



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/33/217
21 September 1978
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/RUSSIAN

Thirty-third session
Item 50 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ITEM BY THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

* A/33/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 106th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/154 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General, on 16 March 1978, addressed a note to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, transmitting the text of the resolution and asking for relevant information and suggestions regarding the implementation of the Declaration.
3. As at 18 September 1978, replies containing such information had been received from 13 States. The substantive parts of these communications are reproduced in section II below.
4. A list of documents relating to this agenda item which have been circulated since the adoption of resolution 32/154 is given in the annex.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BARBADOS

/Original; English/
/22 June 1978/

1. Barbados strongly supports the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 32/154 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
2. At a time when the entire world community is exhibiting intense interest in the dangers posed to human existence by massive national stockpiles of arms, the question of international security is brought sharply into focus; for it is not possible to realize the goal of general and complete disarmament without establishing the prior conditions of achieving international security.
3. Barbados believes that the achievement of international security is possible if States exercise the requisite political will to bring about this end. One of the most effective instruments for accomplishing this purpose is strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as the implementation of United Nations resolutions.
4. Furthermore, the work of the United Nations has been consistently frustrated by the practitioners of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. It is therefore imperative that the world be mobilized against these evils and hasten the day when international security can become a reality.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/
/15 September 1978/

1. Since its establishment, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has always advocated the strengthening of peace and the development of international co-operation. The First All-Byelorussian Congress of Soviets, held in early February 1919, proclaimed the desire of the Byelorussian people to "live in peace and friendship with all peoples".
2. Now approaching the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the Republic and the Communist Party of Byelorussia, the Byelorussian people, in the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union, together with the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, will continue to do everything possible to achieve new successes in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security.

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3. The Byelorussian SSR notes with satisfaction that the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 upon the initiative of the Soviet Union has become a major landmark in the struggle to consolidate favourable changes in international relations, in the strengthening of peace and in the averting of the threat of war.
4. In recent years, thanks to the active peace-loving policies of the countries of the socialist community and to the actions of all progressive forces, it has been possible to bring about a turn in international relations from confrontation to détente, mutual understanding and co-operation on a basis of equality. However, in order to consolidate the successes achieved, in order to make the process of détente irreversible and universal in scope, further efforts must be made, and a steadfast struggle must be waged against the forces of militarism and reaction, against those who instead of a policy of peace, are again pulling the world in the direction of "cold war" and forcing mankind towards a nuclear catastrophe. In our age there is not and there cannot be any alternative to peaceful coexistence.
5. There is no more important or pressing task today than that of curbing the arms race and proceeding to practical measures for real disarmament. The imperative of our time is to redirect towards constructive goals the enormous means and resources being consumed by the arms race.
6. Practical and concrete measures directed towards those ends are contained in the proposals on "Practical measures for ending the arms race" submitted by the Soviet Union at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
7. It is essential to strive for the quick completion of the current negotiations on questions relating to disarmament such as those on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, the prohibition of chemical weapons, the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, in particular neutron weapons, and other problems. Measures should be taken to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and the realization of the plans for the development of nuclear weapons in the Republic of South Africa and in Israel.
8. Important proposals for practical action towards military détente in the European continent were put forward by the Soviet Union at the Belgrade meeting of States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.
9. It is essential to bring to a successful conclusion the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security for all parties concerned. In this connexion, far-reaching and practical proposals were introduced by the socialist countries in June 1978.
10. It is important to seek a speedy and just settlement of dangerously explosive conflicts and the elimination of all hotbeds of international tension.

11. The way to a lasting and just settlement in the Middle East lies not through separate deals, but through negotiations within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference with the full participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.
12. With regard to the problem of Cyprus, it is essential to implement fully the United Nations resolutions on that matter. For this purpose, the proposal of the Soviet Union on the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus, within the framework of the United Nations, should be implemented.
13. It is essential to bring about the elimination of the racist colonialist régimes in southern Africa, the immediate attainment by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of their rights to self-determination and independence, the elimination of the system of apartheid in southern Africa, and the cessation of military and political intervention by the imperialist Powers in the affairs of independent African countries.
14. At a time when there is wide support among the peoples of the world for the policy of détente, it cannot but be a cause for concern that, in the world arena, there are still forces operating which exacerbate international tension, encourage the arms race and attempt to upset the process of détente. By resorting to various false fabrications, they attempt to hamper the current negotiations on the limitation of the arms race and on the settlement of situations of conflict, interfere in the internal affairs of other States and cause complications in various parts of the world.
15. By its actions, Peking is closing ranks with these forces.
16. The Byelorussian SSR, which consistently advocates 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, condemns intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign States and considers non-intervention in the internal affairs of States to be an important condition for the strengthening of international security and the development of normal relations between States.
17. It is the duty of all States to struggle for peace and for the deepening of détente. In this struggle, States should be guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.
18. Consideration at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security should make a further contribution towards the goal of strengthening and developing détente and protecting it from any infringements, and towards the strengthening of peace and international security.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[21 July 1978]

1. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers it to be its main foreign policy task to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the deepening of the process of international détente. It believes that political, economic and cultural co-operation among the States of the world is a basic factor of the efforts to strengthen international security.
2. The cause of international security in our days is inseparably interlinked with the problems of disarmament, and the extension of political détente to the military field is pivotal to its consolidation. It is, therefore, a task of primary importance to curb the arms race and to work out, and to implement in the broadest possible scope, concrete and effective partial disarmament measures leading to general and complete disarmament.
3. The organic unity of détente, disarmament and international security makes it indispensable that the most important disarmament measures, the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual destruction of their stockpiles should keep pace with the strengthening of political and international legal safeguards for the security of States. The best way to go towards this goal is the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as proposed by the Soviet Union. The measures contained in the Soviet proposal should, parallel to nuclear disarmament, be supplemented by steps to start a gradual and balanced reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments of States.
4. The tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, where Member States formulated several concepts deserving attention, is evaluated by Hungary as an event which has advanced the cause of disarmament. We attach special significance to the document presented by the Soviet Union on practical ways to end the arms race. The unilateral assumption by the Soviet Union of the obligation never to use nuclear weapons against States which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territories is considered a step of particular importance to the strengthening of international security. In the view of the Hungarian Government, the wishes of non-nuclear-weapons States have also been met half-way by the Soviet Union, indicating its readiness to conclude bilateral agreements on that subject with any such State and proposing that other nuclear Powers should assume similar obligations. The Hungarian Government lends full support to the implementation of the proposals contained in the Soviet document and is ready to join efforts in that direction.
5. The Hungarian People's Republic as a European socialist country devotes particular attention to the questions of security and co-operation in Europe. At the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the States signatory to the Final Act of Helsinki it deemed it highly important for the participating States to review,

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in a constructive spirit, the results achieved and the experiences gained in the implementation of the recommendations of the Final Act, and to mark out the tasks lying ahead in that field. Keeping in mind the prevailing international situation, the Hungarian Government judges positively, on the whole, the final outcome of the meeting at Belgrade, as it reflected the commitment of the participating countries to the continuation of the process of détente in Europe. Hungary will be making efforts to ensure that the meetings and talks envisaged in Belgrade will achieve speedier progress along the road of European security and co-operation by making use of the experience gained at that meeting.

6. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is firmly convinced that the continued growth of trust and co-operation among States is an essential element of strengthening international security. In this connexion, it devotes particular attention to the need for an increased affirmation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. Any act by which a State seeks to vindicate itself a right to influence in any form the internal order of another State is regarded by the Hungarian Government as tantamount to interference. Attempts by responsible statesmen to influence the internal order of another State by making statements attacking the political and social system of other States, inter alia, on questions solely within the jurisdiction of the States concerned, are likewise deemed to constitute a case of interference. Such endeavours are of particular gravity when they become the standard of political approach or of state policy. The aim of similar pronouncements, professed or not, is to exercise political or economic pressure and to foment hostile sentiments. Such a political practice is likely to impair the international atmosphere and to hinder progress in the solution of the vital issues of international politics.

7. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is convinced that the prevailing international situation, the deepening of the process of détente, opens up even greater possibilities for the developing countries to solve the enormous problems facing them and to realize their legitimate political and economic aspirations. The extension of political détente to the military field would serve to strengthen international security also by making it possible to channel a part of the material and spiritual resources released by disarmament to developing countries for the solution of their most burning problems. Hungary supports the relevant new proposal of the Soviet Union that the States having large economic and military potentials, in the first place the countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, should reduce their military budgets in absolute figures rather than in terms of percentage points.

8. With a view to strengthening international security, the Hungarian Government continues to attach great importance to the elimination of the hotbeds of international crisis and to a just settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means. The Hungarian people is in solidarity with the peoples under colonial oppression and supports their struggle for national liberation and for the final elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid. It is concerned at the possibility that certain countries particularly the reactionary régimes in the zones of crisis, might eventually gain access to nuclear weapons. As the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the

zones of crisis would pose a serious threat to international security, a great responsibility rests with the countries that assist in the realization of such aspirations.

9. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic finds it useful that at its thirty-third session the General Assembly will also take up the questions relating to the attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration. It is in support of the efforts to increase the role of the United Nations in developing the atmosphere of trust and mutually advantageous co-operation among States and in further strengthening international security.

JORDAN

/Original: English/

/3 August 1978/

Jordanian foreign policy is in conformity with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations. This policy is in the mainstream of strengthening international peace and security through renouncing aggression and calling for the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means. Jordan recognizes and supports the legitimate rights of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to fight and struggle to achieve self-determination and independence. Jordan also recognizes and supports the principle of respect of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of every State in the world.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/

/19 June 1978/

1. The main threats to international security during the present year have been posed by the conduct of Israel, the illegal régime of Ian Smith and South Africa.
2. Israel's invasion of Lebanon, which rendered more than 200,000 people homeless and which resulted in the killing or injury of thousands of civilians, was a severe blow to international security. Apart from the atrocities committed by Israel against the Lebanese civilian population and Palestinian refugees, the invasion crippled the economy of Lebanon and destroyed all aspects of life in the south.
3. Israel still refuses to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and opposes the establishment of an independent Palestinian State.
4. The existence of the illegal régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a permanent source of tension, aggression and lawlessness and poses a lasting threat to peace and security on the African continent. By concluding

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the Salisbury Agreement the Smith régime was desperately attempting to give itself a semblance of legality. However, the so-called internal settlement has been exposed as a fraud and an attempt to frustrate the will of the people of Zimbabwe. Moreover, the acts of aggression committed by the illegal Smith régime against neighbouring African States continue to be a source of tension.

