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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING  
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 85th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/75 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-third session (A/33/217 and Add.1 and 2) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General, on 22 March 1979, 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 2 October 1979, replies containing such information had been received from 18 States. The substantive parts of these communications are reproduced in section II below.
4. A list of documents issued since the consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session is given in the annex.

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## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### BARBADOS

/Original: English/

/29 June 1979/

/The reply submitted by the Government of Barbados is identical to that submitted by it on 22 June 1978 (see A/33/217).

### BRAZIL

/Original: English/

/24 August 1979/

1. Resolution 33/75, in paragraph 13, requests a report "on the views communicated by the Governments of Member States concerning measures to be taken in order to implement those provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been put into effect". The Brazilian Government understands the term "implement" in that text in its broader sense. In fact, resolution 2734 (XXV) should not be viewed as a list of activities which Member States are expected to fulfil. The very title bestowed on it - Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security - implies its true nature, that of a number of goals directed at the improvement of relations among Member States and especially to render the principles contained in the Charter a reality in international life.
2. More appropriately, resolution 2734 (XXV) itself, in paragraph 27, called for a report "on steps taken in pursuance of" the Declaration. More than taking isolated measures to implement it, Member States should pursue together the objectives contained in the Declaration by means of continued negotiation in order to deepen the political ideas which, in 1970, practically gained unanimity. By doing this, Member States will be strengthening the United Nations as the primary political and diplomatic focal point for the international community.
3. Obviously each of the concrete problems mentioned in the Declaration should be the object of a determined effort by every Member State. However, the basic effort required by item 46 of the agenda dwells on the search for a new pattern of international relations replacing the unjust conditions which still prevail.
4. The Brazilian Government considers that individual statements from Member States affirming that they are implementing the Declaration are not sufficient to guarantee advancement on the question of international security. A number of items contained in the agenda of the General Assembly prove that the Declaration has not been significantly implemented nine years after its adoption.
5. Surely, improvements have been accomplished concerning several specific problems. None the less, other features in world politics and economics were aggravated during the same period so that international security cannot be said to have become stronger.

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BULGARIA

/Original: Russian/

/16 August 1979/

1. Every year, the significance of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 on the initiative of the USSR is increasingly confirmed as a broad basis for action and initiatives in all fields relating to the strengthening of peace and security and the development of all-round co-operation between States. The evolution of international relations in recent years has convincingly reaffirmed the correctness of the concepts underlying the Declaration and the urgency of the goals deriving therefrom. There has been increasingly wide recognition of the fact that, in an age of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, the policy and practice of peaceful coexistence between States with different social structures is the only sensible alternative. The struggle for détente, a lasting peace and security has become the determining factor in international relations. The halting of the arms race and disarmament have now become the focus of mankind's attention.
2. Among the events of this year which could be regarded as being of exceptional importance for the strengthening of peace and security and the reduction of the threat of nuclear war, the signing in June 1979 of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms between the USSR and the United States is of enormous significance. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes this step, the most important taken so far towards the halting of the nuclear arms race. The entry into force of the Treaty, which is awaited with hope by all peoples, will undoubtedly have a favourable impact on the improvement of international relations as a whole and the further strengthening of the political climate in the world.
3. The progress achieved in the Disarmament Committee on the question of the conclusion of a treaty banning radiological weapons is also significant.
4. The results achieved so far give rise to the hope that other disarmament questions will also be resolved shortly in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connexion, the People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches particular significance to such problems as the prohibition of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of such weapons, security guarantees for non-nuclear States, the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, the prohibition of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, and the prohibition of chemical weapons. The implementation of the new proposal submitted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic concerning the adoption of a declaration on international co-operation for disarmament would be a significant step in that direction. The People's Republic of Bulgaria still considers, as it always has, that the convening of a world disarmament conference would ensure the most favourable conditions for the achievement of those goals.

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5. The results achieved so far have shown that even the most difficult and complex problems can be solved if countries show persistence and good will. A striking manifestation of the determination of the countries of the socialist community to strive consistently for the cause of peace was the Moscow Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of 23 November 1978, in which they proposed an extensive programme of action directed towards the achievement of further progress in détente and the implementation of a number of disarmament measures. These proposals were reaffirmed in the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Budapest in May 1979.
6. The participants in that meeting, being deeply interested in the strengthening of the process of détente in Europe, put forward a proposal regarding the convening of a conference during 1979 on a political level, to be attended by all the European States, the United States and Canada, with a view to considering and adopting further measures aimed at building confidence and easing military confrontation on the European continent.
7. In this context, the proposal of the socialist countries regarding the conclusion between those States which signed the Final Act in Helsinki of a treaty on the non-first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other would be of great significance.
8. A number of proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe with a view to finding a way out of the impasse in which the participants still found themselves are likewise common knowledge.
9. The socialist countries believe that single-minded efforts should also be made to ensure the thorough preparation and successful conduct of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the States that participated in the European Conference to be held in 1980.
10. The adoption of a constructive approach by other interested parties, too, would undoubtedly contribute towards the achievement of further significant progress in the interests of peace and security both in Europe and throughout the world.
11. One of the important goals in the work of strengthening peace and security on our planet is the elimination of the remaining hotbeds of tension and military conflict in various parts of the world. This applies above all to the Middle East, where attempts are still being made to arrive at a separate settlement of the questions involved which would jeopardize the prospects for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in that region. Such a peace is impossible without the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, without the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent State, and without the creation of favourable conditions for the independent existence of all States in the region.
12. The question of Cyprus has still not been resolved and constitutes a complex

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and dangerous source of tension. The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently supports a peaceful and just settlement to the question of Cyprus on the basis of the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, non-interference in its internal affairs and respect for its policy of non-alignment.

13. The armed aggression unleashed at the beginning of 1979 against the heroic people of Viet Nam has met with universal condemnation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in complete solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea in their just struggle to preserve the territorial integrity and national independence of their countries. The Bulgarian people are resolutely opposed to all actions aimed at increasing tension in that region and preparing further acts of aggression.

14. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the African peoples in their just struggle for freedom and national independence and against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The speedy granting of genuine independence to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the breakdown of the manoeuvres to establish puppet governments in those countries and the transfer of power to the national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations as the sole representatives of those peoples would be in the interests of peace and security.

15. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, located as it is in the Balkan peninsula, attaches special significance to the development of good-neighbourly relations and all-round co-operation with other Balkan countries.

16. On 28 April 1979, in his statement at the Tenth Session of the Seventh National Assembly, Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stated:

"The people and leaders of socialist Bulgaria firmly believe in peace, mutual understanding and co-operation between the Balkan peoples and are persistently striving towards the achievement of this noble goal. Our goal is to transform the Balkan peninsula into a region of lasting peace and stability so that we may live in a climate of trust and mutual respect, in close friendship with all our neighbours. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is working successfully towards the achievement of this goal."

17. True to its peace-loving foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future actively to strive for the further development of the process of détente and the strengthening of international security, for the achievement of practical results in the work on disarmament, for the transformation of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations into an irrevocable law on which relations between States would be based, for non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and for social progress, peace and security in the world.

CHILE

/Original: Spanish/

/23 July 1979/

1. The item in question not only requires study from various points of view but also is one of which political will must prevail, especially on the part of the great Powers and the developed countries, in the search for practical solutions to attain the paramount goal of maintaining and strengthening a just and lasting peace.

