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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BANGLADESH

1. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States is the corner-stone of the foreign policy of Bangladesh. An understanding of the views of the Government of Bangladesh can be seen from the basic policy of the Government which is rooted in the country's constitution and the various statements made by the President and the Foreign Minister from time to time. President Ziaur Rahman has stated at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana "the policy of non-aligned is a corner-stone of our foreign policy. It's logical from this that we would like to see that the Movement is strengthened. We believe this will be possible only if we uphold and abide by the fundamental principles of non-alignment".

2. It is imperative in this regard to underline that we should take further concrete measures within the forum of the United Nations to discourage all attempts at interference and intervention in the internal affairs of States. In this regard, Bangladesh would like to draw attention to paragraph 26 of the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries, held at Belgrade in 1978, and paragraph 109 of the Final Document adopted by the Ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries, held at Colombo in 1979. These paragraphs underscore the utmost necessity of the adoption of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States within the framework of United Nations. Bangladesh strongly supports the idea and together with other non-aligned and forward-looking countries will strive for its realization. Bangladesh would also like to call attention to relevant paragraphs of the Havana Declaration. In this regard, Bangladesh would like to refer to President Ziaur Rahman's statement at Havana: "However, we view with deep concern growing areas of tension and conflict in other parts of the world. What appears to be extremely distressing to us are the armed conflicts that are taking place. In some cases, these conflicts have taken the tragic form of armed intervention by one non-aligned country against another."

3. In the back-drop of this, Bangladesh believes that, in the contemporary international relations, existing instruments need to be elaborated still further so as to include the whole gamut of interference, direct or indirect, covert or overt, in the internal affairs of States.

4. Bangladesh strongly believes that a declaration on the non-interference in the internal affairs of States would constitute a new and important step towards enhancing respect for the principles of non-intervention and all the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. This will, in our view, contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world and would promote the cause of development of mutually beneficial co-operation and friendly relations among States. We reiterate that the principle of non-interference can be best achieved by universal adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and to the Declaration on the Principle of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
BENIN

[Original: French]
[12 March 1980]


2. The People's Republic of Benin has taken part in, and is prepared to support, all collective efforts aimed at implementing the Declaration. The People's Republic of Benin therefore supports and encourages all positive actions to ease the international situation. The recommendations of the non-aligned countries referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 would help to achieve that goal.

3. Among the further actions which the Group of Experts should consider, mention should obviously be made of collective actions and positions to be taken within the United Nations in order effectively to combat international mercenarism, an old weapon which has been refurbished by the neo-colonialist and imperialist Powers for the purpose of committing aggression against and destabilizing the Governments of small, defenceless countries.

4. Benin has first-hand experience of this and believes that the Group of Experts should seriously consider, as a priority action, the adoption of an international convention against international mercenarism.

5. The Group should also consider all necessary measures for protecting the political way of life of small States pursuing independent, non-aligned and sovereign policies.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]
[16 June 1980]

1. Chile subscribes to all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and has so indicated on numerous occasions when stating its position in the relevant international organizations on all the issues covered by the Declaration.

2. Nevertheless, there are a number of observations and suggestions which need to be made:

   (a) The adoption by all States, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence of measures to preserve peace would help to strengthen international security;

   (b) The developed countries, and in particular the great Powers have a major role to play in the attainment of these objectives;

   ...
(c) In this connexion, the observance of a number of principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations is of vital importance:

(i) The obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against any State;

(ii) Peaceful settlement of international disputes;

(iii) Non-interference in the domestic affairs of States;

(iv) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(v) Sovereign equality of States;

(vi) Respect for international treaties and the rules of international law;

(vii) Development of friendly relations and co-operation among nations, in all their aspects;

(d) The observance in practice of these principles is affected by a subjective factor, namely, the political will of every Member State, which is generally declared but not translated into action, as witness the systematic violation of those principles by a number of nations which proclaim their unreserved commitment to them;

(e) As far as Chile itself is concerned, attention should be drawn to our full compliance with the principles set forth in the Charter and with its provisions in general; for instance, in the dispute with Argentina concerning southern territories, Chile has maintained a strictly legal position, eschewing completely the use of force and making great efforts to achieve a solution in accordance with the rules of international law and existing treaties;

(f) In other spheres, our country pursues policies aimed at strengthening bonds of friendship and co-operation with all nations without discrimination of any kind, but demanding the respect to which it is entitled as a member of the international community.

3. As regards specific actions which should be undertaken by international organizations, a number of worth-while suggestions may be made:

(a) There is no doubt that one of the most meaningful actions for the strengthening of international peace and security would be to halt the arms race.

(b) Efforts should be focused in particular on preventing, by every means, horizontal and vertical nuclear proliferation, in view of the risks it entails for all mankind.

(c) As far as the limitation of conventional weapons is concerned, the limit which should be imposed on such weapons is determined by the legitimate right of each State to safeguard its national sovereignty and the security of its population.
(d) Chile's policy with regard to the acquisition of arms is in accordance with the foregoing criteria.

(e) The attainment of the above-mentioned objectives would make it possible to redeploy tremendous financial resources, which could be allocated to the economic and social development of the under-developed countries that constitute the majority; if this were achieved, it would indeed be the most effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.

(f) A point deserving special attention concerns the application of the hitherto unimplemented Article 43 of the Charter referred to in paragraph 9 of the Declaration, which recommends that the Security Council should take steps to facilitate the conclusion of agreements making available to the Council armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]
[26 June 1980]

1. The Republic of Cuba was one of the sponsors of the above-mentioned resolution because it believes that the consistent implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is in the interest of all peoples and is dictated by the need to protect the independence of nations and their right to economic and social development.

2. The implementation of the resolution is being hampered by the recent trends which obstruct the process of détente and undermine international peace and security, and also by those who are stepping up the arms race.

3. With the approach of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, the Government of Cuba notes with concern that more and more material and human resources are being squandered on the arms race, to the detriment of the economic and social development of States, particularly the developing countries, which are forced to face international economic relations from a disadvantaged position and with growth rates which are below acceptable levels.

4. As is noted in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, it has not been possible to free any amount, however modest, of the enormous resources, both material and human, which are wasted on the arms race and which should be made available for the purpose of economic and social development.

5. The availability of resources for development is a basic requisite for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of international security, and that fact should be clearly stated in United Nations documents.

/...
6. The adverse consequences of the arms race not only for international peace and security but also for other areas of social relations, such as public health, education, culture and economic development, are so obvious that it has become necessary to limit and progressively reduce that race in order to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice, equality and co-operation.

7. In recent months, the imperialist Powers, led by the United States, have redoubled their efforts to revive the pernicious manifestations of the cold war and obstruct the process of détente in a new attempt to bring the world to the brink of war.

8. This is clearly demonstrated by their continued interference in the internal affairs of States, their position on the ratification of the SALT II agreements, their installation of new nuclear missiles in Europe, the information of interventionist rapid-deployment forces, their arms build-up in the Caribbean and in the Indian Ocean and their conduct of threatening and intimidating military manoeuvres in various parts of the world.

9. Unless these acts of arrogance and hegemonism are brought to an end and vigorously condemned, international peace and security will continue to be threatened and the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will continue to be jeopardized.

10. The persistence of a number of hotbeds of crisis and tension in various parts of the world is continuing to affect the process of détente and constitutes a serious obstacle to the strengthening of international security; actions to put an end to them must therefore be more vigorously pursued.

11. In the southern tip of Africa, the racist régime of Pretoria is keeping millions of Africans in the most degrading oppression, in flagrant violation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions because of the broad support which it receives from the Western Powers; at the same time it is intensifying its hostile and aggressive activities against neighbouring States and dangerously expanding its nuclear programmes.

12. In the Middle East, the illegal occupation of Arab territories by Israeli troops is continuing, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are still being disregarded. The solution which imperialism and reaction tried to bring about by means of sham negotiations has proved to be a fraud perpetrated upon the international community and increases the threats looming over that part of the world.

13. In South-East Asia, the Peking warmongers and expansionists are continuing to pursue their policy of hegemonism in the area, with the support of the forces of imperialism and reaction, and are trying to stir up the conflicts among neighbouring States, to the detriment of the peace, security and well-being of the region.

14. In South-West Asia, it is essential to stop the aggravation of tensions and to work for political solutions to existing conflicts in the context of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States of the region.
15. In Latin America, the United States Government is persisting in its policy of hostility and aggression against Cuba, maintaining the criminal economic blockade against the island, continuing to usurp part of its territory illegally for the Guantánamo naval base, and engaging in threatening military manoeuvres off its coast, thereby endangering peace and security in the Caribbean region.

16. The United States is redoubling its efforts to destabilize and obstruct the processes undertaken by the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada and is stepping up its activities to keep in power the militarist régimes of ignominy and murder in the Central American area, as in the case of the Government of El Salvador.

17. The people of Puerto Rico has not yet succeeded in exercising its right to independence, and the island's continued colonial status is impeding its economic progress and social well-being.

18. This is part of the panorama before us as we observe the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

19. The Government of Cuba believes that the aggressive policy of imperialism, the hotbeds of crisis and tension in various parts of the world, the attempts of the former colonial Powers to preserve their spheres of influence and domination, the maintenance of foreign military bases against the wishes of peoples and Governments, constant intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, the use of mercenaries, and the persistence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism, including zionism, as well as the increasingly unequal trade between the developed capitalist countries and the developing States, continue to be the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security, and therefore it is essential to redouble the efforts to overcome them, in which the United Nations must play an important role.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]
[25 August 1980]

1. The 10 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session have fully borne out the extraordinary importance of the principles and provisions of the Declaration for the positive development of relations among States and the strengthening of world peace. The adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security brought a positive turn in the consideration of the problems relating to the strengthening of international peace and security in the United Nations and played an important role in the development of the process of international détente in the 1970s.

2. Since the very beginning the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has actively supported the elaboration and adoption of the Declaration and, in its foreign policies, it has consistently adhered to its principles and provisions and has striven for their universal and effective implementation.

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3. As a whole the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security continues to provide a reliable platform making possible the implementation of an effective system of collective security of States based on the Charter of the United Nations. Therein lies the main contribution of the Declaration to the strengthening of international peace and security. Czechoslovakia is of the view that this role of the Declaration must be actively promoted and maintained in the future. Progress in that respect, however, will depend, to a decisive degree, on the constructive approach by States to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration in their everyday practice.