5. South Africa's policy of apartheid constitutes a denial of human rights and is a crime against humanity. South Africa continues to assert and exercise administrative control over Namibia, in defiance of the authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia. South Africa's unholy alliance with the illegal régime of Ian Smith aggravates tension on the African continent and poses a threat to international peace and security.

LIBERIA

/Original: English/

/2 August 1978/

The following principles are the basis for international security:

- (a) The right of self-determination and independence of all people;
- (b) The total elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;
- (c) The sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States;
- (d) The promotion of friendly relations as the basis of relations among States;
- (e) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other States unnecessarily;
- (f) The promotion of efforts to reduce the increasing gap between the "haves" and the "have nots";
- (g) General and complete disarmament;
- (h) Strict adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements.

MALTA

/Original: English/

/10 May 1978/

1. The views of the Government of Malta concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Strengthening of International Security, particularly as regards the Mediterranean region, were set out fully in the statement made by the Maltese representative in the First Committee on Thursday, 1 December 1977 (A/C.1/32/PV.49).
2. As stated in that intervention, the Maltese Government envisages regional efforts which will give tangible effect to stated intentions. Accordingly, the Maltese delegation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe presented a working paper at the Belgrade review conference, the scope of which emerges in the following extract:

"... the experience of the last two years has proved that the absence of progress cannot but be ascribed to the lack of specific machinery designed to implement the provisions of the declarations subscribed to and the commitments assumed. It appears to the Maltese delegation that the establishment of such a forum is a fundamental first step, a prerequisite, for the concertation of the required efforts. We envisage the machinery as a Committee charged with planning and encouraging the realization of all the objectives set out in the declaration on the Mediterranean (of the Helsinki Final Act). The Committee would be invited to co-ordinate the implementation of the security, political and economic objectives. It would be responsible for the elaboration, with the participation of all States directly interested, of an agreed and co-ordinated plan, bringing together all these different aspects, and constantly monitoring execution. The Committee would naturally include all the Mediterranean States to bring about the required dialogue and concertation of ideas. Several of the objectives, particularly the reduction of armed forces, can best be realized with the full co-operation of the super-Powers, since progress would be more rapidly forthcoming if they were assured that their interest in stability is not overlooked. It should be stressed, however, that when the objectives of Mediterranean unity are achieved, it would no longer be necessary for non-Mediterranean forces to remain in the Mediterranean.

"My Government put this proposal forward at the Belgrade meeting in good faith, in the interests of the region, as a collective effort towards regional progress, and it serves as a test for the credibility of stated intentions. For our own part, to the fullest extent of our own possibilities, we have made a far-reaching, practical contribution to the promotion of peace in the area. We have firmly adopted a policy of neutrality based on the principles of non-alignment. The military bases in Malta will be fully dismantled by March 1979. Malta will no longer serve the military requirements of foreign Powers but, on the contrary, will devote itself exclusively to the promotion of peace and unity in our region. This new

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policy constitutes a radical break with the past, and a giant step in the right direction - a practical contribution to the lessening of tension in the region. We believe that it is only through confidence-building measures of this magnitude and scope that, through their cumulative effect, can a better environment be created to pave the way for the consolidation of peaceful co-operation throughout the world. We have done what we can on our own at home; we have proposed corresponding measures in our region. As a further token of our dedication to the quest for peace, and faithful to our non-aligned policy, we have also offered to provide the necessary facilities to accommodate the Committee and its secretariat in Malta. It is our firm determination to turn the Mediterranean into a lake of peace, with the help of our friends on the shores of this ancient and historic sea.

"Those countries, as well as their political and youth organisations, are keen to develop a spirit of Mediterranean unity. It is a democratic process at work which deserves encouragement from all quarters, since it falls in line with present requirements and future perspectives. The countries of the Mediterranean are interdependent, and so are the problems of the region. The security problems of Europe cannot be divorced from those of the Mediterranean, and the reverse also applies. A common effort to solve our own problems is therefore called for. The Committee proposed by Malta, served by an efficient secretariat, provides the means whereby intentions can be brought to realization; otherwise no real progress can be achieved beyond the periodic repetition of noble intentions. The Maltese people and Government are only satisfied with deeds, not words, and we will naturally expect the support of countries committed to a genuine search for peace and progress. We can think of no better cause to advance, nor devise a more realistic, efficient and democratic way of seeking to secure our common objectives."

