

urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>54</sup> and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

4. *Calls* for the extension of the process of relaxation of tensions, which is still limited, to all regions of the world and the implementation of the principle of non-use of force or the threat thereof in order to help bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems with the participation of all States so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

5. *Reaffirms* that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, would constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. *Urges* effective measures to put an end to the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation, the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the achievement of tangible progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

7. *Expresses the hope* that further positive results will be achieved at the meeting at Belgrade of representatives of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the full implementation of the Final Act of the Conference, which will be conducive also to the strengthening of world security, bearing in mind the close interrelation of the security of Europe to the security of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and all other regions of the world, and supports the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of peace and security;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>55</sup> requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

*106th plenary meeting  
19 December 1977*

### **32/155. Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente**

*The General Assembly,*

*Adopts* the following Declaration:

<sup>54</sup> Resolution 1514 (XV).

<sup>55</sup> A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2.

### **DECLARATION ON THE DEEPENING AND CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNATIONAL DÉTENTE**

*The States Members of the United Nations,*

*Reaffirming* their full commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their resolve to ensure conditions in which all peoples can live and prosper in peace with justice,

*Recalling* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations of 24 October 1970,<sup>56</sup> the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security of 16 December 1970,<sup>57</sup> as well as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960<sup>58</sup> and the Definition of Aggression of 14 December 1974,<sup>59</sup>

*Recognizing* that, in order to resolve effectively international problems, an ever increasing degree of harmony and co-operation among nations is called for,

*Anxious* to create conditions whereby all States can put all their resources to the task of improving the living conditions of their peoples without fear of coercion, threat or use of force,

*Noting with satisfaction* a growing interest in and increased desire for relaxation of tension in recent years,

*Convinced* of the urgent need to exert additional efforts to extend this trend to encompass all regions of the world and facilitate the settlement of outstanding international problems by peaceful means through participation of and co-operation among States,

*Recognizing* that the continuation of the policies of confrontation and rivalry among States or groups of States is incompatible with the relaxation of international tension,

*Reaffirming* the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, and anxious therefore to work towards the removal of all sources of tension and friction,

*Convinced* that confidence-building measures could contribute to the relaxation of international tension,

*Convinced also* that progress in arms control and disarmament negotiations, particularly in the nuclear field, and the elimination of the threat of war are of great importance for the continued relaxation of tension and for further development of friendly relations among States,

*Convinced* that the establishment of just and equitable economic relations among States is an important condition for genuine and lasting peace and for harmony among nations,

*Convinced also* of the need to eliminate all forms of aggression, foreign occupation and interference in the internal affairs of other States, to ensure respect for human rights, to eliminate colonialism through the free exercise of the right of self-determination and to eradicate racism and *apartheid* and other forms of injustice,

<sup>56</sup> Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

<sup>57</sup> Resolution 2734 (XXV).

<sup>58</sup> Resolution 1514 (XV).

<sup>59</sup> Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

*Guided*, therefore, by the need for all States, in the supreme interest of peace and the future of mankind, to continue their efforts towards further reduction of tension, the promotion of better relations among themselves and the strengthening and widening of détente, and, to that end,

*Declare* their determination:

1. To adhere firmly to and promote the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the universally accepted principles and declarations aimed at enhancing world peace and security and the development of friendly and co-operative relations among States, and to fulfil their obligations arising from multilateral treaties and agreements serving the achievement of these objectives;

2. To consider taking new and meaningful steps, both in bilateral and multilateral arms control negotiation forums, aimed at achieving the objective of a cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, at an early stage and realization of disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

3. To facilitate the peaceful and speedy settlement of outstanding international problems and to strive to remove both causes and effects of international tension so that relations among all States may evolve in the direction of co-operation and friendship in order to prevent the recurrence of situations which might endanger international peace and security;

4. To strengthen the role of the United Nations as a primary instrument in the maintenance of international peace and security by reinforcing both the peace-making and peace-keeping capabilities of the Organization;

5. To refrain from the threat or use of force and to abide in their relations with other States by the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of international frontiers, inadmissibility of the acquisition and occupation of the territories of other States by force, settlement of disputes—including frontier disputes—strictly by peaceful means, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for human rights, respect for the right of all nations to choose freely their social, political and economic systems and to develop their external relations in the way they deem best for the interest of their respective peoples in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. To ensure the free exercise of the right of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and to promote majority rule, especially where racial oppression, in particular *apartheid*, has deprived peoples from exercising their inalienable rights;

7. To work towards the establishment and development of just and balanced economic relations among States and to strive to narrow the gap between the developed and developing countries, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly adopted by consensus at its sixth and seventh

special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order;<sup>60</sup>

8. To encourage and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international treaties and instruments, including the International Covenants on Human Rights;<sup>61</sup>

9. To foster mutual understanding and trust among peoples by promoting and facilitating cultural exchanges, freer movement and contacts among them both on an individual and a collective basis;

10. To develop further their relations and co-operation in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to observe the principles set forth above which derive from the Charter, recognizing that nothing in the present Declaration could either alter or detract from obligations they might have undertaken in relation to other States in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter.

*106th plenary meeting  
19 December 1977*

**32/195. Tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies**

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that ten years have passed since the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>62</sup>

*Confirming* the great importance of the Treaty for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and for developing the rule of law in this sphere of human activity,

*Convinced* that, during the decade in which the Treaty has been in force, it has played a positive role in the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the progressive development of the law of outer space, including the elaboration and adoption of other international instruments governing the outer space activities of States,

*Noting* that seventy-five States have become parties to the Treaty,

*Recognizing* that participation in the Treaty contributes to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all mankind, regardless of the degree of economic or scientific development of States, and to the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations among States and peoples,

*Recalling* its resolutions 2260 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, 2453 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2601

<sup>60</sup> Resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3362 (S-VII).

<sup>61</sup> Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>62</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.