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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ernst SUCHARIPA (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

(a) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States: report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Implementation of the Declaration: report of the Secretary-General¹¹

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/74 and 33/75 of 15 December 1978.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1979, 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 51st to 55th meetings, from 4 to 7 December 1979 (A/C.1/34/PV.51-55).

4. The Committee had before it the following documents in addition to the documents listed in the annexes of documents A/34/192 and A/34/193:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on non-interference in the internal affairs of States (A/34/192 and Add. 1 and 2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2);

(c) Letter dated 6 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/357);

(d) Letter dated 1 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/542);

(e) Letter dated 9 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/553-S/13569);

(f) Letter dated 8 October 1979 from the Permanent Representatives of Mexico and Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/561);

(g) Letter dated 16 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/599);

(h) Letter dated 24 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/615-S/13588);

(i) Letter dated 1 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/643-S/13600);

(j) Letter dated 2 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/648-S/13606);

(k) Letter dated 27 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/735-S/13658);

(l) Letter dated 1 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General (A/34/800-S/13683);

(m) Letter dated 1 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/7);

(n) Letter dated 2 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/8);

(o) Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/9);

(p) Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/10);

(q) Letter dated 29 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/11).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.54 and Rev.1

5. On 30 November 1979, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Development and strengthening of the principle of good neighbourliness between States " (A/C.1/34/L.54), which was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 51st meeting, on 4 December. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind that the promotion of good neighbourly relations among the States and the peoples of the world is one of the fundamental goals of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting that the principle of good neighbourliness is also contained in numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties,

"Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958 which stressed the importance of constantly promoting good neighbourly relations for the peace and security of all peoples and for the development of co-operation among States,

"Bearing in mind that, due to geographic proximity, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and that these opportunities should be promoted and encouraged, in view of their positive influence on international relations as a whole,

"Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological progress which have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to the principle of good neighbourliness and increase the need to ensure its further development and its more effective implementation in the conduct of States in all fields,

"Convinced that the development and strengthening of the principle of good neighbourliness are likely to contribute to the equitable solution of problems between States, and in particular between neighbouring ones, and to the enhancing of confidence between them,

"Deeply concerned with the persistence and emergence of conflicts between States, particularly neighbouring ones, which endanger the peace, security and progress of States,

"Considering that the generalization of the long practice and certain norms of good neighbourliness is likely to strengthen the principles of friendly relations and co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter,

"1. Calls upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote the principle of good neighbourliness in their relations with other States;

"2. Affirms that good neighbourliness is founded upon the strict observance of the basic principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence and domination;

"3. Believes it necessary to examine the principle of good neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its political and legal content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness;

"4. Invites Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the content of the principle of good neighbourliness, as well as on ways and modalities to enhance it, with a view to preventing conflicts and to increasing confidence among States, particularly the neighbouring ones;

"5. Invites the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant for the development of relations of good neighbourliness between States;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies and information received in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of the principle of good neighbourliness between States".

6. On 5 December, the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.54/Rev.1) entitled "Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States". The draft resolution was also sponsored by Burundi and subsequently by Bangladesh, Lesotho, Tunisia, Turkey and Zaire. At the 55th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.54/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.55 and Rev.1

7. On 3 December, Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/34/L.55), which was introduced by the representative of Cyprus at the 51st meeting, on 4 December.

8. On 5 December, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.55 submitted, under the same title, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.55/Rev.1), which was also sponsored by Angola, Burundi, the Congo and Qatar and subsequently by Bangladesh. A statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/L.58 and Corr.1). In the revised draft resolution, the following changes were made:

(a) The word "decolonization" was added in the second line of the sixth preambular paragraph after the word "disarmament";

(b) In operative paragraph 3 the wording "inviolability of international frontiers" was substituted for "inviolability of legally established international boundaries".

