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Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the  
Strengthening of International Security

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-first session, adopted resolution 41/90 on 4 December 1986, entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security". In paragraph 16 of that resolution, the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on this question and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, on 21 April 1987, addressed a note verbale to the Governments of Member States inviting them to submit their views in accordance with paragraph 16 of the above-mentioned resolution.

3. As at 17 August 1987, replies were received from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador and the Philippines. Any further replies that may be received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### BULGARIA

[Original: English]

[15 July 1987]

1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always attached particular importance to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which is one of the most significant documents adopted within the framework of the United Nations. In the present-day international situation, the question of its implementation has assumed new dimensions.

2. The Government of Bulgaria endorses the approach of General Assembly resolution 41/90, which takes into account the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location.

3. The destructive power of military technology and the increasing interdependence among States are the two factors which explicitly demand from each of us not only a recognition of the general imperative for mankind's survival, but also effective action to promote and strengthen international security and, in particular, to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. In the present-day world no single State, however powerful it may be, can ensure its national security by military-technical means alone. Safeguarding security is turning increasingly into a political problem. Moreover, if in the past security was confined to the military and political sphere alone and most often was achieved at the expense of

the security of somebody else, today security can only be mutual and increasingly relevant to co-operation in all areas of inter-State relations.

4. As was stated in the communiqué (see A/42/313-S/18888, annex), issued by the Political Consultative Committee of the States members to the Warsaw Treaty in May 1987:

"... world developments, changes in international relations, the increasing interdependence of States, advances in science and technology and the existence of weapons of unprecedented destructive power call for a new way of thinking, a new approach to the issues of war and peace, disarmament and other complex global and regional problems, and for the abandonment of the concept of 'nuclear deterrence' which supposes that nuclear weapons are the guarantee for the security of States. In a nuclear war, there can be no winners. For this reason, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirmed their belief that the overriding task is to prevent war, to banish it permanently from civilization, to preserve peace on earth, to put an end to the arms race and to move towards concrete measures of disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field, with the aim of achieving complete and general disarmament. This requires a pooling of efforts of all States and all peace-loving forces, greater trust in relations among States, especially among those belonging to different social systems, and among their military-political alliances, and a correct perception of each other's concerns, objectives and intentions as regards the military sphere."

5. This approach to the problems of security is precisely the basis for the comprehensive system of international peace and security as proposed by the socialist countries, including Bulgaria, which would encompass all aspects of relations among States - military, political, economic and humanitarian alike.

6. Military security should include, above all, the mutual renunciation by the nuclear-weapon States of war between one another or against a third party, either with nuclear or conventional weapons, the non-extension of the arms race into outer space and its termination here on earth, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and the total elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, and giving up the development of new weapons of mass destruction. The present-day realities also require a strictly verified reduction of the military arsenals of States to levels sufficient for defence, the dismantling of military blocs, and the proportionate and balanced reduction of military budgets. For better and more reliable guarantees of global security, it will be necessary for the military doctrines of States to be subordinated to the task of avoiding war, either a nuclear or a conventional one. In other words, military doctrines should be exclusively defensive in character, as was emphasized in the document of 29 May 1987 entitled "On the military doctrine of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty" (see A/42/313-S/18888, annex).

7. Each of the proposed measures in the military field should, in our view, be accompanied by reliable and effective verification measures, including on-site inspection and other international procedures, as necessary.

8. In so far as the political field is concerned, comprehensive security means, above all, promoting concerted efforts and co-operation in the elimination of the hotbeds of tension and the settlement of conflicts in various regions of the world, such as the Middle East and Central America, South-East Asia and southern Africa, strict respect for the right of every people to choose alone the road of its development, the settlement of disputes among States by peaceful means as well as the elaboration of a set of measures aimed at building confidence among States. Another important element of the comprehensive system of security is the elaboration of effective measures to combat international terrorism, including the safety of international land, air and maritime communications.

9. The international economic setting is also having a growing impact upon the overall state of international affairs. The restriction and curtailment of the development of economic and scientific-technological co-operation and the absence of international economic security have a destabilizing effect on international security. Bulgaria supports the call for the restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new economic order guaranteeing equal security for all States and an equitable resolution of the foreign debt problem of developing countries. Proceeding from these considerations, the States members to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the last meeting of their Political Consultative Committee a document entitled "For the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order".

