life and events powerfully demonstrate that the future will witness the free and independent development of nations, the total elimination of old policies based on force and interference, and the extension of relations of friendship and collaboration among all nations on the basis of complete equality.

It is axiomatic that the independence and sovereignty of a people and its well-being and happiness cannot be achieved at the expense of another people or another nation. Only by full respect for the independence and sovereignty of other peoples can the development and happiness of any nation be assured.

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III

10. A significant role in the attainment of international security will be played by the success of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, its conclusion at the summit level and the adoption of binding documents which will clearly express the determination of the European States to embark on a new era of peace and collaboration, both in Europe and throughout the world, and will provide a solid basis for the establishment of new relations and an appropriate framework for continuing efforts to strengthen security and develop co-operation on the continent.

11. The Romanian Government believes that European security should be viewed as a system of clear, precise and firm commitments, freely entered into by all States and accompanied by specific measures fully guaranteeing that all countries will be safe from any act of aggression or threat or use of force and will be able to develop freely, in accordance with their desires and interests, by collaborating with each other on the basis of the fundamental principles of international law.

12. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that military problems constitute an essential feature of European security and that, consequently, they are of vital interest to all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. Disarmament and disengagement on the continent require a full programme of effective measures, to be implemented gradually, relating to the various areas of the continent and to Europe as a whole.

13. In the context of efforts being made to consolidate European security, it must be borne in mind that the two world wars broke out in Europe, that there are currently many problems on that continent which are not yet settled and that there are powerful contradictions in Europe which may give rise to situations that could endanger international peace and security.

It must also be borne in mind that the two military blocs - NATO and the Warsaw Pact - are face to face in Europe, and that there are military bases, foreign troops and an extraordinary concentration of atomic weaponry in the territory of many States.

14. The Romanian Government considers that peace and security can be achieved only by the final elimination of anachronistic situations and by the establishment of new relations which completely exclude the use or threat of force and any interference in the affairs of other States and which permit free collaboration, on the basis of equality of rights, in all fields, among the countries of the continent and between European countries and other nations of the world.

Every State and every people should intensify its efforts to create a climate of confidence and to establish relations which will lead to the elimination of military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in the territory of other States, the substantial reduction of armed forces and military budgets, and the simultaneous elimination of military blocs.

IV

15. Romania desires the elimination of existing hot-beds of war. To that end, the most determined efforts must be made to settle the situation in Cyprus by peaceful means and to seek a solution guaranteeing the integrity and sovereignty of that country and the peaceful coexistence and collaboration of the two communities. The solution of the conflict along those lines would serve the interests of the Cypriot, Greek and Turkish peoples and, at the same time, the cause of collaboration and peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Europe and the entire world.

16. The maintenance of the existing state of tension in the Middle East represents a permanent danger to world peace and security. Sustained efforts must be made to bring about a just and durable peace in that part of the world as soon as possible. This must begin with the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war and with the recognition of the need to find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people, which would include the establishment of an independent Palestinian State. The settlement of the problems in the Middle East should guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all States in the area and herald a new era of reconciliation, peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourliness.

17. Like other States, Romania believes that the resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East represents an important step towards a political solution to the conflict. Consideration must be given to expanding the scope of the Conference to permit the participation of other interested States, too. In view of the gravity of the situation in the area, it is also essential for all States, whether or not they are participating in the Geneva Conference, to intensify their efforts in the search for a political solution to the conflict.

18. The Socialist Republic of Romania hails the people of Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, which have attained their independence, and the peoples of Angola and other Territories, which are former Portuguese colonies and will attain full independence this year, and expresses the hope that the complete unity of the national liberation forces of each State will be assured and that significant progress will be made towards the establishment of a new, free and independent life. Romania, which has always lent its material, political and diplomatic support to the struggle of those peoples, and to the national liberation struggle in general, is firmly determined, in the new circumstances, to develop relations of close co-operation in order to permit their free and independent development.

The full accession of those peoples to independence is creating conditions conducive to the abolition, within a short period of time, of the racist policy of apartheid and the independent development of all the peoples of Africa.

