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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

BULGARIA

/Original: Russian/

/15 September 1977/

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, acting in complete conformity with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970, consistently pursues a policy conducive to the strengthening, extension and deepening of the process of détente in international relations and the establishment of a lasting peace and security in Europe and other regions of the world. By means of its active approach to foreign policy in the Balkans, it is assisting in the development of neighbourly relations and peace with the other countries of the region.

Consideration of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly will take place in circumstances in which the growing trend towards détente is generally the dominating factor in international relations. The forthcoming meeting in Belgrade of representatives of the States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should contribute to the achievement of that goal.

At the same time, however, those forces which are trying to place every possible barrier in the way of détente and to undermine and halt the progress of positive change in international life have become active. Attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of States have increased on pretexts borrowed from the arsenal of the "cold war". As a result, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the forthcoming consideration of the 1970 Declaration should take place under the banner of progress towards the further strengthening of the unity of action of democratic and progressive forces and the further consolidation of positive trends in the modern world with the aim of overcoming the resistance of the forces of reaction and regression.

The development of international relations makes it essential at the current stage to assign priority to the task of supplementing political détente with military measures. Recently, certain countries have displayed an alarming tendency to take action leading to the intensification of the arms race. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it is impermissible for the world to be dragged into a new and still more dangerous bout of that race. It believes that the problems connected with arms limitation and disarmament are ripe for solution. In the various forums where appropriate negotiations are taking place, the problems of disarmament can be solved provided that the negotiating parties display goodwill and abide by the principle of respect for the security of all parties.

The Bulgarian Government, as in the past, completely supports the important Soviet initiatives aimed at the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and so on. The draft agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons proposed by the socialist countries provides a sound basis for

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reaching agreement on this question. The implementation of the proposal by the Warsaw Pact countries that the States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should formally agree not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other would be a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria hopes that the special session of the General Session devoted to disarmament will create the necessary conditions for the convening of the World Conference on Disarmament and will serve as a stimulus to serious progress in this exceptionally important area.

The conclusion of a universal agreement on the non-use of force in international relations could play a major role in strengthening security and trust between Governments. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that this year the United Nations General Assembly should adopt concrete measures for the realization of this timely Soviet initiative.

The strengthening of international security is inconceivable without the elimination of existing centres of tension and conflict in various regions of the world. It is therefore essential to make greater efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict, the problem of Cyprus and the question of Korea. It is essential to place obstacles in the path of the forces of imperialism, and reaction which are trying to create new areas of military conflict in various regions of the world, particularly in Africa.

The elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination is no less important. The United Nations must intensify and make more effective its co-operation with the struggle of the national liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. It is particularly important that steps should be taken to stop South Africa's bid to obtain nuclear weapons. The acquisition of such weapons by the racist régime in Pretoria would create a real threat not only to the security of African countries, but to peace throughout the world.

The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security raises a whole range of questions relating to the struggle of peoples for security and lasting peace. Consideration of this agenda item at the thirty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly will provide an opportunity for an over-all review of progress in the implementation of the Declaration and will facilitate the adoption of concrete measures to strengthen international security throughout the world.

CANADA

/Original: English/
/26 September 1977/

Canada supported the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted overwhelmingly by the General Assembly as resolution 2734 (XXV) on

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16 December 1970. In solemnly reaffirming the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Canada considered that the observance of Charter principles without exception by all States and the utilization of the full capacities of the United Nations system to settle disputes peacefully would materially contribute to the strengthening of international security. Greater economic and social progress would assist in this process as well. This continues to be the view of Canada.

However, my Government doubts that annual debate in the General Assembly on this subject contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security. Canada prefers that particular questions affecting international security be dealt with in a substantive manner under the agenda items concerned and in the appropriate fora, keeping in mind the terms of Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).

KUWAIT

/Original: English/

/7 September 1977/

Kuwait refers to the earlier notes which have been annually communicated to the Secretary-General reiterating its steadfast adherence to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

In addition to its earlier communications regarding a matter which portends great danger to the cause of international peace and security, Kuwait believes that Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan is designed to create a fait accompli by altering the demographic composition of the area and changing its legal status. It is also a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the Middle East problems. The repeated statements of the Prime Minister of Israel describing the occupied West Bank of Jordan as "liberated territories" are a clear indication of Israel's intention to annex territories which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian homeland.

The Government of Kuwait believes that the establishment of settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan poses a serious threat to the cause of international peace and security and disrupts efforts aimed at settling the Palestinian question by peaceful means.