4. Undeniably, international security would be strengthened by the simultaneous dissolution of all military groupings. Of great importance in that connexion is the statement contained in the Declaration adopted at Warsaw by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty on 15 May 1980:

"The politics of blocs are intrinsically alien to the States Members of the Warsaw Treaty - the defensive alliance of socialist countries. They have declared repeatedly that they are ready to dissolve their alliance, if the NATO bloc is dissolved simultaneously and, as a first step, they proposed the abolition of the military organizations of the two groupings, starting with the reduction of military activities by both sides. These proposals remain valid also at the present time."

5. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security reaffirms and develops the fundamental principles governing relations among States regardless of their social and economic systems and the level of their economic development. These principles include the commitment to the full respect for the sovereignty of other States and the right of peoples to determine their own fate, the principle of the non-use of force in international relations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples as well as other principles of the peaceful coexistence of States. In Czechoslovakia's view the possibilities of strengthening the system of security based on these principles have not by far been exhausted. In the past years the socialist countries have submitted a number of important concrete proposals to that end which should be considered without delay.

6. This task appears to be all the more urgent in view of the current complicated international situation generated by the efforts of some countries to gain military superiority for their side and to unleash a new round of hectic armaments. This is borne out by the deferment of the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States Senate and by other steps leading to stepped up tensions, in particular the decision of the NATO Council, adopted in December 1979, on the manufacture and deployment of United States medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of some Western European States. That decision is fraught with particularly grave danger, because it is obvious that, should it be implemented, the situation on the European continent will sharply deteriorate.

7. Of special importance among the proposals leading to the improvement of the current situation and to the strengthening of the process of international
détente is the peace initiative of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty which are proposing to hold, as soon as possible, a summit meeting of the leading representatives of States from all regions of the world. The attention of that meeting would centre on the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. Particular attention, in that context, should be paid to European security, to the preservation of peace on the European continent. Czechoslovakia appeals for the initiation of intensive consultations with a view to reaching agreement on the convening of such a meeting.

8. It is necessary, at the same time, to embark on substantive talks also on such important issues as the elaboration of a world-wide treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, the strengthening of security safeguards for non-nuclear States, the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States which do not have such weapons on their territories, and the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present.

9. As a European State, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic attaches particular importance to the strengthening of security and co-operation on the European continent. It deems it necessary to extend the process of détente also to the military sphere and, to that end, to expand confidence-building measures and, as a joint act of good will, to reach agreement on the proposal by the Warsaw Treaty countries that from an agreed date no State, no group of States in Europe should increase the manpower of its armed forces in areas stipulated by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. This spirit should mark also the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act at which the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will strive for the achievement of practical steps that would lead to a fuller implementation of the Final Act. It is especially important in that respect to speed up the preparation of the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, so that the Madrid meeting could adopt decisions on the holding of that conference.

10. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic consistently advocates peaceful settlement of international disputes, political solution of conflicts on the basis of the United Nations Charter, while fully recognizing the inalienable right of States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter, as well as the right of colonial and oppressed peoples to fight by any means for their national freedom, independence and self-determination.

11. The following issues continue to be of grave concern: the tense situation in the Middle East which has been even more complicated by the separate agreements, the continuing manoeuvres by the racist régime of South Africa directed against the People's Republic of Angola and other freedom-loving States in southern Africa, the tension in South-East Asia and the question of Cyprus, Czechoslovakia's position with regard to the solution of these questions is well known and remains unchanged. Czechoslovakia also fully supports the proposals of the Government of the People's Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement of the existing situation, provided that sufficient guarantees are created against a resumption of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.
12. Progress in limiting the arms race and in disarmament is a question of fundamental importance for the strengthening of international security. That interrelation is clearly pointed out also in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, together with other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, co-sponsored a broad comprehensive programme of measures in the field of disarmament contained in a concentrated form in the Warsaw Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee. On the initiative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session adopted also the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament (resolution 34/88) which provides a basis for uniting the constructive efforts by States in this field.

13. A speedy ratification of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) is regarded by Czechoslovakia as a priority matter of the utmost urgency.

14. As member of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament Czechoslovakia is exerting intensive efforts for the conclusion of international treaties on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, on the prohibition of radiological weapons, on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on the gradual reduction of their stockpiles until their complete liquidation, on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems thereof, including the nuclear neutron weapons and the elaboration of a general programme of disarmament. It also speaks for the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons in politically unstable regions of the world, in particular in the hands of racist regimes, such as those in power in South Africa and Israel, would sharply weaken international security and increase the threat of war.

15. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which is a direct participant in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, strives consistently for a reduction of the level of military confrontation in that region and, together with the other socialist countries participants in those talks, it has submitted a number of highly constructive compromise proposals aimed at the elaboration of a mutually acceptable agreement. What is needed, however, is mutuality which as yet is lacking on the side of the Western participants in the Vienna talks. Czechoslovakia is firmly convinced that the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments by 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks completed this year by the Soviet Union on the territory of the German Democratic Republic will open the way to a more tangible progress during further continuation of the Vienna talks.

16. Czechoslovakia has also welcomed and fully supports the new important proposals by the Soviet Union from last July concerning the solution of the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in close interrelation with the forward-deployed nuclear arms of the United States. These highly constructive proposals are renewing the needed basis on which to open negotiations on this extraordinarily important question.

17. In keeping with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, like the other countries of the socialist...
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community of States, supports consistently the national liberation struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, against any form of domination, for the respect of the right of every nation to control its destiny, to pursue its aspirations, to walk along the road of progress. In the past decade the process of decolonization has advanced considerably and it is nearing its completion. Czechoslovakia warmly welcomed the establishment of the Republic of Zimbabwe as yet another important victory of the forces of national liberation. However, there still exist such centres of the colonial order as are the régime of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and its occupation régime in Namibla. The elimination of these strongholds of racism is a task of foremost urgency.

18. In the forthcoming period of time, however, it will be necessary to search for more effective ways of resisting neo-colonialist penetration into developing regions of the world which slows down their economic development and exposes them to the domination by transnational corporations. On its part, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic attaches great importance to the question of bridging the gap existing in the economic development of States and restructuring the international economic relation on a just and democratic basis. It will, therefore, within its possibilities, give assistance to the process of equal international economic co-operation in Europe as well as world-wide and will support the efforts by the developing countries to speed up their economic development.

19. International security and regional stability are being undermined, in Czechoslovakia's view, by the massive and gross violation of basic human and civil rights and freedoms. This fact has in recent time been clearly demonstrated in numerous cases, as attested by the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, the racist régimes in southern Africa, the blood-thirsty Pol-Pot régime and the fascist Governments in Chile and some other countries. In keeping with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security Czechoslovakia, on its part, is consistently observing all its commitments under the Covenants on Human Rights to which it has acceded and it advocates universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms everywhere in the world.

20. Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to the strict observance and progressive development and codification of international law. As a result of a Czechoslovak initiative, the General Assembly adopted in 1970 the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 2625 (XXV)) which provided an important impulse for the further progressive development and codification of international law. Of lasting validity, in Czechoslovakia's view, is the definition of Aggression adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3314 (XXIX) in 1974. The implementation of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security would, in the forthcoming period, be facilitated also by the adoption of a code of crimes against peace and the security of mankind.

21. An important role in United Nations activities in safeguarding international peace and security is played by the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations which, in Czechoslovakia's view, are a useful instrument for the strengthening of
security and stability in areas of conflict. In these operations it is absolutely necessary to ensure in each individual case that such operations are not misused by the aggressor to consolidate or to maintain the results of the aggression or that they do not damage the interests of the national liberation movement.

22. Czechoslovakia attaches fundamental importance to the strict observance of the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which constitutes a basic international document for the development of relations among States in conditions of peace and security. It is necessary to make full use of the positive potential of all the provisions of the Charter which has not by far been exhausted. That is why Czechoslovakia does not share the views about a need for a revision of the Charter. On the contrary, only a strict and all-round observance of the Charter can enhance the role of the United Nations and the weight of its resolutions and recommendations.

23. The main responsibility for the safeguarding of international peace and security within the United Nations system rests, under the Charter, with the Security Council of which Czechoslovakia was a member in 1973-1979. The key to ensuring the effective operation of the Security Council is, in Czechoslovakia's view, in the first place in preventing that the Council is bypassed in the settlement of issues that, under the Charter, fall within its competence. At the same time, all States Members should strive in their day-to-day activities and in their mutual relations to increase the authority of the Security Council and should not undermine it by any steps that would not be compatible with its decisions.

24. Czechoslovakia is firmly convinced that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security will continue to play a highly positive role in the international life, in the development of relations among States with different social and economic systems. Of great importance in that respect will be that the principles contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security are applied comprehensively and in conformity with other United Nations documents that are important from the point of view of the international security and which reflect the requirements of the current times such as, in particular, the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente (resolution 32/155), the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2), the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73), the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament (resolution 34/88), resolution 34/103 on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations, and other documents. On that basis and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, it will be possible to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to safeguard peaceful development throughout the world.

/.../
1. The Government of Finland welcomed the adoption at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as an expression of the will of the Member States to work together for a peaceful and rational world order and to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Declaration has its value as one of the basic documents adopted by the General Assembly with a view to implementing a number of the central principles of the Charter.

2. The Declaration was elaborated through negotiations and mutual accommodation within a considerable span of time. It was a carefully balanced document which took into account the views of Member States representing various regions and political systems. It was firmly anchored to the basic principles of the Charter. This is why it remains as valid today as it was in 1970.

3. Furthermore, the adoption of the Declaration has given rise to a procedure whereby the action taken by Member States and their views on the implementation of the Declaration are reported to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General. The Government of Finland has found this practice most useful. On the other hand, Finland has expressed her doubt about the advisability of setting up a group of experts to assist the Secretary-General in preparation of the report on the extent of the implementation of the Declaration as provided for in resolution 34/100. The Finnish Government is not convinced that this is the most appropriate manner in which to carry out the task envisaged.

4. The annual reviews of the implementation of the Declaration by the General Assembly have shown the complexity of the issues reflected in the text of the Declaration. International security today requires not only the elimination of the use or threat of force and coercion in relations between States and the suppression of aggressive acts by one State against the other. It also requires a wider and deeper co-operation between States and peoples, progress in disarmament and arms control, the realization of a more just international economic order, the advancement of human rights and the eradication of all forms of oppression and discrimination, particularly racism and racial discrimination. In short, the Declaration envisages the gradual establishment of a world order in which peace and stability rest on the firm foundation of justice.