2. Chile believes that the implementation of the following principles will contribute to the attainment of that end:

(a) The inherent right of every nation to live in peace, as a common interest of all mankind and as a condition essential to the achievement by nations of a degree of development which will enable them to provide their people with an adequate standard of well-being;

(b) The prohibition, by international law, of the planning, preparation and conduct of wars of aggression;

(c) The prohibition of propaganda for such warlike acts;

(d) The promotion of all-round mutually beneficial and equitable political, economic, social and cultural co-operation with other States, regardless of their socio-economic systems and political ideologies and with no other purpose than to ensure their peaceful coexistence and co-operation;

(e) Respect for the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, and for their right to determine their own path of development without outside interference or intervention in their internal affairs;

(f) Elimination of the threat to the maintenance of peace posed by the arms race, and the undertaking of efforts to achieve practical measures that will bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control, beginning with partial measures for the achievement, slowly but surely, of the fundamental goal of the principles of the United Nations contained in Chapter VII of the Charter;

(g) Elimination of all practices of colonialism and racial discrimination;

(h) Establishment of a system for building trust between States, by means of just measures in the field of political and economic relations, thereby eliminating the suspicions, disputes, confrontations, and the like which make the maintenance of peace difficult, if not impossible, and which do nothing to strengthen international security;

(i) Promotion of educational methods and informational activities whose content will be compatible with the great task of preparing peoples, especially the younger generations, for life in an era of peace;

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(j) Elimination of any cause or activity which promotes terrorism and violence in general;

(k) Exchange of positive experiences which have led to the elimination, or at least the neutralization, of all activities which undermine peace efforts;

(l) Opposition to any form of threat or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation or means of political or economic coercion which seeks to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States, or their right to dispose freely of their natural resources.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/

/11 June 1979/

1. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played a role of considerable importance on the international scene despite the fact that violations of some of its provisions still occur.
2. The continuation and intensification of the arms race, the persistence of hotbeds of crisis and tension in various parts of the world, attempts to maintain colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism, interference in the internal affairs of States through political, economic and financial institutions, particularly transnational corporations, and the use of mercenaries continue to be the chief obstacles to the strengthening of peace and security everywhere in the world.
3. In that connexion, mention must be made of the existence of numerous foreign military bases throughout the world, which is detrimental to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States and, in some cases, is an obstacle to the attainment of independence by countries and peoples under colonial domination.
4. In southern Africa, the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury, thanks to the ample support they receive from the Western Powers, are continuing their most degrading oppression of millions of Africans, in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. Those régimes are continuing to carry out hostile activities and acts of aggression against neighbouring States, violating the sovereignty of those States and creating obstacles to the strengthening of peace and security in the region.
5. In the Middle East, the illegal occupation of Arab territories by Israeli troops is continuing, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people continue to be disregarded. The forces of imperialism and reaction are at present attempting to devise a neo-colonial solution to the conflict which, far from being beneficial, will only increase the dangers in that part of the world.
6. In South-East Asia, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, which is engaged in a heroic struggle for national reconstruction, is faced with Chinese aggression and expansionist moves, and its sovereignty and territorial integrity are once again threatened.

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7. In Latin America, the Government of the United States has continued to take hostile and aggressive measures against Cuba, and it has maintained the blockade imposed to break the will of the Cuban people to establish the economic and social régime best suited to its interests. In addition, the United States Government is continuing its illegal occupation of Cuban territory at the naval base of Guantánamo.
8. In Nicaragua, the Somoza régime, imposed 40 years ago by United States marines, is continuing to subjugate the people in that sister country with the assistance of the United States, which is trying to snatch the inevitable victory from the Nicaraguan patriots.
9. The desire of the people of Puerto Rico for independence is still unfulfilled, as the colonial status of the island, which is an obstacle to its economic progress and social welfare, has been maintained.
10. The United States is attempting to prevent the Latin American countries from exercising permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and other economic activities, and it is interfering in their internal affairs, supporting those Governments and political parties which sacrifice national interests to the desire of United States monopolies and transnational corporations for exploitation.
11. Unless a speedy and just solution is found for these and other hotbeds of crisis and tension in various parts of the world, and unless the practices of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism, are brought to an end, international peace and security will continue to be threatened and the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will continue to be violated.
12. The Government of the Republic of Cuba believes that an essential requirement for improving the effectiveness of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is strict compliance by all States with their obligations under the United Nations Charter and their observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the principles of the non-use of force in international relations.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

/Original: Arabic/

/8 June 1979/

1. Democratic Yemen regards the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as an important step towards the furtherance and realization of the aspirations of mankind for the achievement of international peace and security. In order to expedite the implementation of this Declaration, all States are called upon to adhere strictly to the principles and purposes contained in the Charter and other basic documents and resolutions of the United Nations, including absolute respect for national sovereignty; non-interference in internal affairs; firm acknowledgement of the right of all peoples to self-determination; the provision of the assistance needed to support their legitimate struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, exploitation and all forms of racism; putting an end to policies of political and economic pressure, blackmail and blockade, to the use or threat of force in international relations and to the violation of sovereignty, independence, security and territorial integrity; and the inalienable right of peoples to formulate their policies, build a future of progress, prosperity and national unity and control their resources and national wealth. Serious efforts must also be made to eliminate imperialism and neo-colonialism in all its forms, to put a final end to racism and racial discrimination, to establish the new international economic order with a view to bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries, and to promote international co-operation in various fields.

2. Speedy and effective action should be taken to achieve general and complete disarmament, especially with regard to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; to stop their production and development and to destroy existing stockpiles, to place a total ban on nuclear tests and to conclude binding international agreements to ensure the final cessation of the arms race, the removal of all military bases, the abolition of aggressive alliances and the rechanneling of part of military expenditures in accordance with agreed criteria for purposes of development in the developing countries.

3. Efforts to reaffirm the principles of peaceful coexistence, to broaden the scope of détente in international relations, to alleviate international tension and to resolve conflicts by peaceful means will all help to provide just and appropriate solutions to international problems.

4. Democratic Yemen, which has already supported General Assembly resolution 33/75 and all other related resolutions, welcomes all international efforts to implement the principles laid down in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and in the Charter of the United Nations and hopes that all States will fulfil their obligations in regard to the achievement of these aims and objectives.

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FINLAND

/Original: English/

/11 September 1979/

1. In the view of the Finnish Government, progress in establishing peaceful patterns of co-operation at the international level has been made since the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the General Assembly in resolution 2734 (XXV) in 1970. A wider and deeper co-operation among States and peoples should be seen as an integral part of the strengthening of international security in general.
2. Finland has devoted particular attention to the efforts aimed at improving security and co-operation in Europe and in its own neighbourhood. In the European context, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and its follow-up have been of primary importance for the activities and endeavours of the Finnish Government as indeed of many other Governments for over a decade.
3. For its part, the Finnish Government sees CSCE basically as a longer-term process where progress is achieved through continuous efforts by all the States concerned. Thus Finland is in favour of enlarging and deepening the CSCE process and devotes particular attention to ensuring its proper follow-up and continuation.
4. The Final Act of CSCE, signed in 1975 in Helsinki, constitutes a good basis both for the development of the interstate relations as well as for increased co-operation on all levels. The provisions of the Final Act are, in the view of the Finnish Government, consonant with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute an application of these principles and purposes in practice. Besides its significance at the regional level, CSCE should be seen as a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security on a global scale.
5. Against this background, the Finnish Government hopes that further results and important progress be achieved both in the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and in the future development of the CSCE process, notably at the forthcoming second follow-up meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980.
6. Taking into account the close connexion between disarmament and the strengthening of international security, the Finnish Government has long considered disarmament a necessary element in détente. As the military and political aspects of détente are closely interlinked, disarmament efforts are an integral part of the search for a more rational, peaceful world order. Besides being imperative for international security, disarmament is linked with economic and social development. The achievement of the new international economic order will be in serious jeopardy if the massive diversion of resources to the arms race continues unchecked.