10. It is necessary to search for new ways of expanding co-operation in the humanitarian field, since the violation of human rights constitutes yet another source of tensions. Without the enjoyment of human rights and the free development of the individual, the establishment of a system of lasting security would be unthinkable.

11. The implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security requires all States to abide strictly by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and to approach with responsibility the interests of other countries. Bulgaria highly appreciates the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries aimed at strengthening peace and security, a reflection of which are the documents adopted by the last meeting of their Heads of State or Government at Harare. Bulgaria also welcomes the efforts of the New Delhi six - Argentina, India, Greece, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mexico and Sweden - which aim at eliminating the nuclear threat and at overcoming distrust and fear. Bulgaria attaches major importance to the ideas contained in the New Delhi Declaration of Principles for a world free of nuclear arms and violence, which was signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India, as a concrete manifestation of a new political thinking.

12. Of particular importance for the future of peace and security are the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and the efforts to reach concrete agreements between the two countries to curb the arms race.

13. Our contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is the policy of Bulgaria in Europe and in the Balkans,

which is guided by the interests of peace, security and co-operation alone. Bulgaria accords priority to, and, within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, actively participates in the process of confidence- and security-building on the continent with the greatest concentration of armed forces and armaments. This process is designed to foster the easing of tensions and distrust, to overcome the confrontation among military-political blocs and States and to facilitate the undertaking of disarmament measures.

14. The Declaration on Friendship, Good-neighbourliness and Co-operation, signed last year between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, is rightfully viewed by the international community as an unprecedented event of the post-war world and as the first ever bilateral document between two neighbouring Balkan countries with different social systems and participating in opposing military alliances. Bulgaria adheres to its proposal to sign bilateral accords with all Balkan countries, which would include a code of good-neighbourly relations, renunciation of territorial claims and the non-use of the territory of each country for hostile purposes and actions against another country. It is our view that the Bulgaro-Greek Declaration is a good example of such accords.

15. Also well-known are the initiatives to establish nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, as well as the call of Bulgaria for intensified and concerted efforts of the Balkan and European peoples to protect the environment of the Balkan peninsula and Europe. We have proposed the conclusion of a treaty for the environmental protection of the Balkan peninsula as well as the convening of an ecological forum within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

16. As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Bulgaria has made a contribution to eliminating the hotbeds of tension, to finding a peaceful settlement of the crisis situations and to realizing the right of peoples to choose themselves the road of their political, social and economic development.

17. Bulgaria attaches major importance to the efforts of the United Nations in the common quest for the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security. As Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said in his message addressed to the Secretary-General on the occasion of the International Year of Peace:

"It is the United Nations that is the natural forum for the discussion of and search for solutions to the multitude of problems of a political, economic, social and other nature. For this reason, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported and will continue to support the activities of the world Organization, as well as the efforts to strengthen its effectiveness" (see A/42/126, annex).

18. Undoubtedly, the efforts towards the full implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security should continue with redoubled steadfastness and energy on the part of all States in the name of universal peace and security for all.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[1 July 1987]

