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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miodrag MIHAJLOVIC (Yugoslavia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/153 and 32/154 of 19 December 1977.
2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. The First Committee considered the item at its 61st to 68th meetings, from 4 to 8 December (see A/C.1/33/PV.61-68).
4. The First Committee had before it, in connexion with agenda item 50, the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on non-interference in the internal affairs of States (A/33/216 and Add.1);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/32/217 and Add.1 and 2);
 - (c) Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/319);

- (d) Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/362-S/12920);
- (e) Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/392-S/12939);
- (f) Draft Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace contained in the letter dated 28 September 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/2);
- (g) Letter dated 17 November 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/6);
- (h) Letter dated 21 November 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Angola and Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/8).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.58

5. At its 61st meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.58), entitled "Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace", on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bulgaria, the Congo, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon.

6. At the 67th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Poland moved, upon consultation with the sponsors, to add the following after the words "Further recalling" in the last preambular paragraph: "... the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 as well as". The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 100 to none, with 1 abstention 1/ (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,

1/ Subsequently the delegations of Angola, Bangladesh, Cuba, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta advised the Secretariat that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.59

7. At its 65th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.59), entitled "Non-interference in internal affairs of States" sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Angola, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, the Congo, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Qatar, Romania, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

8. At the 67th meeting, on 8 December, the sponsors agreed to the following amendments to the draft resolution:

- (a) In operative paragraph 1, after the word "internal" insert "or external"; after the words "all States" insert "in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations";
- (b) In operative paragraph 2, replace the words "Expresses conviction" by "Reaffirms".

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 13 abstentions 2/ (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

2/ Subsequently the delegation of Saudi Arabia advised the Secretariat that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour. The delegation of Ireland advised the Secretariat that it would have abstained.

/...

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.60 and Rev.1

9. At the 65th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.60) entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", which was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.60/Rev.1) and sponsored by Algeria, Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zaire. Subsequently Afghanistan and Bangladesh became sponsors of the draft resolution.

10. At the 67th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.60/Rev.1 by 96 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1

11. At the 68th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1), entitled "Situation in Nicaragua", on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Panama, Venezuela and Viet Nam, later joined by Angola. Subsequently the sponsors agreed to revise the fourth preambular paragraph by adding the words "which had led some countries of the American continent to attempt to reach a peaceful solution to the internal conflict in Nicaragua by means of a friendly Committee of Conciliatory Efforts" after "basic rights".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.61/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 68 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Against: Nicaragua, Paraguay.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Central African Empire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zaire, Zambia.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter the peoples of the United Nations proclaimed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and that one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression are crimes against peace and that, pursuant to 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, 3/ and the Definition of Aggression of 14 December 1974, 4/ a war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace,

Reaffirming the right of individuals, States and all mankind to life in peace,

Aware that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Recognizing that peace among nations is mankind's paramount value, held in the highest esteem by all principal political, social and religious movements,

Guided by the lofty goal of preparing societies for and creating conditions of their common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding,

Recognizing the essential role of Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations, both national and international, the mass media, educational processes and teaching methods in promoting the ideals of peace and understanding among nations,

Convinced that, in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, mankind's resources, energy and creative talents should be directed to the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of all countries, promote the implementation of the new international economic order and serve the raising of the living standards of all nations,

Stressing with utmost concern that the arms race, including in particular in the nuclear field, and the development of new types and systems of weapons, based on modern scientific principles and achievements, threaten world peace,

3/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

4/ General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

Recalling that, in the Final Document 5/ of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirmed their determination to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security and eliminating the threat of war, and agreed that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States,

Reaffirming the principles contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960, 6/ the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security of 16 December 1970 7/ and the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente of 19 December 1977, 8/

Recalling the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples of 7 December 1965, 9/

Further recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, 10/ and bearing in mind that it states, inter alia, that any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law,

I

Solemnly invites all States to guide themselves in their activities by the recognition of the supreme importance and necessity of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for the present and future generations and, in particular, observe the following principles:

1. Every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace. Respect for that right, as well as for the other human rights, is in the common interest of all mankind and an indispensable condition of advancement of all nations, large and small, in all fields.
2. A war of aggression, its planning, preparation or initiation are crimes against peace and are prohibited by international law.
3. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

5/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

6/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

7/ General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).