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7. An increasing number of nations are participating in international deliberations and negotiations on disarmament. The first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament was in itself a manifestation of the desire of new countries to become involved in the pursuit of disarmament; by virtue of its successful if limited outcome, the special session was widely seen as an important event creating new opportunities for the international community in halting and reversing the arms race, and thus strengthening of international security.

8. The Final Document of the special session (resolution S-10/2) contains fundamental principles for disarmament negotiations, adherence to which would ensure that disarmament measures would be compatible with the imperative of increasing security through disarmament. These principles include, inter alia, the following: all States have the obligation to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, and all States should benefit from them; they have the right to participate on an equal footing in the multilateral negotiations which have a direct bearing on their security; disarmament measures should ensure, in an equitable and balanced manner, the right of all States to security; all States and groups of States should obtain equal advantage at every stage; success of disarmament efforts presupposes a balance and a strict observance of mutual obligations; adequate measures for verification satisfactory to all parties should be provided for in order to attain the confidence of all parties in the implementation of agreements.

9. Nuclear weapons pose the gravest danger to mankind. The ongoing efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race should be intensified and further aspects of nuclear arms build-up should be brought within the scope of negotiations.

10. Finland has noted with satisfaction that the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of the strategic arms have led to the signing of the SALT II Agreement. The Agreement - besides its importance as an arms limitation and arms control measure - offers further possibilities for progress in the ongoing negotiations on disarmament and also signifies an important contribution to the process of détente and thus to the security of the world as a whole. The Government of Finland expresses the hope that the parties concerned would implement the Agreement without delay and would further continue their efforts to achieve quantitative and also to an increasing degree qualitative limitation of strategic arms.

11. The Finnish Government considers it important that early results be reached in the current negotiations on a comprehensive test ban, on the prohibition of chemical weapons as well as on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. A convention on the elimination of radiological weapons should be concluded at an early date. The emergence and development of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements should be prevented and appropriate arrangements should be sought for this purpose.

12. Although nuclear disarmament should be the most urgent over-all target, the qualitative and quantitative arms race in the field of conventional weapons is, at the regional level, a most immediate threat to security. At this level, a variety of approaches should be applied. Arrangements for restraint and limitation

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in the transfer of arms to specific regions should be actively considered and pursued. Also, regional arrangements should be undertaken to limit and reduce conventional arms and armaments with the aim of strengthening the security of the region at a lower level of armaments.

13. While recognizing that the problems of disarmament are global, the Finnish Government considers that arms limitation and disarmament measures of both nuclear and conventional arms at a regional level should be sought where such an approach is viable. Developments in military technology over the past few years have affected the situation in Europe. This has given added importance to the regional perspective in arms control. In this context, Finland has noted with interest the proposals designed to open new channels for disarmament on the European continent. One specific aspect of the regional approach was emphasized by the President of Finland, Dr. Urho Kekkonen, in May 1978 in a speech in which he proposed negotiations on a Nordic arms control arrangement.

14. Disarmament is one of the central pursuits in the Finnish foreign policy. As a small neutral country which stands non-aligned in its relations to military alliances, Finland is basically in the same position as the vast majority of the Member States of the United Nations. Reduction of international tension is a contribution to the security of such countries. Thus, international efforts towards disarmament are not only in the interest of the international community as a whole, but in Finland's own security interest.

15. On the basis of its policy of active neutrality, Finland has for many years continuously increased its contribution in the solution of both political and technical aspects of arms control and disarmament problems. At various international forums it has made efforts to strengthen the nuclear safeguards in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII)), it initiated a study on nuclear-weapon-free zones <sup>1/</sup> and it has participated in the highly technical work on the control of chemical weapons and the seismological monitoring of a comprehensive test ban. Furthermore, Finland is taking part in the United Nations study on the relationship between disarmament and development and endeavours to contribute actively in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament, of which Finland is a member.

16. Finland has consistently supported the United Nations as the primary instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The role of the United Nations as a major peace-making and peace-keeping force has been continuously stressed by the Finnish Government. For its part, Finland has assisted the United Nations in all its peace-keeping activities through contributions in money or placing military personnel at the disposal of the Secretary-General or both. Finland continues to be prepared for such contributions and gives its full support to efforts to strengthen the political and financial basis of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. In this context, the

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27A (A/10027/Add.1), annex I.

Government of Finland emphasizes the collective responsibility of the Member States for the United Nations peace-keeping activities and their financing.

17. In its reply last year the Finnish Government noted that recent developments in the world economy seem to indicate that the current problems are not only the result of pressures of cyclical nature, but rather that they are caused by persistent structural imbalances. This demands a serious consideration of necessary structural changes in the international economy. Such a consideration based on the recognition of the interrelationship of problems related to trade, money and finance should focus on the requirements for both international and internal adjustments. This consideration, in which all countries must have the possibility to participate, should be geared towards action-oriented measures aimed at reaching the objectives of the new international economic order, and the negotiations between the developing and developed countries should be conducted with the necessary dynamism and in appropriate forms to make the solution of these basic problems obtainable. Finland continues to be ready to make its contribution towards this end.

GHANA

/Original: English/

/20 June 1979/

1. The Government of Ghana considers the General Assembly Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Relations and Co-operation Among States (resolution 2625 (XXV)), formulated in 1970, a significant achievement of the United Nations in its search for global peace. The principles contained in this document should be seen as an integral part of the strengthening of international security.

2. Since the formulation of this historic document, efforts within and outside the United Nations to strengthen international security have not been unimpressive, given the fundamental political and security interests of States.

3. The non-aligned movement, of which Ghana is a founding member, for instance, has never failed to use its ministerial and summit meetings as platforms for examining matters affecting international security, with a view to issuing guidelines for the promoting of world peace and stability. One such effort culminated in the convening of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to disarmament. The momentum generated by the special session for dealing with the question of disarmament should further strengthen international security. A number of former colonies has, over the years, achieved statehood and independence in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Ongoing efforts at establishing a new international economic order to ensure equitable and fair international economic relationships between the rich and poor nations augur well for the promotion of international peace and security. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, followed by the Belgrade Conference from October 1977 to March 1978, also offers prospects for peace and

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meaningful co-operation among the European States provided the States parties offer the necessary political support. Furthermore, pronouncements, over the years, on peace, strengthen the belief that United Nations objective of world peace and stability enjoys a universal appeal.

4. In spite of these endeavours, hotbeds of tension remain in several parts of the world: in the Middle East, southern Africa and Cyprus, to mention only a few. Political tensions generated by a feeling of frustration and helplessness are mounting in these areas. It is all too clear that unless the root causes are removed, these tensions would explode into political conflicts with serious consequences for international peace and security.

