



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/193/Add.1 #2
27 November 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 46

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2
German Democratic Republic	4
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	7

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/16 October 1979/

1. The strengthening of international security by every possible means, the consolidation of peace and international détente, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament form the basis of the foreign policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries of the socialist community, including the Byelorussian SSR. At the present stage of the development of the international situation, it is vitally important to supplement the process of political détente with military détente, to take specific measures to curb the arms race, and to move on to practical steps in the field of disarmament.
2. The achievement of those goals is in strict conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
3. A significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security was the recent signing during the summit meeting in Vienna of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II), which opened up prospects for curtailing the build-up of arsenals of nuclear missiles and for the subsequent quantitative and qualitative limitation and then the reduction of such weapons. The signing of the SALT II Treaty provides an important stimulus for further progress in the solution of other urgent questions relating to disarmament.
4. The countries of the socialist community attach great importance to the implementation of practical measures to ensure military détente on the European continent in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. A programme of specific measures in that direction was proposed in the documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held in Moscow in November 1978, and at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held in Budapest in May 1979. The socialist countries also put forward new initiatives at the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.
5. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the broad programme of measures for the achievement of military détente in Europe proposed by L. I. Brezhnev, 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, in Berlin on 6 October 1979. This programme includes a provision indicating the readiness of the USSR to reduce the present level of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union if no further medium-range nuclear missiles are placed in Western Europe; the unilateral reduction in the strength of Soviet forces in Central Europe; provisions indicating the readiness of the USSR to agree

/...

that notice should be given of major military manoeuvres by ground forces further in advance and when more than 20,000 men are involved, and to agree, on a reciprocal basis, not to carry out military manoeuvres involving more than 40,000 to 50,000 men; a proposal that advance notice should be given not only of military manoeuvres, but also of movements of ground forces involving more than 20,000 men; and a proposal to consider in the SALT III talks the possibilities of limiting not only intercontinental missiles, but also other types of weapons, taking into account all the factors involved and with strict regard for the principle of the equal security of the parties. L. I. Brezhnev stated: "We continue to consider that the most appropriate forum for the consideration of a broad range of measures of military détente in Europe is an all-European conference at the political level, the preparation and convening of which is an extremely pressing - one might say, urgent - question".

6. The goals of the strengthening of international security and the expansion and consolidation of détente are becoming more urgent now when the forces operating against the interests of peace, international security and détente are once again becoming active in world politics.

7. The armed aggression by the Chinese hegemonists against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has caused deep concern throughout the world. The Byelorussian SSR associates itself with the strong condemnation of China's expansionist policy, which represents a serious threat to peace and international security.

8. As a result of the signing of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, the situation in the Middle East has again become more complicated. Guided by its position of principle, the Byelorussian SSR is in favour of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The United Nations should in no way be involved in the implementation of the separate treaty signed between Egypt and Israel.

9. The Byelorussian SSR is in favour of the exercise by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and the elimination of the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa, and it strongly condemns the manoeuvres of the neo-colonialists in southern Africa and the aggressive actions of the racists against the forces of national liberation.

10. The maintenance of international peace and security is the main task of the United Nations. In the present world situation, it is important to enhance still further the role of the United Nations in its efforts to prevent war, strengthen international security, deepen and consolidate détente and promote disarmament. Any attempts to undermine international peace and détente, whip up tension or justify and urge on the arms race should be resisted even more strongly. The authority of the United Nations should be used as fully as possible to promote peace, détente and disarmament. Consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly should provide an opportunity for a business-like and constructive discussion of the above-mentioned problems.

/...

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/October 1979/

1. International developments show that also in the recent past further changes have taken place in favour of peace, security and progress in the world. Détente is the determining factor in international relations; it has, however, come under serious strain. Imperialist and hegemonic forces are stepping up the arms race and are disregarding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Hot-beds of tension are being stoked up which threaten peace. The principal task remains, therefore, to extend and deepen the process of détente and consolidate it, notably, by measures in the military field. This requires the collective action of all States. Important United Nations documents such as the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente (General Assembly resolution 32/155) and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (General Assembly resolution 33/73) show the way. Other guideposts are the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly to implement it.

