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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

Report of the Secretary-General

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ANNEX

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ITEM BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 35th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/74, entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States", in which it requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.
2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General, on 22 March 1979, addressed a note to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, transmitting the text of resolution 33/74 and asking for the information requested in that resolution.
3. As at 2 October 1979, replies containing such information had been received from 18 States. The substantive parts of these communications are reproduced in section II below.
4. A list of documents issued since the consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session is given in the annex.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BENIN

/Original: French/
/11 July 1979/

1. The People's Republic of Benin remains devoted to strict respect for the sacred principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Every independent State and every people has the right, within the limits of its territory, to manage its affairs without external interference. Respect for non-interference in the internal affairs of States is linked to respect for the sovereignty and political independence of States, the non-use of force or of political, economic or other forms of pressure to force the hand of States and induce their leaders to conduct a policy contrary to the sacred, fundamental and inalienable interests of peoples.

2. Imperialist forces throughout the world continue to violate this principle of non-interference by using force, economic blackmail or blackmail in connexion with aid, or by intervening with the help of mercenaries to attack the territorial integrity of States, particularly those with limited or non-existent military resources. The People's Republic of Benin will continue to condemn the violation of the fundamental principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/
/7 June 1979/

1. The Republic of Cuba takes this opportunity to reaffirm its full support for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the violation of which is incompatible with the obligations assumed by States Members under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Interference in internal affairs, whether economic, political, military or through the use of the mass information media, constitutes an attack on the dignity of peoples and on the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of States, and leads to situations which endanger international peace and security.

3. The Government of the Republic of Cuba regards the actions of imperialism, which interferes in the internal affairs of States through the use of political, economic and financial institutions, including transnational corporations, as a form of aggression against independent countries and peoples.

4. The Government of the Republic of Cuba also regards the use of mercenaries against sovereign States, to the detriment of their independence and the stability of their Governments, as a repugnant form of interference in the internal affairs of States which should be made subject to legal sanctions through an international instrument.

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5. The Republic of Cuba supports the appeals for the adoption of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States as an important contribution to the strengthening of co-operation and friendly relations among States.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

/Original: French/
/10 July 1979/

I. Preliminary observations

1. Every people in the world aspires to live in independence, at peace, within the territorial integrity of its country, with honour and national dignity, and to decide its own destiny without any foreign interference in or threat to its internal affairs, in whatever form. The history of mankind is a succession of struggles by the peoples of the world to gain their national liberation and to attain those aspirations and a more just and equitable new international order.
2. All peoples committed to peace and justice throughout the world are now fully aware that interference or intervention in the internal affairs of States is the most dangerous - because often secret and underhand - form of threat to the independence and security of States and to international peace and stability. Such interference or intervention in the internal affairs of States in order to destabilize them and force them to pursue policies contrary to the aspirations of their peoples is a violation of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and undermines the authority of the United Nations as the protector of those principles. In particular, it impedes the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" (Art. 1 of the Charter). It also violates the fundamental provisions of Article 2, which states that "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat" (of which interference is the most pernicious form) "or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State".
3. In taking up the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the United Nations, through General Assembly resolutions 31/91, 32/153 and 33/74, clearly shows the concern of the international community at this serious threat to the future of international relations and to world peace, and its desire to find appropriate ways and means of dealing with it.

II. Experiences of Democratic Kampuchea as the victim of acts of interference and intervention and of Viet Nam's war of aggression and annexation

4. Like all the peoples of the world, the Kampuchean people aspires only to live in independence, at peace, within the territorial integrity of its own country, with honour and national dignity. In keeping with those profound aspirations, Democratic Kampuchea has always striven to develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries in the world, near and far, and particularly with neighbouring countries, on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

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5. As a Member of the United Nations and a founding member of the non-aligned movement, Democratic Kampuchea has always shown scrupulous respect for the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and of the non-aligned movement. It has done so despite the fact that in the past, as a result of interference, intervention and aggression from outside, the Kampuchean people lost 65,000 square kilometres of its territory, forming most of what is now South Viet Nam.

