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STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 40/157 of 21 December 1985, entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and invited the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the region. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution, and taking into account the debate on this question during its fortieth session, an updated and comprehensive report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 18 February 1986, addressed a note verbale to the Member States of the United Nations requesting their views on the question of strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of that resolution.

3. As at 15 August 1986, eight Governments had replied to the Secretary-General's note verbale. By the same date, 39 communications had also been submitted to the Secretary-General. These communications, which had not been formulated as replies to the Secretary-General's note verbale, were circulated as official documents of forty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda item 67 entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" at the request of the sending Parties. Thirty-two of these communications were also circulated as official documents of the Security Council (see annex).

II. SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED DURING THE DEBATE AT THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND REPLIES AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

A. Political, security, and military aspects of the situation in the Mediterranean region

4. The majority of States that addressed the subject of strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region underlined its importance, noting the strategic significance of the Mediterranean region and the existence of crises and tensions in the area, which could potentially lead to serious threats not only to the region but also to the world as a whole.

5. Several States expressed concern at the continuing confrontation between military blocks, the extension of "global rivalry" to the Mediterranean region and the increased involvement of non-regional forces contributing to crises and

conflicts in the region. According to those States, these factors undermined the sovereignty and independence primarily of non-aligned Mediterranean countries thereby obstructing the peaceful settlement of existing problems.

6. Some States expressed the opinion that the main responsibility for the increase of tension and instability in the Mediterranean rested with countries pursuing policies of "militarism" and "aggression" in the region. They believed that these countries also exerted military and political pressure against Mediterranean non-aligned States with a view to limiting their freedom and independence.

7. Several States expressed concern at the high level of military presence in the Mediterranean region and the escalation of political and military confrontation there. In their view, the presence of foreign military bases, foreign fleets, and military installations in the area seriously compromised the sovereignty and independence of countries in the region and hindered the peaceful settlement of disputes.

8. Several States identified the ongoing crises and conflicts in the Mediterranean as one of the main causes of danger in the region. Some specified that security and real co-operation in the Mediterranean region could not be achieved unless a solution was found to the problems of the Middle East, the Cyprus question and the situation in Lebanon.

9. Several States noted with concern the Israeli raid against the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Tunisia, which took place on 1 October 1985. This act, in the view of some States, was threatening to upset the overall balance in the region and disrupt the ongoing efforts to strengthen Mediterranean peace, security and co-operation. One State argued that the action against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was not directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of Tunisia and that it constituted a "legitimate act of self-defence".

10. In their written communications several States expressed concern at the sharp increase of tension in the Gulf of Sidra area in the Central Mediterranean in March 1986, which led to armed confrontation. In their opinion, the manoeuvres and the attacks on Libyan vessels as well as Libyan territory were acts of aggression that posed a serious threat not only to regional security but also to international peace and stability. In this connection, States expressed concern "that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many non-aligned countries with dangerous consequences for peace and security.

11. In their written communications, a number of States said that the air attack of 15 April 1986 against Libyan territory constituted a "flagrant violation of international law and of the principles of the United Nations Charter and endangered international peace and security". In this connection, some States reiterated their condemnation of all terrorist activities, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups, or States.

12. Affirming its deep commitment to the principle of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, one State pointed out that events such as, inter alia, the murder of Israeli civilians at Larnaka, the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, and the hijacking of an Egyptair aircraft to Valletta, constituted a grave danger for peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

B. Question of the linkage between strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and Europe and other areas

13. Several States once again expressed their conviction that the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region was intimately linked to the strengthening of security and co-operation in Europe. Some States commented that any security measures which might be adopted in Europe should be accompanied by similar security measures in the Mediterranean.

14. Drawing attention to the "unbreakable" link between security in the Mediterranean area and in Europe, some States noted that the deployment of nuclear missiles in many European countries was a factor greatly increasing the threat to the Mediterranean region. The missiles, it was said, were a threat not only to adjacent areas but to the whole of the eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the States of North Africa.