19. The victory of the Viet-Nameese and Cambodian peoples and the successes achieved in recent years by other peoples in their struggle for national liberation show once again that a policy of force and oppression of other peoples is doomed to failure and that no force in the world can prevent the victory of those who stand firm in their struggle for independence, economic and social progress and a free life.

20. Among the complex problems of contemporary international life which significantly influence international stability and security there are also economic problems, for example, the problem of under-development which is the result of an imperialist and colonialist policy of inequity and oppression of other peoples.

The perpetuation of current economic discrepancies seriously affects over-all economic development and is detrimental to the world market, encourages economic crisis and ultimately reduces the development possibilities of the economically advanced countries. The elimination of under-development, a levelling of the standard of development reached by States is an objective requirement for over-all progress, including that of the advanced countries, for collaboration on new bases that are equitable for all the peoples of the world, and for the creation of conditions conducive to the elimination of the causes of tension and animosities and the attainment of détente, security and peace.

21. In the Romanian Government's view, the starting-point for the solution of those problems should be the establishment of new economic relations based on equality, equity and a realistic relationship between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured goods, first and foremost to enhance the progress of the under-developed countries and at the same time to ensure the development of the world economy as a whole and the stability of international economic life.

22. The Romanian Government believes that the problems associated with the elimination of under-development and the establishment of a new economic order, in which more substantial support will be given to the under-developed and developing countries, must be solved with the active participation of all States, in a spirit of justice and equity, with strict respect for the interests of each nation, by the creation of conditions which will enable each people to benefit freely from the achievements of modern science, technology and civilization.

V

23. In the interests of the Romanian people, progress, international peace and security, Romania feels that it is its duty to intensify its efforts to bring about the implementation of general disarmament measures and, in the first place, nuclear disarmament. It also believes that the achievement of disarmament and the suppression of all weapons of mass destruction are the essential duties of all peoples.

The achievement of general disarmament and, in the first place, nuclear disarmament, is a basic condition of the policy of détente, co-operation and the safeguarding of international peace and security.

24. The Romanian Government feels that every effort should be made during the next quarter of a century to bring about the cessation of the arms race, a reduction in military expenditure and the allocation of the sums thus released to economic and social development and the elimination of under-development. It is essential that the production of nuclear arms be halted and existing stocks destroyed. If the proliferation of atomic weapons is to be prevented and the danger of a nuclear war

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eliminated, each State which possesses atomic weapons must solemnly take upon itself the obligation to halt production of new weapons and destroy those already in existence, within the framework of appropriate agreements.

The access of non-nuclear States to the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be facilitated on a non-discriminatory basis, as well as access to the raw materials and fissile materials needed for the normal function of the industries of the non-nuclear countries. Furthermore, technical assistance to the non-nuclear countries should be increased and the free transfer of technology to them assured.

25. Since Romania considers denuclearized zones to be an important element in the development of confidence and good-neighbourly relations between States, it has constantly voiced its support for the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe and other continents.

Romania pays special attention to the development of co-operative relations and the creation of a climate of real security in the Balkans, as well as to the transformation of that region into a zone free of troops, foreign military bases and atomic weapons, a zone of peace and peaceful collaboration.

VI

26. The Socialist Republic of Romania feels that the United Nations and other international organizations have an important part to play in solving the complex problems of international life. The changes which have taken place throughout the world in the international balance of power must be reflected in an appropriate way within international organizations through the guarantee that all States should participate on an equal footing in the solution of the problems confronting humanity.

27. With regard to the establishment of a new international economic order, the peoples of the world require that the United Nations should contribute more to the lasting development of new relations in international life based on the principles of perfect equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and the threat of force, and respect for the sacred right of every people independently to choose its own path of economic social and political development.

28. The developing countries, the small and medium-sized countries and the non-aligned countries play an increasingly important role in the democratization of international life. They are extremely interested in a policy of equality of rights and the solution of major problems in the interests of all nations.

The enhancement of the role of the small and medium-sized countries will guarantee that the settlement of international problems will better meet the interests of all nations and serve the cause of general peace and co-operation.

