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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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* A/43/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/92 of 7 December 1987, 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-third session on the basis of the replies received.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the Governments of Member States on 12 February 1988 inviting them to submit their views in accordance with paragraph 16 of the above-mentioned resolution.

3. As of 25 August 1988, replies had been received from Oman, Cuba and Burkina Faso. Any further replies that may be received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BURKINA FASO

[Original: French]

[12 April 1988]

Burkina Faso supports all initiatives designed to strengthen international security. Nevertheless, it notes with regret the failure to respect the Declaration by various militarily powerful States which make use of force, threats and coercion to attempt to subjugate other States and ensure their hegemony. There is no doubt that the implementation of the Declaration by all States, strong and weak, would make a notable contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. Burkina Faso will continue to work indefatigably to that end.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[6 April 1988]

1. It is the view of the Government of the Republic of Cuba that the Declaration remains fully in effect and that there is now an imperative need to implement it.

2. In this connection, Cuba welcomes the Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles in Europe as a step towards the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Declaration.

3. Cuba cannot fail to state its concern, however, at actions which, far from contributing to subsequent progress in the strengthening of international security, are hindering this praiseworthy undertaking based on the above instrument. Indeed, the start of production of binary chemical weapons by the United States Government is seriously endangering the work of the Conference on Disarmament on a convention on chemical weapons, in view of which the United Nations must forcefully demonstrate its disapproval of such developments.

4. There still subsist such phenomena as colonialism, racism, apartheid and interference in the internal affairs of States, which, being the causes of serious conflict and suffering for millions of human beings, pose significant threats to international peace and security, thereby hindering the implementation of the Declaration.

5. In southern Africa the existence of the racist South African régime constitutes one of the most serious threats to the security of the region, being the cause of the serious situation prevailing in that part of the world, a situation characterised by the brutal repression of the South African people, which is fighting against apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia, and by continual armed attacks and harassment by the South African Government of the independent countries of the region.

6. In the Middle East, the tragic plight of the Palestinian people resulting from the barbaric acts of the Zionist occupiers, and in Central America the ever-greater impediments raised by the United States Government to obstruct implementation of the agreements reached by the Governments of the region, provide other examples of the difficulties hindering the attainment of international security.

7. The world economic crisis, the effects of which are largely felt by the weak economies of third world countries, also constitutes a serious threat to the quest for international security. The massive external debt of these countries places a severe burden on them, in addition to which they suffer from the discriminatory and inequitable nature of their terms of trade.

8. The difficult position of developing countries inevitably leads to the outbreak of social conflict, which in many cases affects their internal stability. Such countries, far from receiving the badly needed assistance and support of international institutions, find themselves subjected to pressure and diktat from such institutions as IMF, whose policy is contrary to the legitimate interests of their peoples.

9. Cuba is convinced of the need to implement the new international economic order as a prerequisite for a climate of international peace and security.

10. Our country, convinced of the responsibility incumbent upon the United Nations system, will continue its work to strengthen those United Nations organs which are responsible under the Charter for maintaining and guaranteeing international peace and security.

OMAN

[Original: Arabic]

[28 March 1988]

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman, in the light of its commitment to the principles of international law, including those concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, and in keeping with the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States - or their external affairs - and being convinced of the importance of the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for the conduct of negotiations with a view to the establishment by the Organization of a comprehensive system of security, supports General Assembly resolution 42/92 of 42/92 of 7 December 1987.