5. The deteriorating climate of international relations and the recent disappointments in the field of disarmament make it now more important than ever to implement the provisions of the Declaration. Therefore, the Member States should strive harder to preserve and strengthen international peace and security as well as to intensify their efforts in the field of arms control and disarmament.

6. Taking into account the close connexion between disarmament and the strengthening of international security, the Government of Finland 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 and peaceful world order.

7. Disarmament is one of the central pursuits in the Finnish foreign policy. On the basis of her active neutrality, Finland has for many years continuously endeavoured to increase her participation in the solution of both political and technical aspects of arms control and disarmament problems on both global and regional levels. At various international forums Finland has made efforts to strengthen the nuclear safeguards in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Finland took the initiative for a study on nuclear-weapon-free zones. She has participated in the 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 Groups of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament, and on Confidence-Building Measures, of which Finland is a member.

8. In Europe, on the continent most heavily under arms, the increased global tension tends to endanger the results achieved in the field of détente. The Vienna talks on force reductions in Central Europe have not yielded the expected results. On the other hand, a number of proposals have been made concerning disarmament in Europe or parts of Europe. Further, it is the understanding of the Government of Finland that the risks ensuing from the continuing arms race in Europe are widely recognized and that there is a shared desire to have talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons deployed in and aimed at Europe. The Government of Finland is convinced that it is in the paramount interest of all States concerned to intensify the efforts towards disarmament and arms control in Europe.

9. For its part, the Government of Finland has endeavoured to devise ways and means by which it could continue to make its contribution to these ends, particularly in the region closest to us, the Nordic area. In October 1979, Finland advanced an initiative by suggesting the idea of creating a disarmament programme for Europe. The Government of Finland considers that, on the basis of the existing and anticipated processes and proposals of disarmament concerning Europe or parts of Europe, it would be feasible, through appropriate consultations, to reach an understanding on such a comprehensive approach in European disarmament talks. Subsequently, Finland submitted to the Governments concerned a working paper, in which the initiative is further elaborated, and carried out a series of consultations on the initiative. The response so far has been encouraging. The Government of Finland will continue its efforts in this respect, keeping in mind the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the CSCE participating States.

10. In the European context, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and its follow-up have been of primary importance for the activities and endeavours of the Finnish Government. It is the permanent interest of Finland that the progress of the process of détente be ensured and international problems be resolved peacefully especially on the European continent. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe represents in this regard a major joint achievement of all 35 participating States. Finland believes that this
document and its implementation process play a major role in improving the relations and co-operation between those States.

11. The second CSCE follow-up meeting to begin in November 1980 in Madrid provides an opportunity for the CSCE States to take stock of their co-operation and discuss future developments. The Finnish Government hopes that further results and concrete progress will be achieved in all fields embodied in the Final Act. In this regard, the Madrid meeting has a twofold task: to proceed to an exchange of views on implementation of the Final Act as well as on further efforts in the perspective of improving relations and co-operation between the participating States.

12. While supporting the United Nations as the primary instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Government of Finland has continuously stressed the role of the organization as a major peace-making and peace-keeping force. For its part, Finland has assisted the United Nations in all its peace-keeping activities through contributions in money, through placing military personnel at the disposal of the Secretary-General, or both. Finland continues to be prepared for such contributions and gives her full support to efforts to strengthen the political and financial basis of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. In this context, the Government of Finland emphasizes the collective responsibility of the Member States for the United Nations peace-keeping activities and their financing.

13. The persistent structural imbalances in the international economy have continued to aggravate. Structural change should be given impetus both at the international and national levels. There is a real need for economic adjustment on the part of all parties of the international community. The Government of Finland has contributed to adjustment efforts at the national level by initiating a number of sectoral studies on industrial adjustment and by setting up a special parliamentary committee, the task of which is to give recommendations about future policy lines in this respect. These efforts are based on the conviction that national interests, global interdependence and the necessity to alleviate the burden of the developing countries are in harmony. Negotiations between the industrialized and developing countries, the North-South dialogue, have thus become a permanent feature in international relations. In this connexion, it must be emphasized that there is an organic link between a smooth development of the world economy, on one hand, and international security, on the other. The dialogue can only be successful if all parties of the international community have the opportunity to participate and if the negotiations are universal in character.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Original: English
24 June 1980

1. The achievements of the previous decade have significantly promoted détente and the preservation of world peace. The Declaration on the Strengthening of...
International Security, which was adopted 10 years ago by all States Members of the United Nations, ushered in a new historical stage that has been characterized by fresh initiatives to promote peace, security and disarmament as well as economic and social progress for the good of all mankind. Relations between States having different social systems have grown both in quantity and quality. Great successes have been won by peoples struggling for their right to national and social self-determination. Conditions have improved to eliminate and prevent international conflicts. Measures have been taken to curb the arms race, and there have been prospects for an enduring and secure peace.

2. The peoples of Europe have lived in the longest period of peace in their continent's history, which has brought positive bearings also upon other regions of the world. In accordance with the Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of 15 May 1980, the German Democratic Republic is determined to defend these developments and to work for making international détente a permanent, all-embracing and universal process extending to all regions of the globe.

3. In recent months, however, the international situation has markedly exacerbated. Imperialist and hegemonistic circles are out for sharpened confrontation, accelerate the arms race and resort to increasingly open intervention in the internal affairs of other States. That course has been marked, inter alia, by NATO's long-term arms programme of 1978, the decision on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the suspension of the ratification of SALT II. A return to the policy of strength is being openly propagated. Whole regions are being declared zones of influence, and rapid deployment forces are established for the protection of so-called vital interests. There has been an increase in dangerous demonstrations of military power in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and in the Caribbean area. These are serious threats to the accomplishments achieved in implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which place most severe strains on détente.

4. Détente, however, is deeply rooted and there are good prospects for it to remain the prevailing tendency in international affairs. It is necessary to take up what has been achieved and, also in a more difficult environment, to pursue policies consistently defending peace. With this in mind, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty have submitted in their aforementioned Declaration a constructive and realistic programme which defines as its goals a radical recovery of the international situation and the stabilization of peace.

5. The United Nations, which came into being 35 years ago as a result of the victory over fascism, has in past years repeatedly and emphatically expressed the will of the majority of States to strengthen international security by effective measures in the field of disarmament, the peaceful settlement of conflicts between States, the elimination of colonial and racist oppression, the establishment of equal international economic relations and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence.
6. Never before has it been more urgent for the United Nations to pursue these objectives with determination and to help avert the danger of nuclear war. It is for the vital interests of all peoples that Member States must set aside points of dispute and work together for an improvement of international relations. The German Democratic Republic is certain that a summit meeting of the leading representatives of States from all regions of the world will offer statesmen an opportunity to have a direct and open-minded dialogue with a view to ensuring peace and international co-operation and dispelling the danger of nuclear apocalypse for mankind. Such a meeting would also have positive repercussions on the work of the United Nations.

7. The strengthening of international security in the spirit of the 1970 Declaration requires, above all, arms limitations and disarmament, i.e., the reduction and elimination of the instruments of war-fighting. This perception is one of the pillars of the Final Document adopted by the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Overt resort of imperialist quarters to competitive armaments calls for more productive international efforts to achieve effective measures of disarmament. In this context, priority is to be attached to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

8. As has been emphasized by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the immediate objective in the field of practical measures to end the arms race, along with the ratification of the SALT II treaty, should be the successful completion at the earliest possible date of talks on:

- Complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;
- Prohibition of radiological weapons;
- Prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles;
- Non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have them on their territory, and on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of the States where there are no such weapons at present.

9. Agreement on any of these measures, the implementation of which the United Nations has been advocating for some time, would contribute to a healthier international situation; yet the successful conclusion of negotiations on all of them would be a great accomplishment for humanity. International security cannot be enduring without arms limitations and disarmament.

10. In accordance with the Declaration adopted in 1970, the German Democratic Republic has worked and is working for the strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence and for strict adherence to the United Nations Charter. It attaches great importance to the preparation of a world treaty on the non-use of force and advocates further steps by the United Nations to implement the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, to eliminate hegemonism from international relations and to ensure the principle of non-interference.

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11. The proposal made by the littoral States of the Indian Ocean to declare that region a zone of peace is warmly supported by the German Democratic Republic. In conformity with paragraph 9 of resolution 34/100, it is prepared to co-operate with other States in the attainment of this objective. Directly conflicting with this project are the military actions against Iran, the heavily increased United States naval presence and activities, and the expansion of existing and the establishment of new military bases in the region. All these activities result in new dangers to international security and the independence of a large number of countries. In addition, they inevitably lead to an aggravation of the smouldering conflicts in the Middle East area.

12. The German Democratic Republic reiterates its view that the Middle East conflict can only be resolved through Israel’s withdrawal of all its troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, through the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in particular its right to establish a State of its own, and through guaranteed security for all States in the area.

13. It is also a requirement for a political solution in the Middle East to take no action which would be opposed to the aforementioned goals. No State has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the States and peoples of that region or to decree what social and political order they are supposed to establish. Neither has any State a right to lay claim to or seize hold of the natural resources of these peoples.

14. Developments in the Middle East have shown that an enduring peace presupposes a comprehensive solution involving all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Camp David accord and its follow-up are in contradiction to this basic requirement.

15. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has underlined the close interrelation between a secure peace and the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination. The German Democratic Republic works with resolve for the final elimination of the last few remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The removal of these problems would, at the same time, be a decisive contribution towards secure peace in the world.

16. The people of Zimbabwe has gained its independence and so eliminated one of the last strongholds of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. It is the conviction of the German Democratic Republic that the great successes which have been scored will further mobilize the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national independence and freedom, and against colonialism and racism.

17. The German Democratic Republic is vigorously opposed to attempts at preserving and even bolstering up the South African régime of apartheid as a stronghold against the quest of peoples for national and social liberation. In defiance of United Nations resolutions, certain States and transnational corporations continue collaboration with South Africa in the political, economic and military fields. They share responsibility for the racist régime being upheld, the policy of apartheid escalating, and neighbouring States being exposed to military threats.
18. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic feels strongly about strict adherence to and an extension of the decisions adopted by the United Nations concerning embargoes on South Africa. The right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence must be implemented without delay. The German Democratic Republic firmly sides with the African liberation movements, which are the legitimate representatives of their peoples.