5. The southern Africa situation is a case in point. In this part of the world the practice and doctrine of apartheid - an institutionalized policy of exploitation and domination of the blacks - by the Pretoria régime constitutes a veritable threat to international security. The Pretoria régime continues to occupy Namibia illegally and has by various manoeuvres hampered the implementation of the United Nations plan of independence for the territory; the Pretoria régime has also supported and sustained the rebel régime of Ian Smith, and it is also known to have encouraged the holding of the April sham elections in that territory, in spite of United Nations warnings, with the aim of creating a black façade for white rule in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, South Africa and the illegal Smith régime continue to make unprovoked incursions into the neighbouring African States of Zambia, Mozambique and Angola, with considerable loss of human life and property by these neighbouring States, and, indeed, have turned the air space of these African States into playgrounds where their forces go whenever they feel like flexing their muscles.

6. Since Namibia and Zimbabwe cannot be expected to remain indefinitely under colonial status, nor the neighbouring African States indefinitely continue to tolerate unprovoked incursion and violation of their territories and air space, the southern African situation poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

7. In the Middle East, the fragile peace established following the conclusion of the 26 March 1979 Israeli-Egypt Peace Agreement, continues to be shaken every day by the developments in that part of the world.

8. In view of the foregoing, Ghana believes that additional efforts on the part of the international community are necessary to strengthen international security. In this connexion, Ghana believes the following measures are vital:

(a) Universal adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Charter, and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States:

(b) Strengthening of the United Nations to enable it to play an effective role in peace-keeping operations;



(c) Removal of hotbeds of tension wherever they may exist, through a gradual eradication of the arms build-up and the promotion of confidence-building measures; the latter measures, in our view, should take into account the political and military situation in the particular region;

(d) Elimination of apartheid and racism in all its manifestations; a special responsibility, in this connexion, falls on the Western countries which are expected to exercise effective control over private businesses, corporate organizations and institutions in their respective countries which continue to maintain trade links with the apartheid régime in South Africa and extend financial assistance to that régime;

(e) The elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and the arrangements for speedy attainment of independence of colonies;

(f) No State shall either directly or indirectly assist or foment interference in the political, social and economic systems of another country;

(g) Determined and serious efforts, with the necessary political will, by the international community to correct the present imbalance in the wealth between the industrialized countries and the developing poor world.

9. The above proposals are by no means exhaustive but they do, in the view of Ghana, constitute vital measures which could go a long way to strengthen international security.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/

/10 July 1972/

1. Kuwait has periodically conveyed its views to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. It will therefore confine its remarks to recent developments.
2. Kuwait regrets that many serious events have taken place in various parts of the world during the present year which pose a threat to international security.
3. The Government of Kuwait voiced its opposition in the Security Council to the action of Viet Nam in Kampuchea and the Chinese invasion of Viet Nam. Kuwait is firmly opposed to interference in the domestic affairs of States or armed action to overthrow one régime and replace it with another.
4. Kuwait strongly condemns the acts of aggression committed by South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia against the territories of the front-line African countries.
5. Kuwait is averse to minority rule in southern Africa. It believes that the sham elections in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia make it imperative that the rule of minorities should be ended.
6. Kuwait also deplores the policy of apartheid practised by South Africa which constitutes a crime against humanity and jeopardizes peace and security throughout the African continent.
7. Kuwait believes that peace can only be restored to the Middle East on the basis of a comprehensive settlement which secures Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State in the West Bank and Gaza.
8. Israel is establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza in an effort to uproot the Arab population and replace them with Israeli settlers. It is also waging a war of genocide against the Palestinians and the Lebanese throughout South Lebanon. Israel's inhuman policy of persistent aggression has rendered tens of thousands of people homeless and made the Lebanese people refugees in their own country. The policy of Israel is the main threat to international peace and security in the world today.

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MALTA

/Original: English/

/14 June 1979/

1. The views of the Government of Malta concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security were explained in the statement made by the representative of Malta in the First Committee on 5 December 1978 (A/C.1/33/PV.62).
2. More specifically, since that time, the Government of Malta has effectively applied in practice, within a few months following the latest General Assembly session, the approaches it had advocated in the past.
3. The most important practical action taken by the Malta Government was the final dismantling of the foreign military base in Malta on 31 March 1979.
4. This action constitutes a radical change in the history of the island, and of the Mediterranean region. After almost two centuries of earning their living through servicing a foreign military base, the Maltese people decided, over a set period, to phase out the military role of their country and to endeavour to earn their living exclusively through peaceful means, despite the economic sacrifices involved.
5. They have also decided henceforth to pursue an active policy of non-alignment, and to co-operate with their Mediterranean neighbours to promote a deep sense of unity and the emergence of a new, autonomous region dedicated to peace and security.
6. In pursuit of this objective, the Malta Government acted as host to a meeting of European and Mediterranean States to study methods of co-operation on scientific, cultural and economic matters.
7. This meeting took place at Valletta from 13 February to 26 March 1979. A representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the opening session. The meeting ended on a positive note. It is envisaged that the various areas of co-operation which were identified during this meeting, as summarized in the concluding document, will be pursued and expanded in future, and further discussed during the next follow-up meeting to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid next year. The Valletta meeting was the first of its kind ever to be held. It has laid the groundwork for further action.
8. Other activities which the Government of Malta has undertaken which, it is felt, contribute towards international peace and security are briefly the following:
  - (a) Objective participation by the Maltese delegation to the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
  - (b) Acting as the host to the talks on the future of Zimbabwe between the

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Patriotic Front and the British and United States Governments under the supervision of Lt. General Prem Chand representing the United Nations Secretary-General.

(c) Quadripartite meetings on co-operation between the countries of the Central Mediterranean, in which other neighbouring countries are showing an interest.

(d) The opening of Radio Mediterranean transmitting news items of common interest to Mediterranean countries in the Arabic, French and English languages.

(e) Hosting of regular meetings of political parties and youth organizations devoted to the study of peaceful co-operation.

(f) Encouragement of the activities of the Malta Centre to combat oil pollution in the Mediterranean, and the establishment of a centre in Malta for the practical application of non-conventional sources of energy.

(g) Active pursuit of the historic initiative to declare the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction as the common heritage of mankind, and the offer to host the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority.

#### MAURITIUS

/Original: English/

/5 July 1979/

1. The Government of Mauritius fully endorses the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 1932nd plenary meeting on 16 December 1970 (resolution 2734 (XXV)).
2. The Government of Mauritius has, in its relations with the other States of the international community, always been guided by the principles and spirit of the Declaration.
3. The Government of Mauritius considers that resolution 33/75 is all-embracing and consequently does not propose to submit suggestions on the matter.

#### MONGOLIA

/Original: Russian/

/3 August 1979/

1. Recent developments in the world have convincingly confirmed the relevance of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and also the importance of a systematic review in the world forum of the United Nations of the implementation of its provisions.

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2. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic feels that, in spite of attempts by imperialistic and other reactionary forces to revive the age of the "cold war", the process of positive changes in the world and a general improvement in the political climate is continuing. Détente, a reflection of the present dynamic interrelationship of forces in the world arena, remains the leading trend in contemporary international affairs.