At the 55th meeting, on 7 December, before the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.55/Rev.1, the sponsors agreed to substitute the words "ninth anniversary" for the words "tenth anniversary" in the first line of the second preambular paragraph. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.55/Rev.1, as orally amended, by 94 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 13, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.1/34/L.56 and A/C.1/34/L.57

9. On 3 December, Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States" (A/C.1/34/L.56), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh and Viet Nam and introduced by the representative of Guyana at the 52nd meeting, on 5 December. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.56 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Conscious that, with the emergence of more than 100 new independent States since the establishment of the United Nations, the struggle for the total emancipation and independence of countries and for freedom and dignity of peoples has received a new historic unparalleled dimension,

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"Reaffirming the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter concerning the duty of States not to intervene and not to interfere in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State and not to threaten or use force against their territorial integrity or political independence,

"Alarmed by the frequent recourse to foreign military interventions, threats or use of force, open aggression, intimidations, escalation of military presence with the aim of intervening in the internal and external affairs of independent States and overthrowing Governments and régimes, established according to the will of their people,

"Deeply concerned that, apart from direct military interventions, numerous violations of the principle of non-interference pose a threat to the independence of States and the freedom of peoples as well: different forms of infiltration, subversion, subtle forms of destabilization; instigation by foreign pressure groups and lobbies for the ends of local and expatriate groups, whose actions are aimed at affecting the independence, unity and territorial integrity of sovereign States; use of mercenaries to undermine the independence of States and obstruct the struggle of national liberation movements against colonial rule; financial, economic and technological pressures and aggression; defamatory campaigns through monopoly over mass media and information,

"Determined to promote the development of a new democratic system of international relations with a view to eliminating policies of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, interference or hegemony as well as bloc policies and spheres of influence, domination and exploitation,

"Conscious of the fact that such policies endanger the political independence of States, freedom of peoples and persons and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, adversely affecting thereby the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Recognizing that full observance of the principle of non-intervention of States or other political and economic agencies or institutions in the internal and external affairs of sovereign States and peoples is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Considering that any violation of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of sovereign States poses a threat to the independence, freedom and unhindered political, economic, social and cultural development of countries and peoples, and also endangers international peace and security,

"Recognizing the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, other forms of alien domination

or foreign occupation as well as their right to wage both political and armed struggle to that end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

"Deploing the existence of massive and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Fully recognizing the principle of the inalienable right of every people to freely choose, determine and develop its own political, economic, social and cultural systems, to determine and conduct its foreign policy and to defend these rights by all means at their disposal without any foreign interference under any pretext whatsoever, from any source,

"Recalling its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965 containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty and its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

"Recalling further its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking note of resolution 31/91 of 14 December 1976 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

"Convinced that strict observance by States of the obligation not to interfere in the internal affairs of any States is an essential condition for a stable international situation, for the maintenance of peaceful relations between States and for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that in the light of the experience and of practice of States since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations, a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States will contribute to their greater observance by States,

"1. Solemnly declares that the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal or external affairs of States comprehends the following:

(a) No State or other political or economic agency or institution has the right to intervene or interfere directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of other States. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic, social and cultural system are condemned as contrary to the Charter. Therefore:

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- (i) The Member States reiterate their commitment and obligation not to intervene against, and to respect fully, the national independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, equal security of other States and reaffirm the right of States and peoples not to recognize situations brought about by the threat or use of force;
 - (ii) States and peoples have the inalienable right to determine freely, and without interference from other States or outside forces, their political, economic, cultural and social system and pursue foreign policy aimed at promoting international peace and equal friendly relations among States and peoples and in accordance with their national interests;
 - (iii) Every State has the right and duty to participate actively on the basis of equality in solving outstanding international issues, thus actively contributing to the removal of causes of conflicts and interference;
 - (iv) Every State is free to develop with other States relations not designed or leading to interference in the internal affairs of third States;
 - (v) No State or group of States is allowed to use force or any other means of pressure, intimidation, subversion or vilification or other acts designed to disrupt the political, social or economic order of other States or to cause unrest or disorder between it and other States;
 - (vi) The use of force or any other means to deprive peoples of their national identity and cultural heritage constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;
- (b) Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to freely determine its own economic system and to develop its international economic relations in accordance with the will of its people without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever. To this end, inter alia:
- (i) No State should be subjected to action which either denies to it the right to exercise permanent sovereignty over its natural resources or, in any other way, limits its ability, or denies to it the right, to restructure its society;
 - (ii) The denial of economic assistance or the withholding of economic assistance aimed at influencing the path of economic development chosen by a State, is contrary to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

