



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/31/116
25 June 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-first session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 25 June 1976 from the representatives of
Guinea-Bissau and Romania to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of our Governments, we have the honour to draw to your attention the Joint Solemn Declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, signed on 9 April 1976 at Bucharest by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Luis Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

We should be grateful if Your Excellency would have the text of this letter and the text of the Joint Solemn Declaration distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 32 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session.

(Signed) Arnaldo Herculano SPENCER ARAUJO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Guinea-Bissau
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ion DATCU
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative
of Romania
to the United Nations

* A/31/50.

ANNEX

Joint Solemn Declaration of the Socialist Republic of
Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau,

Taking into consideration the relations of friendship in existence between the two countries and peoples,

Determined to use all ways for expanding co-operation between them,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent on each and every State, irrespective of political system, size or development level, for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world, based on the observance of the sacred right of each and every people to decide its fate, by itself,

Singling out the necessity of sincere and firm observance by all countries of the principles of the universally recognized principles of international law: respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and use of force in international relations and respect for each and every people's sacred right to choose its development path,

Reaffirming the right and obligation of all States to take part in the settlement of international issues and to contribute, in this way, to the entrenchment of a climate of peace,

Convinced that general and complete disarmament and, first of all, nuclear disarmament, is a vital factor in ensuring world peace,

Underscoring the sovereign right of each and every State to use its national riches in harmony with its fundamental interests and to enjoy unhampered access to modern science and technology,

Hailing the victories the national liberation movements in Africa gained in the fight for winning national independence, determined to give in the future as well all support to the national liberation movements in the Territories still under colonial domination,

Determined to further make their contribution to the fight for the definitive abolition of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and apartheid, to the fight against the imperialist policy of strength, domination and aggression,

Underlining that the achievement of international security, détente and peace is directly linked to the establishment of a new international economic and political order, eradication of under-development and the ensurance of economic and social progress of all countries, of the developing ones in particular, in order to secure the approximation of the development levels of all States,

I. Declare solemnly their common willingness and determination

(a) To develop the relations of friendship and co-operation in all domains of common interest;

(b) To promote relations of mutually advantageous economic co-operation and commercial exchanges;

(c) To encourage and facilitate exchanges and co-operation in education, culture, the arts, health protection and sports, contributing in this way to the expansion of the relations of friendship and understanding between the two countries;

(d) To consult each other and co-operate in the actions initiated by the international community to the end of favouring the economic progress of all developing countries.

II. Proclaim solemnly their common willingness to found the relations between them, as well as the relations with all the other States on the following principles:

1. The sacred right of each State to free existence, to national independence and sovereignty, to peace and security;

2. The inalienable right of each people to self-dependently decide on its fate, to choose and freely develop the political, economic and social system in keeping with its will and interests without any outside immixture;

3. The full equality of rights of all States irrespective of size, geographical place, development level, social system, of their being or not in the membership of military alliances;

4. The right of each people to development and progress, to exerting full sovereignty over its natural resources;

5. The obligation of the States not to intervene, under any form, under any pretext and in any circumstance in the internal or external affairs of other States;

6. Observance of the inviolability of the frontiers and the territorial integrity of each and every State and, as a consequence, refraining from any attempt against the national unity or the territorial integrity of another State, that accounts for a serious violation of international peace and security;

7. The obligation of the States to refrain, in their international relations, from threat with force or use of force under any pretext, in any circumstance and under any form as well as from any pressure of a military, political, economic or other nature against another State;

8. The inherent right of each State to defend itself by all means against any attempt on its national independence and sovereignty, inclusive of the military means when it is faced by an armed aggression;

9. The obligation of all States to settle their international disputes in all circumstances by peaceful means only;

10. The right of each and every State to take part, on equal footing, in the examination and solving of international problems of common interest;

11. The right and obligation of the States, irrespective of social system, to co-operate among them in all fields - on the basis of mutual advantage - to the end of maintaining international peace and security, favouring the economic and social progress of all nations and, primarily, of the developing countries;

12. The right of each State to enjoy full access to the gains of science and technology;

13. The obligation of the States to fulfil in good faith the pledges taken in conformity with international law.

In their interpretation and implementation, these fundamental principles of international law are closely interrelated and each one should be interpreted in the others' context. All States should strictly observe these principles in the relations among them.

III. Declare solemnly their common determination to work firmly, together with all the other States, for:

- Developing relations of friendship and co-operation with all States based on the above-mentioned principles and acting for the taking of effective measures meant to promote peace, détente among all States and co-operation all over the world;
- Expanding the co-operation between them and with the other States with a view to improving and democratizing the activity of the United Nations Organization and strengthening its role in the realization of co-operation among all States regardless of social system, for the building of a better and juster world;
- Establishing relations based on full equality of rights of all the world nations, on the observance of each people's right to choose its social and political system;
- Acting firmly for efficient general disarmament measures, first of all nuclear disarmament, so that the peoples should devote unhampered their efforts to development and progress, to a free and prosperous life;

- Campaigning for the establishment of correct and equitable relations among States, for the taking of resolute measures with a view to filling the gap between the developed and developing countries;
- Supporting each other, as developing countries, for the solving of the complex problems of the international economic situation with a view to establishing a new economic and political order, for a better and juster world.

IV. With a view to solving the problems pertaining to the carrying into effect or the interpretation of the provisions of the present Joint Solemn Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau declare their common willingness to consult each other at various levels by using diplomatic channels, the interchange of visits and the periodical meetings of their representatives.

Worked out at Bucharest, on 9 April 1976, in two original copies, in Romanian and Portuguese, both texts being equally valid.