19. In the 35 years of its existence, the United Nations has made major contributions to making peace more stable and international security more enduring. In its endeavours, the Organization could firmly rely on its Charter, which has stood the test of time and must not be allowed to be put in question.

20. In the present conditions, the main task is to halt the arms race and to prevent a turn back to cold war. It is only by answering this challenge that the United Nations can live up to the responsibility that was conferred upon it by the peoples as a result of their struggle against fascism. This responsibility involves a resolute stand of the United Nations against the restoration of fascism and the invigoration of neo-fascism. The thirty-fifth anniversary of the liberation from fascism is a reminder of what consequences might result from such developments.

GHANA

[Original: English]
[5 May 1980]

Ghana has already transmitted its views which have been published at pages 15 to 17 of General Assembly document A/34/193 of 4 October 1979. These views remain substantially the position of Ghana on the subject.

JORDAN

[Original: Arabic]
[15 July 1980]


2. Accordingly, the Government of Jordan constantly endeavours to ensure that the United Nations plays the important and vital role which it should in finding just and lasting solutions to the problems which threaten international peace and security, foremost among them being the question of the Middle East, the question of Palestine and issues relating to South Africa.

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3. In this regard, the Jordanian Government wishes to stress the role that should be played by the Security Council and its five permanent members in the strengthening of international security.

4. We believe, however, that the strengthening of international security must be based, primarily, on the termination of international conflicts which threaten or are likely to threaten international peace and security and that the Security Council and its permanent members must be prompted by the political will to find just and lasting solutions to such conflicts by all available means, including the application of Chapter VII of the Charter.

5. Similarly, the Security Council, and its permanent members in particular, must take into consideration the opinion of the international community, as represented in the resolutions of the General Assembly, which comprises in its membership all States Members of the United Nations, with regard to international issues which continue to present or which are likely to present a threat to international peace and security.

6. The Government of Jordan expresses its utmost support for any international or regional gathering held under United Nations auspices for the purpose of endeavouring to reduce conflict or to find formats for co-operation and agreement, whether in Europe or elsewhere in the world.

7. It also emphasizes the need for a halt to the nuclear arms race between the great Powers and an undertaking not to employ nuclear weapons, because their use could annihilate mankind and imperil world peace.

8. Accordingly, the Jordanian Government believes that it is necessary for the great Powers to give the small States which do not possess nuclear weapons guarantees that they will defend them in the event of a nuclear attack on them by another State which does possess nuclear weapons. In calling for such guarantees, the Jordanian Government condemns the development by the racist Government of South Africa and its ally, Israel, of their nuclear capacities.

9. Similarly, the Jordanian Government believes that the principles of the non-aligned movement should be respected by all States, particularly those principles which call for the elimination of all forms of colonialism, foreign tutelage, foreign occupation and external intervention and for the accordance to peoples of their full right to self-determination without the intervention of foreign forces, which necessarily means the right of peoples to choose their own political, economic and social systems, as laid down in the Charter and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and as constantly reaffirmed and stressed in the resolutions of the international community as represented in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

10. The right of subjugated peoples to self-determination is a sacred right belonging to all peoples, and international organizations, and foremost among them the Security Council, should accord these peoples all forms of support and assistance in exercising their right to self-determination.
11. The Jordanian Government believes that the establishment of a new international economic order based on sound and just principles is one of the praiseworthy endeavours being undertaken by the United Nations and one which should ultimately lead to the strengthening and reinforcement of international peace and security.

12. Raising the economic and social level of the peoples of the third world States is a goal which will ultimately lead to the creation of a kind of stability and put an end to many causes of tension in international relations, and the United Nations and all its specialized agencies are called upon to play in this area the effective role which devolves upon them.

MALI

Original: French
May 1980

1. Appreciating the General Assembly's concern for the strengthening of international security, and adhering to the positions it has taken and the statements it has made on the subject, Mali has always sought to implement the General Assembly Declaration.

2. Inasmuch as the strengthening of international security is closely linked, in practical terms, to disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the anti-apartheid and anti-colonial policy, Mali's position on these issues has always been clear and categorical.

3. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, Mali has always sought to settle any disputes with other States by peaceful means and has likewise served as a mediator with a view to the settlement of disputes between certain friendly States.

4. Mali has always sided with the peoples oppressed by apartheid and colonialism and has never failed to give whatever support it could to the struggling peoples.

5. Inasmuch as economic equality is one of the stabilizing factors for international peace and security, Mali has sought, in its economic policy, to close the gap between itself and the affluent countries by means of agreements on assistance and co-operation and by restructuring certain economic sectors.

6. At the national level, no effort has been spared to attain that objective, and appropriate economic structures have been established to that end.

7. Economic development is the goal of all economic units and the justification for all economic measures.

8. Mali's foreign policy has hitherto been characterized by the desire to promote diplomacy for development, which is inseparable from the search for stability and peace in the world.

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9. In other words, in all its major involvements in international affairs, Mali, implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/75, has used all forms of consultation in order to contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of international security. A number of non-aggression agreements (including the CEAD agreement) have resulted.

10. Mali remains mindful, however, of the many violations of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and continues to believe that the only way in which such violations can be completely eliminated is through strong practical action by the community of nations.

11. For instance, so long as there is such a wide economic gap between States, there will remain a threat posed by the weapon of economic pressure, and this can only aggravate international tension.

12. The surest way to safeguard peace and strengthen international security is through dialogue and co-operation among nations. When organized rationally, such co-operation makes for mutual understanding, mitigates disparities and reduces international tension and the risks of conflict.

13. Initially, therefore, the promotion of international co-operation should continue. Subsequently, if the initial solution fails, there should be action by the Security Council or any other deterrent measure (such as an embargo) against countries violating the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. In short, this means making the resolution in question mandatory, a course which Mali unreservedly favours.

14. Deterrent measures could therefore be applied not only against States violating the Declaration, but also against States encouraging them in any way. (The suspension of voting rights for a specific period might be one such deterrent.)

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]
[2 May 1980]

1. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970, reaffirms the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as interpreted by Member States 25 years after the establishment of the Organization, although there are no doubt other General Assembly texts that have attained that end in a more suitable form.

2. Mexico believes that the best feature of the Declaration is that it provides a framework for the discussion on any matter which, in the opinion of a Member State, may endanger international security.
3. Mexico also considers that, in the present state of the world, a halt to the arms race and the immediate adoption of effective measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, are the key to the establishment of a genuine climate of security, peace and understanding among peoples.

4. Mexico is convinced that, if Governments and peoples joined forces and co-operated effectively, they could not only halt the arms build-up but also lay down practical disarmament measures and ensure strengthened co-operation, international security and the establishment of a climate of peace in which nations will be able to develop freely.

POLAND

[Original: English]
[I August 1980]

1. On the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state solemnly, and with particular emphasis, its support for the Declaration and its full readiness to implement it further. We view the contents and the recommendations of the Declaration as integrally related with Poland's traditionally peaceful foreign policy, which is defined both by ideological assumptions of the socialist State and the lessons of history.

2. According to the resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of 24 June of this year, "The basic line of Poland's foreign policy is a further consistent activity, together with the Soviet Union and all the allies, for the consolidation of détente, strengthening of mutual confidence and security, halting the arms race and for the further development of co-operation between nations". Numerous Polish peace initiatives submitted at the United Nations forum and outside it were based on this cardinal premise. Poland's active attitude in favour of strengthening international security found its expression, inter alia, in proposals advanced by the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held in May of this year in Warsaw, designed to stimulate a fruitful dialogue between the East and West.

3. Among the important steps for the improvement of the present difficult international situation, a significant role was played by the meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and France with the participation of Edward Giezek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, held at Warsaw in May 1980. The Government of the Polish People's Republic intends to pursue in its efforts for the strengthening of international security, extinction of hotbeds of conflicts and the elimination of sources creating friction in relations between nations, total liquidation of colonialism and racism, the construction of the lasting and realistic infrastructure of a just peace.

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4. In her actions in favour of strengthening international security, Poland is invariably guided by the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, recommendations of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)) and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

5. Authentic engagement in the building of a world without wars found its expression in the draft of a Declaration on Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace which was submitted by Poland at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, and subsequently adopted as resolution 33/73.

6. After adoption of the Declaration at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, Poland has undertaken a number of steps for its implementation. The main guidelines on that issue have been contained in resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic of 18 October 1979, which determined a set of appropriate steps to be taken both on the internal plane, especially in the field of culture, education and upbringing, scientific research and in the mass media, as well as in the sphere of foreign policy.

7. We are glad that the Declaration has met with a positive response on the international forum. Creative expansion of its topics has been already undertaken by a number of Governments and international organizations.

8. We expect that a comprehensive summary and the assessment of the hitherto process of the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace will be made in a report which - in line with the decision of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly - will be presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in 1981.

9. The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply convinced that in the present complicated international situation there is an urgent need to step up efforts for strengthening international security and peace.

10. A particularly negative influence on that situation would have the implementation of the NATO decision of December 1979, on the production and deployment of new rocket-nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This would inflame the situation in Europe, deteriorate the prospects for negotiations on halting and reducing armaments in that region and, in effect - through imposing a new stage of the arms race - increase the threat of a nuclear conflict.

11. The only reasonable alternative is not to increase but to decrease the level of military confrontation. It means the continuation, expansion and the deepening of the process of détente as well as a full and solid implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

12. Poland attaches particular importance to the strict observance by all of a Declaration of Principles contained in the Final Act as the indispensable basis for the development of conditions for lasting security and co-operation in Europe.

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13. Basing on those principles, Poland develops all-round bilateral relations which bear fruits in a forum of lasting results in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres, as well as in human relations. The Polish Government regards the development of those relations as an important contribution to the peaceful stabilisation in Europe, and to the consolidation of the structure of détente and co-operation in this region on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

14. The Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches also particular importance to the proposal to convene a meeting at the highest level of all leaders of States from all regions of the world, which could create a new, dynamic stimulus for seeking of constructive solutions at a global scale of the urgent problems of the present day.

15. The efforts conducive to the progress of the process of normalization of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany are of great importance. The significance of that process extends by far bilateral framework, as it constitutes one of important factors of a positive shaping of the situation in Europe. On this occasion, the Government of the Polish People's Republic would like to reiterate that it regards the treaties and agreements concluded by Poland and other socialist countries with the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the quadripartite agreement of 1971, as one of the foundations of a peaceful order in Europe. Their observance and consistent implementation is an important factor of further strengthening of the processes of détente on that continent.