- (iii) The employment of protectionist practices and measures and other related actions directed against exports of developing countries on a discriminatory basis as a means of pressure constitutes interference in the internal affairs of those States;
 - (iv) The exercise of influence by States or groups of States within private or multilateral lending agencies to ensure denial of development funds to a particular State as a means of influencing the path of its economic development is contrary to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
 - (v) No State or other political or economic agency or institution shall interfere in the sovereign right of States to regulate their foreign economic activity and exercise their authority over foreign investment within their national jurisdiction in accordance with their laws and regulations and in conformity with their national objectives and priorities;
 - (vi) Any unilateral economic reprisal or blockade by one State or group of States against another constitutes an intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States;
- (c) Every State must ensure against the occurrence of conduct within its territory aimed at subverting the sovereignty and territorial integrity and political independence and unity of another State; this obligation devolving upon a State to ensure against such conduct applies with equal force in the case of a territory for the international relations of which that State is responsible:
- (i) Every State has an obligation, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake measures aimed at preventing any hostile act or activity from taking place within its territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;
 - (ii) Every State has the duty to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries within its territory and the sending of such mercenaries into the territory of another State, regardless of the character of their mutual relations. In addition, every State has the duty to deny facilities for the equipping and transit of mercenaries and, in every other way, to deny aid to mercenaries recruited for use against another State;
 - (iii) Any form of interference, overt or covert, direct or indirect, used by one State or group of States and directed at another State or group of States, and any act of military, political, cultural, economic interference by one State in the internal affairs of another State, regardless of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, is contrary to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States;

(d) Every State has the right to fully develop its system of information and mass media as an integral part of its over-all national progress and with the aim of realizing its right to inform and to be informed in an objective and integrated manner. To this end:

- (i) No State or group of States shall interfere with the right of other States to develop their information system and to combat the monopolizing of information;
 - (ii) States shall respect the right of every State to use its information media in order to make known and to defend its interests, aspirations and its political, moral and cultural values;
 - (iii) States shall respect the right of all States and peoples to be informed in a rapid, objective and complete manner;
 - (iv) States shall promote the exchange of information among themselves and nations under conditions of equality;
 - (v) States shall endeavour to ensure the spread of authentic and objective information in their territories;
 - (vi) States have the right and duty to combat, within their constitutional prerogatives, the dissemination of false or distorted news which can be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of other States and harmful to friendly relations among States and nations;
 - (vii) States shall abstain from any defamatory campaign, vilification or hostile propaganda aiming at influencing the political, economic and social development of other States;
- (e) States reconfirm their obligation to observe, promote and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to realize the full dignity and worth of the human person:
- (i) Efforts by the international community to accord priority to causes and cases, recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of massive and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons, shall not be considered as interference in the internal affairs of States;
 - (ii) The exploitation and the distortion of human rights issues as a means of exerting pressures on States, or the creation of distrust and disorder within and among States or groups of States constitutes interference in the internal affairs of States;

"2. Declares that the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States set out above are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, that they are interrelated and that, in their interpretation and application, each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles;

"Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice in any manner the provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States under the Charter and other instruments of international law;

"Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice in any manner the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation as well as their right to wage both political and armed struggle to that end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

"3. Declares further that, bearing in mind the great importance of these principles to the international community, the appropriate agency of the United Nations should ensure the widest dissemination of this Declaration to States, specialized agencies of the United Nations and other organizations in association with the United Nations and other appropriate bodies;

"Action taken by States in accordance with decisions of the United Nations taken under Chapters VI, VII or VIII of the Charter or authorized by the United Nations in support of any of its decisions and recommendations is not contrary to the principles of non-interference."

10. On 3 December, Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (A/C.1/34/L.57), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Lesotho, Romania, Senegal and Viet Nam and introduced by Guyana at the 52nd meeting. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977 and 33/74 of 15 December 1978 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

"Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/34/192 and Add.1 and A/34/193 and Add.1), containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

"Reaffirming 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,

/...

"Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

"Taking note of the draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States as contained in document A/C.1/34/L.56,

"Considering that it was not possible to conclude negotiations on this draft in time for the adoption of such a declaration at its thirty-fourth session,

"1. Expresses the hope that negotiations will continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at its thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States;

"2. Decides to set up an open-ended ad hoc working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled 'Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

11. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Guyana indicated that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.56 had agreed that, in view of the presentation of draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.57, the Committee would not be asked to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.56.