29. Romania will therefore work to strengthen the role of the United Nations and other international organizations, to improve and democratize them and to ensure that all States participate in all their activities and that the principle of a consensus in the adoption of resolutions is implemented.

VII

30. In its foreign policy, Romania supports the idea that international law is unique, indivisible and universal and that its principles must govern relations between all States in the world without any exception.

31. In the opinion of the Romanian Government, policy should be firmly based on respect for the principles and rules of international law and on the settlement of all disputes by peaceful means and negotiation.

The years preceding the Second World War provide valuable lessons regarding the need for strict compliance, on the part of all States, with international treaties and agreements, for the steady development of international law and for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations.

32. International practice shows that it is essential to perfect the rules of international law and to adopt new principles and rules governing relations between States, in the light of the requirements for the coexistence of nations, based on perfect equality and mutual respect, in accordance with the wishes and legitimate aspirations of the people to achieve lasting peace on our planet.

33. The Socialist Republic of Romania therefore supports the safeguarding of the primacy of international law and justice, the total abolition of the old policy of force and diktat, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and of pressure brought to bear upon other peoples.

It also feels that it is essential to draw up a universal agreement embodying a higher code of conduct governing international relations and the fundamental rights and duties of States.

VIII

34. In order to strengthen international security, Romania feels that all States, as well as the United Nations and other international organizations, should strive with a high sense of responsibility to consolidate the trend towards détente, to solve disputes by negotiation, and to promote a policy of peaceful co-operation and equality among all peoples.

35. Romania will participate actively in exchanges and co-operation between States and in the activities of international organizations, and thus make its contribution to the settlement of the problems facing humanity, the establishment of a new political and economic order, the general progress of peoples, the building of a better and more just world, and the consolidation of security in the world.

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THAILAND

/Original: English/

/11 July 1975/

The Government of Thailand firmly and consistently adheres to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and, in support of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, has taken the following actions with a view to realizing the aims and objectives of the said Declaration:

1. Thailand has consistently supported United Nations activities in the field of disarmament.
2. Thailand has lent its support to the concepts and principles pertaining to the proposed establishment of nuclear-free zones in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, including a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.
3. Thailand has joined with four other South-East Asian countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, in sponsoring the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of 1971 on the recognition of South-East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside Powers.
4. Thailand became party to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water in 1963.
5. Thailand became party to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1972.
6. Thailand signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction in 1973, and ratified it on 27 May 1975.
7. Thailand concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in compliance with article 3 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in 1974.

UGANDA

/Original: English/
/30 June 1975/

Uganda's position was made clear during the evolution of General Assembly resolution 3332 (XXIX), which was presented by the non-aligned countries and strongly supported by Uganda. In addition to that, Uganda would recommend that the role of the United Nations in broadening financial support for victims of colonialism, apartheid, and all forms of racial discrimination be spelt out in detail.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/
/30 June 1975/

/Already issued under the symbol A/10129./

ZAMBIA

/Original: English/
/15 July 1975/

The Government of the Republic of Zambia welcomes all efforts aimed at the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in its function as spelled out by the Charter. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Zambia feels that the United Nations comprises the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, all agencies related to the United Nations as well as the Secretariat, and that international efforts should be directed by them as a whole. In addition to this, it is felt that the international community should concern itself with the quality of decisions of the world body, but that, once a decision is made, Member States should commit themselves to its implementation. This feeling springs from the seriousness which the Government of the Republic of Zambia attaches to the work of the United Nations.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly at present comprises 138 member nations, the majority of which belong to what is generally referred to as the third world. The third world is a group of small nations which are largely drawn from former colonies of some European countries. They are the product of the post-Second World War liberation struggle. Because of their former status as colonized and oppressed countries, they are mostly poverty stricken and their economies are only now being

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developed, hence the reference to them as developing countries. The political organizations of the majority of the developing countries are by necessity different from those of developed countries.

The third world or the developing countries have two main preoccupations, namely, security and development. Security considerations necessitate their banding together in an attempt to ward off efforts by larger Powers to encroach on them. They also find that, when they unite against such encroachment, their sovereignty and territorial integrity are respected by the more powerful and aggressive nations with ill motives. Unity of purpose also enables the group to exchange experiences which are beneficial to their development.