16. Poland's position on the question of consolidation of conditions of security and co-operation in Europe has been presented in numerous documents of her Government and also in the resolution of the eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and in particular, in the resolution "For the preservation of peace, for halting the arms race and for the continuation of the policy of détente" (A/35/116). The Polish People's Republic together with her allies has put forward a broad programme of action contained in the Declaration adopted in Warsaw on 15 May 1980 at the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty (A/35/237).

17. Poland confirms the view expressed in the Declaration that not the building up of two military alliances, and not the extension of their activities onto the new regions, but the overcoming of Europe's division into military and political groupings and strengthening of confidence in relations between all European States would enable them to fully devote themselves to the tasks of development and peaceful co-operation for the good of the entire Europe and the world peace. At the same time, Poland reiterates her readiness to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty if, simultaneously, the NATO Pact is liquidated.

18. In the implementation of the principles of its policy of détente, co-operation and disarmament, the Government of the Polish People's Republic is ready to take up dialogue and co-operation with all States as well as all political and social forces interested in the strengthening of international security.
19. An important role in the strengthening of conditions of security and co-operation in Europe should be played by the envisaged meeting in Madrid in 1980 of representatives of States-participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. Taking into consideration the present international situation, the Government of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that the meeting is of particular importance. Poland takes all necessary steps to ensure positive results of this meeting. We count on other countries to follow the same line. The achievement of positive results at the Madrid meeting lies in the interest of Europe and the whole world.

20. The Government of the Polish People's Republic assesses positively the results of the all-European meetings held between 1976 and 1980 in line with the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act. It still considers it urgent to impelment the resolutions of the High-Level Meeting on Environment in Europe, to hold a similar conference on energy problems and to undertake further steps aimed at reaching the decision to convene a conference on transport, a problem of equal importance for Europe.

21. A full normalization and a further development of economic co-operation together with the elimination of all the still existing obstacles and discriminations would also serve the cause of peaceful coexistence in Europe.

22. The conclusion of an agreement on the principles of mutual relations between CMEA and EEC and their member States would have a positive influence in this regard. Poland also attaches great importance to the widening of cultural co-operation and human contacts which serve the deepening of mutual understanding and confidence among nations.

23. To strengthen the political détente and its achievements and, at the same time, to improve the conditions of security in Europe the undertaking of practical steps with the view of achieving progress in military détente is becoming an ever urgent task. In the opinion of the Polish Government special significance in this field would have such steps as the consolidation and expansion of the confidence-building measures, the limitation of certain forms of military activity and agreement aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe on the basis of the principle of equal security.

24. Poland also supports the idea that the material measures of confidence and disarmament be linked with the political, legal and treaty measures aimed at lessening of the risk of an outbreak of conflict and at strengthening the guarantees of the security of States which is the objective of the proposal to conclude a treaty among all the States-signatories of the CSCE Final Act, under which each party would undertake not to use nuclear or conventional weapons against another.

25. Poland is also vitally interested in agreeing on and implementing of further agreements aimed at the strengthening of the political and legal foundation for observing in Europe of the principle of the non-use or threat to use force.
26. The convening of the Conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe could play a positive role in the lessening of military tension. The Polish Government has expressed its readiness to host such a conference in Warsaw. It could, in its opinion, contribute to working out concrete agreements containing obligations of all States-participants in the CSCE on the implementation of effective measures aimed at reducing military confrontation and leading to co-operation in the disarmament's sphere in Europe.

27. In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the situation is ripe to start preparatory consultations of representatives of States-participants in the CSCE in order to facilitate the adoption of decisions, during the meeting in Madrid, concerning the objectives of the conference, the duration, venue and modalities of its work. The first stage of the conference should be concentrated on confidence-building measures. It is indispensable, however, to ensure that its further stages be devoted to achieving far-reaching steps serving to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe both in the conventional and nuclear armaments.

28. Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe are of capital importance for military détente in Europe. Poland, together with the other socialist States, spares no effort to ensure progress in those talks and to reach an agreement on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and undiminished security of either State. This is expressed, inter alia, in the proposals submitted recently by the socialist States, aimed at finding the way out of the deadlock which exists in the Vienna talks which constitute one of the most important planes for strengthening European security. This is an urgent task and its solution will require goodwill of all participants of the talks.

29. In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is necessary to create appropriate conditions for undertaking negotiations on the medium-range nuclear rocket weapons. To this end Poland fully supports proposals submitted by the USSR in that respect and expresses her deep conviction that they can become the point of departure conducive for undertaking the negotiations. The undertaking of negotiations in this important matter lies in the vital interest of security of all States in Europe.

30. The Government of the Polish People's Republic would be ready, starting from a fixed date, to undertake an obligation on the basis of an agreement of all States in Europe not to increase the number of its armed forces on its territory.

31. The implementation of such freezing of conventional forces on the territory stipulated in the CSCE Final Act would constitute an important factor of peaceful stabilization and mutual confidence in Europe.

32. Concentrating its attention on the creation of conditions of security in Europe, the Government of the Polish People's Republic devotes due attention also to the task of strengthening peace and security as well as disarmament on a global scale and supports the expansion of the positive processes of détente onto all continents and regions of the world.
33. To this end the undertaking of new efforts for achieving progress in various fields of disarmament, which are already subjects of negotiations, is becoming a task of top priority.

34. Poland has welcomed with great satisfaction the signing of the SALT agreements by the United States of America and the USSR. At present their ratification and implementation is becoming a particularly important task. This would facilitate the undertaking of further negotiations aimed at subsequent limitations of nuclear armaments posing special threat for mankind.

35. It is also an important task to conclude the talks on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, a ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles as well as a ban on radiological weapons.

36. The achievement of progress on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present and the agreement on the guarantees of security for States which have no nuclear weapons at their disposal and on whose territories they are not stationed would also have a positive significance.

37. Moreover, the Government of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that new efforts to initiate negotiations on cessation of production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles until their total liquidation and to ban the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons should urgently be undertaken. Further decisive steps are necessary to ensure that the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in 1968, be universally binding and that the effectiveness of the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency be increased.

38. This is also connected with the question of guarantees that nuclear energy be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the possibility of acquiring nuclear weapons by new States which could entail serious consequences for the cause of international security be prevented.

39. The Polish Government would like to emphasize its readiness to contribute further to the implementation of the comprehensive programme of disarmament adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

40. It also supports the idea of reviewing, within the framework of the United Nations, of questions pertaining to the limitation and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in respective regions of, e.g., the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Mediterranean and in the Persian Gulf.

41. One of the important and indispensable measures of strengthening of international security is the increase of efforts to extinguish the existing hotbeds of war and peaceful settlement of situations posing a threat to international peace.

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42. The question of comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East remains to be an urgent task. Such a settlement - in the preparation of which all the interested parties should participate together with the Arab nation of Palestine represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization - would remove one of the causes of international tension whose effects by far surpass the boundaries of the Middle East. Such a settlement - in the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic - would require withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967, restoration of the rights of the Arab nation of Palestine to self-determination together with the creation of their own independent State as well as the guarantees for the sovereignty and security of all States in that region.

43. The Polish Government would like, at the same time, to reaffirm the full validity of its position on the question of a political settlement of the situation which has arisen with regard to Afghanistan and on ensuring the right of Iran to decide about its own future and choose the road of its development without any interference from the outside. The position of the Polish People's Republic on both those questions was also presented in the Declaration of the Consultative Political Committee of the States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of 15 May 1980.

44. Poland highly assesses the contribution of the non-aligned movement to the solving of complicated international problems. It renders special support to the resolutions of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana in 1979. They contribute greatly to the strengthening of international security and are essential for the final elimination of the remnants of colonialism and neo-colonialism, for combating racism and apartheid, and the protection of interests of the newly independent States.

45. The solving of the complex problems of fair access to natural resources and a broadly conceived restructuring of the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis are becoming indispensable for the strengthening of world peace. In this context, the Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great hopes to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the problems of a new international economic order.

46. The Government of the Polish People's Republic would like to emphasize that it considers the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security to be an important instrument of strengthening peaceful international co-existence. Strictly observing the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, the Polish Government is determined to take further concrete steps concerning realization of the letter and spirit of the Declaration, to continue co-operation with all States and organizations which - cognizant of the nonsense and threats of the policy of confrontation - choose the only reasonable solution: peaceful coexistence of States with different political and social systems, and friendly, mutually beneficial international co-operation. This is, in the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the only possibility for a just settlement of the difficult and complex problems facing the world today and the major safeguard of lasting international security.
1. The year 1980 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The annual discussion on the item concerning the implementation of the Declaration has enabled the General Assembly to contribute to the solution of the principal task of the United Nations - the maintenance of international peace and security. The principles proclaimed in the Declaration have also served as important guidelines for the activities of States in the international arena. Adherence to those principles has greatly contributed to the improvement in the international situation which has been achieved in the 1970s.

2. Complete and unswerving implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is still an urgent task now. Furthermore, the present international situation requires increased efforts to maintain peace and safeguard international security. Imperialist circles have recently been pursuing a policy aimed at undermining the military and strategic balance achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, and opposing the national liberation movement and peace-loving democratic forces in general; and this represents a serious threat to international détente and the security of peoples.

3. However, in the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, objective possibilities still now exist for preventing a backsliding towards a new "cold war", for ensuring the normal and peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems and for averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. These objectives can be attained only through negotiations based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. This is the profound conviction of the countries of the socialist community which put forward, at Warsaw in May 1980, a concrete and constructive programme of urgent measures needed for eliminating hotbeds of tension and trends in international development which are dangerous for all peoples. The United Nations also must be involved in the realization of this programme.

4. Important results in maintaining détente as the dominant trend in world politics were achieved at the meetings of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany and at his meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of fraternal socialist countries of Europe and Asia.

5. In order to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, it is essential to supplement political détente by effective measures of military détente, in particular the reduction of armed
forces and armaments in Central Europe, the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and, simultaneously and in direct relationship therewith, the limitation of United States forward-based nuclear weapons in that region.

6. With regard to the cessation of the arms race, it is necessary to ratify the Soviet-United States SALT II Treaty, to achieve a general and complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and the prohibition of radiological and chemical weapons, and to strengthen the security guarantees of the non-nuclear States. It is also essential to start business-like negotiations on the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they are completely eliminated, on the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, on the prohibition of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and on the reduction of military budgets. Many of these measures are included in the programme for the Second Disarmament Decade, which has been submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

7. In order to strengthen international security, it is necessary also to extinguish by peaceful means existing hotbeds of conflicts. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the people of Afghanistan which is defending the conquests of the April Revolution. A political settlement of the situation that has arisen with regard to Afghanistan through the fault of the imperialist forces is possible only on the basis of the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The initiatives of Viet Nam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of peace and stability in South-East Asia deserve universal support.

