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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
 OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/

/21 September 1978/

1. Efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security are among the main objectives of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and constitute an expression of the vital interests of the people of that country.
2. Czechoslovakia regards the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)) as a basic document orienting the development of international relations through the relaxation of international tensions, the achievement of disarmament and mutually advantageous co-operation among States with different social systems based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.
3. Czechoslovakia, together with the countries of the socialist community, is striving to make the maximum contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, putting thus into practice its fundamental foreign policy line as set forth by the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and reaffirmed by the conclusions of the eleventh session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in March 1978. Together with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving States it is participating widely in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace. It fully supports the peace policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was confirmed by this year's talks between the highest Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives, headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustáv Husák, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid I. Brezhnev. The results of these talks confirmed once more that the socialist countries are firmly determined to promote the policy of stabilization and expansion of international détente.
4. Czechoslovak foreign policy pursues the objectives set forth by the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security at all opportunities of a multilateral nature as well as in all its bilateral negotiations.
5. In this spirit it works also within the United Nations and other international organizations and as a temporary member of the Security Council.
6. Of great importance for the strengthening of international peace and security in Europe is the consistent implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Czechoslovakia consistently implements the Final Act in

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its entirety, applying it to its relations and contacts with other States both in the political field and in the economic, humanitarian and cultural fields.

7. Security in Europe would be significantly enhanced by the adoption of the proposals put forth by the States party to the Warsaw Pact for the conclusion of a treaty among the participants of the Helsinki Conference to refrain from initial use of nuclear weapons against each other, as well as by an agreement prohibiting the expansion of the existing military-political groupings and the establishment of new ones. Equally, the early drafting and adoption of a treaty on the non-use of force in international relations would represent a significant contribution to the attainment of the objectives set forth by the Declaration.

8. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic also stands firmly for the adoption by all States of effective measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 32/155 of 19 December 1977, particularly with a view to the strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world, to halting the arms race and the complete liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

9. The basic prerequisite for continuing international détente and strengthening international security is the extension of détente to the military sphere, to the field of disarmament, and merging the process of political détente with military détente. It is, therefore, necessary to put into practical life the final document of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2). Broad possibilities in that respect are offered by the proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the document entitled "On Practical Measures for Ending the Arms Race" which has Czechoslovakia's full support. Also of great importance, in our view, was the adoption of the joint commitment by all nuclear States not to use nuclear weapons against States that have renounced these weapons and do not have them on their territories. Czechoslovakia therefore supports the proposal by the USSR to make this commitment as soon as possible into an international agreement. It also steadfastly stands behind the demand for an early convocation of a world disarmament conference. In the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic works actively for the achievement of concrete results on the basis of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries - direct participants in the talks.

10. Czechoslovakia regards as an important factor in the strengthening of international security the development of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems. An important contribution in that respect was made by the visit paid this year in April by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustáv Husák, to the Federal Republic of Germany. Also, the results of the Vienna talks between the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Lubomír Štrougal, and the Chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky, which were held in November of last year made an important contribution to the stabilization of the favourable political climate on the European continent. In addition, in the

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course of this year Czechoslovakia has been successfully developing and expanding bilateral relations with other States of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

11. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believes also that a consistent observance of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, under any pretext, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 32/153, constitutes a prerequisite for strengthening international security and further deepening international détente and co-operation. Any other course must be considered incompatible with the policy of détente, the spirit of Helsinki, and to be sharply at variance with Assembly resolution 32/153.

12. The strengthening of peace and international security demands the just settlement of crisis situations such as those in the Middle East, in Cyprus and in other parts of the world. We deem it necessary to remove the hotbeds of tension in southern Africa, in the so-called horn of Africa and to eliminate all remnants of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

13. Proceeding from its peaceful foreign policy, Czechoslovakia will continue to strive for the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, since it is convinced that further progress will depend, in the first place, on increased efforts by all countries for the application of the principles of collective security, the settlement of conflict situations by peaceful means and the strengthening of mutually beneficial and equal co-operation in all fields. This progress in the direction of the deepening of the process of international détente will bring about also a further strengthening of the United Nations, which is playing an important role in this development, in accordance with the principles of the Charter. We are convinced that the deliberations on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will result in further positive development in that direction. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is prepared to make a maximum contribution to that end.

FINLAND

Original: English

3 October 1978

1. The Finnish Government considers that, since the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the General Assembly in resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1973, significant results have been achieved in establishing peaceful patterns of co-operation at the international level. This co-operation should be seen as an integral part of the strengthening of international security.

