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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[26 October 1988]

1. The past year has been marked by the emergence of a serious trend towards an improvement in international security. The concepts of the new thinking in global politics which underlie this trend are enjoying ever greater currency in the world community.
2. The entry into force of, and commencement of action under, the Treaty between the USSR and the United States of America on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles has begun a new phase in disarmament efforts. The understandings, confirmed at the highest level in Washington and Moscow, that nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought, the determination to avert war of any kind - nuclear or conventional - between the USSR and the United States, and the renunciation of any intention of achieving military supremacy, represent an important contribution to the common drive for greater international security. The Soviet-American talks on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive weapons, combined with adherence to the Treaty on the Limitation of anti-ballistic Missile Systems as signed in 1972 and an undertaking not to withdraw from it for an agreed period, are an important element in this process. Full-scale phased negotiations between the USSR and the United States on matters relating to nuclear tests are proceeding purposefully. Efforts within the Vienna meeting of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to begin talks on cuts in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe are nearing their objective. The 1986 Stockholm undertaking on confidence-building measures and security in Europe is successfully being put into practice.
3. All in all, these trends give grounds for believing that the direct threat of war involving the great Powers has diminished.
4. Serious headway is also being made in the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts under the banner of national reconciliation. It is important now to ensure that all the parties, without exception, abide scrupulously by the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, and to consolidate and build upon the encouraging starts made in the unfolding processes of political settlement in the Iran-Iraq conflict, the situation in Kampuchea, and some features of the situations in southern Africa, Cyprus and Western Sahara.
5. Thus the world community is going through an important transition, from aspirations to action. Much credit for this belongs to the United Nations and its Secretary-General.
6. Still, there is as yet no full guarantee that these new, encouraging trends are irreversible. In order to reinforce them, it is extremely important not to lose momentum.

7. The realities of today's world, typified by the universality of the nuclear threat, the growing severity of other global problems and the internationalisation of all the processes occurring in an ever more integrated and interdependent world make it essential to allow common human values to dictate priorities. Security, to be believable and real, must be all-embracing. This is becoming a political axiom.

8. In order to create universal security, it is necessary to establish a universal approach to it. This is the primary intent of the initiative by the socialist States which have put forward the notion of comprehensive security. The Byelorussian SSR is one of the sponsors of this initiative. As far as the military and political aspects of security are concerned, it is convinced that no policy based on force, especially military force, will lead to security at any level of arms build-up. What needs to be built up is political efforts, for they alone can lead to true security not based on the fear of annihilation.

9. The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the emphasis in guaranteeing the security of States must shift from relative military capabilities to political collaboration and strict compliance with international obligations for the purpose of dealing with global economic, ecological, energy, nutritional, medical and other issues. The establishment of comprehensive security is intimately bound up with the enhancement of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations.

10. Thus the momentum that has been built up recently in bilateral efforts to end the arms race and bring about disarmament must be increased and extended to the multilateral sphere. The yield of the principal organs of the United Nations - the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and so forth - must be raised substantially, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations must be given a larger role to play.

11. United Nations peace-keeping operations and the institution of United Nations military observers have great potential for peace-making, and need to be expanded. It is important to devise and put into operation together a series of measures designed to establish the effective primacy of law in international relations. An initial core of concrete proposals already exists, allowing work on all these topics to begin without delay.

12. To follow this course will ensure the gradual demilitarisation and humanization of international relations and the reconciliation of the many contradictions around the world on the basis of a balance of interests, recognition of the right of nations to freedom of choice, and full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations.

13. The socialist States' comprehensive security initiative and efforts to implement the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security share the same objectives, complementing and enriching each other, and promoting progress towards the practical manifestation of positive shifts in thinking and the transformation of the processes now beginning in international affairs into something irreversible.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[12 October 1988]

1. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the United Nations in 1970 continues to be timely and of unceasing significance. The Ukrainian SSR regards its implementation as one of the priority tasks of the international community.
2. In the contemporary world international security is universal in nature and can be ensured only through the joint efforts of all States. This was why, the socialist countries, including the Ukrainian SSR, put forward in the United Nations the proposal for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.
3. The internationalization of the efforts of States is becoming the fulcrum of the system of comprehensive security in today's interdependent world, and the principle of peaceful coexistence is one of the most important conditions for the survival and progress of mankind.
4. The Charter of the United Nations constitutes the foundation of the collective actions of States. The United Nations also has at its disposal appropriate machinery within which the efforts of States could be undertaken. The task consists in ensuring that the purposes of the United Nations are fully achieved and that the machinery for maintaining international peace and security is fully operational.
5. The main road to comprehensive security lies through nuclear disarmament and the reduction of military capability to a level of reasonable sufficiency. The process of genuine nuclear disarmament which started with the entry into force of the USSR-United States Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles has sought to stimulate movement with regard to all aspects of the construction of a secure and non-violent world. At the same time the foundation has been laid for the establishment of reliable means for monitoring progress in the destruction of nuclear weapons.
6. The next steps are the elaboration of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive weapons subject to the observance of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, the cessation of nuclear explosions, a reduction in conventional weapons and the limitation of naval activity.
7. In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, the international community's efforts in the sphere of disarmament will be effective to the extent that the United Nations, its Secretary-General, the Security Council and other international institutions and machinery function effectively.