6. For several decades, and especially since 1930, when the Indo-Chinese Communist Party was established by Ho Chi Minh, the leaders of Viet Nam have constantly interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea with the aim of creating appropriate conditions for the annexation of Kampuchea as part of a "Federation of Indochina" under Vietnamese control. Even in the most difficult times of their struggle for the liberation of their country, the Vietnamese leaders never abandoned that expansionist ambition. After the liberation of Kampuchea, on 17 April 1975, they relentlessly continued their criminal activities with the aim of annexing Kampuchea. To that end, they infiltrated into Kampuchea many agents, some of them operating since 1951, to carry out acts of sabotage, undermining and subversion and to attempt coups d'état and assassinations of the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea. These agents killed large numbers of Kampuchean patriots and intellectuals with a view to achieving their final objective of destabilizing Democratic Kampuchea, overthrowing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and installing in its place a puppet government entirely at the service of Viet Nam. In short, the leaders of Viet Nam wanted to annex Kampuchea quietly, as they annexed Laos through the "Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation" of 18 July 1977.

7. However, thanks to the fighting spirit and vigilance of the Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, which closed ranks around the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, all Viet Nam's attempts ended in failure. It was because of these successive failures that the leaders of Viet Nam resorted in December 1977, for the first time, to open and savage aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. Following the successive failures of that aggression throughout 1978, the Vietnamese leaders proceeded, this time with the help of a great Power, to the major invasion launched on 25 December 1978 against Democratic Kampuchea. Thus, the successive failures of their acts of secret intervention caused the leaders of Viet Nam, driven by insatiable ambition, to resort to savage and overt intervention, thereby disclosing their true expansionist nature.

8. The debates in the Security Council on Viet Nam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea (January 1979) and on the situation in South-East Asia (February-March 1979) clearly established that this war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea was a serious threat to peace, security and stability in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, apart from the fact that it trampled underfoot the independence and sovereignty of a State Member of the United Nations and the right of the Kampuchean people to decide its own destiny without any interference from abroad. With the exception of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the other 13 members of the Security Council twice demanded the immediate cessation of this war of aggression and the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people might recover its independence and sovereignty and the right to decide its own destiny

without foreign interference, and so that peace and security might be safeguarded in this part of the world. These are also the demands of all peoples and countries committed to peace, justice and independence throughout the world.

9. However, the aggressor continues to ignore these demands. Indeed, it is intensifying its crimes of genocide against the Kampuchean people and its policy of "Vietnamizing" Kampuchea. Accordingly, towards the end of May it brought into Kampuchea nearly 200,000 Vietnamese to occupy the coastal and eastern regions of Kampuchea, as pointed out in document A/34/331-S/13409 of 25 June 1979. Its aim is to swallow up Kampuchea by exterminating the Kampuchean people.

10. Viet Nam is at present massing its forces of aggression along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, thus posing a very serious threat to the independence, peace and security not only of Thailand but also of all other countries in the region.

11. In addition, it is exporting to all the countries of South-East Asia hundreds of thousands of refugees -- at a price of \$3,000-4,000 each -- who constitute a factor for economic, political and social destabilization in those countries, such destabilization being part of Viet Nam's medium-term and long-term policy of expansion throughout South-East Asia; the phenomenon of Vietnamese refugees is a new form of intervention in the internal affairs of States.

12. That is why the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East-Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Indonesia), meeting in Bali in June 1979, once again demanded that Viet Nam should cease its war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, completely withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, desist from threatening the peace, independence and security of Thailand and take effective measures to stem the flood of Vietnamese refugees. That justified position of ASEAN has been supported by all peoples and countries committed to peace, justice and independence throughout the world.

13. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea takes this opportunity to reaffirm that, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution (art. 21), Democratic Kampuchea in no case interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and scrupulously respects the principle that each country is sovereign and has the absolute right to decide its own affairs without any interference from outside.

14. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is of the view that the General Assembly and the Security Council should require all States, particularly States Members of the United Nations, to respect the fundamental principles of the Charter, including the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. More specifically, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is of the view that the General Assembly and the Security Council has an obligation to demand of Viet Nam respect for the sacred principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, particularly Democratic Kampuchea, the cessation of its war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, the immediate and complete withdrawal of its forces of aggression from Democratic Kampuchea and an end to its threats to peace and security in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

/Original: Arabic/
/8 June 1979/

1. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is fully committed to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and has always endorsed the principle of non-interference in internal affairs and full respect for the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and peoples.
2. During the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, Democratic Yemen has welcomed and expressed its support for resolution 33/74 and believes that urgent action should immediately be initiated for the adoption of appropriate measures for the promulgation of an international declaration to reinforce the principle of non-interference in internal affairs as laid down in the Charter, to acknowledge the established right of peoples to independence, social progress and self-determination and to promote international relations on a sound basis of co-operation, mutual understanding and non-interference in internal affairs.
3. Democratic Yemen also wishes to emphasize that any recourse to the use or threat of force under any pretext whatsoever and the exercise of political and economic pressures and other acts of aggression prejudicial to the independence, security and territorial integrity of States constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and are detrimental to international peace and security.
4. Democratic Yemen expresses its desire that this international declaration should refer to the dangers inherent in imperialism, neo-colonialism, all forms of racism, policies of racial discrimination, the various manifestations of the arms race and the existence of military bases and the need to find ways and means of putting a final end to such phenomena and situations which are totally incompatible with the aspirations of the peoples of the world regarding the consolidation of international peace and security.

GUATEMALA

/Original: Spanish/
/31 July 1979/

The Government of Guatemala respects and endorses the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and has made this principle a norm governing the conduct of its international policies.

JAMAICA

/Original: English/

/13 August 1979/

1. Jamaica is fully committed to the principle and practice of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and uncompromisingly holds this principle to be inviolable if the right of peoples to freely determine the forms and methods of social, economic, political and cultural development is to be safeguarded.
2. Jamaica believes that the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States will have to be addressed at two levels. Firstly, the international community must be rid of the more subtle, though very effective, forms of interference which include the manipulation of the international economic environment, its economic institutions, agencies, and metropolitan-based information systems, to the detriment of the small and vulnerable in the world community.
3. Small developing societies which seek to pursue an independent path of development and which, by the nature of their socio-political systems and the structure of their economies, appropriately described as "open", are most vulnerable to such forms of interference.
4. Secondly, more traditional forms of interference, carried out particularly by force of arms, continue to plague the international community and threaten world peace and security. It is important to note that, once again, it is the smaller States, lacking major economic and military resources, which are most vulnerable.
5. It is necessary and urgent that members of the international community utilize the machinery available for the pacific settlement of disputes between States. Of even greater importance and urgency is the need to strengthen these international mechanisms as effective instruments in the resolution of disputes.
6. Finally, Jamaica reaffirms its full support for the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the accompanying need of colonial peoples to receive the moral and material support of members of the international community in their just struggles.
7. Jamaica repeats once again its support for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and urges the early adoption by the United Nations of a declaration on the subject.

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JORDAN

/Original: English/

/11 May 1979/

1. Jordan's foreign policy is based on a number of principles, including recognition and respect of the sovereignty of every State over its territory. Jordan believes that the people of every country should live freely within their own territory and enjoy practising their political rights, with the emphasis on a mutual relationship between all countries of the world without any interference in each other's internal or external affairs.

2. Jordan is a peace-loving nation and therefore has utmost respect for and deep belief in the principles of the United Nations Charter regarding the refraining of States from interference in or encouragement of acts of aggression against any State, knowing that such acts violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of this State or States.

3. Jordan would like to endorse the idea of issuing a United Nations communiqué on the non-interference of States in the internal affairs of each other as a means of enhancing the principles of mutual co-operation among all States.

PERU

/Original: English/

/21 June 1979/

1. Peru welcomes and supports initiatives by the international community looking to the elaboration of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States, since it recognizes that respect for and application of that principle constitute one of the essential foundations of international law and of the United Nations Charter.