1. The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the objectives set forth in the Declaration continue to be of the utmost importance in today's complex international situation.
2. The United Nations must redouble its efforts to find solutions to the problems identified in the Declaration and, in particular, must speak out strongly against the obstacles which stand in the way of its taking tangible action for the strengthening of international peace and security.
3. The United Nations should be even more zealous and steadfast in identifying and condemning the interests which are promoting the arms race. Towards that end, it must examine the positions currently being taken by the super-Powers, which bear primary responsibility for international security in the eyes of world public opinion. An analysis of the set of recent proposals on this subject by the Soviet Union and the positions taken on those proposals by the current United States Administration are specific factors which the United Nations should evaluate and on which it should state its views.
4. Some of the hotbeds of tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security, despite the many United Nations pronouncements, are worsening, thereby highlighting the serious dangers these hotbeds represent for humanity. In southern Africa, the existence of the racist South African Government, which subjects the black majority to the disgrace of apartheid, is the root-cause of the severe problems affecting the region, such as the failure to secure the independence of Namibia and the constant acts of aggression by South Africa against the front-line countries. It has, nevertheless, not yet been possible, because of repeated vetoes by the United States, to impose on South Africa the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, which would contribute decisively to the eradication of this scourge of the peoples in the region.
5. In the Middle East, the convening of a Peace Conference, which would be a positive step towards the solution of this complex problem, has still not been achieved. This situation is deplorable for the Palestinians and the other Arab peoples, and is further exacerbated by factors such as the so-called "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel, aimed at perpetuating the occupation of Arab territories. In Central America, the efforts of the Contadora Group have been obstructed as a result of the undeclared war waged by the United States Administration against the Nicaraguan people.
6. The developing countries, whose economies have been in very bad straits for quite some time, are now facing a crippling foreign debt; and yet, the major developed capitalist Powers have failed to adopt a position favouring the search for effective solutions to underdevelopment, a condition which produces many social problems affecting the internal stability of the developing countries.

7. These are among the major situations that continue to affect international security. Consequently, it is imperative that the United Nations should become more active in the search for solutions to these situations, and thus obtain the effective implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration.

8. The United Nations must reject the plans of those who, contrary to the will of the vast majority of its Member States, are trying to subordinate the Organization to spurious political interests, such as those which inspire the United States Government to seek to have my country condemned for alleged human rights violations, while those rights are for the first time in Cuba's history, now guaranteed to the Cuban people.

9. My Government is convinced that the United Nations will continue to enhance its role as a universal forum for international public opinion, which demands concrete measures for the strengthening of international security.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[29 July 1987]

1. Czechoslovakia, which became 17 years ago an active participant in the process of elaboration and implementation of the historic Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, regards that document as one of the most significant instruments of the policy of peace and reduction of international tension which gives an impetus to the enhancement of friendly and mutually beneficial relations among countries with different social and economic systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. As it pursues its foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, consolidating international security and stability, limiting and halting the arms race and adopting effective measures that would lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Czechoslovakia strictly adheres to the principles of the Declaration and strives for its universal and effective implementation. It considers that a comprehensive approach of all States to the solution of issues relating to international security has to be based on the Charter of the United Nations, which has laid the foundations for the preservation of international peace and security and provided the framework and mechanism for their realization.

2. Proceeding on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the experience gathered by the United Nations during the more than four decades of the Organization's existence, and with regard to the nuclear and space realities newly emerged in the present time, Czechoslovakia advocates the formulation of a modern, indivisible and comprehensive concept of peace and security that would guarantee the survival of mankind and the social and economic development of the nations of the world and that would be based on peaceful co-operation. A role of extreme importance might be played in this regard by the inspiring proposal of the socialist States to open direct talks between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries on the character of defensive doctrine.

Czechoslovakia fully acknowledges the objective reality that nuclear war is not admissible under any conditions. This should prompt all States to adopt practical measures so as to prevent such a war and to eliminate its material basis.

3. Czechoslovakia considers that a constructive platform for the successful solution of this crucial issue is offered by the programme of building security through disarmament - which is the programme of elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century as was put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986, whose objective is to break the barriers that have thwarted progress until now. That programme presents directions on how to untie the Gordian knot, to halt the nuclear arms build-up on the Earth and to prevent militarization of outer space.

4. Within the context of the efforts to implement that programme, Czechoslovakia attaches major importance to the Soviet-United States talks on nuclear and space weapons, whose results will have a considerable impact on the course of the developments in the sphere of disarmament as well as of the overall development of East-West relations in the years to come. In respect of both European and global security, Czechoslovakia puts in this regard special emphasis on the reaching of an agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles and operational tactical missiles in Europe. A new stimulus to radical improvement of the international climate would be undoubtedly generated through the elaboration of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the key principles concerning strategic nuclear weapons, consolidation of the régime of the ABM Treaty and limitation of nuclear testing. First and foremost, it is imperative to find a mutually acceptable solution to the question of how to prevent the penetration of weapons into outer space. The signing of an agreement on intermediate-range missiles and operational tactical missiles and of those key principles would constitute the tangible result of the planned Soviet-United States summit meeting that the international public expects to be produced. It would create not only a favourable atmosphere, but also the political as well as the legal basis for continuation of the process of nuclear disarmament.