2. For many years the Finnish Government has devoted particular efforts to the promotion of security and co-operation in the European context. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the follow-up to this Conference have assumed a central role in the Finnish foreign policy.

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3. The first follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe took place at Belgrade from October 1977 to March 1978. The meeting fulfilled its main task, the thorough exchange of views concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and the deepening of mutual relations between the participating states. The Finnish Government notes with satisfaction that the Belgrade meeting stressed the political importance of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and reaffirmed the resolve of the CSCE Governments to implement fully all the provisions of the Final Act. It is also of great importance that the Belgrade meeting safeguarded the continuation of the multilateral process initiated by the conference by agreeing that the second follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe will be held in Madrid in 1980. Furthermore three meetings of experts from the participating states were decided upon within the framework of the follow-up to the Conference during the period before Madrid.

4. The provisions of the Final Act are, in the view of the Finnish Government, consonant with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. Beside its significance at the regional level, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should be seen as a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security on a global scale.

5. In this light the Finnish Government hopes that further results would be achieved in the development of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and in the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference.

6. Proceeding from the close connexion between disarmament and the strengthening of international security, the Finnish Government has long considered disarmament a necessary element in détente. Progress in disarmament is only possible in conditions of détente. The continuation of the process of détente, again, is contingent on progress in disarmament. The interaction between disarmament and détente does not, however, imply that measures towards disarmament would effortlessly ensue from a political relaxation of tension.

7. An overwhelming indication of the importance that Governments attach to disarmament was demonstrated by the recent United Nations special session on disarmament. The special session provided a welcomed occasion for a thorough discussion of the entire range of disarmament issues. Perhaps more than ever before, world public opinion was focused on the issues of disarmament. It was of crucial importance that the Final Document (General Assembly resolution S/10-2), expressing for the first time the views of the whole international community on disarmament, was adopted by consensus.

8. The most tangible outcome of the special session was the decision on restructuring the international disarmament machinery to consist of two deliberative bodies and a negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament. Finland is convinced that the renewed negotiating body, like its predecessor, will be able to discharge its tasks effectively.

9. The special session provided new impetus for future disarmament efforts. It is to be hoped that the session also generated the necessary political will to resolve arms control and disarmament questions, however complex. States must now show their determination to make concrete progress in disarmament negotiations.

10. The Finnish Government considers it important that early results be reached in the current negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, on a comprehensive test ban, on the prohibition of chemical weapons as well as on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Finland had noted with satisfaction the recent positive indications of progress in these negotiations.

11. Disarmament is one of the central pursuits in the Finnish foreign policy. For states like Finland, which rely primarily on political means for their security, progress in disarmament is important for their security interests. On the basis of its policy of active neutrality, Finland has for some years continuously increased its contribution in the field of disarmament. It has made efforts to strengthen the nuclear safeguards in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, it initiated a study on nuclear-weapon-free zones and it has participated in the highly technical work on the control of chemical weapons and the seismological monitoring of a comprehensive test ban.

12. While recognizing that the problems of disarmament are global, the Finnish Government considers that the regional aspects should not be overlooked. Developments in military technology over the past few years have affected the situation in Europe. This has given added importance to the regional perspective in arms control. In this context Finland has noted with interest the recent French proposal designed to open new channels for disarmament negotiations on the European continent. One specific aspect of the regional approach was emphasized by the President of Finland Dr. Urho Kekkonen in May this year in a speech in which he proposed negotiations on a Nordic arms control arrangement.

13. Another issue well suited for regional approach is the transfer of conventional weapons and weapons technology to a region from suppliers outside the region. In such cases, arrangements calling for restraint on the part of both suppliers and recipients would be necessary. In this context the Finnish Government welcomes the negotiations initiated between the major arms suppliers, i.e. the Soviet Union and the United States.

14. The role of the United Nations as a major peace-making and peace-keeping force has been continuously stressed by the Government of Finland. Finland has contributed to the establishment and operation of all the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations. Finland continues to be prepared for such contributions and gives its full support to efforts to strengthen the political and financial basis of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. In this connext the Government of Finland stresses the joint responsibility of the Member States for the United Nations peace-keeping activities and their financing.

15. In the world of interdependence, a close interconnexion exists between development and disarmament. An accelerating arms race is a serious obstacle to the pursuits for development. It must once again be reiterated that immense resources could be channelled to developmental goals if disarmament process can be accelerated. Simultaneously, the increase of international security thus achieved would contribute to the over-all development of economic and social conditions.