3. As a result of the efforts of the Maltese delegation, with the involvement of all countries participating at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and with the encouragement and understanding of the invited Mediterranean States, a decision relating to the Mediterranean emerged from the Belgrade Conference which reads as follows:

"Upon the invitation of the Government of Malta, a meeting of experts on the Mediterranean will be convened on 13 February 1979 in Valletta. Its mandate will be, within the framework of the Mediterranean Chapter of the Final Act, to consider the possibilities and means of promoting concrete initiatives for mutually beneficial co-operation concerning various economic, scientific and cultural fields, in addition to other initiatives relating to the above subjects already under way. The non-participating Mediterranean States will be invited to contribute to the work of this meeting. Questions relating to security will be discussed at the Madrid Meeting."

4. It is the intention of the Government of Malta to exert every effort to ensure a positive outcome from this meeting of Mediterranean States, the first of its kind with such a comprehensive mandate. It is also the hope of the Government of Malta that all other countries participating and invited to this meeting will strive to attain its objectives and to further the work in future.

POLAND

/Original: English/

/2 August 1978/

1. The Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches supreme importance to the materialization of effective measures with a view to strengthening international security, guided as it is by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the recommendations contained in other basic United Nations documents and, in particular, in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, (General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)). In its actions towards strengthening international security, the Government of the Polish People's Republic takes up various measures to contribute its own share to the implementation of the principles and decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The same purpose is also served by its constant endeavours to expand Poland's bilateral relations and co-operation with other States on the basis of peaceful coexistence, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The Government of the Polish People's Republic has welcomed with profound satisfaction the adoption of the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente (resolution 32/155) by the thirty-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Putting into effect the recommendations contained in the Declaration would also promote attainment of the objectives laid down in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

3. In the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has contributed a valuable addition to international discussions and negotiations on measures to ensure security. Both the debate at the session as well as its Final Document manifest an ever growing desire to provide for both individual and collective security of States by stopping and limiting armaments and achieving disarmament.

4. In the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the international community is now confronted with the fundamental task of maintaining and consolidating the processes of détente. That task is facilitated by numerous international factors, including first of all an ever more universal recognition that peaceful coexistence of States with different systems and the non-use of force in international relations represent the basic condition for a successful development of the world of today and for an effective solution of its essential problems.

5. The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that an important factor of a peaceful development of the international situation, the significance of which transcends the regional confines, rests also with the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). A significant phase in that process has been marked by the Belgrade meeting of representatives of States participants of the Conference. It has reaffirmed both

the importance of the Final Act and the need for its strict and harmonious implementation. The decisions taken at the meeting have provided for a continuation of the multilateral European dialogue.

6. The international situation, however, is likewise characterized by adverse phenomena which call for decisive counter-action by States in order to preserve and strengthen international security. The arms race continues, accompanied as it is by increasing attempts in certain States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to broaden the planes of confrontation in relations with the socialist States, thereby impairing the processes of détente and co-operation. A precarious situation still prevails in the Middle East. The situation in various parts of the African continent has deteriorated. Resolution of difficult international economic problems continues to be sought by attempts to bring unilateral advantages to some States to the detriment of others. This is also demonstrated by introduction of protectionist practices, restrictions and barriers into international trade.

7. In the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, States should direct their main joint effort towards taking effective and urgent measures to eliminate all such negative phenomena from the international reality.

8. The paramount task of today is to take urgent and effective steps to halt the arms race and put into effect appropriate disarmament measures. Indeed, international relations have reached a stage of their development which makes it indispensable to proceed to specific disarmament measures, not only to provide conditions for a further deepening of the process of détente but, even more so, to preserve the previous accomplishments of the process, including the effectiveness of the disarmament agreements so far concluded.

9. The Polish Government is of the opinion that international security can be strengthened only by multiplying planes of understanding and co-operation as well as by eliminating areas of confrontation, especially in the military sphere. The arms race and détente are incompatible and irreconcilable in the long run. Proceeding from these assumptions, at different times the Government of the Polish People's Republic has advanced numerous disarmament initiatives or participated in the preparation and negotiation of such initiatives, both on a universal and regional scale.

10. The Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great importance to and voices its support for efforts aimed at working out and implementing measures of regional military détente and disarmament, as it has already stated in its reply to the Secretary-General's note concerning regional aspects of disarmament.

11. The Government of Poland will make every effort so that the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe be concluded successfully by lowering the level of military concentration in the region. The presentation by Poland, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia on 8 June 1978 of their new proposals in that regard has been an important and positive factor for the talks concerned.

12. The Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great weight to the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic nuclear armaments. Successive agreements to that effect would contribute to the strengthening of international security and thus pave the way towards new solutions, also in other areas of halting the arms race and disarmament.

13. In conformity with its position as presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Emil Wojtaszek, in his statement before the tenth special session of the General Assembly, on 25 May 1979, Poland declares itself in favour of arriving without delay at agreements on such measures as the strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, prohibition of production of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, elimination of chemical weapons, prevention of the arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor, reduction of military budgets and a world treaty on the non-use or threat of force in international relations.

14. The Polish People's Republic is also in favour of prohibiting the production, development, deployment and use of neutron weapons. Its position on that particular matter has been spelled out in a special resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Polish Sejm of 16 March 1978 as well as in a relevant draft convention, submitted by seven socialist States to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on 9 February 1978.