8. The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, including the question of the inadmissibility of interference in the domestic affairs of States, must proceed from the premise that détente is the most important prerequisite for achieving the aims of the economic and social development of peoples.

9. In the 1980s the United Nations will not only have to help to preserve all the positive achievements of the past decade; it will also have to add to the successes resulting from détente. By so doing, the United Nations will become a still more effective instrument for strengthening peace and for business-like co-operation between States.
1. Ten years have elapsed since the General Assembly, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, adopted by an overwhelming majority an important international instrument, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Throughout all these years the Declaration has served as a far-reaching programme of activities aimed at the development and materialization of détente, the prevention of the danger of a new war, the achievement of concrete disarmament measures, and the eradication of policies of hegemonism, colonialism, racism and apartheid from the practice of international life. The annual review - at the sessions of the General Assembly - of the results achieved in implementing the provisions of the Declaration has concentrated the attention of all States on the fulfilment of the principal task of the United Nations, which is to ensure universal peace and develop mutually advantageous co-operation of all kinds between States with different social systems. Within the framework of the discussions on this Declaration in the United Nations, the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and other important decisions were adopted. On a proposal made by the non-aligned countries in the course of the discussion on the question of strengthening international security, work was started on the elaboration of a declaration on the inadmissibility of interference in the domestic affairs of States, a declaration whose content is to conform to the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations and take into account the relevant decisions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations.

2. Thanks to the efforts of the socialist and other peace-loving States, it was possible during the 1970s to make progress on certain aspects of the strengthening of security and the limitation and cessation of the arms race. In particular, treaties and agreements were concluded which restricted the scope of the arms race; such agreements include those limiting the strategic arms of the USSR and the United States of America.

3. For the first time in the practice of international relations, a start was made on the introduction of confidence-building measures (notification of military exercises, invitation of military observers) aimed at dispelling mistrust and suspicion regarding the military activities of States.

4. More favourable conditions were created for resolving controversial issues and international conflicts by peaceful means of settlement.

5. Recently, however, aggressive forces have opposed these positive processes with a policy dictated by a reluctance to take into account the realities of the modern world - i.e., the strengthening positions of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement, and the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces in general. They would like to slow down the objective
process of world change. With this in view, they have adopted a course aimed at upsetting the military balance in the world in their own favour and to the detriment of the other countries and of détente and the security of peoples.

6. As 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, remarked in an address at Alma-Ata on 29 August 1980: "In the international arena, a political struggle is taking place between the forces which advocate peace, détente and respect for the rights of peoples, and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression." In this complicated international situation, the Soviet Government has been displaying firmness and regard for principles; it has been defending and implementing a policy aimed at maintaining peace and safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and international security in general; it has refused to yield to provocations and has at the same time rebuffed imperialist claims.

7. The USSR is convinced that there are objective possibilities for preventing a backsliding towards a new "cold war", for maintaining détente as the dominant trend in world politics and for strengthening the foundations of universal security and peace. The way to the solution of these problems is the way of negotiations, based on strict observance of the principle of equality and non-impairment of the security of the parties.

8. It is now becoming increasingly clear that attempts to bury détente and plunge the world into a new "cold war" have not by any means met with a favourable response from the masses of the people and the majority of Governments, and have not brought any advantage to those who are making such attempts. In the world of today, the realization is now gradually gaining ground that no serious international problem can be solved from a "position of strength", by sabre-rattling.

9. The main objective now is to achieve further progress in détente, to give it new inspiration, to bring about a real transition from the arms race to disarmament, and to achieve an equitable political settlement of existing conflict situations. Now more than ever before, the collective efforts of all countries Members of the United Nations are needed to achieve precisely those goals. The USSR therefore considers that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security have lost none of their relevance at the present time.

10. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, it is a task of cardinal importance to create firm guarantees of the security of States and the rights of peoples at both global and regional levels. The proposals for stabilizing the world situation, which were put forward at the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, are convincing evidence of this.

11. Disarmament and the cessation of the arms race would give mankind a reliable material guarantee of lasting peace. The essence of the position of the USSR is clear and remains unchanged: the Soviet Union is prepared to limit or prohibit
any type of weapon on a mutual basis, by agreement with other States, and, of
course, without impairment of anyone's security and on conditions of full
reciprocity among States possessing the weapons concerned.

12. The Soviet Union is firmly resolved to strive for the successful completion of
all current arms-limitation and disarmament negotiations which are now in
progress and for the resumption of negotiations which have been interrupted.

13. In the whole series of measures for the strengthening of international
security, consolidation of the political and legal foundations of peace plays an
exceptionally important role. It is particularly important to affirm in treaty
form the principle of the renunciation of the use or threat of force.

14. The Soviet Union, convinced that a genuine and lasting settlement of conflict
situations in the world can be achieved only at the negotiating table, advocates
the continuation and deepening of political dialogue between States belonging to
different social systems.

15. The Soviet Union firmly supports the proposals made on 14 May 1980 by the
Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement
of the situation in regard to Afghanistan. The Soviet Government is providing
support for the efforts of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea to transform South-East
Asia into a zone of peace and stability in conformity with the interests of all
States in that region.

16. The process of international détente must be extended to all regions of the
earth. The wishes of the peoples and peace-loving States are expressed in the
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente, which
has been adopted by the General Assembly. There is no reasonable alternative to
the policy of détente.

17. In the year of the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations
of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Soviet
Union once again declares its willingness and determination to strive, together
with all peace-loving States, for the full implementation of that Declaration.
The Soviet Union is countering attempts to dismantle détente, and to undermine
the foundations of world peace and security, by an appeal to all States not only
to preserve but also to add to all the positive achievements of the 1970s, and to
bring about in the 1980s the materialization of the basic provisions of the
1. The Government of Yugoslavia voiced its positions with respect to the question of international security on several occasions so far. It pointed to some of the major problems burdening the international community and threatening international peace and security, and set forth its proposals for their solution.

2. On this occasion, the Government of Yugoslavia wishes to confirm the validity of the positions expressed in the past and to reassert both the principles, the realization of which it has striven for, and the specific solutions which it proposed for eliminating the hot-beds of crisis in the world and ensuring a peaceful development of mankind.

3. The Government of Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which will have its tenth anniversary at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

4. The adoption of the Declaration at the anniversary twenty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly was an expression of the interest of the international community in exerting more resolute efforts for the building up of an effective security system based on full respect for the principles and objectives of the Charter. The Declaration set a balance between the rights and duties of States and established a link between security and economic development.

5. The principles and provisions of the Declaration constitute an organic whole; therefore it should be implemented in its entirety and with the participation of all States without exception. The process of the realization of the Declaration must not be reduced to short-term ad hoc actions, but should be carried out continuously with the persistent engagement of the world Organization and its Members. The principles and provisions of the Declaration should be applied in the relations among all States, regardless of their size and social system.

6. Despite intensive and organized efforts exerted by the international community for the democratization of international relations, the uprooting of all forms of domination, intervention and interference in internal affairs, for the promotion of equitable international co-operation on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence, the practice of intervention and interference not only continues, but is also expanding both with regard to those practising it and, particularly, with regard to the forms which it takes. The classical concept of interventionism which stood only for forceful interference, i.e., the use of armed force, has been supplemented with new forms a long time ago. The contemporary world is familiar with a whole spectrum of the most varied forms of interference, such as economic pressure, boycott, protectionism, subversive activities, support for and encouragement of civil wars, terrorist groups and sending of mercenaries.

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7. The non-aligned countries have taken an initiative for the adoption of the Declaration on the inadmissibility of interventions and interference in the internal affairs of States. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the decision on the need for the earliest possible adoption of the Declaration calling on all the participating States to take an active part in the negotiations on the basis of the draft prepared by a group of non-aligned countries.

8. The Yugoslav Government considers necessary the adoption of a Declaration which would be oriented towards the mobilization of efforts for the elimination of all obstacles in the way of the development of a new system of democratic international relations and to a more detailed identification, condemnation and prohibition of various forms of interference and intervention.

9. The deterioration of the international situation and the adverse developments in international relations, particularly in the last few years, increasingly frequent recourse to interventions and interference in internal affairs impose on the international community the need for the further elaboration and perfection of the existing system and mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

10. Non-aligned countries have always, at all of their conferences and meetings, and, also in their other activities, advocated that the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes be rendered the fullest possible and the most resolute support and acceptance in the world. These countries attach particular attention to the peaceful settlement of mutual disputes, elaborating specific measures and mechanisms to this effect.

11. The United Nations plays a particularly important role in the peaceful settlement of disputes among States. Yugoslavia has always attached the greatest attention to the activities of the world Organization in this field, advocating that, in the consideration of all disputes, the most acceptable, just and efficient methods for the peaceful solution be sought and found, and that the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations be applied as consistently as possible, particularly those of Chapter VI, and that the parties to the dispute have recourse to the existing mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes as frequently as possible. In this context we support all proposals aimed at strengthening the role of the General Assembly, which has rendered, as the most democratic organ of the United Nations, an irreplaceable contribution to the comprehensive assessment of the problems and the creation of a broad framework for their settlement by peaceful means, as well as to the strengthening of the function of the Security Council as a negotiating body and its increasingly intensive involvement in the preventive diplomatic activity.

12. Accordingly, Yugoslavia supports the decision of the General Assembly to draw up a Declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes among States. The Draft Declaration which was negotiated at the last session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization represents a solid basis for the formulation and adoption of the text of the Declaration already at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

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We consider it particularly important that this text, in addition to the preamble and reassertion of the basic principles and duties of States, elaborate in a separate section the role of the United Nations and its principal bodies in the field of peaceful settlement of disputes.

13. The adoption of the Declaration would provide a further encouragement in the investment of mutual efforts in the process of the improvement of the system of the peaceful settlement of disputes and prevention of the outbreak of armed conflicts. It would encourage States to have recourse more frequently to the mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, strengthen mutual confidence and respect and contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security.