16. Recent developments in the world economy seem to indicate that the current problems may not only be the result of pressures of cyclical nature but rather from persistent structural imbalances. A serious consideration of structural changes, which are necessary in the international economy is, therefore, called for. Such a consideration based on the recognition of the interrelationship of problems related to trade, money and finance should be focused on the requirements for both international and internal adjustments. This consideration, in which all countries shall have the possibility to participate, will be geared towards action-oriented measures aimed at reaching the objectives on the new international economic order.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/22 September 1978/

1. The German Democratic Republic attaches great importance to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. This is all the more urgent since the current development of international relations is marked by complexity and contradiction. On the one hand the trend toward détente is continuing in spite of all aspirations to the contrary. On the other hand imperialist forces are stepping up the arms race and aggravating the ideological conflict. They are assailing the very core of the policy of peaceful coexistence, attempting to undo the positive results of détente. This adds to the dangers threatening the security of peoples and States.

2. The German Democratic Republic is consistently guided by the awareness that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. In accordance with what General Assembly resolution 32/154 and resolution 32/155 entitled "Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente" call for, the process of détente must be further pursued, deepened and widened to encompass the entire world. In this endeavour agreement on effective measures of disarmament, notably in the nuclear field, remains the key issue. The discontinuance of the arms race and the removal of the material means of warfare constitute the most direct road toward the elimination of wars threatening the existence of peoples.

3. What is important now is to translate purposefully the recommendations made by the United Nations special session devoted to disarmament into practice. The final document that emerged from that session reaffirms the obligation of

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all States to make their contribution to the implementation of this great task, underlining the special responsibility of all nuclear-weapon States.

4. The prohibition of the production and deployment of the neutron weapon as called for by broad sections of world public opinion would be an important step against stepping up the arms race. The German Democratic Republic works for the immediate holding of negotiations on an agreement to this effect.

5. It is increasingly evident that respect for the sovereignty of States, for territorial integrity, and the inviolability of frontiers and the prohibition of the use or threat of force as well as equal, mutually advantageous co-operation are essential for the deepening of détente and the strengthening of international security.

6. The German Democratic Republic draws attention to increasing attempts on the part of imperialist and other reactionary circles to ignore the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. This should prompt the United Nations to defend resolutely this fundamental principle of normal inter-State relations. The Organization is therefore also called upon to oppose the misuse of mass media for the purpose of slandering other States and fomenting distrust among peoples. This would be entirely within the meaning of Assembly resolution 32/154.

7. In order to achieve a healthier political climate in Europe the German Democratic Republic considers it imperative that the Final Act of Helsinki be implemented in its entirety. What matters most is to secure the results already reached and to improve upon them. The German Democratic Republic is ready and anxious, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to develop for mutual benefit its co-operation with States having different social systems.

8. For international security to be strengthened it is essential to resolve the conflicts in the Middle East and on Cyprus. This must be done on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with relevant resolutions. The world organization can no longer submit to the continued gross violation of international law and of the decisions of the United Nations on the part of Israel. What is required is a comprehensive settlement of the Mid-East conflict by the Geneva peace conference, with all interested parties, including the PLO, participating.

9. International security calls for the prevention of the emergence of new situations of conflict. Jointly with its allies the German Democratic Republic persistently works for this goal.

10. Stable international relations are inconceivable unless colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid are eliminated. The German Democratic Republic most resolutely opposes the acts of aggression and terrorist raids that have been perpetrated by the racist régimes in southern Africa. It cannot but note that the same imperialist forces that support the racist régimes, thus keeping them alive, openly attack the sovereignty of independent African States.

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11. The African States deserve solidarity in their struggles to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and so do the national liberation movements in their effort to implement their peoples' right to self-determination, to achieve their national and social liberation.

12. For peace and international security to be strengthened all States are required to take measures with a view to resolving the international issues and to developing equal co-operation. In the view of the German Democratic Republic the observance and implementation of the Charter of the United Nations offer the best guarantee of a greater effectiveness of the United Nations in the endeavour to fulfil the tasks facing it and its Member States.

13. In implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security the German Democratic Republic works to ensure that peace is strengthened, that international détente is made irreversible, added to by military détente and widened to encompass all regions of the world. The foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic will always remain peace policy. The actions of the German Democratic Republic are always determined by the concern of its people to ensure the further advancement of its socialist system of society under the conditions of a lasting peace in the world.