3. In the work of strengthening international security a decisive role is being played by the countries of the socialist community, which, as has been emphasized by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, "are making every effort to defend and intensify the process of international détente and put an end to the arms race". The non-aligned countries and all other forces opposed to war, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in favour of peaceful, equitable and just co-operation among States are playing an important role. A contribution is also being made by those circles which are pursuing a realistic and constructive policy in the interest of averting the threat of a nuclear-missile world war. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attaches great value to the contribution of the forces of public opinion to the mobilization of the peoples of all countries in the struggle to halt the arms race and strengthen international peace and security.

4. In order to strengthen international peace, political détente must be supplemented by military détente. Halting the continuing arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear world war is the most imperative task of our time. An end of the production of all forms of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles, leading to their complete elimination, are especially urgent. Effective measures must be taken to prohibit new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, to halt the further qualitative and quantitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of States possessing a large military potential, to prohibit nuclear-weapon tests in all environments, to strengthen the régime of nuclear non-proliferation and to enhance the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States.

5. The countries of the socialist community have consistently undertaken collective initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and at the adoption of practical measures in the field of disarmament. The Declaration adopted in November 1978 in Moscow at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty convincingly attests to this. That Declaration contains a number of important new proposals whose implementation will doubtless promote the general improvement of the international political climate.

6. In a statement by its Government dated 4 December 1978 the Mongolian People's Republic warmly welcomed that Declaration and expressed full support and approval for it, considering it a broad programme of international action in the struggle to deepen détente, halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

7. The implementation of that programme and of the new initiatives proposed at Budapest on 14 and 15 May 1979 at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on current problems of

security and co-operation in Europe, particularly the proposal for convening a conference at the political level with the participation of all European States, the United States of America and Canada to discuss those problems, will undoubtedly promote the deepening of détente not only in Europe but also in other areas of the world and the further strengthening of peace and security among peoples.

8. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance to the recent signing at Vienna of the new Soviet-United States Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. In its statement of 19 June 1979, it characterized the conclusion of that Treaty as a major step towards curbing the arms race and attaining the objectives of disarmament. The Treaty will give a new impetus to the other important negotiations which are currently under way in the sphere of disarmament and will make a real contribution to the strengthening of world peace and international security. If the SALT II Treaty is really to have positive effects of this nature, however, it must be confirmed by ratification on both sides. This is clearly a matter of importance today, since in the United States there are a considerable number of opponents of SALT II, especially among the supporters of the arms race, who express the interests of the military-industrial complex.

9. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers it extremely important that the favourable atmosphere which is developing as a result of the conclusion of the new Soviet-United States treaty should be put to effective use within the United Nations, the Disarmament Commission and other international fora with a view to adopting specific measures to achieve real disarmament.

10. The development of co-operation among States on the basis of the principles of equal rights, justice and mutual benefit is one of the important factors in the achievement of international détente. In this connexion, it is important to note the great significance for the advancement of the process of détente of the summit talks between the USSR and the United States at Vienna, and also of the results of the Soviet-French meetings, reflected, in particular, in the programme for the further development of co-operation between the USSR and France for the benefit of détente and peace.

11. The Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance to the successful holding of the 1980 Madrid meeting on security and co-operation in Europe, which, it hopes, will contribute to the consistent and complete implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki as a long-term programme of action in the interests of security and co-operation in Europe.

12. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expresses the hope that the forthcoming Sixth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries at Havana will adopt important decisions aimed at stepping up the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid and will help unify the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces in the struggle to strengthen and expand the process of détente and to develop international co-operation.

13. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that the situation in the world, particularly in Asia, has become more complicated in the recent past.

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The policy and practical actions of the forces of imperialism, and of the Chinese leadership, which is closely involved with those forces, pose a serious threat to international peace and security. They are doing everything possible to prevent the further development of détente, the normalization of inter-State relations and the favourable solution of the crucial problems of the present day and are working for an intensification of the arms race.

14. The international atmosphere in Asia is being poisoned by the mounting intrigues of the imperialist and other reactionary forces in South-East Asia, in the Near and Middle East, in the Indian Ocean basin, in the area of the Korean peninsula and elsewhere.

15. China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its subversive activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and its encroachments against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have revealed to the peoples of the world the aggressive aspirations and hegemonistic aims of the Chinese leadership.

16. The situation in the Middle East has become visibly more strained since the conclusion of the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt signed under the auspices of the United States. That agreement betrays the vital interests of the Arab peoples, in particular the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, and seriously impairs the cause of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon is constantly increasing, and its expansionist policy towards the Arabs has become even more unrestrained.

17. Developments in Asia place a new emphasis on the need for the countries and peoples of that region to extend and intensify their struggle to bring détente to their vast continent and to ensure that through their collective efforts peace is preserved and aggression prevented.

18. The efforts of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic are intended to promote lasting peace and security in Asia through the joint endeavours of all the States of the continent. Mongolia therefore attaches great importance to the Treaty on Friendship and Co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the USSR and the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, both concluded at the end of last year, which serve the common interests of all peace-loving forces and make a significant contribution to the cause of peace not only in Asia but in the world as a whole.

19. The cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world is furthered by the results of the summit talks, between the Soviet Union and India which took place at Moscow on 11 and 12 June of this year.

20. The situation in southern Africa remains a dangerous cause of tension. The Western Powers have recently carried out a variety of manoeuvres aimed at foisting puppet régimes on the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and preserving the existing dominance of racist régimes in that area. The United Nations and the Organization

of African Unity have rightly regarded as illegal the so-called internal settlements pursuing those aims in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

21. The Mongolian People's Republic will continue to support the just cause of the peoples of southern Africa which are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid and for genuine national and social liberation and the strengthening of joint action by all the forces favouring a settlement of the problems of southern Africa which is in the true interest of the peoples of the countries concerned and of the whole continent.

22. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic will continue to direct its efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. To that end, it is taking an active part in the efforts of the countries of the Socialist community and of all peace-loving States to strengthen peace, détente and the development of international co-operation.



PERU

/Original: Spanish/

/21 June 1979/

1. Concerning the subject in question, Peru considers this a good opportunity to reaffirm concepts expressed earlier, when the implementation of the Declaration was considered during the last regular session of the General Assembly. In that connexion, it wishes to state that the main features of its foreign policy coincide with the pronouncements made in the Declaration.
2. At the same time, it finds with regret that almost a decade after their formulation by the General Assembly, those pronouncements have not been observed to the extent required, nor has there been a manifestation of the necessary political will for a renewed effort at co-ordination among all States on the basis of those pronouncements.
3. The failure to implement the principles stated in the Declaration is evidence of the conflict arising out of a lack of true consensus and of political will to implement the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and the widely heralded efforts of States to strengthen international security. The practices observed over the course of the past few years prove this.
4. Power politics, attempts against the territorial integrity and political independence of States, attempts to solve international disputes by force, economic and financial pressures, the difficulties encountered in arranging effective co-operation procedures and the pursuit of the arms race are some of the indications that a great deal remains to be done in the sphere of strengthening international security.
5. However, in the light of this political reality, Peru believes that for the satisfactory establishment of just and equitable economic and political relations in which a fundamental role is played by the recognition of the concept of interdependence in order to guarantee economic and social development and international security among States, it is urgent to assign high priority to certain elements such as the implementation by States of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the promotion and conversion into concrete achievements of the efforts made and the agreements reached at the last special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, and the reaching of agreement on positions which will make it possible to establish the new international economic order.
6. It is worth stating that, in this context, there should not be any doubt in the mind of the international community concerning the pronouncement that to the extent that colonialism, neo-colonialism, exploitation, foreign domination or other forms of occupation exist, there will remain obstacles to the achievement of a stable and lasting situation of peace and security.