15. It is imperative to take up further resolute efforts to extinguish the existing hotbeds of tension, especially in the Middle East, and eliminate the dangerous situation in the south of Africa, brought about as a result of the policies of racism and apartheid.

16. In conformity with the principles of its foreign policy, the Government of the Polish People's Republic takes particular efforts to consolidate détente and co-operation in Europe. It recognizes that strict and consistent implementation of the Final Act by all States participants of the CSCE is the essential condition favouring that process and one building mutual confidence. To attain this objective, the Government of the Polish People's Republic will continue, like in the past, to co-operate both bilaterally and multilaterally with all States signatories of the Final Act.

17. The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to draw attention to the importance of various forms of co-operation with a view to strengthening international security. To this end, it is in favour of establishing propitious conditions to promote such co-operation, especially in the economic field, and to eliminate still existing obstacles and discriminatory practices.

18. The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to reiterate its readiness to co-operate with other States Members of the United Nations in accomplishing the tasks and objectives laid down in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

QATAR

/Original: Arabic/

/28 June 1978/

The State of Qatar refers to the address delivered by its Permanent Representative before the First Committee on 9 December 1976, in the debate on the topic "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and to its initial note, dated 13 May 1975, and its second note, dated 24 August 1976. In the address and in the two notes the State of Qatar affirms its adherence to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and submits its proposals on this subject. In addition, Qatar accords attention to three questions which are of major importance with regard to the strengthening of international security.

Firstly, in addition to the nuclear armament of Israel, which may be inferred from the statements of Israeli officials, the analysis of military investigators and certain established facts concerning Israel's obtainment of quantities of uranium, there is the question of Israel's negative position with regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the United Nations resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and its co-operation with another racist State, namely, South Africa, in the field of nuclear-weapon research. Qatar believes that the inferable nuclear armament of Israel, together with Israel's stockpiling of traditional weapons, serves only to promote Israel's expansionist policy of aggression and its obstruction of the efforts expended for the purpose of arriving at a peaceful and just solution to the problem of the Middle East. All this tends to expose the region of the Middle East and the world as a whole to the risk of war.

Secondly, in view of the recent developments in the region of the Horn of Africa and the increasing possibilities of a clash between the two great Powers there, which augments the importance of the Red Sea, and in view of the strategic and vital importance of the Arabian Gulf, Qatar believes that the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea should be declared a zone of peace, in order to strengthen international security.

Thirdly, the State of Qatar reiterates the importance of achieving a just settlement in the Middle East and the necessity of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the granting of the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people for the establishment of their own State in their own territory.

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ROMANIA

/Original: French/

/13 July 1978/

1. Romania, which is fully committed to the building of a new society and to the implementation of vast economic and social development programmes which will give its people a high level of well-being and civilization, is deeply interested in guaranteeing international conditions conducive to this peaceful and constructive work, and therefore strives actively for détente, understanding, peace and co-operation, for a world without weapons or wars, a world in which each people can develop freely, in accordance with its national interests and in conditions of full international security.

2. On the basis of these considerations, Romania is developing broad co-operation and collaboration with all the socialist countries, the developing countries, the capitalist countries, and all the States Members of the United Nations, irrespective of their social system.

3. Romania maintains diplomatic and consular relations with 130 States and trade relations with more than 140 States. It participates actively in more than 80 intergovernmental organizations and a large number of non-governmental organizations.

4. The Socialist Republic of Romania bases its relations with other States on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the threat or use of force. The extension of these principles to relations among all States and their consistent application would have a profound and positive impact on the international political climate and would make a major contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security.

5. Romania believes that high-level dialogue among States and bilateral and multilateral exchanges of views have an important part to play in stimulating international trust and understanding. In this connexion, the official visits made by President Nicolae Ceausescu to various countries of the world and the talks held in Bucharest with Heads of State and leaders of Government Parties, have made a major contribution to the development of Romania's international relations. Thus, in 1977 and during the first half of 1978, President Nicolae Ceausescu made official visits to 19 countries, and eight Heads of State or Government visited Romania. During the summit meetings, nine solemn declarations, joint statements and 21 joint communiqués and press releases were signed and 75 treaties, agreements and other conventions on co-operation were concluded.

6. During this same period, Romania's international economic relations expanded. Despite disturbances in the world market caused by commercial and monetary crises, the volume of Romania's foreign trade showed an increase of 14.8 per cent over the previous year.

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7. In assessing the international situation, Romania notes that the world has undergone profound socio-political changes which have radically shifted the world balance of power in favour of those forces which advocate peace, democracy and social progress. One of the main features of international life is the growing affirmation of the desire of the peoples of the world to become masters of their own destiny and of their national resources, to achieve free and independent economic and social development and to see a new kind of relationship, based on the principles and rules of equity, law and international legality, established among States.