MONGOLIA

Original: Russian
25 September 1978

1. The years that have passed since the adoption at the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security have conclusively confirmed the correctness and urgency of the tasks put forward in that important document.

2. The efforts of the world community, and particularly the consistent and constructive contribution made by the socialist countries, have brought about far-reaching positive shifts in the international arena, a substantial improvement in the over-all political atmosphere, and the development, on the basis of equality, of mutually beneficial co-operation between States in various spheres of international relations.

3. There is no question that the most important result of these efforts is the lessening of the threat of a new world war, of a global nuclear clash.

4. Even though détente has become the dominant feature of the development of the current international situation, recent events underscore the critical nature and urgency of the tasks put forward in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

5. The main danger to international peace and security at the present time is the ever more clearly emerging alliance between reactionary imperialists and

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great Power-expansionist forces. These forces are intensifying their efforts to undermine the process of bringing about positive changes in the world and to take the world back to the days of "cold war".

6. It is urgently necessary to take further steps to overcome the obstacles to the process of détente so as to make it irreversible and extend it to every region of the world.

7. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic regards it as a most pressing task to curb the spiralling arms race and take practical measures in the field of disarmament.

8. Indeed, if the rampant arms race is not halted, it may jeopardize the political détente achieved through long and strenuous efforts and undermine the measure of confidence that has been established between States at the present time. In addition, it may bring about a situation in which the effectiveness of the treaties and agreements concluded up to now in the field of disarmament is reduced to nil.

9. The tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to discussion of the crucial problems of disarmament serves to illustrate the world community's realization of the urgent need to solve those problems.

10. The special session, which was in effect a universal forum on disarmament, conclusively demonstrated that an absolute majority of States in the world regard cessation of the arms race and disarmament as the most important task of present-day international relations. It demonstrated once again that that problem is a universal one and that a radical solution to it requires joint efforts by all States without exception, nuclear and non-nuclear, large and small, developed and developing alike.

11. The successful conclusion of the special session, thanks to the joint efforts of all peace-loving States, particularly the socialist countries, as reflected in the Final Document that was adopted by consensus, testifies to the fact that all problems, however complex and difficult they may be, can be solved if all the parties concerned demonstrate statesmanlike wisdom, the necessary political will and a constructive approach based on a realistic understanding of the course of world development.

12. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic is strongly of the opinion that the proposals on "practical measures for ending the arms race" put forward by the Soviet Union at the special session, which formed the basis of the Final Document, contain a broad spectrum of measures on disarmament and provide the most realistic means of dealing with disarmament problems.

13. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that a logical step directed towards giving practical effect to the Final Document of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly would be the speedy convening of a world disarmament conference to give practical consideration to

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the entire range of disarmament problems and adopt effective, binding decisions on those problems. By accomplishing that, the conference would be making a major contribution to the strengthening of international security. Steps should be taken to make practical preparations for the conference; a preparatory committee should be established at the forthcoming thirty-third session of the General Assembly, and a specific date should be set for convening the conference.

14. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic continues to believe that the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations would be an extremely important moral and political factor in strengthening confidence and peaceful co-operation between States.

15. As an Asian socialist country, the Mongolian People's Republic pursues a consistent policy directed towards strengthening peace and security in Asia.

16. International détente is not by-passing the vast Asian continent, where, amid complex, sometimes contradictory events, the trend towards improvement in the political situation continues to gain ground because of the steady growth of the forces of peace, national independence and social progress of peoples. All Asian States must join in a common effort to maintain and intensify that trend.

17. Such joint efforts by the peace-loving forces are urgently necessary because of the increasing collusion among imperialist, expansionist and militarist forces in Asia and the Far East.

18. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic continues to believe that the main prerequisite for strengthening peace and security in Asia is the elimination of existing centres of tension, which can easily develop into armed conflicts.

19. The situation in the Middle East is becoming increasingly acute as a result of Israel's aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab States and the attempts of certain separatist circles to solve the Middle East problem in their own narrowly selfish interests. The Mongolian People's Republic continues to believe that lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, safeguarding of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own Palestinian State, and safeguards for the security and the opportunities for independent development of all States in the region. We believe that the principal means of achieving such a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question continues to be the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

20. The situation on the Korean peninsula, the southern part of which has become a staging area for the aggressive designs of imperialist circles, is fraught with serious consequences for peace and security not only in the Far East but in Asia as a whole.