PHILIPPINES

/Original: English/

/7 September 1977/

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines continues to support the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. In the implementation of this Declaration, the Philippines abides by the principles enshrined in the

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Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security.

Since its previous report, the Philippines in particular has participated in the issue of the following enclosed copies of documents relevant to this matter:

- (a) Joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the Gabonese Republic (Manila, 12 July 1976);
- (b) Joint communiqué on the occasion of the state visit to Japan of His Excellency Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos (Tokyo, 28 April 1977);
- (c) Joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the Yemen Arab Republic (Manila, 4 May 1977).

Enclosure 1

Joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the Gabonese Republic

(Manila, 12 July 1976)

1. On the invitation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, President El Hadj Omar Bongo of the Gabonese Republic and Madame Bongo paid a state visit to the Republic of the Philippines from 8 to 12 July 1976.
2. President Bongo was accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Okumba D'Okwatsegue, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and for Co-operation, and Madame D'Okwatsegue; His Excellency Mr. George Rawiri, Minister of State, Minister of Transport, of Civil Aviation, of the Merchant Marine and of the Office of the Transgabonese Railways, and Madame Rawiri; His Excellency Mr. Emile Kassa Mapsi, Minister of State and Ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Brussels; and His Excellency Mr. Joachim Pallard, Ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to the Philippines.
3. In his welcoming remarks, President Marcos expressed the belief that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Gabonese Republic would open an era of mutually beneficial co-operation between the two countries. He noted with special gratification that the Gabonese Republic was the first African country south of the Sahara to establish a resident embassy in the Philippines.
4. In reply, President Bongo expressed his satisfaction of having thus opened direct relations between the Philippines and black Africa, and he reiterated his belief that efforts would be pursued by Gabon and the Philippines in the international scene to achieve their common ideals.

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5. The two Presidents exchanged views, in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, on various subjects of common concern. They agreed to continue to co-operate on issues affecting the third world, as well as their two countries, in the United Nations and other international bodies. Reiterating their firm adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, they stressed the importance of strengthening the world Organization to make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of global peace and security.

6. The two Presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the objectives of the Group of 77, as embodied in the Manila Declaration, 1/ and reiterated their firm support for a new international economic order based on equity and justice.

7. In view of new tensions arising from the renewed rivalries among the great Powers in many parts of the world, the two Presidents agreed that a non-aligned posture would be a realistic approach for medium-sized States like the Philippines and Gabon in their international relations. In this regard, President Marcos expressed the desire of the Philippines to seek full members in the group of non-aligned countries. President Bongo promised to support the Philippine application.

8. President Bongo and President Marcos expressed satisfaction with the increasingly important role of regional organizations in promoting economic progress and political stability. President Marcos explained the objective of ASEAN States to transform their region into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. In turn, President Bongo noted with satisfaction that these objectives are close to those pursued by the member States of the Central African Customs and Economic Union.

9. The two Presidents reaffirmed their strong opposition to racism and all forms of discrimination on the basis of colour. They reiterated their firm conviction that racism in all its manifestations is a gross violation of fundamental human rights, as well as a festering source of tensions which threaten political stability and retard effective participation of large segments of the world's population in global economic development. They agreed to co-operate closely in measures which would eliminate racial discrimination wherever it might occur.

10. President Bongo expressed to President Marcos the concern of the Islamic countries regarding the Muslim situation in the Philippines.

President Marcos gave a comprehensive explanation of the Muslim situation in the Philippines and analysed the improvements that have been introduced for their general welfare in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

President Bongo reiterated the fact that this is an internal problem of the Philippines and within the full sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.9.10, annex V.

President Bongo thanked President Marcos for the information he had given regarding the measures and policies taken by the Philippine Government and manifested to President Marcos his satisfaction with this information.

President Bongo promised in particular to give this information to the heads of State or Government of the Islamic world and to the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference.

In turn, President Marcos expressed the hope that the Philippines could host a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference. He also informed President Bongo of his decision to create a new post of Assistant Secretary for Islamic Affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs, to be headed by a Filipino Muslim.

11. Regarding bilateral relations, President Marcos announced his decision to establish an Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines in Gabon, with residence at Libreville, and named to this post Ambassador Monico R. Vicente.