15. Speaking on the linkage question, a number of States emphasized the positive influence that the strengthening of Mediterranean security, including the solution of the Middle East crisis, might have on the overall political climate in Europe and in the world. One State observed in this connection that the "Euro-centric" concept of security was imposing on the Mediterranean a North-South division which was seen by it as the core of many imbalances and inequalities between a politically stable and economically prosperous centre and a periphery exposed to grave political insecurity and ongoing economic uncertainty.

16. The link between security in the Mediterranean region and security in the Middle East and in Africa was also specifically mentioned by some States.

C. International developments contributing to the process of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

17. Several States recalled that the Helsinki Final Act, signed 11 years ago, recognized that the process of détente in Europe necessitated a similar process taking place concurrently in the Mediterranean. They observed that the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe process was contributing to the promotion of the Mediterranean dimension of European security. Some States also remarked that the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, taking place in Stockholm, was considering proposals which encompassed naval activities, including those carried out in the Mediterranean.

18. Several States referred to the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the process of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region. They recalled that from the Ministerial Conference, held at Georgetown in 1972, to the Ministerial Conference, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had demonstrated, by a series of declarations, recommendations and initiatives, its commitment to the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

19. Several States referred, inter alia, to the Valletta Declaration for Mediterranean Peace, adopted in September 1984 by the Foreign Ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries which, they said, laid down the essential elements of a programme for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and co-operation. One State renewed its objections to the Valletta Declaration of September 1984 which it considered totally unacceptable.

20. Some States noted the meetings on the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean held in Genoa, Italy, from 9 to 13 September 1985, the meeting of the economic experts of the 11 non-aligned Mediterranean countries held in Valletta, on 13 and 14 November 1985, and the Fourth Mediterranean Youth Camp, held in Malta in July 1985, as examples of constructive efforts undertaken in order to build relations based on peaceful coexistence and mutual trust in the Mediterranean.

21. A number of States referred to the participation of the United Nations in the process of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region. In this connection, one State underlined the positive role of the Security Council in achieving a degree of peace and stability in the region through negotiations, quiet diplomacy and conflict control, including the presence of peace-keeping forces in the Mediterranean.

22. The same State also referred to the Nassau communiqué adopted by the Commonwealth Group of Nations on 22 October 1985. The communiqué noted with concern the continuing dangerous situation of accumulation of forces in the Mediterranean region and the persistence of unresolved conflicts. It called for restraint and expressed the view that the prospects of reduction of forces and armaments in the region would be enhanced through a just and durable settlement of all the problems in the region.

D. General considerations toward strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and concrete proposals aimed at achieving this goal

23. A number of States which previously supported the principle of transforming the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security and co-operation reiterated their commitment to this idea.

24. Some States enumerated some of the general principles on the basis of which they believed the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region could be achieved, such as sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international

borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources, peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems and the right of colonial peoples or other people under foreign domination to self-determination.

25. A number of non-aligned Mediterranean States renewed their appeal to other nations not to use nuclear installations or any military facilities on the territories of some European countries against non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean region. One State referred to its proposals elaborated at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe concerning notification measures relating to the exercise of the right of innocent passage, movements involving sea transportation of armed personnel, amphibious activities and naval manoeuvres.

26. Some States once again expressed their support for the idea of transforming the Middle East region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

27. A number of States reiterated their earlier proposals including, inter alia, an agreement not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territories of Mediterranean States; the obligation on the part of the nuclear Powers not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which did not deploy such weapons on its soil; the withdrawal from the Mediterranean region of all ships carrying nuclear weapons and the extension to that region of measures of mutual trust in the military sphere that have already proved their value, such as prior notifications of important military manoeuvres, invitations to observers to such manoeuvres and exchanges of military delegations. They also suggested an agreed reduction of armed forces, especially naval forces in the area as well as measures relating to the limitation of naval activities and armaments.

28. One State referred to the suggestion for the withdrawal of its naval fleet and that of another State from the Mediterranean and expressed its readiness to enter unconditionally into talks on the issue of the simultaneous withdrawal of naval fleets.