2. In this connexion, Peru hopes that the declaration will contain elements that promote relations of friendship and co-operation among States and will thus serve to guarantee a free, sovereign existence for all States untroubled by any form of outside provocation and acts of hostility, to preserve respect for the economic, social, human and political rights of their inhabitants, to enable States to dispose freely of their natural resources in a sovereign, permanent manner, and to afford them an opportunity to contribute to international life on an equal, autonomous basis.

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QATAR

/Original: Arabic/

/29 March 1979/

/The Government of Qatar, in its reply, made reference to its note of 19 July 1978 (see A/33/216), in which it conveyed its views on the matter./

SEYCHELLES

/Original: English/

/6 August 1979/

The need for drawing attention to the principle of non-interference in the internal or external affairs of States is recognized by the Government of Seychelles and the Government undertakes to ensure the non-violation of this principle.

SPAIN

/Original: Spanish/

/30 July 1979/

1. Spain has always strictly complied with the provisions of the United Nations Charter by applying the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It therefore voted for resolution 33/74 in the belief that non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the definition and development of that principle would be an important contribution to the elaboration of the principles for strengthening co-operation and friendly relations among States.

2. However, the impact of the declaration referred to in the above-mentioned resolution will in large measure depend on its actual wording. In this regard, the Spanish Government does not feel that it would be useful to draft a very broadly worded text which merely reiterates the commitments contained in the Charter, since the latter's paramount authority must remain beyond challenge and, furthermore, the validity of the commitment assumed by Member States on signing the Charter can at no time be called into question. If a document of this nature is to be effective, it must set forth the principles governing relations among States; accordingly, its preparation calls for discussion not only in the deliberative organs of the United Nations system dealing with disarmament but also in those forums which consider legal matters, such as the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and the International Law Commission.

3. The views expressed in the course of the discussion of this item constitute a set of interesting ideas which could very usefully receive detailed study in the forums referred to above; to that end, all the documentation on the item should be transmitted to the organs and agencies in question, which should in due course submit appropriate reports to the General Assembly.

SURINAME

/Original: English/

/6 July 1979/

/The Government of Suriname referred to its reply on the subject dated 12 July 1977 (see A/32/164) and stated that its views had not changed./

SWEDEN

/Original: English/

/29 June 1979/

1. Sweden attaches great weight to the principle that States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other States in order to change their political systems. The threat or use of force against the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States is impermissible according to the Charter of the United Nations and the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV)).

2. Against this background Sweden has given its general support to resolutions in this matter. In these resolutions - the last one 33/74 - it is proposed that a new declaration on non-interference be elaborated.

3. Sweden has doubts about the necessity or advisability to embark on the preparation of a declaration on non-interference since interference in the internal affairs of States in order to change their political systems, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity is already prohibited according to the United Nations Charter and the friendly relations Declaration. A new instrument on this subject might in fact lead to a certain confusion and cast doubt upon the interpretation and scope of the already existing prohibitions against interference.

4. If, however, other Member States would wish to study the need to elaborate a declaration on non-interference Sweden could accept such a proposal. In the opinion of the Swedish Government such a study should be carried out by the International Law Commission which is the organ best qualified for such a task.

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5. It should be underlined that we cannot agree to any proposal in this context which might be used to restrict the rights of Governments to express their views on various international questions - including human rights - or restrict the work of mass media and the free expression of opinion by the public.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

/Original: English/

/4 June 1979/

1. Trinidad and Tobago considers the principle of the non-interference in the internal affairs of States to be one of the fundamental principles of international relations. In the conduct of its foreign policy, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago adheres strictly to this policy, and considers that universal recognition and acceptance of this principle by all States would contribute immensely to safeguarding peaceful relations between States at the regional as well as the global levels.

