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**DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES**

Report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness

Chairman-Rapporteur: Mr. Ioan VOICU (Romania)

1. By its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985 the General Assembly decided (a) to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, 1/ set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session; and (b) to continue and complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78 of 13 December 1984, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first session.
2. At its 5th meeting, held on 26 September 1986, the Sixth Committee decided to re-establish the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness under the chairmanship of Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania), on the understanding that every effort possible would be made to allot the Sub-Committee as many meetings as it needed to fulfil its mandate adequately.
3. The Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness held 12 meetings on 3, 7, 10, 15, 23, 27 and 31 October and on 6, 10, 12, 17 and 18 November 1986. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and fortieth sessions under the current item (A/36/376 and Add.1; A/37/476; A/38/336 and Add.1 and A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2, respectively). The Sub-Committee also had before it the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness submitted to the Sixth Committee at the fortieth session of the General Assembly (A/C.6/40/L.28), as well as a conference room paper submitted by Romania to the Sub-Committee entitled: "Elements of good-neighbourliness" (A/C.6/41/SC/CRP.1).
4. The Sub-Committee examined the possible elements pertaining to good-neighbourliness which are listed below. Although some progress had been

achieved there was no general agreement on those elements. It was felt that a considerable amount of work remained to be done and that the process of identification and clarification of those elements should continue.

5. It was understood in the Sub-Committee that the list below did not possess an exhaustive character nor did it establish any hierarchy or priority among the points therein contained. The sole purpose of the list, in compliance with General Assembly decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985, is to facilitate the identification and clarification of the elements of good-neighbourliness.

6. The points or parts of points appearing between brackets in the list below are those which raised special difficulties or those, the examination of which was not possible because of lack of time.

7. The list reads as follows:

I. LEGAL AND OTHER ELEMENTS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT  
AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

A. Generally accepted principles and norms of international law concerning good-neighbourliness relations

1. Observance of generally accepted principles and norms of international law as a basic requirement of good-neighbourliness.

B. Rights and duties of States concerning good-neighbourliness and co-operation between neighbouring States

2. Information and consultation by States on activities and events on their own territory which clearly may affect neighbouring States.

3. Taking of measures for improving and developing friendly relations between neighbouring States (irrespective of their social and political systems).

4. Negotiation between States with a view to considering and solving issues of common interest between neighbouring States.

5. Taking of measures by States to eliminate or minimize the effects of some domestic activities on neighbouring States or on States of the same area.

6. Mutual tolerance.

7. Refraining by States from domestic activities which clearly may have harmful effects on the territory of neighbouring States.

8. Refraining by States from actions which may aggravate a conflict situation or a dispute between neighbouring States.

9. Taking of measures by States to attenuate gradually a conflict situation or a dispute between neighbouring States.

II. AREAS OF CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING  
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

A. Political fields, such as:

1. Promotion of friendly relations, of mutual understanding, knowledge and confidence.
2. Acting towards the strengthening of world peace and security, well-being, economic and social progress.
- [3. Promotion of disarmament and limitation of armaments.]
4. Elimination of situations of tension and friction.
5. Development of political contacts.
- [6. Consultation and co-operation by States on activities and events on their own territory which clearly may affect neighbouring States.]
- [7. Taking of measures with a view to strengthening the security of neighbouring States.]

B. Fields of trade, industry, agriculture, science and technology, environment and other fields of economic activity, such as:

6. Commercial exchanges.
7. Industrial co-operation.
8. Co-operation in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery.
9. Co-operation in the fields of science and technology.
10. Protection of the environment.
11. Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, in particular in border and adjacent areas.
12. Meteorology.
13. Co-operation in the field of transportation and communication.
14. Co-operation in the fields of oceanography, hydrology, glaciology, seismology, vulcanology and other related fields.
15. Conservation of living resources and use of border rivers and waters.

C. Humanitarian and other fields, such as:

16. Human contacts.
17. Co-operation in the protection and promotion of human rights (including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities).
18. Protection of migrant workers and their families.
19. Dissemination of information, access to information and exchange of information on various aspects of life in neighbouring States.
20. Public health.
21. Co-operation in the fields of culture, education and sports.

D. Judicial, administrative and other fields, such as:

22. Co-operation and exchange of information concerning judicial and criminal matters, including, in particular, the elimination of international terrorism and of the illegal use of and trafficking in narcotics.
23. Co-operation in the case of natural calamities and other disasters.
- [24. Customs problems and security of border areas.]
- [25. Transit of people and goods.]

III. WAYS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING  
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

1. Diplomatic and consular relations.
2. Contacts and visits.
3. Agreements and declarations.
4. Programmes of co-operation and projects of mutual interest.
5. Joint bodies.
6. Meetings and conferences.
7. Negotiations and consultations.
8. Harmonization of technical norms and standards between neighbouring countries.

**IV. ACTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, IN PARTICULAR  
REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, IN DEVELOPING  
AND STRENGTHENING GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS**

1. Utilization of possibilities and capabilities of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and existing intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the political, economic, humanitarian, scientific, cultural and other fields.
2. Promotion of common objectives and programmes.
3. Implementation of regional and subregional projects, in particular among developing countries.

Notes

1/ A/C.6/40/L.28.

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