5. As far as is possible, Czechoslovakia has been using and intends to continue to use all the available forms and platforms, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, to promote efforts to solve the most acute and most pressing problems relating to the strengthening of international security and disarmament. It stands for greater effectiveness and greater productivity of the existing mechanisms. It commends every realistic and reasonable action by States, small, medium-sized and large alike, regardless of their social system and ideology. It considers that the constructive resolutions on the strengthening of international security, arms limitation and disarmament adopted by the United Nations provide a solid foundation for the elaboration of concrete international treaties, agreements and conventions. The best suited forum for activities of this kind continues to be constituted by the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva where Czechoslovakia advocates primarily speedy elaboration and adoption of a treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, concrete measures that would prevent militarization of outer space and a convention on general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and on their destruction.



6. Czechoslovakia attaches major importance to the realization of regional and subregional disarmament measures that make an effective contribution to the effort at global prohibition of individual categories of weapons of mass destruction. Together with the German Democratic Republic, it works actively for the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone and a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe that would be conducive to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from that sensitive area.
7. The Government of Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the elimination of weapons of mass destruction should be accompanied by substantial reductions in the arsenals of conventional weapons and armed forces. It would be realistic to start this process on the European continent where concrete proposals formulated by the socialist States in the Budapest Appeal of June 1986 are in existence. Czechoslovakia welcomed the fact that the other participants in the all-European process have also expressed readiness to negotiate on conventional forces at the all-European level - from the Atlantic to the Urals. It believes that, with the effort of all States of the region, the respective talks might be opened as soon as the next year.
8. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security highlights the close connection between strengthening of international security and disarmament, on one hand, and economic development of countries, on the other. In this respect, Czechoslovakia pays special attention to the forthcoming International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. It will strive to make the conclusions of the conference address directly the question of releasing the additional resources to be obtained through disarmament to meet the needs of economic and social development, including the development of the developing countries.
9. Czechoslovakia expresses its conviction that the forthcoming third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament will enhance the breakthrough that is taking shape in the international situation in the direction towards a nuclear-weapon-free world and global security through disarmament. Success of the session would make it possible to turn the 1990s into a decade of the building-up of a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world.
10. Czechoslovakia supports the endeavour of the nations of Asia to transform Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace and security, a region of mutually beneficial co-operation on an equal footing. It gives its full support to the concrete initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Viet Nam, Laos People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at establishing in the region a spirit of security and peaceful coexistence, co-operation and good-neighbourly relations, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. Czechoslovakia considers that it is urgently needed to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to convene for that purpose an international conference.
11. To guarantee comprehensive international security and rule of the law, it is imperative to exercise respect for the right of every nation to make its own choices in the social, political as well as ideological spheres and to provide for

free development of nations, nationalities and individuals. To this end, it is necessary to develop political co-operation among States and to respect the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, self-determination of nations and nationalities, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers. Guided by those principles, Czechoslovakia supports the just settlement of the persisting conflicts and hotbeds of tension in individual parts of the world.

12. Czechoslovakia supports the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene an international conference on the Middle East and to establish for that purpose a preparatory committee composed of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The implementation of that proposal would constitute the beginning of a genuine peace process in the Middle East that would lead to an equitable settlement of the question of Palestine in the spirit of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council and to Israel's departure from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

13. Czechoslovakia is concerned about the dangerous situation in Central America caused by the policy of force and military diktat applied by the United States against the States of the Central American region, with the view of achieving the removal of the progressive Government of Nicaragua. We advocate an equitable political settlement of the situation in the region on the basis of the peace proposals put forward by Nicaragua and with an active role being played by the Contadora Group.

14. Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the racist policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the South African Government against the neighbouring African countries. It supports the legitimate demands of African and other States for immediate adoption of all-round mandatory sanctions against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

15. Czechoslovakia appreciates the course embarked upon by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with a view to achieving national reconciliation. This policy creates favourable prerequisites for peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan provided that external interference in the affairs of that country is discontinued.