29. An opinion was also expressed that a useful role would also be played by an international conference on the Mediterranean similar to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with a view to reaching an agreement on the drawing up of specific recommendations for the establishment of a régime of peace and security for the Mediterranean region. In addition to the Mediterranean States and States adjacent to the region, the United States and other interested countries could also take part in the proposed conference.

30. A proposal to create a chemical weapon-free zone in the Mediterranean region and to extend it to the African continent was put forward.

31. Some States favoured closer economic and commercial links between aligned and non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean and the encouragement of links between the European community and countries in other regions, through closer co-operation at the Mediterranean level. Referring to the meeting of economic experts of 11 non-aligned Mediterranean countries in Malta in November 1985, one State drew

attention to its recommendations, including proposals for new projects of regional co-operation in trade, communication and research.

32. Another State indicated that it favoured the promotion of all forms of contact and the organization of round tables, symposiums and gatherings in the fields of culture, tourism and sports. It pointed out that co-operation among Mediterranean countries should be strengthened not only through the existing institutions but through new forms of co-operation.

III. REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

COTE D'IVOIRE

[Original: French]

[12 March 1986]

1. The Côte d'Ivoire has no new proposals to make on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, in the belief that it is for the coastal States of the Mediterranean to search together for ways and means of ensuring peace and promoting co-operation in that region.

2. The suggestions made by those States during the debate on this item to the effect that just and viable solutions should be found to the problems and crises faced by the region are crucial and deserve the support and encouragement of the international community. The coastal States of the Mediterranean should, come what may, persevere in their efforts to promote co-operation in all possible fields, so as to reduce tension and to establish and strengthen mutual confidence with a view to maintaining peace and guaranteeing security in the region.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[2 May 1986]

1. Cuba regards as particularly relevant the efforts being made by the coastal States and the competent regional organizations, these being especially well-placed to submit concrete ideas and suggestions for achieving the desired objective. Nevertheless, the Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the Mediterranean cannot be transformed into a zone of peace and co-operation until the policy of aggression of the Zionist Government of Israel and the provocative and hostile presence of the United States Sixth Fleet are brought to an end. The recent United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is not only an unjustified violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, but is also an infringement of the sovereignty of coastal States and a reprehensible act of war that is contrary to the rules of international conduct and to the goal of making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and co-operation.

2. In the view of the Cuban Government, the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States of the region is likewise inimical to peace and security in the region.

3. The Government of the Republic of Cuba reiterates its support for the invitation to the Secretary-General contained in the resolution to render, if requested to do so, advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation. It also agrees that the Secretary-General should submit a detailed report on the matter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]

[22 May 1986]

In keeping with the peaceful aspirations of the Dominican Government and people and their advocacy of international co-operation, the Dominican Republic will support any measures that may be adopted under United Nations auspices to promote détente, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

OMAN

[Original: Arabic]

[28 April 1986]

1. The strengthening of security generally is an issue that should be accorded major consideration on an ongoing basis because of its serious implications for all aspects of co-operation. Security is the key to the stability on which firm relations of good-neighbourliness, mutual understanding and co-operation in the various fields can be built. The question of security and co-operation acquires increased importance in a region such as the Mediterranean because of the close link with European security and with peace and security in the other adjacent regions and because of the tensions existing in this region, which, if left unresolved, would lead to distressing consequences.

2. On the basis of these principles, the Sultanate of Oman supports the efforts to strengthen security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and participated in the consensus whereby General Assembly resolution 40/157 was adopted. It has played its part in the adoption of the documents and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement relating to this subject, which emphasize the need to strengthen co-operation in the Mediterranean. It also welcomed the statements on questions relating to security in the Mediterranean contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

3. The Sultanate of Oman is not unaware of the underlying causes of the tense situation in the Mediterranean region, referred to in General Assembly resolution 40/157 and also in the declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement. These causes may

be summed up as the aggressive policies of Israel against the Arab peoples, its occupation on Arab territories and its military operations, which have lately been extended to new parts of the Mediterranean region, specifically with its recent aggression against Tunisia. In addition to all of the foregoing, there are the categorical proofs that Israel definitely possesses nuclear capabilities that constitute a threat to international peace and security.