2. For more than three decades, the European peoples have been living in peace. Since its founding in 1949, the German Democratic Republic has made every effort to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. It has taken an active part in the peoples' struggle to effect a turnabout from cold war to détente. Bearing in mind the importance better relations among the States of Europe have for the situation in the world, the German Democratic Republic is anxious to see security further enhanced on the European continent. It believes that the Madrid Meeting of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should help in a constructive manner to promote the implementation of the Final Act of Helsinki.

3. To guarantee international security means to deepen and extend international détente, especially by the cessation of the arms race and by disarmament as well as by the strengthening and broader application of the principles of peaceful co-existence. Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the prohibition of the use or threat of use of force in international relations must be the solid foundation on which States can live together in peace. An important step to that end would, in the view of the German Democratic Republic, be the conclusion of a world-wide treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, banning, at the same time, the use of all types of weapons. The German Democratic Republic also supports measures of Member States of the United Nations aiming at the strict observance of the principle of non-interference as one way of pursuing the policy of peaceful co-existence.

4. The German Democratic Republic condemns the aggression of the Peking leadership against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and strongly rejects the doctrine of "punitive action" against other States, borrowed from the arsenal of

/...

imperialist colonial practices. The overthrow of the aggressive anti-human Pol Pot régime, which followed as a consequence of the Kampuchean people exercising their right to self-determination, is a contribution to greater security in the region. The peoples of Indo-China are entitled to solidarity and assistance in their struggle for independence, freedom and social progress.

5. The strengthening of international security requires, first of all, that political détente be complemented by measures in the military area. Therefore, the priority task in international affairs is to halt the arms race and to proceed to genuine disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field.

6. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the signing of the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as an extremely significant step towards continuing the process of détente and creating a more healthy international climate. My country is convinced that SALT II will have favourable effects on disarmament negotiations.

7. The results of the Vienna summit have demonstrated once more that, despite all the differing political positions, it is both possible and imperative to work together in the interests of world peace and international security. With these experiences in mind, it is evident that more rapid headway is needed.

8. As the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty stressed at their meetings in Moscow and Budapest, it is necessary to arrive, as soon as possible, at practical arrangements concerning, among other things, the discontinuation of the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they are completely liquidated, the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests and the general prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as well as specific bans on individual types of weapons.

9. Such measures are all the more urgent since influential circles in States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are pressing for a stepped-up arms race. Evidence of this is the long-term programme of NATO and the decisions to carry it out as well as plans to modernize and expand nuclear-weapon systems in Western Europe.

10. A genuine contribution towards the consolidation of international security would certainly be the all-round strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

11. The German Democratic Republic strongly supports efforts designed to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which means, first of all, to remove foreign military bases in that region.

12. International security also requires the elimination of sources of international conflict, which must be sought by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations.

/...

13. The threat to use military force in order to secure economic interests runs counter to efforts to develop peaceful relations among States. Any attempt to deny peoples the right freely to dispose of their natural resources can only lead to tension and conflict.

14. The German Democratic Republic supports the just struggle of the Arab peoples for a lasting peace in the Middle East. The relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations underline that such peace can be achieved only through the complex settlement of the key issues of the conflict: withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish a State of its own; guarantee of the security and existence of all States in the region. The Camp David Agreement and its follow-up measures do not serve this purpose. On the contrary, after the conclusion of the separative agreement, Israel has escalated its policy of aggression and occupation and thus aggravated tensions in the Middle East.

15. The German Democratic Republic resolutely stands for the immediate elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid that still exist on the African continent and threaten peace and security there. It has been supporting and will continue to support the peoples and their internationally recognized liberation movements fighting for independence and the implementation of the peoples' right to self-determination.

16. The German Democratic Republic opposes attempts to force upon these peoples neo-colonialist solutions designed to maintain old relationships of dependence and exploitation. It emphatically condemns the fact that a number of States act as collaborationists with the racist régimes in southern Africa, which is contradictory to relevant United Nations resolutions. This collaborationism directly fosters massive violations of human rights in that the black African majority is brutally oppressed and exploited. That way, the racist régimes are encouraged to launch provocations and acts of aggression against independent African States. Collaboration in the nuclear field is particularly dangerous.

17. The United Nations is called upon to take effective preventive measures to counter the plans of the South African racist régime to come into possession of nuclear weapons. In contradiction to United Nations resolutions, the racist régimes in southern Africa continue their policy of aggression, racial discrimination and apartheid. The puppets they installed are to prevent the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia from truly exercising their right to self-determination. These puppets must be denied international recognition. The sanctions imposed must be strictly observed and effective decisions taken to extirpate colonialist and racist rule in southern Africa.