2. The adherence by Trinidad and Tobago to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of States has been stated unequivocally at several international forums by the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by his Ministers of External Affairs. More recently, Senator John Donaldson, the Minister of External Affairs in a statement to Parliament on 23 March 1979 on the policy and practice of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in respect of recognition of States and Governments indicated that, since the attainment of independence of Trinidad and Tobago on 31 August 1962, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has steadfastly maintained a policy and practice of non-interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign nations which has precluded any implicit or explicit comment on the legal or other qualifications of the governing authorities of foreign countries save in the case of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

3. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago accordingly supports the elaboration and adoption of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States as this would, in its view, be an important contribution to the further development of the principles for strengthening co-operation and friendly relations among States based on sovereign equality and mutual respect.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

/2 October 1979/

/See the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/34/193)./

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UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

/Original: French/

/18 May 1979/

1. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States is an integral part of the foreign policy of Cameroon. An understanding of the Government's views on this subject can be gained from examination of the general principles forming the ethical basis of that policy, which is rooted in the country's Basic Law, the Charter of the Cameroonian National Union and various addresses by the Head of State and is characterized by two constant factors which form an indissoluble whole, namely:

- (a) National independence and non-alignment;
- (b) International co-operation.

2. These constant factors entail emphasis on national independence and non-alignment and, hence, a refusal to belong to a bloc or to accept any sort of supra-national authority, since membership in a bloc or acceptance of such authority would mean relinquishing national sovereignty. Accordingly, the preamble of the Cameroonian Basic Law provides that "The people of Cameroon ... affirms its desire to achieve in the independence of the Cameroonian fatherland the creation of a united and free Africa, at the same time maintaining peaceful and brotherly relations with the other peoples of the world in accordance with the principles laid down by the United Nations Charter".

3. Cameroon believes that the national independence of States, particularly African States, should be based on relations of co-operation. The Charter of the Cameroonian National Union takes a clear position in this regard, particularly in theses Nos. 30, 31 and 32, which are quoted in full below.

Thesis No. 30: It is the Party's belief that international solidarity must be based on just and fraternal relations of co-operation which respect the autonomy and identity of each people and prepare the way for the advent of an authentic universal civilization.

Thesis No. 31: The establishment of just and fraternal relations of co-operation in international society calls for:

- (a) Independence for all peoples;
- (b) Non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes by means of dialogue;
- (c) Changes in the international economic system.

The United Nations can make a decisive contribution to the fulfilment of these minimum conditions while at the same time strengthening its capacity to ensure world peace and security.

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Thesis No. 32: Non-alignment is the best means by which Cameroon can make a contribution to the development of human relationships.

Non-alignment as envisaged by the Party does not preclude due consideration for special affinities rooted in geography or history.

As a bilingual, multicultural country, Cameroon has an obligation to maintain relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries without imposing any condition other than respect for its sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests.

4. Accordingly, Cameroon's principles, which are also those of the United Nations, stress the independence of States and international co-operation, thus precluding interference in the internal affairs of States and contributing effectively to the maintenance of international peace and security. It was in the light of those principles that President Ahidjo, in summing up the record of the United Nations after 25 years of existence, pointed out the failures of the Organization with regard to the implementation of those principles:

"The same applies, finally, to the resort to force in international relations, to armed conflicts, aggressions, interferences, and interventions of a brutal nature in the internal affairs of other countries, which we note in the world and which make obvious the inability of the Organization to maintain international peace and security, which, according to the terms of the Charter, is its primary responsibility" (New York, 22 September 1970). 1/

5. These are the problems which the United Nations must consider in the process of drafting a declaration on non-interference in the affairs of other countries. The principle of non-interference can be effectively applied only in the case of a problem of limited scope which has no effect on another country. It is undermined when the problem affects more than one State, not in theory but in the context of existing relations.

6. Cameroon will take a favourable view of such a declaration to the extent that it contributes effectively to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect, for "co-operation will not truly afford an opportunity for humanism unless it is conceived and given effect through a dialogue in which men fully recognize their solidarity and transform it into fraternity; it is through peaceful dialogue that men discover that they are all bearers of values - values which, though they may differ, are directed towards the humanization of the world; it is through dialogue that they finally discover their complete identity as men in the universe" (Pensée Politique de A. Ahidjo, p. 98).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1845th meeting, para. 22.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/

/17 July 1979/

1. The United States strongly supports the principle in the United Nations Charter regarding non-interference in the internal affairs of States. We welcome the opportunity to reaffirm our commitment now in view of the continuing disregard of this principle in certain parts of the world. It is essential to the maintenance of international peace and to the achievement of self-determination that States strictly observe the obligation not to intervene in the affairs of another State. The United States favors effective measures to strengthen the commitment of the international community to this principle.