8/ General Assembly resolution 32/155.

9/ General Assembly resolution 2037 (XX).

10/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI).

4. Every State, acting in the spirit of friendship and good-neighbourly relations, has the duty to promote all-round, mutually advantageous and equitable political, economic, social and cultural co-operation with other States, notwithstanding their socio-economic systems, with a view to securing their common existence and co-operation in peace, in conditions of mutual understanding of and respect for the identity and diversity of all peoples, and the duty to take up actions conducive to the furtherance of the ideals of peace, humanism and freedom.

5. Every State has the duty to respect the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, equality, sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States and the inviolability of their frontiers, including the right to determine the road of their development, without interference or intervention in their internal affairs.

6. A basic instrument of the maintenance of peace is the elimination of the threat inherent in the arms race, as well as efforts towards general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, including partial measures with that end in view, in accordance with the principles agreed upon within the United Nations and relevant international agreements.

7. Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

8. Every State has the duty to discourage advocacy of hatred and prejudice against other peoples as contrary to the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation.

II

Calls upon all States, in order to implement the above principles:

- (a) To act perseveringly and consistently, with due regard for constitutional rights and the role of the family, institutions and organizations concerned:
- (i) To ensure that their policies relevant to the implementation of the present Declaration, including educational processes and teaching methods as well as media information activities, incorporate contents compatible with the task of the preparation for life in peace of entire societies and, in particular, the young generations;
 - (ii) Therefore, to discourage and eliminate incitement to racial hatred, national or other discrimination, injustice, or advocacy of violence and war;
- (b) To develop various forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, also in international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, with a view to

enhancing preparation of societies to live in peace and, in particular, exchanging experiences on projects pursued with that end in view;

III

1. Recommends that governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned should initiate appropriate action towards the implementation of the present Declaration;

2. States that a full implementation of the principles enshrined in the present Declaration calls for a concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the progress made in the implementation of the present Declaration and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly, the first such report to be submitted not later than at its thirty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976 and 32/153 of 19 December 1977 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, 11/ containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

1. Urges all States to abide by the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 31/91 and 32/153, which denounce any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of States and call upon all States, in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles on International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake measures to prevent any hostile or aggressive act or activity from taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

2. Reaffirms that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

11/ A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2 and A/33/216 and Add.1.

3. Notes that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration;
4. Considers that the expression of further views would facilitate the elaboration of the principles and provisions of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
5. Requests the Secretary-General once again to invite Member States, especially those which have not yet done so, to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening
of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration has played an important role in international life as confirmed by relevant resolutions on its implementation,

Convinced that the Declaration continues to provide an important basis and incentive for further action by the international community towards strengthening and consolidating international peace and security as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have nevertheless not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

Deeply concerned at the frequent acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations, breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security, recourse to the threats or use of force, non-compliance by States with their obligations to solve disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, disregard of the role of the United Nations and the lessening of confidence in the effectiveness of the Security Council in ensuring compliance with the Charter,

Considering that continuation of such a situation is not conducive to the strengthening of the foundations on which the United Nations is based and threatens international peace and security,

Noting with profound concern the continued existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestations of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs

of States, including the use of mercenaries, the continuing existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at its sixth 12/ and seventh 13/ special sessions of the General Assembly on the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recognizing some encouraging signs and achievements with regard to the strengthening of international security as well as the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

Welcoming the struggle of people under colonial exploitation, foreign occupation and racial oppression and other forms of alien domination and their contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Taking note of the actions of the international community aimed at strengthening international security, in particular the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the ninth special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, the United Nations Conference on the Support of the Peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and others,

1. Calls upon all States to adhere fully, in international relations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;
2. Urges all the members of the Security Council, especially its permanent members, to consider and to undertake, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly provisions envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided in the Declaration in question, for strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Security Council as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;
3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges Member

12/ See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

13/ See resolution 3362 (S-VII).