8. At the same time, the world has witnessed an intensification of the contradictions in international life and a resurgence of the struggle for zones and spheres of influence and of the practices of the politics of force and interference in the affairs of other States, all of which have an adverse effect on the over-all climate of international relations. In different areas of the world, hotbeds of tension persist and military clashes take place, while discord and distrust among States are encouraged. At the same time, the unremitting arms race, the maintenance of a large number of peoples in a state of underdevelopment, the widening gap between the economically developed and the developing countries, the energy crisis, the raw materials crisis, the financial crisis and inflation all affect the normal progress of international life, increase instability in various regions and make the struggle of the peoples of the world for international peace and security all the more necessary.

9. The positive results achieved in promoting international détente are being thwarted in certain parts of the world by increasing tension and growing contradictions among States. The existence of these contradictions and the tendency to exacerbate them may give rise to new conflicts and shows of force, while the danger of the outbreak of another world war still remains. This shows that the movement towards détente is still in its early stages, that it is fragile, uncertain and still reversible. It is therefore necessary to unite the efforts of all States, peoples and peace-loving forces throughout the world in order to consolidate and develop this positive movement towards détente.

10. In view of the fact that latent conflicts still persist in different parts of the world and that a large number of States still confront one other on the battlefield, Romania believes that, in order to ensure world peace and security, it is vital that all disputes among States should be resolved by peaceful means, through political negotiations.

11. The non-use of force in resolving international disputes opens the way for a constructive approach to outstanding problems, with a view to the elimination of areas of conflict and the prevention of the emergence of new areas of conflict, so that relations among States may be based on understanding, mutual respect and co-operation.

12. It was to that end, in order to ensure that countries were no longer drawn into military conflicts, that Romania proposed the conclusion of an international

agreement whereby all States would undertake to resolve all their differences and disputes by peaceful means alone, through the political channel, through negotiations among the parties concerned.

13. To the same end, Romania proposed the establishment of an organ for good offices and conciliation, subordinate to the General Assembly, which would help to prevent situations of tension and military conflicts and help the States concerned to find solutions based on understanding, good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence.

14. As a European country, Romania attaches particular importance to the improvement of the political climate, the development of co-operation and the strengthening of security in the European continent, for in Europe today tremendous contradictions are apparent, gigantic armed forces are ranged against each other, and opposing armed blocs confront one another, and this seriously endangers the cause of peace throughout the world.

15. Romania believes that immediate and resolute action must be taken to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the document signed at Helsinki. The fact that the Belgrade meeting, which ought to have adopted new measures for the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, concluded with unsatisfactory results should serve as a warning signal for the European States and for all those States which are interested in the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Romania believes that efforts to expand economic, scientific and cultural co-operation in Europe and, above all to bring about military disengagement and disarmament in that continent must be intensified. Otherwise, it will be impossible to speak of genuine security or peace in the continent. All necessary steps must be taken to prepare adequately for the next meeting, to be held in Madrid in 1980, and to bring about an over-all improvement in the climate of European politics, security and co-operation, for this is in the interests not only of the peoples of Europe but also of peace and security throughout the world.

16. Romania believes that the adoption of practical measures to end the arms race and to promote disarmament is an essential part of the process of improving political relations at the world level and increasing mutual trust among States.

17. The intensification of the arms race aggravates all the negative aspects of international life, exacerbates all the contradictions arising at the world level and represents a particularly serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the world.

18. Weapons have an adverse effect on all inter-State relations at the world level, for they are inextricably linked with tendencies towards a redivision of the world, the creation of new zones of influence and the adoption of political strategies based on force, domination and pressure on other States.

19. As the Romanian delegation stated at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Romania believes that the arms race must be stopped, that

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it is time to go beyond the stage of sterile disarmament talks and open the way for practical negotiations aimed at bringing about a real arms reduction and an end to the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race.

20. It was in this spirit that Romania took an active part in the work of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and submitted to it a whole series of practical proposals, in the conviction that all States must join in the efforts to adopt clear measures, involving commitments, which will open up new horizons in the approach to disarmament problems and finally ensure the attainment of the most vital objective of the peoples of the world, namely general disarmament under effective international control.

21. Since a further outbreak of war would seriously endanger all countries and the arms race affects all peoples and requires sacrifices of them, Romania believes that the problems of disarmament are of universal concern and must be resolved with the active participation of all States. To that end, it is essential that the role of the United Nations in the consideration and solution of disarmament problems should be strengthened, that practical measures should be adopted, with the agreement of all States, to bring about military disengagement and disarmament, increase mutual trust among peoples, stimulate development and deepen détente in the interests of strengthening international security and consolidating peace throughout the world.

22. The establishment of a lasting peace in the world and genuine international security presupposes the elimination of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies of domination, oppression and exploitation of other peoples, the eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid, and respect for the right of all peoples to be masters of their own destiny and to organize their lives without any outside interference. Many years of experience have shown that respect for that right is a fundamental condition for the consolidation of peace and the establishment of new political relations based on mutual respect, and for the economic and social progress of all nations.

23. The countless serious problems existing in international life require the democratization of relations among States and the active participation of all States, great and small, irrespective of their political system, in the search for solutions. It is, moreover, clear that the problems confronting mankind at both the world and the regional level can be resolved only by the direct participation of all the countries concerned in discussions and negotiations.