21. A further effort must be made to ensure the speedy implementation of the well-known General Assembly resolution providing for withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in South Korea, dissolution of the so-called United Nations Command and replacement of the provisional armistice by a permanent peace agreement.
22. The world community is seriously concerned at the ever more acute situation developing on the African continent, where the principal NATO countries, headed by the United States, are intensifying their aggressive activities directed against the independent African States and all national liberation forces in Africa.
23. Underlying those activities is the desire of imperialist circles to safeguard their strategic military and other interests. They stop at nothing for that purpose and are even engaging in collective military actions against African countries.
24. It is urgently necessary to implement all the United Nations resolutions calling for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, particularly the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
25. The Mongolian People's Republic favours the speedy transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe, the unconditional withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia together with the transfer of power to SWAPO, the authentic representative of the interests of the Namibian people, and the elimination of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa.
26. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, which attaches great importance to the United Nations in the matter of strengthening international peace and security, believes that the Organization's role and effectiveness in this regard can be greatly enhanced if all Member States strictly and unswervingly observe the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter.

YUGOSLAVIA

/Original: English/

/20 September 1978/

1. The Yugoslav Government expressed its views, in its reply of 15 July 1977 (A/32/165, pp. 37-42), on the state of international relations. It drew attention to some issues and outstanding problems and suggested measures that the international community should undertake with a view to further consolidating and strengthening international peace and security. The development of international relations has confirmed the correctness of the stands and views communicated in the aforementioned reply, which continue to be of current interest.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations again examined the question of implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

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Assembly resolution 32/154, adopted at its thirty-second session, called once more upon all States to implement consistently, and adhere fully to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security in their international relations.

3. Proceeding from the assumption that consistent adherence to and strict implementation of the provisions contained in the above Declaration and in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly are in the interest of all countries, as well as in the interest of international peace and security, the Yugoslav Government expresses its readiness to play an active role and to co-operate most closely, as it has done in the past, with all countries in solving all outstanding international problems and to contribute, within the limits of its possibilities, to the full implementation of the declaration on international security.

4. On the basis of a review of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and of the measures taken so far, within and outside the United Nations, with a view to implementing its provisions, it is possible to conclude that the Declaration had already played an important role in international life. The vast majority of Member States adheres to and consistently implements the provisions of the Declaration. Members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries are actively promoting and contributing to the implementation of the Declaration. Full attention has been devoted to this question at all the meetings of these countries. Thanks mainly to their efforts and actions within the United Nations, a number of provisions of the Declaration have already been realized or are in the course of being implemented. In this connexion, we have in mind the completion of the work on the definition of aggression; the successful evolving of the action of the international community to implement resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; the continued efforts to establish the new international economic order; the launching and successful completion of the action for the convening of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; the holding of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the ensuring of its continuity; the continuation of the action for the elaboration of guidelines for peace-keeping operations, etc. All this confirms that the Declaration continues to provide an exceptionally important platform for the conduct of international actions aimed at strengthening and consolidating peace and security in the world as well as promoting co-operation on terms of equality among all countries, on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of active and peaceful coexistence.

5. Viewing matters within the context of the state of international relations, it is possible to conclude that some of the significant provisions of the Declaration have not yet been implemented and that some countries do not adhere to the provisions contained in the document or violate them openly. The reasons for such behaviour of certain States lie in the policies pursued by them. Obviously, such policies are not in accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations as they are based on the use of force, aggression and occupation of foreign territories and are, generally speaking, oriented toward the subjugation of peoples and countries by foreign powers.

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6. The Yugoslav Government welcomes the recommendation of the General Assembly, embodied in paragraph 2 of resolution 32/154, urging the Security Council to consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The relevant provisions of the Declaration, especially those contained in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are of particular importance for the consideration of this question. Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 are also relevant. Together, they lay a broad foundation for the study and further elaboration of instruments likely to contribute to more effective action by the Security Council in the fulfilment of its primary responsibilities.

7. Trends in international relations, frequent acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations, breaches of the peace and threats to international security, the failure of the Security Council to act in such situations and the broadly-held view that the Security Council is not able to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the Charter, etc. make it imperative to devote due attention to this question. The continuation of such a situation threatens to undermine the system on which the United Nations is based. The Yugoslav Government is prepared to take part and, as far as it is able, to contribute to the search for appropriate solutions to this question.

8. Although no satisfactory solutions to the major and most acute problems were found last year and although threats to peace, co-operation and the security of peoples in the world continue to constitute a burning problem, the Yugoslav Government nevertheless feels that some encouraging results have been achieved with regard to the strengthening of international security and that fresh efforts should be exerted in that sense.