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7. Our country, faithful to its proven pacifistic, diplomatic and pluralistic vocation, has renewed its efforts in the multilateral and regional context, from a political position which is conceptually and morally non-aligned, to help justice prevail in the international field. For this purpose, in addition to helping to set in motion the process of general and complete disarmament, it has been actively participating in the consultations aimed at implementing the objectives of the Declaration of Ayacucho with regard to the limitation of armaments, and in so far as the establishment of the new international economic order is concerned, it has supported, in a context of friendship and co-operation, the progress and consolidation of integration agreements within the framework of the Andean Group to promote the harmonious development of its members.

8. In this connexion, our country hopes that when the implementation of the Declaration is considered at the proper time, it will be able to contribute with an open spirit to the promotion of initiatives necessary for guaranteeing a better implementation of the Declaration for the benefit of the entire international community.

POLAND

/Original: English/  
/27 July 1979/

I

1. Action to consolidate international peace and security has been the basic guideline of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic throughout the 35 years of its existence.

2. Poland is guided by the historical experiences of its people and, in particular, by the conclusions drawn from the tragic experiences of the Second World War and the progressive principles inherent in its socialist system.

3. The Polish Government conceives of the efforts to consolidate international security as one of the most important and at the same time most effective instruments of ensuring national security and creating favourable external conditions for a peaceful socio-economic development of the country. It is basing itself upon a deeply humane striving towards materializing the fundamental human right, which is the right to live in peace. Poland has always closely linked and continues linking the question of its own national security with the security of the whole of Europe. Consolidation of the European system of security and co-operation enhances the security of Poland and provides for favourable conditions of its development.

II

4. Concern over the consolidation of international security, both recently as well as throughout the entire post-war period, has been subject of numerous decisions and resolutions by the highest State authorities, the Diet (Sejm) and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In its resolutions of 6 November 1978 and 21 December 1978 (A/34/52, annex), the Sejm stressed the significance of the

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realization of the human right to life in peace and of the preparation for life in peace for enhancing confidence among nations and, consequently, for the strengthening of international security. On 17 February 1979, among the main guidelines of Poland's foreign policy, the Sejm approved actions aimed at consolidating security, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

### III

5. Poland sees the crux of détente in strengthening security, eliminating sources of tension and threats to expanding co-operation, in overcoming the negative effects of the existing divisions in Europe.

6. Both by itself and in concert with its allies, in the United Nations and outside it, of late Poland has put forward numerous important proposals, with a view to strengthening, in a varying scope and in various fields, the foundations of international security and the consolidation of the processes of détente and co-operation among States, particularly in Europe. They have been formulated, inter alia, in the Declaration of 23 November 1978 of the Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty (A/33/392, annex), and in the Communiqué of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those States, of 15 May 1979 (A/34/275, annex).

### IV

7. The Government of the Polish People's Republic has welcomed with special appreciation the adoption by the General Assembly of a number of important resolutions on different aspects of international security, in particular the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73), the draft of which was originally submitted by Poland.

8. The need for the adoption of such a Declaration had its origins in the evolution of the international situation and in the conviction that the consciousness of societies should be shaped in the spirit of peace and international co-operation, as an important factor of strengthening mutual confidence among nations and States. The Declaration calls upon States to take joint action towards disseminating the principles of peaceful coexistence and co-operation as well as eliminating from relations among nations of all manifestations of the cult of force and violence, racial hatred and national discrimination. In order to implement the provisions of the said Declaration, the Government of Poland has adopted an appropriate programme of action; it stands ready to co-operate with other States in the implementation of the Declaration on the international scale.

### V

9. The problem of the strengthening of international security is of a complex dimension. Under the present circumstances, however, the halting of the arms race, gradual reduction of the levels of military balance and embarking upon concrete disarmament measures, take on special significance. The arms race and the rising level of military confrontation are incompatible with efforts towards consolidating international peace and security. The Polish Government decidedly rejects concepts calculated to strengthen the security of individual States at the expense of international security. The only effective way, at present, to ensure peaceful coexistence of States in conditions of equal security, is curbing the arms race, reducing and, subsequently, eliminating the existing arsenals, particularly of the inhuman weapons of mass destruction.

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## VI

10. A peaceful vision of the world can be materialized only if based upon the principle of equal mutual security of all States, irrespective of their size, geographical location, their participation or non-participation in military blocs. With this in mind, the Government and the entire people of Poland welcomed with profound satisfaction the Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II, signed on 18 June 1979 between the Soviet Union and the United States. That agreement makes a considerable contribution to the strengthening of international security, it lowers the risk of a global nuclear conflict and represents a significant contribution to the consolidation and the universality of the process of détente. The Government of Poland trusts that the agreement will lead to further limitation of armaments, that it will stimulate progress in other disarmament negotiations, including the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. It is to be hoped, too, that the SALT II agreement will favour the halting of the arms race in other fields which are not yet covered by disarmament negotiations.

## VII

11. In the present-day world, in order to ensure international security, it is essential not only to eliminate the political sources of conflicts.

12. The search for international security has to be accompanied particularly by efforts at averting a nuclear conflict. In seeking to achieve regional solutions, Poland, within its own possibilities, advanced initiatives with a view to establishing a zone of limited nuclear armaments in Central Europe.

13. The Government of Poland wishes to reiterate its keenest interest in effecting measures leading to a cessation of the production, subsequently, to a gradual reduction and, finally, to a full elimination of nuclear weapons, a complete ban on nuclear arms tests, banning new systems of weapons of mass destruction as well as chemical, radiological and neutron weapons. The Government of Poland declares itself in support of the further strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Signing a relevant agreement on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States would be an important step in that direction.

14. Desirous to put those objectives into effect, the Polish Government stands ready to take co-operative action with other States members of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. It also lends its continued support to the proposal of convening a World Disarmament Conference which could give a new impulse to moving forward the disarmament negotiations.

## VIII

15. In the current international situation, apart from the principle of equal and mutual security of States, strict respect for the rules of international relations, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and other basic documents of the Organization, takes on an added importance. In the opinion of the Government of Poland, strict observance of the principles of territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and political independence of States is one of the pillars of security

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and peaceful stabilization in the world of today. As shown by recent developments, any breach of those principles threatens security and peace on both a regional and global scale. Proceeding from the fundamental premises of its foreign policy, the Polish People's Republic has condemned the aggression launched by the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as a violation of the elementary rules of international law and a breach of peace and security. The Government of Poland is invariably guided by the conviction of the need for all international disputes to be resolved on the basis of the principle of their peaceful settlement. It pronounces itself in favour of a comprehensive and just solution of the conflict in the Middle East through the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to its own statehood as well as the recognition of the right of every State of the region to its existence. The Polish Government reaffirms its full support for the national liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the realization of their inalienable right to self-determination and independent statehood. It resolutely condemns the system of apartheid and other forms of oppression applied against the black population of South Africa.