16. As to the other hotbeds of tension, Czechoslovakia supports the proposals of the Indochinese countries for the establishment of lasting peace and stability in South-East Asia, calls for termination of the war conflict between Iran and Iraq, supports the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of Korea, as well as the efforts at an equitable settlement of the question of Cyprus.

17. Czechoslovakia considers that the safeguarding of universal security, mutual understanding and co-operation includes also the development of international humanitarian co-operation. It should be focused primarily on adopting international measures to eliminate genocide, racial and religious discrimination and apartheid and to prohibit propaganda of war, violence and intolerance in relation to other nations. Attainment of guaranteed universal security would also

be facilitated by intensification of international co-operation and exchanges in the spheres of culture, science and art and democratization of the information system. Citizens of all States should have the possibility of exercising their rights with due regard to the specific economic and other features of individual States and of participating in tourist exchanges, international social movements and international migration of the work force.

18. Czechoslovakia is convinced that the endeavour to safeguard firm and reliable peaceful relations can be successful only if equitable solutions are sought also at the same time to international economic problems. Mankind has entered a stage in history when the question of common survival is posed not only at the politico-military level but also in the context of all the other conditions of existence. While politics is destined to deal with the former aspect, broad and all-round economic co-operation has to establish the needed material basis of universal security and prosperity. Czechoslovakia welcomes the consideration of the question of international economic security that has started in the United Nations as the first meaningful step in that direction.

19. One of the most significant problems facing mankind today is constituted by environmental protection. This question is closely interrelated with the other areas of international security because ecology is substantially influenced by the arms build-up, economic development as well as overall political relations. Matters relating to environmental protection require therefore active international co-operation with the participation of all countries and nations.

20. Czechoslovakia is strongly convinced that all disputed questions, even the most complicated ones, can and must be solved exclusively by political means and negotiation in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, norms of international law and the principles of reciprocity, equality of commitments and undiminished security of all sides. Only such consistent enforcement of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security in the practice of international relations will be an effective instrument of attaining the peace-making objectives of the United Nations.

EL SALVADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[29 June 1987]

1. The Government of El Salvador, recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to live together in peace as good neighbours, and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, expresses its concern over the proliferation and intensification of national, regional and international conflicts, which jeopardize the very existence of mankind.

2. For this reason, the Government of El Salvador reaffirms its absolute conviction that only full respect for and complete compliance with the principles

of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States can create a climate of trust, peace and security, which is so seriously affected by the present situation.

3. Accordingly, El Salvador reminds all States that it is their duty to examine the current international situation carefully and study the ways and means provided by the relevant provisions of the Charter to secure peace, security and co-operation in the world. It also urges that States in their international relations should solemnly reaffirm the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, in particular: non-interference in the internal affairs of States; peaceful settlement of disputes; refraining in their international relations from the threat or use of force; the inviolability of territorial integrity; non-recognition of territorial conquests, the sovereign equality of States; and the self-determination of people.

4. In consequence, the Government of President José Napoleón Duarte, emphasizes its peaceful convictions and its unqualified adherence to the purposes enshrined in the United Nations Charter, which it fully supports, respects and upholds as principles of international law. It urges the countries concerned - in their key role - to bring about a more stable and secure international order, through their firm political will to find a political solution to the regional crisis affecting Central America, and to lay the foundations for peace, democracy, co-operation and development in that area.

5. El Salvador's reliance on the principles of the United Nations to resolve its disputes with other States is a clear example of this peaceful will and purpose:

(a) In its dispute with Honduras, the Government of El Salvador has pursued a policy of friendly understanding with the Government of Honduras with a view to finding a peaceful and lasting solution to bilateral problems, in particular boundary problems.

(b) This policy of understanding initiated by the Government of El Salvador highlights the virtues of peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation. This principle was faithfully reflected in the negotiations which culminated in the signing of the peace treaty of 30 October 1980 in Lima, Peru, by which it was agreed to end the dispute which had at one time separated the two countries.

(c) On the basis of this instrument, El Salvador and Honduras have now agreed jointly to submit the dispute over land, island and maritime boundaries to the International Court of Justice as a demonstration of their conviction that international technical disputes should be settled by upholding the principles of international law.