9. It is known that Yugoslavia was host to the meeting of representatives of European Governments who met in Belgrade in order to review the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Belgrade Meeting was held in the conditions of a deteriorated situation in international relations, in which the process of relaxation of tensions evolved unevenly and in an oscillating manner, depending on whether bloc approaches to questions of co-operation and security were gaining in intensity, extent and significance. The meeting has shown, however, that the peoples of Europe are vitally interested in a further elaboration and application of the principles embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation and in the continuation of the process of détente. The course of the meeting confirmed the view which was expressed by the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, at the XI Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on 20 June 1978, namely, that "questions of security and co-operation in Europe cannot be considered to be the concern of Governments alone, but the concern of all the peoples of Europe. In them are expressed the vital interests of the broadest masses of people, of the working class and of all the progressive and democratic forces of this part of the world".

10. The intensified arms race continues to be one of the main sources of danger threatening peace and security in the world. The efforts exerted by the international community to halt and curb the arms race, as well as the steps leading towards the start of the process of disarmament, have failed to yield the expected results. Attention has again been drawn in the Declaration of the Final Act of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to the harmful impact of the continuation of the arms race on peace and security in the world and to the close connexion existing between disarmament and economic and social development. Therefore, disarmament has become an imperative need and the most urgent task facing the international community.

11. Yugoslavia considers as very important the decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the principles on which future disarmament negotiations will be founded, as well as the decisions relating to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and extending of the scope for the broadest active involvement of Member States in the process of disarmament on a democratic basis and on equal terms. Yugoslavia wishes to emphasize that satisfactory solutions to some important problems have not yet been found, problems such as firmer commitments by nuclear-weapon States on nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, particularly with regard to countries which have renounced such weapons, and commitments on the dismantlement of foreign military bases and withdrawal of military forces from foreign territories, the establishment of zones of peace and co-operation in various regions of the world, including the Mediterranean, etc. Yugoslavia also wishes to emphasize once again that it is determined to continue to exert, within the United Nations and in other forums, efforts aimed at finding adequate solutions to the aforementioned and similar problems, solutions leading to a cessation of the arms race and achievement of genuine measures of disarmament.

12. At the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade in July 1978, it was confirmed that the strengthening of security and co-operation on the basis of equality in Europe constitutes a permanent option of all the participating States and their efforts in ensuring the continuity of this process on the bases of the Final Act, and that the normalization of relations cannot be durable in Europe unless it is extended to other regions.

13. Owing primarily to the interest and initiative of Mediterranean countries, the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe devoted due attention to questions of security in the Mediterranean region, as one of the focal points of crises in the world, whose problems, taken together or individually, constitute a threat to international peace and security. The Yugoslav Government believes that it is necessary to continue to devote full attention to these problems and to exert fresh efforts in order to enable the region of the Mediterranean to develop in full conformity with the principles embodied in the Final Act of Helsinki. With this purpose in mind, priority should be accorded to the solution of existing international problems in the Mediterranean, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the organizations of the United Nations, as well as to the elimination of the causes that have created these problems. This applies, in the first place, to the existing crises in the Middle East and regarding Cyprus.

14. In order to create preconditions for peaceful co-operation and the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, a region to which Yugoslavia also belongs, it is of the utmost importance that States should refrain, particularly in border regions and in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other States, from military activities, such as military manoeuvres and troop or fleet movements, whose demonstration can seriously impair relations of co-operation between States and exercise a negative impact on the stability of the region.

15. Refraining from the concentration and increase of arsenals and military bases already existing in the Mediterranean and the adoption of joint measures for the reduction of military presence and armaments would also constitute a positive contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

16. The Yugoslav Government is also of the opinion that, with a view to transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and security, one should encourage research based on the Programme of Action elaborated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and aimed at intensifying mutual contacts and co-operation among Mediterranean countries.

17. It is necessary, in the same way, to lend support to the efforts and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Europe for intensifying economic co-operation in the Mediterranean, which is in harmony with resolution 32/154 of the General Assembly as well as with the documents of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo and the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade.

ANNEX

Further list of documents issued since the consideration of the
item by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session

- A/33/232 Note verbale dated 5 September 1978 from the Permanent Mission
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General
- A/33/279/
S/12875 Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of
Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General
- A/33/284 Letter dated 4 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the Secretary-General
- A/C.1/33/2 Letter dated 28 September 1978 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General
