



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/722/Add.1
22 November 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 72

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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
II. Replies received from Governments	
Brazil	2
Bulgaria	4

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[20 November 1989]

1. Brazil voted in favour of resolution 2374 (XXV) at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and since then has attributed great importance to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the community of States. Brazil shares the understanding embodied in it that respect for the principles of the Charter and adherence to the purposes of the United Nations are essential requisites for the maintenance of world peace and for guaranteeing the security of all nations, regardless of their physical dimensions or military power.
2. After two decades of consideration of the item by the First Committee since the twenty-fifth session, Brazil remains convinced that efforts towards international peace and security in the context of the United Nations are essential to ensure that the solutions and agreements eventually reached be consistent and compatible with the needs of the international community and not the result or the projection of power politics.
3. Thus, Brazil is gratified to see in the ongoing process of relaxation of tensions between the super-Powers room for the renewal of the confidence of States in the virtues of multilateralism, especially with regard to the settlement of regional conflicts. Brazil welcomes the important role played by the United Nations in the conclusion and implementation of the Geneva agreements on the Afghan crisis and of the New York agreements and the Brazzaville Protocol on southern Africa, as well as the new opportunities opening up for positive results in the initiatives of the Organization in other regional conflicts.
4. Brazil regrets, however, that other key issues within the competence of the United Nations continue to be dealt with as the exclusive responsibilities of the major Powers, despite the legitimate interests they arouse in the entire international community, as in the case of disarmament. The sole exception has been the ongoing negotiations on chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament, which, Brazil hopes, will result as soon as possible in the adoption of a universal and non-discriminatory régime for the prohibition of those weapons. Otherwise, efforts to transform the United Nations into the forum par excellence for the negotiation of effective disarmament measures, in line with the consensus adopted by Member States at the first special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978, have been fruitless.
5. Also in vain have been the calls in countless official texts of the United Nations for the establishment of an international economic order, which, based on the principles of justice, equity and co-operation, would seek appropriate mechanisms to check the growing gap between the wealthy few and the many living in poverty.

6. Consequently, the Brazilian Government believes it is time for the forward "momentum" in relations between the super-Powers to be neither the continuation of a selective multilateralism nor, as in the past, an exclusionist bilateralism, but, as already called for by the sponsors of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the full and unqualified exercise by the United Nations of the powers conferred upon it by the San Francisco Conference. To this end Brazil considers imperative:

(a) The reaffirmation by Member States of the obligations that they assumed to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, particularly by those which enjoy a privileged status within the Organization and thus have a greater degree of responsibility in the preservation of international peace and security;

(b) The improvement and strengthening of the system of collective security of the Organization, an objective which, in turn, and as envisaged in document A/7922, of 3 April 1970, forwarded to the Secretary-General by the Brazilian Government, can be made operational by:

(i) A revision of the Charter so as to add provisions of interest relating to a United Nations system not envisaged in the immediate post-war period, as for example, peace-keeping operations, which, despite their growing importance, continue to be dealt with on an ad hoc basis, for lack of criteria, depending on the specific circumstances of each case;

(ii) The full utilization by Member States of the diplomatic mechanisms provided in the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In this context, the Brazilian proposal developed in document A/7922 should be recalled. According to that proposal, the Security Council should consider in specific cases the advisability of establishing ad hoc committees for the settlement of disputes. These committees, made up of the parties involved in the disputes and delegations proposed by them and designated by the Council, would have a broad and flexible mandate to explore all possible means for maintaining or re-establishing peace in situations of international crisis;

(c) The adaptation of the agenda of the United Nations to "prevailing universal concerns and interests", identified by President José Sarney in his statement to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on 25 September 1989, as:

"From disarmament to the environment, from the banning of chemical weapons to the transfer of technology, from democracy as an instrument of stability and development to civil rights and political freedoms, from economic reforms to international trade, from the regionalization of the world economy to the new faces of interdependency, from the conquest of outer space to the eradication of poverty".

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

[14 November 1989]

1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as one of the cornerstones of international relations today. Being aware of the increasing interdependence among nations, Bulgaria considers that in the present-day world, there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States.
2. A favourable climate has recently developed within the international community and progress has been recorded in some important fields of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in the resolution of regional conflicts.
3. In the relations between States with different social and political order, confrontation has given way to a dialogue and a search for commonality of interests. A process of reducing tensions and increasing confidence and co-operation on various levels of inter-State relations is under way. The peace-keeping role of the United Nations has been enhanced and it is widely recognized that multilateral action has an increasingly important role to play in strengthening international security.
4. All these positive trends are largely due to the new thinking in the foreign policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries.
5. The innovative approaches to solving the perennial problems of today's world would not succeed, however, if a breakthrough in disarmament is not accomplished. Such a breakthrough is yet to come. The historic Soviet-United States Treaty on the elimination of intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles and the other positive developments in the sphere of disarmament have created the necessary building ground.
6. Bulgaria is pleased with the prospects for further progress in reducing the nuclear arsenals and the nuclear threat in general which emerged at the recent Soviet-United States talks in Wyoming. The conclusion of an agreement on 50 per cent cuts of the strategic arsenals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America now seem within reach. Bulgaria supports this development as well as the planned signature of additional protocols to the 1974 and 1976 treaties on nuclear explosions.
7. An important step in strengthening international security would be the implementation of the recent proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for all nuclear-weapon States to conclude a multilateral agreement on measures to reduce the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war.
8. Taking into consideration the enhanced prospects for nuclear disarmament Bulgaria attaches still greater importance to the task of the international community to block all channels of developing new types and systems of nuclear