2. We concur in the view that resolution 33/74 generally offers useful guidelines for the proper conduct of international relations. However, we do not believe that the restatement of these principles, as is apparently contemplated by resolution 33/74, would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international security. Rather, we believe that the non-interference principle can best be achieved by universal adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and to the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV)).

YUGOSLAVIA

/Original: English/

/25 August 1979/

1. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already communicated its views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States in its replies contained in documents A/32/164 of 2 September 1977 and A/33/216 of 21 September 1978. The views expressed in the aforementioned documents still represent the position of the Government of Yugoslavia on this matter.

2. It is necessary to emphasize, in this connexion, that it is indispensable to undertake, within the United Nations, further actions in order to discourage and condemn all attempts at interference or intervention in the internal affairs of States. Further, attention is drawn to paragraph 26 of the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (see A/33/206), which states that one of the fundamental goals of the policy of non-alignment is to eliminate the threat or use of force and pressures from international relations, and to paragraph 109 of the final document adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo from

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4 to 9 June 1979 (see A/34/357), which deals with the same problem and underlines that the time has come to adopt, within the United Nations, a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Yugoslavia supports this idea and will actively strive, together with non-aligned and other countries, for its realization. It is necessary to elaborate still further the question of interference in the internal affairs of States, owing to the continual violation in contemporary international relations of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The existing documents within the United Nations system - which has, as a result of the admission of new Members, almost achieved universality - do not cover all the aspects of the problem of interference in the internal affairs of States to the extent required today.

3. A declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would constitute, in the view of the Government of Yugoslavia, a new and important step forward made by the international community towards enhancing respect for the principle of non-intervention and all the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. This would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world and full respect for the independence and equality of all States and would promote the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial co-operation and friendly relations among States.

ANNEX

List of documents issued since the consideration of the item
by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session

- A/33/279-S/12875 Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General
- A/33/284 Letter dated 4 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
- A/33/319 Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General
- A/33/362-S/12920 Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/33/392-S/12939 Letter dated 24 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General
- A/33/480 Letter dated 11 December 1978 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/33/483-S/12965 Letter dated 8 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General
- A/33/546 Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/33/548 Letter dated 21 December 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the Secretary-General
- A/34/52 Letter dated 2 January 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Secretary-General
- A/34/53 Telegram dated 31 December 1978 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/55 Letter dated 3 January 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the Secretary-General
- A/34/59-S/13024 Letter dated 11 January 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

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- A/34/61-S/13031 Letter dated 13 January 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/62-S/13032 Letter dated 15 January 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/81 Letter dated 10 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/85 Letter dated 13 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/86-S/13081 Letter dated 13 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General
- A/34/89-S/13093 Letter dated 16 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/90 Letter dated 17 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/92-S/13097 Letter dated 17 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/93 Letter dated 18 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/94-S/13101 Letter dated 20 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/104-S/13134 Letter dated 3 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/107-S/13144 Letter dated 6 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/116-S/13159 Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/117-S/13160 Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/118-S/13161 Letter dated 12 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

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- A/34/121-S/13174 Letter dated 15 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council
- A/34/123-S/13179 Letter dated 19 March 1979 from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/127-S/13186 Letter dated 22 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/128-S/13188 Letter dated 22 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/132-S/13193 Letter dated 26 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/134-S/13198 Letter dated 27 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/135-S/13199 Letter dated 27 March 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/139-S/13202 Letter dated 28 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/140-S/13203 Letter dated 28 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/156-S/13211 Letter dated 2 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/163-S/13200 Letter dated 4 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/164-S/13222 Letter dated 4 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/165-S/13227 Letter dated 6 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/168-S/13232 Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/169-S/13233 Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