14. Efforts exerted by the international community for halting the arms race, for the realization of the process of genuine disarmament and the realization of the objective of general and complete disarmament have not produced the expected results, despite the reaching of certain agreements in the field of armament and disarmament control. At present, the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race, are ever more seriously threatening world peace and security of all States, heavily burdening the economic and social development. The Yugoslav Government is particularly concerned over the suspension of the negotiating process between the United States of America and the Soviet Union for the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, as well as the negotiations on other questions related to disarmament, and hints on significant increases in military budgets, the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear weapons in Europe, among the leading nuclear powers and military blocs.

15. Agreements reached at the tenth special session of the General Assembly positively pointed to the broad lines which should be pursued in the further activity of the international community for halting the nuclear and conventional arms race and opening the process of genuine disarmament. An important step has been made in the direction of creating conditions for the conduct of negotiations on disarmament on a new democratic basis, with the greater presence and more accentuated role of the United Nations. Although further improvements can be made in this respect, the essential problems of disarmament should be sought in the absence of political will and readiness of military nuclear powers and military blocs to proceed to the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly. All Member States of the United Nations, and nuclear powers in particular, should, in the view of the Yugoslav Government, invest maximum efforts for the implementation of the decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and the programme unanimously adopted at that session. In the realization of priorities in the field of disarmament, determined at the special session of the General Assembly, it is necessary to support the efforts of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva and the United Nations Commission on Disarmament.

16. The arms race in Europe and in the regions of the Near and Middle East and in the region of the Indian Ocean has assumed particularly disturbing proportions. It would therefore be necessary to intensify efforts in favour of the achievement of substantive progress in the Vienna negotiations on the force reduction in Europe, as well as the preparations for the Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, to be held at Colombo in 1981.
17. In the past, a number of countries have been liberated from colonial oppression and exploitation, particularly in southern Africa. The process of decolonization of the so-called "small territories" is being hampered by the resistance of colonial powers, which are using these territories for military political rivalry.

18. Successes achieved in the policy of decolonization during the past decade are the result of both the resolute armed and political struggle of national liberation movements in almost all regions in the world and of the strong support of the international community within the United Nations and elsewhere. Presently, the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid have become priority political issues at all sessions of the General Assembly and an important factor of action unity of non-aligned countries.

19. Support rendered to the process of decolonization in Southern Rhodesia has contributed to the victory of the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, in March 1980. Further engagement of the United Nations in the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid is needed, so that all peoples under foreign domination may realize their right to self-determination.

20. The Declaration particularly underlined the need for a global strategy aimed at reducing and eliminating the differences in the level of the economic development between developed and developing countries, which is closely connected with the strengthening of international security and creation of the system of collective economic security. Pressures against countries which are realizing their sovereign rights over their natural resources have been declared flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning self-determination and non-intervention.

21. Positive changes on the international political scene are not accompanied by adequate changes in international economic relations that would also enable the economic emancipation of former colonial and semi-colonial countries and peoples. Disproportions in the level of development between developed and developing countries have been consistently widening, instead of being narrowed, and gradually eliminated. Discrepancies between the political structure of the world and its economic component have become the main obstacle to the development not only of developing countries but developed ones as well. In the early 1970s, the world economy entered the stage of serious disruptions manifested in the crisis of monetary relations, the escalation of inflation in the developed parts of the world, shortage of food and the exacerbation of the energy situation. In the present situation, which has most seriously hit the developing countries, it has finally become clear that the roots of the crisis of the world economy actually lie in the very system of international economic relations, which has become inadequate and narrow to make up for new political relations and needs of all countries.

22. Therefore, at the initiative of the non-aligned and other developing countries the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New
International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States have been adopted, whereby foundations have been laid for new international economic relations, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interests and co-operation of all countries regardless of their economic and social systems. However, the adoption of these and other relevant documents has not been followed also by adequate political will on the part of the developed countries so as to encourage positive changes along the lines of rapid restructuring of the world economy and establishment of new international economic relations.

23. The complexity of the over-all international economic relations, the growing interdependence of countries, in addition to short-term measures for the alleviation of the exceptionally difficult position of the majority of developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most seriously affected ones, call for a comprehensive programme of measures which would, in the long run, ensure a more rapid development of the developing countries and their faster incorporation in all the flows of the world economy as equal subjects of international relations and co-operation. Only on such basis will it be possible to resolve the current crisis of the world economy and to create conditions for the assurances of lasting peace and security in the world. In this context, the current actions related to the launching of the global negotiations and the elaboration of the development strategy for the coming decade are of particular importance and are given priority by the Yugoslav Government.

24. In the past 10-year period, the United Nations has been very active in the protection and promotion of human rights of individuals and peoples. In addition to the general process of liberation and emancipation of nations, the activities within the United Nations system have been carried out in three directions: that of further elaborating the concept of human rights, elaborating and ensuring the application of international instruments in this field, and taking adequate measures for the settlement of specific cases of violation of human rights.

25. In the field of further elaboration of the concept of human rights, the greatest contribution was rendered by resolutions 32/130 and 34/46, containing some new significant elements of such concept, such as the indivisible unity of all human rights, inseparability of the right of the individual from the right of the nation he belongs to, the indispensability of creating appropriate conditions on the national and international level for the realization of human rights, the right to development, both of the individual and of the people, the right of the worker to participate in the management enterprises. In this connexion, the Yugoslav Government considers that particular attention should be devoted to the right of the working man to decide, along with others, on the conditions and results of his work.

26. The United Nations should also be active in the elaboration of new instruments for the international-legal regulation of those segments in the field of human rights which have not been covered by the existing instruments. Here we have in mind, in addition to conventions against torture and on the protection of children's rights, the elaboration and adoption of a Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and the Declaration on the Protection of the Rights of National, Ethnic and Other Minorities.

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27. The United Nations has devoted special attention to cases of large-scale violations of human rights, and we consider this to be the correct approach. The United Nations was especially active in this field with regard to the elimination of racism, apartheid, as well as all other forms of racial discrimination. To this end, the United Nations proclaimed, in 1973, the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The elimination of the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, to which a significant contribution was rendered by the United Nations, represents a notable success in this respect. Nevertheless, the results achieved so far in implementing the programme of the Decade have fallen short of expectations, primarily owing to the co-operation maintained by a considerable number of western countries with the racist régime in Pretoria, and to the avoidance of these countries to exert efforts for the implementation of this programme and other United Nations documents related to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The United Nations must, therefore, intensify its efforts aimed at ensuring the implementation of the adopted documents by all its Members and at overcoming bloc division and rivalry in dealing with specific cases involving violations of human rights.

28. In resolution 32/154 of 19 December 1977, the General Assembly recognized the need for the objective dissemination of information on the development in the political, social, economic and cultural fields and the role and responsibility of mass media in this respect, which should contribute to confidence-building and strengthening of friendly relations among States.

29. The Yugoslav Government attaches exceptional importance to the establishment of a new world information order and exerts active efforts, together with other non-aligned countries, to have special programmes of co-operation implemented in this field. The establishment of a new order in the field of information would be conducive to greater reciprocity in the exchange of information, improve the quantitative and qualitative inequality in the flow of information among the developing countries and contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security.

30. In regard to the process of bringing international law up to date, the predominant methods used in the past decade consisted of the codification and progressive development of international law. The quest for fresh, democratic and progressive solutions and principles in regulating, internationally and legally, different spheres of relations among the factors of international law depends, above all, on the developed awareness and organized efforts of the world's small and medium-sized countries, especially the non-aligned countries, in regard to the establishment of such a system of international relations in which all States, regardless of their size, military, political or economic power, could freely determine their socio-economic development and develop relations with other countries on the basis of strict respect for independence, sovereignty, equality and equal rights for all.

31. These positive trends in the development of contemporary international law found full expression in the work of the main vehicles of such development - the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and, particularly, the International Law Commission which plays an exceptionally important role in the codification and progressive development of international law.
32. Yugoslavia supports such a development of international law and, in conformity with its possibilities, contributes to its codification and progressive development, both within the framework of the International Law Commission and the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, as well as in other bodies and at conferences within or outside the United Nations. We believe that the consolidation of the international-legal order substantially contributes to the strengthening of peace and stability in the world and to the development of relations of co-operation and mutual respect among States. In this respect, we have in mind, and this is constantly confirmed in practice, that international-legal documents, regardless of how progressive they may be and how suited they are to the needs of the moment, represent mere words on paper, if the participants in the international-legal order fail to demonstrate the will to respect and implement their provisions conscientiously, in good faith and without applying the policy of double standards.

33. Since peace-keeping forces and observer missions for monitoring peace are primarily dispatched to the territories of non-aligned and other developing countries, these countries have naturally devoted special attention to this problem. At their third summit conference in Lusaka in 1973, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries assumed, immediately upon the adoption of the Declaration, a stance which serves as a permanent orientation to the non-aligned countries in their actions within the United Nations.

34. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted to the Secretary-General its views on the question of United Nations peace-keeping forces and operations, set out in document A/AC.121/29 of 15 August 1973. It does not, therefore, intend to reiterate these positions. However, since a highly complex problem is involved which is related to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of States, it is indispensable to ensure the active and full engagement of all States at all stages, from the adoption of decisions to their practical implementation, and especially that all member States of the Security Council have agreed to such decisions. One of the essential requirements for a decision to be taken on launching peace-keeping operations is the need for agreement to be granted by the Government of the State on whose territory the operations are to be conducted.

35. Yugoslavia considers that the Security Council bears primary responsibility for the adoption of decisions on undertaking, commanding and terminating United Nations peace-keeping operations, at the request and with the consent of the Government of the country where the operations are to be conducted. However, it is clear that there can be no stable peace without the direct and active engagement of the entire international community in efforts to abolish sources of crisis, strengthen the process of universal détente and extend it to embrace all parts of the world and all problems weighing on international relations. Of growing importance for the active participation of the over-all United Nations system - for which the decisions of the General Assembly represent the basis, is the implementation of such an important question as the launching and conducting of peace-keeping operations, especially if international peace is in jeopardy through the extended use of the right of veto of one of the permanent members of the Security Council. Hence the concept of peace-keeping forces must be formulated in
such a way as to ensure that each operation receives the support of the General Assembly. This practice has been confirmed by General Assembly resolution 377 (V) of 3 November 1950, entitled "Uniting for peace", which emerged as the result of lack of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council.

36. Yugoslavia has always maintained the position that it is the obligation of all States to participate equitably in financing peace-keeping operations on the basis of decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly in conformity with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. In this respect, the General Assembly applies a special scale of contributions for UNEF, which it determined at the proposal of the Group of 77 developing countries in resolution 3101 (XXVIII). This principled stand does not preclude the possibility of raising voluntary contributions from Member States for the purpose of financing peace-keeping forces.