24. The democratic solution of complex international problems in the interest of all peoples requires, now more than ever, that the role of the United Nations should be strengthened and its activities and those of other international organizations should be improved so that international organizations can offer peoples the possibility of participating in an organized fashion in efforts to introduce a new policy of co-operation and peace in the world.

25. The Socialist Republic of Romania, for its part, is resolved to continue to make its contribution, in co-operation with other States, towards the solution of

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the urgent problems confronting mankind today and towards the development of co-operation, the strengthening of international security and the establishment of a lasting peace on our planet and a better and more just world for the benefit of all peoples.

SURINAME

/Original: English/

/29 June 1978/

1. The Government of Suriname supports in principle the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted as General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) on 16 December 1970 and wishes in this connexion to stress the importance of the principle of the settlement of disputes in a peaceful way.
2. The Government of Suriname, furthermore, will support energetically all proposals aimed at attaining general disarmament, since it holds the view that the enormous investments in man and material connected with the unabated arms race pose a serious impediment to the development of friendly relations between States and the strengthening of international peace and security.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/12 September 1978/

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the further development of constructive measures designed to make international détente universal and all-embracing and to strengthen the over-all peace and security of nations will significantly assist in the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The dynamic development of international détente is now recognized and supported by the peoples and Governments of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world as the only reasonable course. Détente has become the basis for the relations between many States and has embraced various aspects of their lives. The policy of peace and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between States is the only alternative to a policy of balancing on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.
2. Détente and the struggle for peace and disarmament have proved their viability. The constant efforts of all States, particularly with regard to the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the achievement of real results in the area of disarmament would be especially important in endowing détente with an irreversible character.
3. In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, the United Nations is an important international instrument which is called upon to encourage joint action by its Member States to strengthen international peace and the security of the peoples of all continents. The adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente was a significant step in this direction. The strict and absolute observance of its provisions by all States would assist in strengthening international peace and security and would serve the further development of friendly relations and co-operation between States.
4. The ending of the arms race and the beginning of real disarmament remains the main urgent problem at the present time, the solution of which would be in the interests of general peace. Détente and the positive political processes connected with it can only be really stable if they are reinforced by steps towards military détente, and by new practical results in the limitation of the arms race and in disarmament. Such arsenals of lethal weapons have been created in the world that, if they are used, all life on our planet will be threatened. The opponents of détente and disarmament have recently intensified their subversive activities. The increase in the military expenditures of the Western countries and the equipping of their armies with new weapons systems bear witness to this fact. World public opinion is deeply concerned about plans already in progress for the production of a new type of nuclear weapon - the neutron bomb. The realization of these plans would represent the beginning of a new spiral in the arms race. The actions of the opponents of disarmament and international détente are actively supported by China.

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5. The special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament as a step towards the convening of a world disarmament conference, was a significant event in international life. It summed up the struggle for disarmament waged over many years by all peace-loving forces and defined the long-term goals and principal tasks in this area. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the realistic proposals and practical constructive measures set out in the document entitled "Practical measures for ending the arms race", submitted by the Soviet Union at the special session, and considers that their realization, given the political will on the part of all States participating in the negotiations, would greatly assist towards a radical solution of the problem of disarmament - leading to general and complete disarmament. The special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has once again demonstrated the sincere desire of the socialist countries, including the Ukrainian SSR, to make their own positive contribution to the cause of supplementing political détente with détente in the military sphere.

6. The Ukrainian SSR shares the deep concern of the States Members of the United Nations regarding the continuing existence of crises and hotbeds of tension in various regions which threaten international peace and security. The Ukrainian SSR, which participates in the work of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee against Apartheid, has followed events in the Middle East and in southern Africa with great attention and alarm. It has consistently held the opinion that the situation in the Middle East cannot be settled by means of separate deals. The withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of their own state, and respect for the rights of all States in the region to a secure existence can be achieved only with the participation of all the interested parties, including the representatives of the Arab people of Palestine.

7. Negotiations within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is the reliable way to achieve a settlement.

8. The Ukrainian SSR considers that the time has come to put an end to the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and it has consistently advocated the abolition of the racist régime in Rhodesia and the transfer of all power to the people of Zimbabwe, represented by the Patriotic Front, as well as the immediate and full withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the transfer of power to the real representatives of the people of that country. The Ukrainian SSR expresses its confidence in the victory of the peoples of southern Africa struggling for their legitimate rights.

9. Recent events, particularly in Africa, testify to the great importance and urgency of the resolution on non-interference in the internal affairs of States adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session. Armed conflict in the Horn of Africa, military provocation against Angola, intervention in Zaire, plans for the creation of so-called "inter-African" armed forces under the command of NATO officers and the coup carried out in the Comoros by colonialist mercenaries

heighten tension on the African continent and cause legitimate concern among peace-loving States. The change-over to collective aggressive military and political action by the major Western Powers presents a new and dangerous situation in Africa. Hiding behind mythical claims regarding "the participation" of the socialist countries in the events in Africa, a number of Western countries and certain other countries have been interfering in the internal affairs of that continent and are attempting to suppress the national liberation movements by force of arms. Such actions constitute a threat to the cause of peace and progress and are incompatible with one of the most important principles of relations between States - the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The United Nations should strongly condemn foreign interference in the internal affairs of African States and assist in the rapid elimination of hotbeds of tension and in the settlement of the present disagreements between separate States in that region.