6. Regarding the regional crisis which has affected the Central American region for some years, and which has not spared El Salvador, the Government of El Salvador maintains that there is a political, legal, diplomatic and security vacuum in the region which must urgently be filled in order to produce the conditions and structures that can discourage or impede expansionist moves to destabilize the democratic processes in the region.

7. In this situation, the Government of El Salvador regards it as urgent, vital and imperative to resolve the regional crisis, because the vacuum is a sign that the whole international system of law is failing to function as it should. All that is needed to overcome the crisis is for the States concerned to observe the international obligations they have contracted, especially those laid down in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
8. The Government of El Salvador therefore considers that in order to fill this vacuum and deal effectively with the factors which have caused the crisis, it is urgently necessary to reactivate or where necessary create the mechanisms which will facilitate the continued development of all aspects of regional life. At the same time all efforts - national, continental and international - must be directed to establishing and strengthening pluralistic and representative democratic processes, to encouraging dialogue at national and regional levels, and to economic development, with a view to establishing the basis for consolidating a Central American community founded on peace, security and regional co-operation.
9. In its desire to promote the foregoing objectives, the Government of El Salvador has on a number of occasions reported on efforts, obstacles and progress as regards the elimination of ideological, political and military confrontation in the country, the promotion of social justice and human rights through a government programme, and the achievement of a political solution to the problems facing the nation through a process of pacification, with the active participation of all Salvadorians without exception in strengthening the democratic process.
10. El Salvador's attitude towards its national situation is paralleled by its position in the regional conflict, in respect of which it has proposed a peace plan for Central America. This plan includes dialogue and negotiation with the parties to the conflict in the various countries with the aim of laying the preliminary foundations for peace and co-operation in the area through free autonomous action, free from any foreign interference that would impair the sovereignty of the countries concerned.
11. El Salvador thus emphasizes its conviction that the solutions of the national and regional problems was a matter exclusively for the sovereign will of the countries of the region, as masters of their own procedures, without external interference of any kind and through democratic processes resulting from participation in free and democratic elections by the different sectors of society.
12. That is why the Government of El Salvador has, from the outset, given its total and firm support to the peace initiative of the Contadora Group as the best mechanism that exists for filling the vacuum in Central America by providing procedures for the conclusion of simultaneous global, regional, multilateral and verifiable agreements which would unquestionably facilitate the establishment of peace and security in the area.
13. El Salvador is following with great concern developments in the situation in Central America and notes that the Contadora peace-making process, which is supported by the United Nations, continues to be severely affected by the arms race

and the increase in frontier incidents. Shows of force and the open or concealed support by certain Governments for armed groups whose purpose is to overthrow legitimate Governments are undermining determined efforts to bring about peace, détente, understanding, national conciliation and co-operation in the region.

14. That is why El Salvador urges and reminds all foreign States which have been involved directly or indirectly in the regional conflict to respect fully the sovereignty of the States concerned and the right of the peoples to determine their own fate without interference, coercion or external pressure - especially the overt or covert threat or use of force - and to refrain from any attempt at partial or total violation of the national unity and the integrity of any other Central American State.

15. El Salvador urges all countries to respond to the urgent need to agree upon guidelines on more effective action for the maintenance of peace with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with situations which endanger international peace and security.

16. The Government of El Salvador recognizes the need for effective measures to forestall and eliminate threats to peace and to curb acts of aggression or other violations of the peace. It recognizes, in particular, the need for measures to establish, maintain and restore international peace and security.

#### PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[21 July 1987]

1. The Philippines has always supported all initiatives for global security and peace and, on its own initiative with the support of friendly Governments, has been exerting efforts to enhance the security as well as the economic and social development of the country.

2. The Philippines had voted in favour of, among other issues, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the reduction of military budgets, curbing the naval arms race, implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

3. The Philippines, through its recently ratified Constitution, renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, co-operation and amity with all nations; and, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

4. The Philippines is of the view that the success of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security depends much upon the sincerity of the major military powers and States in adhering to the provisions of the Declaration and in influencing their respective allies to do the same. Colaterally, the Security Council should be more active and determined in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace.

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