Following an extensive discussion on bilateral relations, the two leaders expressed the view that co-operation between their two countries, based on the principles of equality, justice and mutual advantage, would contribute significantly to their respective national progress and development. Towards this end, they agreed to initiate as soon as possible constructive collaborative efforts in the economic, social, cultural, technical and technological fields. They also expressed the belief that, through various co-operative endeavours, greater understanding and friendship between their two peoples would develop.

12. The two Presidents discussed export products of the two countries which could be exchanged for mutual benefit. President Marcos expressed interest in the possibility of purchasing petroleum, manganese, cacao and other Gabonese export products. For his part, President Bongo suggested the possibility of importing certain Philippine manufactures to benefit from Philippine technical assistance in certain fields and secure Philippine participation in the efforts of Gabon for the financing of its infrastructure and its furnishings, as well as the building of certain factories needed by them. They also agreed that their two countries would endeavour to achieve a balance in such trade exchanges.

The two Presidents agreed that, rather than mere good intentions, they should lay the groundwork for concrete and fruitful co-operation.

Regarding oil and Philippine requirements for such product, it has been decided that a Philippine Mission would go to Gabon to examine with the Gabonese Government the possibility of extending a guarantee to the Republic of the Philippines of 1 million tonnes of Gabonese oil.

Regarding cacao and manganese, the needs of the Republic of the Philippines will be specified and the possibility of satisfying these requirements by Gabon will be studied by the Mission that will visit that country.

13. The two Chiefs of State decided to encourage the formation of Filipino-Gabonese small- and medium-scale joint ventures. Initially, the following projects will be examined:

- (a) A foot-wear factory;
- (b) A textile and garments factory;
- (c) A furniture factory;
- (d) A cocoa processing factory.

Concerning the financing of Gabonese infrastructure and its furnishings, President Marcos paid particular attention to the needs expressed by President Bongo.

For the large infrastructure projects, the two Chiefs of State agreed that the Philippine technical mission that will proceed to Libreville soon would study these projects in detail with the different services in Gabon.

The two Presidents agreed on the desirability of financing to develop their trade and to enable participation of Filipino enterprises in the realization of certain Gabonese construction projects, such as hospitals and buildings.

14. The Republic of the Philippines has signified its agreement to the recruitment of Filipino technicians by Gabon in the fields of health, agriculture, public works and education. Special missions of the two Governments will go, respectively, to the two countries to set the standards of recruitment.

15. President Marcos and President Bongo signed a General Accord on Co-operation. At the end of their conversations, the two Presidents expressed satisfaction with their exchange of views. They emphasized that the significance of their meeting lay not only in the reaffirmation of existing friendly relations between the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of the Philippines, but also in the manifestation of the growing unity among Asian and African countries.

16. President Bongo expressed his warm appreciation for the hospitality accorded him, Madame Bongo and his party by President and Mrs. Marcos, and for the warmth and friendliness with which they were received by the Filipino people, particularly by the inhabitants of Manila.

For the Republic of the Philippines

(Signed) Ferdinand E. MARCOS
President

For the Gabonese Republic

(Signed) El Hadj Omar BONGO
President

Enclosure 2

Joint communiqué on the occasion of the state visit
to Japan of His Excellency Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos,
President of the Republic of the Philippines, and
Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos

(Tokyo, 28 April 1977)

1. His Excellency Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos paid a state visit to Japan from 25 to 28 April 1977. They were accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and other government officials.
2. The President and Mrs. Marcos paid a visit to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on 25 April.
3. On 26 and 27 April, the President and His Excellency Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan, exchanged views on a broad range of subjects of common concern covering international and regional affairs and various matters of bilateral interest. The conversations between the two leaders, at which Mrs. Marcos and Secretary for Foreign Affairs Romulo were present on the Philippine side, Minister for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama and Chief Cabinet Secretary His Excellency Mr. Sunao Sonoda on the Japanese side, were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.
4. In the course of their discussions, the President and the Prime Minister, reaffirming their common recognition that all countries are interdependent in today's world, emphasized the importance of global co-operation in working towards the common goal of world peace and prosperity. The two leaders reaffirmed that peace and stability in Asia and the prosperity of the region were of the utmost importance to the maintenance of world peace. They expressed the determination of their Governments to co-operate in constructive efforts to achieve this common goal.
5. The President and the Prime Minister, noting the important role played by the United Nations in maintaining world peace and promoting international co-operation, reaffirmed the importance of continued co-operation between the two Governments in the United Nations and other international forums.
6. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed that finding solutions to the problems posed in the North-South relationship was of vital importance to the international community.