#### IX

16. In view of its historic experiences and geographical position, Poland attaches particular importance to the strengthening of security on the European continent.

17. The Government of Poland regards the process of the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) as a particularly important vehicle to enhance détente on that continent and as a long-term programme of construction of a lasting system of security and co-operation in Europe. The implementation of the principles and recommendations of CSCE introduces a new quality to relations among all States of Europe and North America; it helps lessen tensions, overcome conflicts and divisions into military blocs, deepen the political dialogue as well as develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation among States.

18. Accordingly, in the practice of its State organs, in bilateral relations and on the multilateral plane, Poland attaches great importance to the comprehensive implementation of the Final Act of CSCE. It continues to be interested in pursuing the multilateral dialogue on security and co-operation in Europe and, therefore, favours adequate preparation of and a constructive spirit at the next meeting of representatives of the States participating in CSCE, to be held at Madrid in 1980.

#### X

19. The paramount question which will determine the future of the processes of détente in Europe is that of taking appropriate measures to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe. Its cause is served by the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

20. Yet, it is indispensable to undertake other measures as well which might contribute to the strengthening of mutual trust and military détente. A programme of such measures is contained in the Communiqué of 15 May 1979 of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. In that

latter respect, of substantial importance are confidence-building measures, limiting military activities of the existing military blocs and embarking upon lowering the military concentration and reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Conclusion of a treaty on the non-first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons by States signatories of the Final Act of CSCE would create propitious conditions to diminish the risk of an armed conflict in Europe.

21. All those important issues could be discussed at a conference, held at a political level, of States signatories of the Final Act of CSCE.

## XI

22. The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to declare once more its readiness to undertake measures, to the best of its possibilities, for the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

QATAR

/Original: Arabic/

/31 May 1979/

The State of Qatar refers to the statement made by its permanent representative on 9 December 1976 during the First Committee's debate on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to its first note of 13 May 1975, its second note of 24 August 1976 and its third note of 28 June 1978, in which the State of Qatar confirmed its adherence to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and submitted proposals in this regard. The Government of Qatar draws attention once again to the following issues, which are of particular importance with regard to the strengthening of international security.

(1) The State of Qatar supports the speedy elimination of colonialism in all its forms, the termination of foreign occupation, the eradication of racism and racial discrimination and full international support to enable oppressed and colonized peoples to exercise their inalienable rights, primarily the right to self-determination, independence, security and territorial integrity.

(2) The achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of international problems which threaten international peace and security, primarily the problem of the Middle East, including the question of Palestine, which lies at the heart of the present conflict in the region, and the enjoyment by the Palestinian people of their full legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination on its land and the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab city of Jerusalem.

(3) Any attempt to solve an international problem must guarantee participation by the parties concerned in the negotiations to solve the problem; the solution must be formulated within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in connexion with this problem, since these resolutions are an expression of the international will; the solution must affirm the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and must be based on international justice and the exercise by peoples of their inalienable rights.

(4) The adoption of the necessary measures by the Security Council to compel Israel to sign a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

(5) The State of Qatar reaffirms the principle of the non-use of force or of the threat of force in all its forms and manifestations in international relations, as emphasized in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, contained in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) of 1970, and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970. This is an obligation

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that must be respected by all States as an affirmation of their total commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as an expression of their awareness of the particular importance of refraining from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

(6) The implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its special and regular sessions with a view to the establishment of a new economic order designed to ensure the speedy development of the developing countries and to narrow the gap between the developing and the developed countries.

(7) The implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea as Zones of Peace, the removal of foreign military bases therefrom and the elimination of international conflicts and foreign influence therein.

(8) Total commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations, particularly with regard to the adoption of measures needed to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations concerning the preservation of international peace and security and, in particular, the provisions contained in Chapter VII of the Charter as referred to in the Declaration.

(9) The problem of disarmament is one of the main problems confronting the international community at the present time, and it is truly distressing that no real progress has been achieved towards general and complete disarmament under international control, since the continuation of the arms race will continue to pose an ever-increasing threat to international peace and security.

SURINAME

/Original: English/

/9 May 1979/

1. The delegation of Suriname to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations cast an affirmative vote on resolution 33/75 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" which was adopted on 15 December 1978.

2. Suriname supports in principle the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted as 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.

3. Suriname is, therefore, against illegal interference in the internal affairs of States and will fully support all realistic proposals aimed at attaining general and complete disarmament.

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4. It is, furthermore, of the opinion that the enormous investments in man and material connected with the unabated arms race poses a serious impediment to the development of friendly relations between States and the strengthening of international peace and security.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

/2 October 1979/

1. The strengthening of international security and the elimination of war from the life of mankind have constituted the unchanging foundation of the foreign policy of the Soviet State throughout its history. The Soviet Union holds that in the conditions of the modern world lasting peace and security can be achieved through the cessation of the arms race and the realization of genuine disarmament and the adoption at the same time of measures to strengthen the political and legal guarantees of peace and to prevent and settle crisis situations in different parts of the world.

2. The most important prerequisite for strengthening international peace and security, as well as for solving other global problems, is the strengthening and deepening of détente. This requires effective joint actions on the part of all States which are concerned for the maintenance of international peace and security, regardless of their social systems, size, geographical situation, level of development and participation or non-participation in military-political blocs. This task is entirely in keeping with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

3. The Soviet Union considers that at the present stage the process of political détente should coincide with military détente, measures to curb the arms race, and the transition to practical steps to bring about disarmament. "The practical task now is to extend détente to the military sphere", said L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, when he addressed a meeting of the voters of the Bauman District of Moscow on 2 March 1979.

4. The implementation of the SALT II Treaty and other Soviet-United States documents adopted during the Summit Meeting at Vienna will open new possibilities for curtailing the build-up of arsenals of nuclear missile weapons, for their quantitative and qualitative limitation, and subsequently for their substantial reduction.

5. The signing of the SALT II Treaty likewise cannot fail to have a positive influence on the negotiations on other questions the success of which would unquestionably contribute to curbing the arms race and advancing the cause of genuine disarmament. The Soviet Union considers that that Treaty should also help to give impetus to such current negotiations as those on a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban, on limiting the trade in nuclear weapons and on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

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6. The adoption of practical measures to achieve military détente in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference is also very timely. A specific and detailed programme for such actions on the European continent is set forth in the proposals put forward in Moscow in November 1978 at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States and at the Budapest meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of that organization held in April 1979.

7. Nevertheless, while definite progress has been made towards curbing the arms race and successes have been achieved in the development of the process of détente, it cannot be forgotten that there are still forces in the world which are trying to exacerbate the international situation and create new hotbeds of tension or fan the embers of existing ones.

8. In that connexion, great alarm and indignation have been aroused among the peace-loving peoples by the aggression of Peking against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The actions of the Chinese aggressors, which constitute a serious threat to peace, and their claim to have the right to "teach a lesson" to other countries should be countered with a severe collective rebuff from other countries and should be condemned in the most resolute terms.

9. The situation in the Middle East has been seriously aggravated by the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which is making it more difficult to reach a comprehensive, just settlement in that region. In southern Africa the racists and neo-colonialists are resorting to every possible manoeuvre to keep the peoples of that region in the bonds of colonial oppression.