10. Propaganda for war is prohibited in the recently adopted Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR. Together with all peace-loving States, the Ukrainian SSR will continue in the future to advocate the further expansion of détente, the strengthening of international security and the achievement of practical results in disarmament; it will also continue to advocate that the principle of the non-use of force should be made an immutable law of relations between States, and will continue to speak out in favour, in particular, of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, as well as of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and social progress.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

/5 September 1978/

The struggle of the Soviet Union for the strengthening of international security has been a fundamental principle of the policy of the Soviet State throughout its history. In accordance with the programme of further struggle for peace and international co-operation and for the freedom and independence of peoples, adopted at the twenty-fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is in favour of the adoption of effective measures designed to ensure universal peace and security. In its international policy, the Soviet State is consistently guided by the fundamental principles of peaceful interrelationships between States which are embodied in the new Constitution of the USSR.

During the past year, through the efforts of the USSR and other peace-loving States, further steps have been taken to improve the international situation and to consolidate and develop détente.

An important event in international life was the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament - the first world forum on disarmament in history. Its decisions convincingly confirmed that the overwhelming majority of States consider the cessation of the armaments race and disarmament to be the most urgent and important problem of contemporary world politics.

This year marked the third anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. This important document continues to have a favourable impact on the situation both within Europe and elsewhere.

The Soviet Union believes that it is essential to intensify still further the efforts of all States to consolidate the process of détente and to halt, and then reverse, the armaments race and thus ensure a reliable peace.

It was with those ends in view that the Soviet Union, at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, put forward a whole range of specific and well-founded proposals concerning practical ways of halting the armaments race.

This year the Soviet Union, which is endeavouring to contribute to the slowing down of the armaments race, was one of the first to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques and also signed Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

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The speedy completion of the current negotiations and the conclusion of agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on the prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as well as the achievement of agreement on the prohibition of the manufacture of neutron weapons, would be of great significance for the curbing of the armaments race. In the context of the struggle to slow down the armaments race, the continuation of international efforts to combat the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the plans for the manufacture of such weapons in South Africa and Israel is of great significance.

In an endeavour to ensure that Europe always remains a continent of lasting peace and co-operation, the USSR, at the Belgrade meeting of representatives of States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, put forward a platform of specific measures aimed at military détente in the European continent.

At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe, the USSR is endeavouring to ensure that the level of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in that region is significantly reduced - without detriment to the security of any of the parties concerned. The proposals put forward by the socialist countries in June 1978, which provide a good basis for agreement at the Vienna talks, are directed towards the speedy attainment of that goal.

One of the most important tasks in strengthening international security is the elimination of all remaining hotbeds of military conflict and tension in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean. The Soviet Union considers that the sure way to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East lies not through separate deals but through talks within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Unceasing efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States in Africa and Asia and to stir up conflicts between them with a view to re-establishing colonial domination in the recently liberated countries and depriving them of the right to determine their path of development for themselves are creating complications and new hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world. The barefaced threats and the exertion of pressure against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam by China must also be a cause of concern to States Members of the United Nations.

The complete and final elimination of all remnants of the system of colonial oppression and of all hotbeds of racism and apartheid would also serve the interests of the strengthening of international security.

In conditions where there is wide support among the peoples of the world for a policy of détente in international relations, influential forces which are seeking to exacerbate international tension are also continuing their activities and are striving to intensify the armaments race and wreck the process of détente.

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The activities of those who are opposed to disarmament and détente are actively supported by China.

The Soviet Union is convinced that there is no more important goal in international relations than the preservation and deepening of détente, the strengthening of peace, and disarmament. This goal can be attained only through the joint efforts of all States Members of the United Nations, which must decisively rebuff the opponents of détente and frustrate their efforts to undermine peace and international security. It is essential that the process of the normalization of international relations should acquire a universal character and extend to all regions of the world.

The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and is in favour of strict compliance with the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, adopted by the United Nations. It considers that the strict and universal fulfilment of that most important requirement of the Charter of the United Nations is an important condition for the strengthening of international security and the development of normal good-neighbourly relations among States.

Consideration at the forthcoming thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security should make a further contribution to the preservation and development of détente and the strengthening of international peace.

ANNEX

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

A/C.1/32/2	Letter dated 12 September 1977 from the representatives of Burundi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General
A/C.1/32/8	Letter dated 8 November 1977 from the representatives of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General
A/32/420	Letter dated 6 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General
A/32/424	Letter dated 2 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General
A/32/450	Report of the First Committee
A/32/495	Letter dated 20 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/51	Letter dated 21 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/56-S/12545	Letter dated 27 January 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/73	Letter dated 28 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/96	Letter dated 9 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/131-S/12732	Letter dated 8 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/152	Letter dated 16 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/169	Letter dated 3 July 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

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A/33/174	Letter dated 7 July 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/201	Letter dated 26 July 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General
A/33/234	Note verbale dated 5 September 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Benin and Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General