The two leaders expressed the determination of their Governments to exert every effort to promote a constructive North-South dialogue. The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the important role played by the Philippines at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international forums and in this context, the President explained the efforts of the Philippines in gaining support for the establishment of the Common Fund. The Prime Minister also expressed the intention that Japan would seek earnestly, in close co-operation with other

countries, effective and practical measures in such areas as trade and commodities, and that she would endeavour to undertake the steady implementation of those measures on which international agreements were reached.

The two leaders affirmed that there was a need for increased international co-operation to achieve stable conditions in international trade in commodities of interest particularly to developing countries, including avoidance of excessive price fluctuations, at levels remunerative and just for producers and equitable for consumers, and thereby help stabilize export earnings of the developing countries.

The Prime Minister stated that the Government of Japan would continue to make efforts for the expansion and improvement of its official development assistance to developing countries. The President expressed his appreciation for these measures.

7. Recalling the Tokyo Declaration of Ministers in GATT, 2/ the two leaders agreed that the continued expansion and liberalization of world trade should be achieved through various measures, including the dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade.

8. The Prime Minister assured the President that one of the pillars of Japan's foreign policy is the strengthening of relations with the ASEAN countries. In this context, he reaffirmed the readiness of the Government of Japan to co-operate in support of ASEAN 3/ efforts to strengthen self-reliance and national and regional resilience. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction over the formalization of the ASEAN-Japan Forum, which would lead to the intensification of ASEAN-Japan relations on mutually advantageous terms. Speaking on behalf of the Philippines as a member of ASEAN, the President thanked the Prime Minister for Japan's positive attitude towards ASEAN regional industrial co-operation.

The Prime Minister, welcoming the readiness of the ASEAN countries to develop fruitful relations and mutually beneficial co-operation with other countries in South-East Asia, stated that this would contribute to peace, stability and development in South-East Asia as a whole.

9. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the geographical proximity of their two countries and the complementary character of their economies required closer relations between the Philippines and Japan based on equality and mutual benefit.

10. The two Heads of Government viewed with satisfaction the closer business collaboration and co-operation developing between the two countries, particularly in the last five years, as manifested in the appreciable increases in the flow of Japanese direct private investments in Philippine industrial projects during that period. They expressed the hope that this trend would continue through mutual co-operation with due regard to the priority areas indicated by the Philippine Government.

2/ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments, Supplement 20, p. 19.

3/ Association of South-East Asian Nations.

The President also hoped that these investments would be made in a manner which would increase the processing of basic raw materials and the flow of appropriate technology under equitable terms and conditions.

11. The two leaders shared the view that, in order to develop further the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the two countries, it was indispensable to maintain and strengthen their economic relations on a durable basis. The President and the Prime Minister consequently agreed that the two Governments would resume the negotiations on the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. They also agreed that the two Governments would hold the next negotiations in June 1977.

The President and the Prime Minister further agreed to resume the negotiations for a tax convention in order to enhance the economic relations between their two countries.

12. The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the steady and substantial growth of trade between their two countries.

In view of the latest trend in this trade, the two leaders recognized the importance of promoting through mutual efforts imports of products from the Philippines which meet import needs in Japan.

13. The Prime Minister was greatly impressed by the progress of the "new society" in the Philippines in establishing political, economic and social stability.

14. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the two countries were expanding their friendly relations, and agreed to strengthen further the close ties between the Philippines and Japan.

The President appreciated the co-operation extended by Japan in terms of substantial economic and technical assistance to the Philippines, in particular the construction of the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway.

The two leaders discussed ways and means of further expanding economic co-operation between their two countries. The Prime Minister expressed the readiness of the Government of Japan to continue to extend co-operation for the progress and prosperity of the Philippines.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that Japan's payment of reparations to the Philippines had been completed in July 1976.

15. The President and the Prime Minister discussed possible measures of co-operation in the further development and modernization of the Philippine agriculture and fisheries, and in the conservation of Philippine forests.

16. The President informed the Prime Minister of several large scale industrial projects that will be constructed in the Philippines to lay the foundations for future industrial growth, and invited technical and financial co-operation from Japan in the materialization of these projects. The Prime Minister stated that Japan would give careful consideration to the President's invitation.