8. The Organisation has great peace-making potential with regard to the liquidation of hotbeds of tension. The political settlement achieved in connection with Afghanistan, the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, the beginning of a dialogue on the question of Cyprus and other important political events are clear evidence of that fact. The role of the United Nations as the unique world-wide centre for the maintenance of security, both universal and regional, must continue to be strengthened.

9. It is also necessary to make the work of the Security Council more active, and to ensure closer co-operation between its members.

10. The implementation of the provisions of the Declaration will be furthered by the elaboration of joint approaches, which take account of mutual interests, to the resolution of ecological problems, and by the achievement of mutually advantageous multilateral co-operation in the economic sphere.

11. Large-scale international co-operation in the humanitarian field, including human rights, the development of contacts between peoples and the exchange of information are of great importance for the creation of lasting guarantees of peace and security.

12. The consideration during the forty-third session of the General Assembly of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will provide a good opportunity for the further deepening of the multilateral dialogue on problems of security, and for increasing the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations and its principal organs.

13. The Ukrainian SSR reaffirms its devotion to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and will actively co-operate with other Member States for the purposes of its implementation.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[20 September 1988]

1. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is a fundamental political and legal instrument that enriches the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations under the conditions of the nuclear and space age.

2. In today's contradictory but mutually interdependent and increasingly integrated world, international security is a concept of universal scope, covering all of world politics.

3. The achievement of such security, the implementation of the United Nations Charter fully and without exception and the creation of solid guarantees of peace is the purpose of the initiative on a comprehensive system of international peace and security put forward jointly by the group of socialist countries.

4. This initiative reflects the growing sentiments of the international community and will help intensify the process of renewal that has started in the United Nations.

5. Two trends have now clearly emerged in international life. On the one hand, increased interest in multilateralism has become apparent. On the other hand, the active involvement of the United Nations in solving universal problems is increasingly making States take a more responsible attitude to how they behave in the international arena. The internationalisation of States' efforts in the face of global threats and their joining to defend universal values are important contributory factors to the security and progress of mankind.

6. Under the circumstances, special importance attaches to the joint search for ways and means to ensure comprehensive security, primarily by enhancing the role and authority of the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, inter alia, in context of discussions regarding the issue of implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

7. The consolidation and development of bilateral inter-State relations is having a beneficial effect on the strengthening of international security. From this perspective the stepping up of the Soviet-American dialogue is particularly important. The Moscow summit meeting raised this dialogue to a new level. Mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States is becoming an important factor in international security.

8. The main road to the strengthening of international security lies through the elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and the reduction of the military capability of States to a level of reasonable sufficiency.

9. The Soviet Union considers that the bilateral efforts of the USSR and the United States must go hand in hand with multilateral action on the part of the entire international community, and advocates making nuclear disarmament a multilateral matter.

10. The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF treaty) laid the foundations for genuine nuclear disarmament. At the same time, the groundwork was carried out for the institution of reliable means of monitoring of progress in the destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's task, as it sees it, is to make the current process of eliminating nuclear weapons a non-stop, growing and intensifying one and to work for the earliest possible completion of work on a treaty providing for a 50 per cent reduction of Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons on a mutually agreed basis.

11. Whereof the political aspects of strengthening security are concerned, the urgent task is, in the Soviet Union's view, to make effective use of the peace-making potential of the United Nations in eliminating focal points of international tension and regional conflicts. It is the Soviet Union's firm conviction that respect for the balance of interests in securing the right of every

people to free choice without outside interference is the chief prerequisite for a just political settlement of conflict situations, in which the United Nations and its principal organs have a truly indispensable role to play.

12. The strengthening of international security urgently requires the development of joint approaches, which take account of mutual interests, to the solution of ecological problems and the achievement of effective multilateral co-operation in the economic sphere. The Soviet Union is convinced that international security can be effective and unshakeable only if it ensures secure existence and guarantees the free development of all nations and every individual. We propose to expand international humanitarian co-operation and bring national legislation and administrative rules in the humanitarian sphere into line with international obligations and norms.

13. The next logical step is to devote special attention, when the General Assembly at its forty-third session discusses the question of implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, to studying the best ways to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations and its main bodies and to promoting multilateral approaches to specific aspects of strengthening international security.

14. The Soviet Union, following the policy formulated at the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Nineteenth Party Conference, subscribes to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; it is open to constructive dialogue with all countries, and is prepared to do everything in its power to ensure strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter in international relations.

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