4. Security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region will continue to be threatened and will remain a far-off dream as long as Israel continues to pursue these aggressive policies. It will not be possible to achieve the security and co-operation to which the peoples of the region aspire and for which they strive unless Israel is forced to change its present conduct.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[8 May 1986]

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985, concerning strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has the honour to communicate the following.

2. Poland has repeatedly voiced its concern over the development of the situation in the Mediterranean region. In its view, the dangerous and conflict-prone atmosphere obtaining in that area poses a threat to peace and security both in Europe and worldwide, rendering ever more difficult the promotion of contacts and co-operation with the States of the region.

3. Poland, which prides itself on its centuries-long tradition of friendly relations with the States of the Mediterranean region, continues to stand firmly for the settlement of the existing conflicts, the erection of effective barriers with a view to preventing new conflicts as well as the elimination of all obstacles which make difficult the development of peaceful relations and co-operation of States and peoples.

4. The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes note with increasing alarm of the fact that the political climate in the Mediterranean region has of late further aggravated. Apart from the growing tension in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, due to the expansionist policy of Israel, a new and ominous hotbed of conflict has been fanned at the northern coasts of Africa as a result of the aggressive United States actions, including direct air strikes against Libya. The hostile steps taken by the United States against that State, posing no threat to the big Power, contribute to the creation of a highly dangerous and explosive situation in a part of the world which is particularly sensitive. In Poland's view, such actions erode dramatically the chances of preserving security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

5. Expressing its grave concern over such a situation, Poland wishes to renew its resolute support for a comprehensive, durable and equitable settlement of the Middle East conflict, the cessation of interference into the internal affairs of States of the region as well as the discontinuance of a policy of threats and blackmail against those States.

6. Motivated by its firm desire to contribute to the consolidation of security in the Mediterranean area, which is closely linked to security in Europe, Poland comes out again to the transformation of that region into a zone of enduring peace and co-operation. Within this context, the Government of the Polish People's Republic extends its full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union to withdraw all naval ships carriers of nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean region, to refrain from the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear States of the region and to undertake not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean State which refuses to allow their deployment on its territory.

7. The Government of the Polish People's Republic lends its full support likewise to the initiative of the Soviet Government concerning mutual and simultaneous withdrawal of the naval fleets of the United States and the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean waters. Accordingly, we welcome the idea presented by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. Gorbachov, of holding an international conference, similar to that devoted to the questions of security and co-operation in Europe, in which - apart from the Mediterranean littoral and hinterland States - would participate the United States and other interested countries, to consider the specific Soviet initiatives mentioned above as well as other confidence-building measures in the military sphere, with a view to bringing down the level of military confrontation in the Mediterranean region.

8. The Polish Government believes that such a conference would constitute an important contribution to the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region - a goal which Poland is determined to pursue together with all States concerned.

ANNEX

Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: list of letters submitted for circulation under this item, as at 15 August 1986

- A/41/69-S/17707 and Corr.1 and 2 Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/73-S/17710 and Corr.1 Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a. . of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/92-S/17742 Letter dated 15 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/116-S/17763 Letter dated 24 January 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/135-S/17791 Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/139-S/17799 Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/152-S/17804 Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/153-S/17808 Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/155-S/17810 Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/156-S/17811 Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/187 and Corr.1 Letter dated 1 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/231 Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

- A/41/233 Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/234-S/17943 Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/237-S/17947 Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/240-S/17955 Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/256-S/17957 Note verbale dated 31 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/257-S/17958 Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/261-S/17966 Letter dated 1 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/262-S/17967 Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/271-S/17978 Letter dated 7 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/278-S/17983 Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/279-S/17986 Letter dated 14 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/285-S/17996 Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/287-S/17999 Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/288-S/18000 Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

- A/41/292-S/18006 Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/293-S/18009 Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/296-S/18012 Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/297 Letter dated 16 April 1986 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/299-S/18015 Letter dated 17 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/303-S/18021 Letter dated 18 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/306 Letter dated 21 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/310-S/18031 Letter dated 23 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/327 Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/341-S/18065 Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
and Corr.1
- A/41/443 Letter dated 4 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/489-S/18247 Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/41/496-S/18253 Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General