States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to undertake urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

4. Also calls for the deepening and extension of the process of relaxation of international tensions, which is still limited in both scope and geographical extent, to all regions of the world 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, territorial integrity and political 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 its opposition to any threats or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coercion, which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

6. Commends the holding of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, with the active participation of all Member States, particularly its decisions aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including those relating to effective machinery for the deliberation on, and negotiations of, disarmament measures, and, in this connexion, invites all Member States to take effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, in accordance with the priorities agreed to during the tenth special session;

7. Considers that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, narrowing and overcoming the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries and the democratization of the process of decision-making, constitutes an inseparable part of the efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security;

8. Takes note of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, supports the efforts for achieving the independence of Namibia and invites all Member States to contribute towards the successful implementation of resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council and facilitate, within this framework, the fulfilment of the mandate given to the Secretary-General with respect to this question by the Council;

9. Expresses its concern over the worsening of the critical situation in Zimbabwe, urges Member States to increase their support to the people of Zimbabwe in its legitimate struggle against the minority racist régime for its continuous attempts to impede the attainment of independence of Zimbabwe and for its aggressions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries;

10. Commends the decision of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on the continuation of efforts aimed at implementing fully all the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki, particularly the agreement on the implementation of the Declaration on the Mediterranean; bearing in mind the close relationship between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the world, supports the proposal of the non-aligned countries for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations, the settlement of all disputes between States by peaceful means, and concrete measures of co-operation among States of the region, in accordance with their mutual interest, to concert their views and to seize opportunities to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, in this context, takes note of the meeting of experts, that is being held in accordance with the decision referred to above;

11. Reaffirms once again the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and calls upon the great Powers to co-operate in its implementation;

12. Considers that dismantling of foreign military bases would contribute to the strengthening of international security;

13. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 14/ and, having in mind the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, requests him to prepare a report on the implementation of the Declaration and on the views communicated by the Governments of Member States concerning measures to be taken in order to realize those provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been implemented, with a view to considering this problem at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly:

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

The situation in Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its obligations with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the statement of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica at the current session of the General Assembly on the violation of his country's sovereignty by military aircraft of Nicaragua, 15/

14/ A/33/217 and Add.1 and 2.

15/ A/33/PV.11, pp. 32-51.

Noting further the message sent to the President of the General Assembly concerning this matter by the President of the Republic of Colombia and the President of the Republic of Venezuela on 27 September 1978, 16/

Considering the extreme gravity of the events that have taken place and are continuing to occur in Nicaragua, which have caused the death of thousands of people, incalculable destruction of property and repeated violations of the most basic rights, which had led some countries of the American continent to attempt to reach a peaceful solution to the internal conflict in Nicaragua by means of a friendly Committee of Conciliatory Efforts,

1. Censures the repression of the civilian population of Nicaragua and the violation of the sovereignty of Costa Rica by Nicaraguan military aircraft;
2. Expresses deep concern over the serious turn taken by the domestic situation in Nicaragua and over its implications for peace and security in the region;
3. Demands that the Nicaraguan authorities stop military and other activities that endanger the security of the region, in particular those that threaten the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of neighbouring countries;
4. Urges the Nicaraguan authorities to ensure respect for the human rights of the citizens of that country, in accordance with their international commitments and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
5. Calls upon all States to adopt the necessary measures, in accordance with their constitutional procedures, to discourage the recruitment and participation of their nationals as mercenaries in the conflict occurring in that country;
6. Urges the continuation of international efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the internal conflict in Nicaragua;
7. Requests the Secretary-General, through the appropriate channels, carefully to follow developments in the situation in Nicaragua and provide the assistance needed to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.
