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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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1. In its foreign-political activities the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic adheres consistently to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and strives for a comprehensive and effective application of the provisions of that Declaration on a world-wide scale.
2. The firm safeguarding of international security necessitates full respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the application of its security system in keeping with the generally recognized norms of international law.
3. A decisive prerequisite in that respect is the systematic strengthening and intensification of the process of international détente to which all States must effectively contribute, irrespective of their political systems or the level of their economic development. Czechoslovakia therefore fully supports the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente (General Assembly resolution 32/155) and considers it a significant contribution of the United Nations to the strengthening of international peace and security.
4. The most important task at the present time, in Czechoslovakia's view, is to achieve that the process of détente should be extended from the political sphere also to the military one and should lead to the adoption of effective international measures in the field of disarmament.
5. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has repeatedly and officially expressed its unequivocal support for the SALT II Treaty signed by the highest representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America at Vienna last June. Czechoslovakia regards the ratification and entering of the Treaty into force as a question of fundamental importance and expects that the Treaty will significantly strengthen world-wide security and will provide a strong impulse towards reaching progress in all other disarmament negotiations, including the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.
6. As a direct participant of the Vienna talks, Czechoslovakia is deeply interested in the speedy achievement of a concrete agreement and was a co-sponsor of the constructive proposals, submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978 and on 28 June 1979, that went a long way to meet the positions of the Western participants in those talks.
7. A relaxation of tension on the European continent in the military sphere is of great importance for the over-all safeguarding of international peace and security. Czechoslovakia was a co-author of a broad programme of concrete measures

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proposed to that end at the Budapest session of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty last May.

8. In that connexion, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic attaches great importance also to the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be convened next year and it endeavours that the results of that meeting should contribute to the strengthening of the positive trends and of security in the European continent.

9. At the same time, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic sharply rejects the plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in European NATO countries. The implementation of these plans would disturb the historically established balance of forces in the European continent. That would gravely damage the process of détente and jeopardize the most vital interests of peace and security on both the European and world-wide scale. In that context, Czechoslovakia supports unequivocally the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on 8 October 1979 for immediately starting negotiations on mutual reductions of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and highly appreciates the decision by the Soviet Union to undertake, in the next year, a unilateral step towards a considerable reduction of the military confrontation in Central Europe.

10. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic furthermore considers it necessary to take further steps towards the continued strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and speaks out for effective international measures that would prevent the development of a military nuclear capability by South Africa and Israel, which currently represents a momentous threat to peace and security not only on a regional scale, but even in a broader context.

11. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic stands up for the broadest activation and greater effectiveness of efforts aimed at the solution of the whole set of disarmament issues in keeping with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), devoted to disarmament. Bearing this goal in mind, Czechoslovakia submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, upon the initiative of the President of the Republic, Gustáv Husák, a proposal for the adoption of a declaration on international co-operation for disarmament.

12. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully respects the important principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and supports every constructive effort to increase its effectiveness.

13. In that connexion, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic profoundly condemns the aggression committed this year against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The aggression represented a direct threat to international peace and security. Czechoslovakia believes that the policy of "teaching lessons" must be resolutely and categorically rejected by the international community.

14. The situation in the Middle East, which was complicated by the conclusion of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, as well as the persisting

manoeuvring by the racist and neo-colonial régimes in southern Africa, continues to be the cause of grave concern.

15. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic advocates, as a matter of principle, the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, while fully respecting the right to individual or collective self-defence in keeping with the Charter, as well as the legitimate right of colonial or oppressed peoples to fight by all means for their national freedom, independence and self-determination.

16. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and is convinced that such a treaty would play a highly significant role in the efforts for a reliable safeguarding of peace and security throughout the world.

17. At the same time, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely rejects the policy of hegemonism in all its manifestations as being incompatible with the aim and purpose of the United Nations, especially with regard to efforts for the strengthening of international security. Czechoslovakia is therefore fully in favour of the effective condemnation of that policy by the United Nations.

18. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic actively encourages and promotes the enhancing of the positive role of the United Nations in the process of international détente and its contribution to the safeguarding of peace and security in accordance with the Charter.

19. It is with these goals in mind that Czechoslovakia adopts its positions in all the United Nations bodies, as it has been consistently reflected in the past two years also on the soil of the Security Council.

20. On its part, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is fully prepared to continue to contribute by all means to the strengthening of international peace and security and to take an active part in United Nations efforts aimed at the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