12. At the 55th meeting, on 7 December, before the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.57, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to add, in operative paragraph 3, the words "Review of the" before the word "implementation" in the second line. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.57, as orally amended, was then adopted by 94 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions (see para. 13, draft resolution III).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness
between States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Noting that good neighbourliness is also contained in numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, in which it stressed the importance of constantly promoting good neighbourly relations for the peace and security of all peoples and for the development of co-operation among States,

Bearing in mind that, owing to geographic proximity, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and that these opportunities should be further promoted and encouraged, in view of their positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological progress which have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good neighbourliness and increase the need to ensure its further development and its more effective implementation in the conduct of States in all fields,

Convinced that the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness are likely to contribute to the solution of problems between States, particularly between neighbouring ones, and to the enhancing of confidence between them,

Deeply concerned at the persistence and emergence of conflicts between States, particularly neighbouring ones, which endanger the peace, security and progress of States,

Considering that the generalization of the long practice and certain norms of good neighbourliness is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter,

1. Calls upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote good neighbourliness in their relations with other States;

/...

2. Affirms that good neighbourliness conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and is founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/ as well as the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence and domination;

3. Believes it necessary to examine the question of good neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness;

4. Invites Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good neighbourliness, as well as on ways and modalities to enhance it, with a view to preventing conflicts and to increasing confidence among States, particularly neighbouring ones;

5. Invites the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, within their fields of competence, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good neighbourliness between States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies and information received in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

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",

Taking note of the ninth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and the important role it has played in international life in strengthening and consolidating 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 not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

1/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation of acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference and the free social development of countries, recourse to threats or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation of sovereign States or of parts of their territories, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security,

Noting with deep concern the continued existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world, the emergence of new conflicts among States 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 in all its manifestations and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming again the close link existing between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the urgent need for concerted action to achieve progress in the implementation of the decisions adopted at its sixth and seventh special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order, the decisions and recommendations adopted at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace contained in its resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Convinced that the establishment of a new world information order, which will be conducive to greater reciprocity in the exchange of information and correct the quantitative and qualitative inequality in the flow of information to and from developing countries and between them, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and the realization of the aim of establishing the new international economic order,

Recognizing some encouraging signs and achievements of the peoples' struggle for their emancipation and liberation from colonial and other forms of subjugation and oppression, thus contributing to the strengthening of international peace and security, but conscious of the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

1. Calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

2. Urges with emphasis 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 respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the effective implementation of the decisions of the Security Council on the maintenance of international peace and security, including,

particularly, those envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided for in the Declaration in question, by strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council, as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. Further calls upon all States to adhere fully to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to observe strictly, in international relations, the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of other States, of the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes;

4. Reaffirms again its opposition to any threat or use of force, intervention and interference, aggression, foreign occupation or 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;

5. Invites all States to reject any support to or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force;

6. Also calls upon all States to refrain from any act which may hinder the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, impede the resolution of the focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world, hamper the implementation of the recommendation of the tenth special session of the General Assembly on effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and for disarmament, and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order;

7. Reaffirms again the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take 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 other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

8. Recognizes the advance that has been made in the struggle of oppressed peoples for their emancipation and elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination and occupation;

9. Reaffirms the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 2/ and invites the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981;

10. Commends the convening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid in 1980, and expresses the hope that it will result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both nuclear and conventional fields;

11. Welcomes the recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries 3/ that, during 1980, a meeting be called of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and other Mediterranean countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe aimed at launching joint projects of co-operation and for the preparation of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid;

12. Commends also the decisions of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation and urges all States to co-operate in applying this decision on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of peoples to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, and equal rights;

13. 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, particularly the least developed ones, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the promotion of economic co-operation for development as an important prerequisite of peaceful and active coexistence among States and requests all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in the efforts of the United Nations and in the global negotiations leading to that end;

14. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General 4/ and, having in mind the important role that the Declaration has played in international life since its adoption, requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the help of a group of government experts, a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with the provisions of the Declaration.

2/ General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI).

3/ See A/34/542, annex.

4/ A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2 and A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2.

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977 and 33/74 of 15 December 1978 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, 5/ containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

Reaffirming 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,

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

Taking note of the draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States, 6/

Considering that it was not possible to conclude negotiations on this draft in time for the adoption of such a declaration at its thirty-fourth session,

1. Expresses the hope that negotiations will continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at its thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States;

2. Decides to set up an open-ended ad hoc working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

5/ A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2 and A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2.

6/ A/C.1/34/L.56.