weapons, as well as to prevent their proliferation. The cessation and the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests is one of the most effective ways for solving this task. The bilateral Soviet-United States negotiations on this issue have a very positive impact on the overall solution of this problem. Yet, these bilateral negotiations cannot and should not be a substitute for the multilateral efforts at the Conference on Disarmament, which should be given a fresh impetus immediately after the opening of the next session of that Conference.

9. The cause of curbing the arms race in the nuclear sphere would be enhanced by the conclusion of an international agreement on the cessation and, in the future, on the complete prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

10. Bulgaria considers the question of a speedy conclusion of a global convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on the destruction of their stocks to be one of the priority tasks of multilateral disarmament. The Paris Conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons played an important role in creating a broad consensus on the necessity to conclude the chemical weapons convention at an early date. The government-industry conference against chemical weapons held at Canberra in September underlined the practical will of a large number of countries to work for the completion of the final draft of the convention, possibly by the end of 1990. Bulgaria intends to contribute to the attainment of this goal and reiterates its readiness to sign the future convention as soon as it is open for signature.

11. The process of strengthening the regional and overall security will be greatly enhanced by measures to reduce conventional forces and armaments in Europe, to reduce, and later to eliminate, tactical nuclear weapons, in the old continent. Bulgaria participates actively in the Vienna negotiations on the conventional forces and armaments in Europe which have been marked by goodwill and a search for a balance of interests.

12. As for the negotiations on confidence-building and security measures in Europe, Bulgaria stands for the adoption of large-scale and comprehensive measures that should include the air-and-naval forces of the States concerned.

13. On many occasions Bulgaria has taken an active stance in favour of removing the obstacles put by a handful of States to the initiation of a fruitful dialogue either at the United Nations or, still better, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the issue of naval disarmament. The elaboration and adoption of confidence-building measures at sea and relevant disarmament measures would have a direct beneficial effect on international security.

14. Now that the first measures of real disarmament have either been accomplished or are on their way, the prospects are growing for putting the issue of the conversion of military potentials high on the agenda of national and multilateral undertakings. In the opinion of Bulgaria, all States have an interest in establishing the optimum parameters in carrying out conversion measures. This is the reason for which Bulgaria has initiated steps to involve the United Nations in the consideration of this issue.

15. One of the markedly positive changes in international life is the fact that the efforts to do away with the hotbeds of tension and conflicts have acquired an almost comprehensive character. The non-confrontational solution of even the most complex problems is becoming an established practice. None the less, the process of peaceful settlement of the regional conflicts has not yet become irreversible. On the one hand, the international agreements on the situation around Afghanistan have raised high expectations. The anticipated declaration of Namibia's independence is a remarkable achievement of the international community against colonialism. On the other hand, however, the bombardment of peaceful towns in Afghanistan continues; the Palestinian people are still being denied the right to their own State; the bloodshed in Lebanon has aggravated the crisis in that country; the peaceful process in Central America, initiated with such difficulty and perseverance, is still in jeopardy. The policy of apartheid in South Africa is another sore wound in the conscience of the international community. The people of Cyprus continue to suffer under ongoing military occupation.

16. Bulgaria stands for a peaceful and just solution of these and other existing conflicts, on the basis of realism and compromise, and a balance of interests of all parties concerned.

17. Measures undertaken on a regional level to strengthen international peace and security are an important part of the foreign policy of Bulgaria. Together with some of its neighbours Bulgaria has made steps to advance the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

18. As a Balkan State Bulgaria follows a policy of good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding, détente and the development of co-operation with all other Balkan countries in the spirit of the new political thinking and the Helsinki process. The progress reached in the all-Balkan co-operation and its positive reflection on the overall situation in the peninsula are a contribution to the strengthening of the positive trends in international relations. In the opinion of the Bulgarian Government for these trends to predominate in the relations among the Balkan States an attitude of statesmanship and responsibility in tackling the existing problems are required.

19. In conformity with the new thinking and the new approach towards international peace and security, which is at the core of the Bulgarian Government's security policy, this country has put forward a number of initiatives in the sphere of international economic relations, ecology, etc. Bulgaria is in favour of establishing official, stable and equitable relations with the European Economic Community and of joining GATT.

20. On the initiative of Bulgaria and in co-operation with other countries a draft treaty on environmental protection in the Balkans is under elaboration. In October 1989, Sofia hosted an important international forum within the framework of the CSCE process to address the problems of the protection of the environment.

21. Bulgaria has been active in rejecting such negative phenomena in international relations such as terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

22. The view that international security in the present-day world should be built on a stable and just legal basis takes a prominent place in the overall security concept of Bulgaria. The supremacy of international law is the sole real guarantee for the prevalence of universal human values over the narrow considerations of an ideological or nationalistic character.