37. In the period from its establishment up to the present, the United Nations has won affirmation as the most appropriate and sole instrument for universal international co-operation, based on equality, full respect for the sovereignty and the interests of all States. In the past, the universal value of applying the goals and principles set out in the Charter has been constantly proved and affirmed in practice as the sole basis for stability and peace in the world and for the development of equitable international co-operation in all fields. Taking such considerations as their point of departure and considering the United Nations as the essential institutional framework for developing processes of necessary change in the world, with a view to building new and more equitable international political and economic relations, the non-aligned countries have, from the very outset of their concerted international activity, exerted the most active efforts precisely within the United Nations, advocating realization of its universal and democratic nature, the strengthening of its efficacy and role as a negotiating body in the implementation of the decisions, goals and principles of the Charter.

38. As one of the founding members of the United Nations, Yugoslavia has always consistently worked for the universality of the United Nations and it attaches exceptional importance to the fulfilment of this principle. Since 1945, when it numbered 51 Members, the United Nations has enlarged its membership and today includes 152 Members. Accordingly, it has attained almost complete universality. In the past decade, 26 States have become full-fledged Members. Such an increase in membership is principally the result of the admission of a large number of newly-liberated countries, owing to the disintegration of the colonial system, whereby the image of the United Nations has been transformed, its role in various spheres of international life expanded and a fresh impetus given to broad international co-operation in new sectors.

39. However, the achievement of universality does not mean that the United Nations should only rally all countries of the world, but rather that all international problems and questions should be presented before the United Nations and considered and resolved with all countries participating, including parties directly concerned. To bypass the United Nations is to undermine its foundations,
to violate the principles of equality and democratic accommodation among States, which can have dangerous and unforeseeable effects for the further development of international relations.

40. Closely interrelated with the question of the universality of the United Nations is the democratization of the composition and work of its principal bodies. Yugoslavia supports requests for enlarging the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, proceeding from the position that the increase in the number of members over the past 35 years would thus be reflected in a realistic fashion and in conformity with the principles of equality.

41. Proceeding from the role played by the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, developing comprehensive universal co-operation and promoting equitable international political and economic relations, Yugoslavia has always attached special importance to strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations and implementing the basic principles embodied in the Charter.

42. In this respect, Yugoslavia extends its full and active support to the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. We consider that one of the most important questions facing the Committee is to find the ways and means for strengthening the United Nations and its bodies in discharging the basic functions of the Organization — maintaining international peace and security. A systematic list of all proposals submitted so far in this field, drawn up at the latest session of the committees, is highly useful and represents an exceptional basis for further work and for the adjustment of concrete proposals which should contribute to the enhanced and more effective activity of the United Nations and its principal bodies at those moments when their prompt and energetic action is most needed, when peace and security in the world are directly endangered.

43. One of the key problems pertaining to the efficacy of the United Nations is the question of observing the decisions and recommendations of its bodies, particularly those of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The fact is that a large number of decisions are not put into effect, even when adopted by consensus, while others are flagrantly violated by certain Member States. The cause of such a situation can most often be found in resistance to positive changes in international relations and in endeavours to safeguard acquired privileges and maintain existing inequitable relations. Yugoslavia considers that strict observance of and conduct in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the implementation of United Nations decisions, represent the basic premise for the Organization's effectiveness. Accordingly, we support all proposals aimed at establishing conditions for the full and effective as possible implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council.

44. Yugoslavia lends its support to strengthening the Security Council's credibility in discharging its primary responsibilities as a body directly responsible for maintaining international peace and security. To this end, the Security Council must be more active in preventive diplomacy, that is, it must
conduct informal consultations and utilize, to a larger extent, the mechanisms of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Security Council should also perform the role of a negotiating body for the settlement of international conflicts and crises, use the right granted to it by the Charter and call upon the parties to a dispute to embark on negotiations for settling disputes directly within the framework of the Security Council or through consultations with individual Security Council members.

45. The Security Council should also make use of its earlier positive experiences in holding periodic sessions, in conformity with Article 26 of the Charter, in areas of crisis, where the settlement of disputes is indispensable and calls for immediate action. It would also be useful for the Security Council to hold periodic sessions, at the ministerial level in specific cases, in order to consider and review current problems and still unresolved crises. The way could thus be paved for the more effective preventive activity of the Security Council and for finding solutions to dangerous international conflicts and crises.

46. In many cases action by the Security Council was obstructed as a result of the abuse of the rule of unanimity of its permanent members. Yugoslavia therefore supports the proposal presented by the group of non-aligned countries at the latest session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, on concluding an agreement on the rule of unanimity of permanent members. The agreement would define those cases in which the right to veto could not be used, for instance, in the case of decisions on the admission of new members, cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops in the event of armed conflict, etc. The possibility of abusing the veto would thereby be restricted and, on the whole, the Security Council would become more effective in discharging its functions.

47. The most powerful countries in military terms, and above all the permanent members of the Security Council to which the Charter grants special rights and responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security, bear special responsibility for implementing proposals for strengthening international security and putting into effect the provisions of the Declaration.

48. An urgent and priority task is to terminate super-Power rivalry over the establishment of zones of influence and domination and to end the arms race, especially the race in nuclear arms, which is directed at the further perpetuation of the system of inequitable international relations and a situation wherein the independence and national sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries is constantly in danger. Therefore, the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in encouraging negotiations on disarmament, bringing the arms race to an end and initiating a process of genuine disarmament is of outstanding importance. Efforts must constantly be exerted to implement the decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, to utilize to a greater extent the United Nations system - the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Commission for Disarmament and the Disarmament Committee, with a view to promoting the process of détente and ensuring international arms control.

49. Mindful of the agreement reached at the tenth special session of the General
Assembly on the need to end promptly the arms race, especially the race in nuclear weapons, and initiate a process of genuine disarmament, the Yugoslav Government believes that at this moment fulfilment of the obligations assumed by Member States in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly is of the utmost importance. In connexion with this, the Yugoslav Government points to:

(a) The obligations of the leading nuclear Powers to conclude an agreement on SALT-II and to embark, without delay, on negotiations on the further reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear arms \[SALT-III\];

(b) The obligations of the three nuclear Powers to step up negotiations and to submit to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva a draft agreement on the complete ban on nuclear tests;

(c) The obligations of Member countries to urgently conclude an agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction.

50. The implementation of these measures would significantly contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for taking new steps to bring the arms race to a halt and initiate the process of disarmament.

51. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a sponsor of General Assembly resolution 34/100 and fully supports all its elements.

52. The resolution calls upon all countries to render an effective contribution to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

53. Yugoslavia holds that the question of implementing the Declaration, the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly and other international-legal instruments is the key question for maintaining international peace and security and such an order in the world which is based on law and justice and the full equality of all factors in international life.

54. Yugoslavia will continue, as it always has in the past, to co-operate with all peace-loving forces in the world which are prepared to work actively for the strengthening of international security and for the resolution of all outstanding international problems, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and its fundamental principles.
LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ITEM BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

A/35/66-S/13743 Letter dated 14 January 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a news report on the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

A/35/71 Letter dated 22 January 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A/35/76 Note verbale dated 24 January 1980 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Declaration of the National Assembly of Bulgaria.

A/35/92-S/13787 Letter dated 8 February 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation in Kampuchea.

A/35/105-S/13004 Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum on Sino-Vietnamese relations.

A/35/109-S/13010 Letter dated 11 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final declaration and the resolutions of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 27 to 29 January 1980.

A/35/116 Letter dated 25 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution of the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.


A/35/127-S/13836 Letter dated 10 March 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation in South-East Asia.

A/35/128-S/13837 Letter dated 10 March 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note sent to China and a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Viet Nam-China talks.

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Letter dated 11 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint declaration on economic co-operation and the joint statement on political issues adopted by the Second ASEAN-EEC Ministerial Meeting, held at Kuala Lumpur on 7 and 8 March 1980.

Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note sent to China and a memorandum on the Viet Nam-China talks.

Letter dated 26 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic.

Letter dated 27 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note sent to China concerning border incidents.

Letter dated 2 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal of the Grand National Assembly to all parliaments and peoples of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Letter dated 7 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 23 April 1980 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from a joint communiqué of the two countries.

Letter dated 12 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the appeal of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties, April 1980.

Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement and a Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980.

Letter dated 20 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note sent to China.
Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning relations with China.

Note verbale dated 13 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution of the Islamic Conference on the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Letter dated 17 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a note sent to China.

Letter dated 25 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a statement on the situation in Cambodia.

Letter dated 30 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a statement on the situation at the Thai–Kampuchean border.

Letter dated 7 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a note sent to China.

Letter dated 8 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration of the Government concerning the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

Letter dated 9 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the thirteenth ASEAN ministerial meeting, held at Kuala Lumpur on 25 and 26 June 1980.

Letter dated 9 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a note sent to China.

Letter dated 23 July 1980 from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statement and the resolution of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam, Vientiane, 18 July 1980.

Letter dated 25 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member countries of the European Community on the situation in South-East Asia.
Letter dated 2 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a letter from and a statement by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Letter dated 4 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Letter dated 5 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a statement on the Secretary-General's mission to South-East Asian countries.

Note verbale dated 5 August 1980 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a speech by the President of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Letter dated 9 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning relations with Somalia.

Letter dated 15 August 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration-Appeal addressed by its Grand National Assembly to all parliaments, governments and peoples of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Letter dated 21 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General concerning relations with Ethiopia.

Letter dated 22 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a statement of the Foreign Ministry on relations with China.

Letter dated 29 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum on the situation in South-East Asia.

Letter dated 2 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing the text of a resolution adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia Good Offices Committee, Lagos, 18-20 August 1980.

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Letter dated 8 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs referring to United States-Somali relations.

Letter dated 8 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 8 September 1980 from Somalia to the Secretary-General, relating to differences with Ethiopia.

Letter dated 8 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General concerning relations with Somalia.

Letter dated 19 September 1980 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee relating to the political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

Note verbale dated 18 September 1980 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, annexing a letter addressed by its Prime Minister to the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace.

Letter dated 22 September 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Letter dated 7 October 1980 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia addressed to the Secretary-General, relating to relations with Ethiopia.

Letter dated 6 October 1980 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning the conflict with Iran.

Letter dated 15 October 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations to the Secretary-General, relating to differences with Somalia.