17. The two leaders recognized that co-operation in tourism would strengthen this industry in both countries. They agreed to encourage joint efforts in developing fully the tourism potential of the Philippines.
18. The President and the Prime Minister agreed on the desirability of holding informal exchanges of views, at appropriate levels, on political and economic issues of common concern covering international, regional and bilateral matters.
19. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that cultural exchanges played an important role in promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the Philippines and Japan. They reaffirmed their intention to continue their endeavour to increase contacts and intensify exchanges between their peoples in all fields.
20. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their deep satisfaction that the visit of the President to Japan had greatly contributed to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Philippines and Japan.
21. The President expressed his profound gratitude for the warm hospitality and the generous reception accorded him, Mrs. Marcos and his party by the Government of Japan and the Japanese people. The President invited the Prime Minister to visit the Philippines on a convenient date. The Prime Minister accepted the invitation with deep appreciation.

(Signed) F. E. MARCOS
President of the Republic of
the Philippines

(Signed) Takeo FUKUDA
Prime Minister of Japan

Enclosure 3

Joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic
relations between the Republic of the Philippines
and the Yemen Arab Republic

(Manila, 4 May 1977)

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic as of today agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

In this connexion, both Governments have been guided by the desire to develop friendly relations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of either side.

Simultaneous announcement of the agreement shall be made on 4 May 1977 in Manila and San'a.

The date of the exchange of mutually accredited ambassadors will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Done in Manila on 4 May 1977 in two originals in the English language.

For the Government of the Republic of
the Philippines

For the Government of the
Yemen Arab Republic

(Signed) Carlos P. ROMULO
Secretary for Foreign Affairs

(Signed) Abdo Mohamed OTHMAN
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/5 September 1977/

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will enhance the considerable success currently being achieved in the area of international détente and the strengthening of peace and security. It is important that the trend towards détente should become a universal one. Each State would make a definite contribution to the strengthening of détente by taking action to implement the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and decisive initiatives to limit the arms race and achieve disarmament. Such action should take into account the legitimate interests and viewpoints of other States and help to maintain a favourable atmosphere in inter-State relations and to strengthen feelings of friendship and trust between peoples.

It is the opinion of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic that the United Nations can make a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security and the development of equitable co-operation. The conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations would be of great practical significance in this connexion. A start on the elaboration of such a treaty should be made without delay in the United Nations.

Among the key problems of contemporary international life, an important place is occupied by the need to avert the danger of nuclear war and to halt the arms race. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic notes that attempts have recently been made in a number of Western countries to begin a new bout of the arms race. Acting on the far-fetched pretext of a "Soviet threat", influential forces in the West are following an aggressive line in international politics and advocating the creation of new types and systems of weapons, even more destructive and dangerous than the existing ones. If this line is not duly rejected - and this should also be

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done in the United Nations - the threat of war will again arise. In the opinion of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, if the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is to be implemented, it will be necessary to make still greater efforts to achieve disarmament and to make use of all forums for this purpose - the United Nations, special international conferences, bilateral negotiations and broad public movements.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic intends, in particular, to assist fully in ensuring the success of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which it regards as an intermediate stage on the road to a world disarmament conference.

The strengthening of international security also depends on the elimination of existing centres of international tension. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Committee against Apartheid, pays close attention to the situation in the Middle East and in southern Africa. It has consistently favoured the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own State, and respect for the right of all the States and peoples of the Middle East to an independent, secure existence. As regards the shameful system of apartheid, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic feels that it is essential to do away with this policy completely in the Republic of South Africa and to take the most severe measures against the South African régime. The struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of the indigenous population of South Africa for their legitimate rights enjoys the full support of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Attempts to prolong colonial and racist oppression under any guise whatsoever are doomed to failure.

At the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, two resolutions were adopted during the discussion of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. One of them was concerned with non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The adoption of this resolution attests to the fact that attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of States are rightly regarded by a majority of Members of the United Nations as a threat to the security of peoples. The time that has passed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 31/91 has confirmed the correctness of this assessment. Attempts at imperialist interference in internal affairs have taken place in Africa and on other continents. They have occurred under various slogans and pretexts, but their aim was to halt and reverse the process of détente, undermine the independence of States, arrest the social changes taking place in the world and crush the forces of democracy and national liberation.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic vigorously opposes all violations of one of the fundamental principles governing inter-State relations, namely, the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that a further reaffirmation by the United Nations of the importance of observing that principle and a vigorous stand against those who violate it would be one way of implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of

International Security. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, whose people are preparing this year to observe the sixtieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in the Ukraine, takes this opportunity to reaffirm its determination to go forward together with other peoples along the path of social progress leading to a lasting peace and a bright future for all peoples.