The mere fact that the majority of the States Members of the United Nations identify themselves as a distinct group of poor nations means that their preoccupations would be reflected in the work of the Organization if it were truly democratic. This has, in fact, proved the case in the past and more especially during the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly. This is a natural development and should be assisted to evolve in the right direction for the benefit of the poor of the world. A considerable amount of the work of the United Nations depends on decisions of the General Assembly, so much so that, when critics of that organ assert that the resolutions of the General Assembly are merely statements of advice, they stand the risk of living in an ivory tower. In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, efforts aimed at the effectiveness of the United Nations should start here. There is need for Member States to commit themselves unreservedly to the cause of peace in the first place and to back that up by implementing decisions of the General Assembly, which cover all aspects of national and international life. This is much more urgent now that the United Nations has been recognized as the only international forum which offers hope for the realization of international understanding, peace and security.

The Security Council

The Charter allocates to the Security Council the task of ensuring prompt and effective action for the maintenance of international peace and security on behalf of the Organization. In its present form, the Security Council has made limited progress owing mainly to attitudes of its permanent members. The problem is largely owing to the question of the veto. If the veto were cast against decisions inimical to the cause of peace, it would be most welcome. The problem is that when a draft resolution embodies action which is in direct conflict with the national selfish interests of a permanent member State of the Security Council, the member State concerned obstructs the work of the Council through the use of the veto. In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, ideological rivalry between East/West blocs jeopardizes world peace and security and should not be allowed in the Council. Narrow interests of most major Powers are opposed to the interests or wishes of the vast majority of the peoples of the world.

The lack of commitment to decision of the Security Council by some of its members is also a severe setback here as it is in the General Assembly. The result is that, when it suits these members, they abide by some of the decisions, but

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when it does not, they do not. World peace and security are too precious to be left to the whims of big-Power manoeuvres or ideological rivalries. Zambia, as a member of the non-aligned group of nations, considers that nations should give up a little of their sovereignty, if necessary, in the interest of peace and security. As a State guided by humanism, Zambia values human life and welfare above ideology. Indeed, the Government of the Republic of Zambia is of the opinion that all human endeavour is aimed at serving man, otherwise it is unjustified and pointless.

In view of the above, it is the opinion of the Government of the Republic of Zambia that the Charter should be amended to make the Security Council more effective. The veto must certainly go and the Council must be democratized. Narrow self-interest should give way to wider international understanding, peace and security. These changes are likely to make the present permanent members more aware of problems of the modern world. They have for a long time shown little commitment to world peace and have preferred to engage themselves in balance of power policy. The world needs peace, human dignity and self-determination.

The Economic and Social Council

The work of the Economic and Social Council is limited to making or initiating studies and reports, drafts or recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It was not meant to do more. As such not more is expected of it. It is felt that the Economic and Social Council has achieved its original purposes in view of the existence of numerous international fora as a result of United Nations efforts in these fields.

The Trusteeship Council

As the number of Trust Territories diminishes, so does the role of the Trusteeship Council. Since this Council has discharged its functions to the full and once the last Trust Territory becomes independent, the Council should close down.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat was designed to service the United Nations. Its work is therefore dictated by the decisions and instructions of the Organization. The performance and orientation of the general staff, however, is influenced by the background of the staff itself. The dominance of the Secretariat by staff from one country or region should therefore not be allowed and the strictest equitable regional representation should be implemented in the Secretariat.

There is also need for staff members in the Secretariat to be fully aware of world problems and to be committed to the cause of peace. There is a tendency for people to offer merely service as international civil servants.

ANNEX

List of additional documents issued since the consideration of this
subject by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session

- A/10044 Letter dated 21 January 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10092 Letter dated 20 May 1975 from the representatives of Bulgaria,
S/11697 Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10116 Letter dated 11 June 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of Tunisia and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10132 Letter dated 30 June 1975 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10159 Letter dated 21 July 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of the
S/11775 Philippines and Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10171 Letter dated 5 August 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
- A/10176 Letter dated 6 August 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