10. These circumstances have the effect of broadening the role and increasing the responsibility of the United Nations, the main purpose and the raison d'être of which consist in maintaining international peace and security. The United Nations should use all its authority to create an atmosphere in the world which will help to strengthen and deepen the process of détente and bring the arms race to an end.

11. The effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations as an important instrument of peace will depend on how consistently it focuses the attention of Member States on the main political problems of today. It is important to make active use of all the reserves and possibilities of the United Nations to counteract any attempts to undermine the process of détente, exacerbate the international situation anew and intensify the arms race. Practical action by the United Nations along those lines will unquestionably help to enhance its role in the maintenance of international peace and security. Endorsement by the United Nations of the Declaration on the Deepening of Détente, broad support by States Members of the United Nations for the proposal on the drafting of a universal treaty on the non-use of force, and, finally, the adoption, on the initiative of the Polish People's Republic, of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace - all these are in keeping with the main task which the United Nations has before it, namely, to secure peace and international security.

12. Constructive discussion at the coming thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly on the progress of implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will provide an opportunity for drawing the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the most acute problems to be overcome in securing peace throughout the world.

YEMEN

/Original: English/  
/11 July 1979/

1. Call for the reduction and eventual prohibition of the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.
2. Elimination of the causes of international tension through the abolition of racial discrimination, foreign domination and intervention.
3. Recognition of the people's right to self-determination and statehood of their own, as in the case of Namibia, Palestine and Rhodesia.
4. Withdrawal of foreign military bases and troops from areas under colonial occupation (the Arab occupied territories, Namibia).
5. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and injustices that prevail in international relations.
6. Giving a greater role to the developing countries in the decision-making process regarding trade negotiations, monetary problems, etc.
7. Implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

ANNEX

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

- A/33/279-S/12875 Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General
- A/33/284 Letter dated 4 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
- A/33/319 Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General
- A/33/362-S/12920 Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/33/392-S/12939 Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General
- A/33/480 Letter dated 11 December 1978 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/33/483-S/12965 Letter dated 8 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General
- A/33/546 Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/33/548 Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the Secretary-General
- A/34/52 Letter dated 2 January 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Secretary-General
- A/34/53 Telegram dated 31 December 1978 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/55 Letter dated 3 January 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the Secretary-General
- A/34/59-S/13024 Letter dated 11 January 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/61-S/13031	Letter dated 13 January 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/62-S/13032	Letter dated 15 January 1979 from the Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/81	Letter dated 10 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/85	Letter dated 13 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
A/34/86-S/13081	Letter dated 13 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General
A/34/89-S/13093	Letter dated 16 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/90	Letter dated 17 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/92-S/13097	Letter dated 17 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/93	Letter dated 18 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
A/34/94-S/13101	Letter dated 20 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/104-S/13134	Letter dated 3 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/107-S/13144	Letter dated 6 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/116-S/13159	Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/117-S/13160	Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/118-S/13161	Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/121-S/13174 Letter dated 15 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

A/34/123-S/13179 Letter dated 19 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/127-S/13186 Letter dated 22 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/128-S/13188 Letter dated 22 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/132-S/13193 Letter dated 26 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/134-S/13198 Letter dated 27 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/135-S/13199 Letter dated 27 March 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

A/34/139-S/13202 Letter dated 28 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/140-S/13203 Letter dated 28 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/156-S/13211 Letter dated 2 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/163-S/13220 Letter dated 4 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/164-S/13222 Letter dated 4 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/165-S/13227 Letter dated 6 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/168-S/13232 Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/169-S/13233 Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/170-S/13234	Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/172-S/13236	Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/173-S/13237	Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
A/34/174-S/13238	Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/176-S/13240	Letter dated 11 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/180-S/13245	Letter dated 12 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/181-S/13246	Letter dated 13 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/201-S/13257	Letter dated 18 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/202-S/13259	Note verbale dated 19 April 1979 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General
A/34/206-S/13262	Letter dated 20 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/209-S/13265	Letter dated 17 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General
A/34/211-S/13274	Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
A/34/212-S/13275	Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/215-S/13286	Letter dated 30 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/217-S/13290	Letter dated 2 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/218-S/13293 Letter dated 3 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/223-S/13300 Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/224-S/13302 Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/225-S/13303 Note verbale dated 4 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General

A/34/226-S/13306 Letter dated 9 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/230-S/13311 Letter dated 10 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/233-S/13314 Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/236-S/13319 Letter dated 14 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/239-S/13323 Letter dated 15 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/253-S/13327 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/254-S/13328 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/255-S/13329 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/256-S/13330 Note verbale dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

A/34/257-S/13333 Letter dated 17 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/260-S/13336 Letter dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/267-S/13337 Note verbale dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the Secretary-General



A/34/268-S/13338	Letter dated 21 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/270-S/13340	Note verbale dated 21 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/272-S/13342	Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/274-S/13343	Note verbale dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General
A/34/275-S/13344	Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the Secretary-General
A/34/280-S/13352	Letter dated 25 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/283-S/13353	Letter dated 29 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/287-S/13358	Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/291-S/13367	Letter dated 31 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/292-S/13370	Letter dated 1 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/294-S/13374	Letter dated 4 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/297-S/13375	Letter dated 5 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/299-S/13377	Letter dated 6 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/301-S/13380	Letter dated 7 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

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A/34/302-S/13383 Letter dated 8 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/305-S/13386 Letter dated 11 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/307-S/13389 Letter dated 12 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/310-S/13390 Letter dated 13 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/315-S/13393 Letter dated 14 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/317 Letter dated 14 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

A/34/318-S/13395 Letter dated 15 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/324-S/13400 Letter dated 18 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/325-S/13401 Letter dated 19 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/326-S/13404 Letter dated 20 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/328-S/13408 Letter dated 21 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/331-S/13409 Letter dated 25 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/335-S/13414 Letter dated 26 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

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A/34/336-S/13415	Letter dated 25 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General
A/34/351-S/13434	Letter dated 3 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/352-S/13436	Letter dated 5 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/354-S/13439	Letter dated 6 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/358-S/13442	Letter dated 9 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/363-S/13448	Letter dated 11 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/364-S/13449	Letter dated 11 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/366-S/13454	Letter dated 16 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/368-S/13458	Letter dated 18 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/375-S/13462	Letter dated 20 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/376-S/13463	Letter dated 20 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/381-S/13466	Letter dated 24 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/383-S/13470	Letter dated 26 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/394-S/13481	Letter dated 31 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
A/34/396-S/13483	Letter dated 2 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
A/34/399-S/13484	Letter dated 3 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/400-S/13487 Letter dated 6 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/402-S/13489 Letter dated 7 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/413-S/13495 Letter dated 15 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/417-S/13498 Letter dated 16 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/421 Letter dated 16 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

A/34/423-S/13502 Letter dated 17 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/426-S/13504 Letter dated 20 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/437-S/13512 Letter dated 23 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/446-S/13522 Letter dated 30 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/448-S/13524 Letter dated 3 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/451-S/13527 Letter dated 5 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/454-S/13529 Letter dated 6 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/459-S/13531 Letter dated 7 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/461-S/13533 Letter dated 10 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/477 Letter dated 18 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Secretary-General

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A/34/489-S/13543 Letter dated 18 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative  
of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/513-S/13554 Letter dated 25 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative  
of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

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