- A/34/170-S/13234 Letter dated 9 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/172-S/13236 Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/173-S/13237 Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/174-S/13238 Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/176-S/13240 Letter dated 11 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/180-S/13245 Letter dated 12 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/181-S/13246 Letter dated 13 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/201-S/13257 Letter dated 18 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/202-S/13259 Note verbale dated 19 April 1979 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General
- A/34/206-S/13262 Letter dated 20 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/209-S/13265 Letter dated 17 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General
- A/34/211-S/13274 Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/212-S/13275 Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/215-S/13286 Letter dated 30 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/217-S/13290 Letter dated 2 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

- A/34/218-S/13293 Letter dated 3 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/223-S/13300 Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/224-S/13302 Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/225-S/13303 Note verbale dated 4 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General
- A/34/226-S/13306 Letter dated 9 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/230-S/13311 Letter dated 10 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/233-S/13314 Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/236-S/13319 Letter dated 14 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/239-S/13323 Letter dated 15 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/253-S/13327 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/254-S/13328 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/255-S/13329 Letter dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/256-S/13330 Note verbale dated 16 May 1979 from the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General
- A/34/257-S/13333 Letter dated 17 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/260-S/13336 Letter dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/267-S/13337 Note verbale dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the Secretary-General

- A/34/268-S/13338 Letter dated 21 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/270-S/13340 Note verbale dated 21 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/272-S/13342 Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/274-S/13343 Note verbale dated 18 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General
- A/34/275-S/13344 Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the Secretary-General
- A/34/280-S/13352 Letter dated 25 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/283-S/13353 Letter dated 29 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/287-S/13358 Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/291-S/13367 Letter dated 31 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/292-S/13370 Letter dated 1 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/294-S/13374 Letter dated 4 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/297-S/13375 Letter dated 5 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/299-S/13377 Letter dated 6 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/301-S/13380 Letter dated 7 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

- A/34/302-S/13383 Letter dated 8 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/305-S/13386 Letter dated 11 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/307-S/13389 Letter dated 12 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/310-S/13390 Letter dated 13 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/315-S/13393 Letter dated 14 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/317 Letter dated 14 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
- A/34/318-S/13395 Letter dated 15 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/324-S/13400 Letter dated 18 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/325-S/13401 Letter dated 19 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/326-S/13404 Letter dated 20 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/328-S/13408 Letter dated 21 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/331-S/13409 Letter dated 25 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/335-S/13414 Letter dated 26 June 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

- A/34/336-S/13415 Letter dated 25 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General
- A/34/351-S/13434 Letter dated 3 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/352-S/13436 Letter dated 5 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/354-S/13439 Letter dated 6 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/358-S/13442 Letter dated 9 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/363-S/13448 Letter dated 11 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/364-S/13449 Letter dated 11 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/366-S/13454 Letter dated 16 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/368-S/13458 Letter dated 18 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/375-S/13462 Letter dated 20 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/376-S/13463 Letter dated 20 July 1979 from Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/381-S/13466 Letter dated 24 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/383-S/13470 Letter dated 26 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/394-S/13481 Letter dated 31 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
- A/34/396-S/13483 Letter dated 2 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General
- A/34/399-S/13484 Letter dated 3 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/400-S/13487 Letter dated 6 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/402-S/13489 Letter dated 7 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/413-S/13495 Letter dated 15 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/417-S/13498 Letter dated 16 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/421 Letter dated 16 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

A/34/423-S/13502 Letter dated 17 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/426-S/13504 Letter dated 20 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/437-S/13512 Letter dated 23 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/446-S/13522 Letter dated 30 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/448-S/13524 Letter dated 3 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/451-S/13527 Letter dated 5 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/454-S/13529 Letter dated 6 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/459-S/13531 Letter dated 7 September 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

A/34/461-S/13533 Letter dated 10 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/477 Letter dated 18 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Secretary-General

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A/34/489-S/13543 Letter dated 18 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

A/34/513-S/13554 Letter dated 25 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General