18. The maintenance of peace and the strengthening of international security are essential prerequisites for the development of each and every people. That is why the German Democratic Republic works so hard for progress in détente, arms limitation and disarmament as well as for better co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of peaceful co-existence. The 30-year history of the German Democratic Republic testifies that it has consistently been following this course.

/...

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/8 October 1979/

1. The Ukrainian SSR notes with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is playing a great role in international life and serves as an important basis for further action to strengthen peace and the security of peoples. In recent years, the determination of the peoples to put an end to the policy of aggression and oppression has become even stronger and the struggle for peace, the cessation of the arms race, and freedom and social progress has spread. A trend towards international détente has emerged and has begun to exert a growing influence on the general development of relations between States.

2. However, there are still in the world, in both the West and the East, forces which attempt to subject independent States and peoples to their domination, spur on the arms race, and flagrantly intervene in the internal affairs of other sovereign States. It is therefore extremely important for all States Members of the United Nations to stand firm in their adherence to the policy of peace, international détente, the peaceful settlement of all disputes, and the complete elimination of wars between States from the life of mankind. The unswerving pursuit of that policy by all States without exception would be a reliable guarantee of international peace and security on all continents and would serve to establish and develop broad and equitable relations and co-operation between all countries. In accordance with the purposes and principles set out in its Charter, the United Nations is called upon constantly to support and to mobilize the efforts of all its Members to improve the international situation and to consolidate and develop détente.

3. The evolution of international events brings to the fore in world politics the problem of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament and of supplementing political détente with détente in the military sphere. The discussion of specific ways of solving this problem which took place at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament was of great value and importance. The task now is to carry out far-reaching and practical action to implement the ideas and recommendations set out in the Final Document adopted at that session and to bring about a decisive transition to genuine disarmament measures, in particular measures relating to nuclear disarmament. In the working paper concerning the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme submitted to the Committee on Disarmament for consideration, the Ukrainian SSR, jointly with a number of other socialist States Members of the United Nations, set out in detail their views concerning the main direction which efforts in the field of the limitation of the arms race and disarmament should take.

4. The further implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the need for effective measures to reduce the level of military confrontation on the European continent through guarantees of the equal security of all European States would correspond to the aims of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

/...

5. The Vienna meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, 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, and Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, represented a major step towards the deepening of international détente. The talks resulted in the signing of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons (SALT II) and other Soviet-United States documents. The new Treaty ensures the quantitative limitation of strategic offensive weapons and places restraints on their qualitative improvement. It reflects a reasonable compromise, a just balance of interests based on the principle of equality and equal security, and the fulfilment by the parties of all their obligations under the Treaty is subject to reliable verification. The SALT II Treaty will stimulate more rapid progress in other directions, too, in negotiations on curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. The complete implementation of the documents signed in Vienna would open up new possibilities for the improvement of Soviet-United States relations and of the whole world climate.

6. The successes achieved in international détente meet with resistance from those who pose a threat to international security, unleash military conflicts and attempt to perpetuate and create new hotbeds of tension.

7. The hegemonistic expansionist policy followed by China represents a serious threat to the cause of peace. China's recent aggression against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the continuing threats against neighbouring States are a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and are incompatible with the elementary rules of international law. Such acts should be condemned in the strongest possible manner by States and peoples.

8. A dangerously explosive situation still persists in the Middle East. The policy of separate deals, which is inimical to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Middle East and is contrary to the goal of achieving a just and lasting peace in that region, has not only not been successful but has become a serious obstacle to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement in that region.

9. The interests of the strengthening of international security would be served by the full and final elimination of all the remaining vestiges of the system of colonialism and racism. The Ukrainian SSR is unwaveringly in favour of the immediate exercise by the peoples of southern Africa of their right to self-determination and independence, and in favour of the elimination of the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa.

10. The Ukrainian SSR is strongly opposed to interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and favours strict compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty. Recent events, particularly in Asia and Latin America, testify to the need for strict observance by all States of that principle, which is one of the most important principles governing relations between States.

11. Consideration at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the question of progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security should help to enhance the role of the United Nations in the strengthening of peace, détente and international co-operation.
