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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Doulaye Corentin KI (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General", was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/158 of 16 December 1985.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 general debate and consideration of agenda item 68 took place jointly with items 67, 69 and 141, between the 52nd and 59th meetings, held from 20 to 26 November 1986 (see A/C.1/41/PV.52-59).
4. In connection with item 68, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General, dated 21 July 1986 (A/41/468 and Add.1);
 - (b) Letters dated 17 December 1985, 10 January, 4 February, 13, 17 and 21 March, 1, 3, 8, 16, 22 and 24 April, 8 and 19 May, 5 and 26 June, 8, 25 and 30 July, 18 and 25 August, 2, 18 and 26 September, and 8, 14, 28 and 31 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/57-S/17690, A/41/89-S/17737, A/41/134-S/17789, A/41/217-S/17920, A/41/221-S/17924, A/41/227-S/17933,

A/41/258-S/17962, A/41/263-S/17970, A/41/284-S/17995, A/41/300-S/18017, A/41/309-S/18029, A/41/312-S/18038, A/41/331-S/18054, A/41/347-S/18068, A/41/400-S/18137, A/41/436-S/18186, A/41/451-S/18213, A/41/487-S/18242, A/41/497-S/18255, A/41/524-S/18286, A/41/540-S/18294, A/41/575-S/18311, A/41/625-S/18351, A/41/659-S/18369, A/41/693-S/18388, A/41/718-S/18408, A/41/774-S/18433, A/41/789-S/18443) and letters dated 25 August and 2 September 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/540-S/18294 and A/41/575-S/18311);

(c) Letter dated 20 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 13 December 1985 (A/41/58);

(d) Letters dated 24 December and 31 December 1985, 3, 7 and 14 January, 4, 12, and 13 February, 8 July, 29 September, 6, 14, 27 and 29 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/64-S/17697, A/41/70-S/17708, A/41/76-S/17716, A/41/79-S/17722, A/41/90-S/17738, A/41/133-S/17786, A/41/160-S/17820, A/41/162-S/17825, A/41/446-S/18207, A/41/657-S/18367, A/41/684-S/18385, A/41/711-S/18402, A/41/767-S/18426, A/41/773-S/18432), notes verbales dated 10, 12, 27 and 31 March, 3 and 25 June and 2 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/205-S/17905, A/41/211-S/17912, A/41/239-S/17953, A/41/256-S/17957, A/41/390-S/18125, A/41/429-S/18183, A/41/442-S/18200) and notes verbales dated 4, 10, 11, 21 and 23 April, 5, 12 and 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/267-S/17973, A/41/281-S/17988, A/41/282, A/41/307-S/18027, A/41/311-S/18034, A/41/321-S/18045 and Corr.1, A/41/336-S/18059, A/41/357-S/18078); and letters dated 28 July, 2 and 8 September 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/488-S/18245 and Corr.1, A/41/489-S/18247, A/41/574-S/18310, A/41/589-S/18329, A/41/590-S/18330);

(e) Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/87);

(f) Letters dated 21 March, 9 and 16 April, 11 and 14 February, 27 March, 25 May and 23 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/260, A/41/273, A/41/296-S/18012, A/41/159, A/41/167, A/41/240-S/17955, A/41/367-S/18095, A/41/425);

(g) Letters dated 10 April and 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/276, A/41/745) and letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986 (A/41/744);

(h) Letters dated 21 January and 21 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/95-S/17751, A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1);

(i) Letters dated 21 January, 25 and 27 March, 15 and 29 April, 20 August, 25 September and 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/96-S/17752 and Corr.1, A/41/234-S/17943, A/41/238, A/41/287-S/17999, A/41/315-E/1986/71, A/41/526-S/18289 and Corr.1, A/C.1/41/2, A/41/759-S/18422); letter dated 3 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/185); and letters dated 14 and 15 October 1986 from the Deputy Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/709-S/18401, A/41/714-S/18403); and letters dated 20 and 25 May, 9, 18 and 30 June, 7 July and 5 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/349-S/18070, A/41/373-S/18100, A/41/405-S/18142, A/41/420-S/18170, A/41/438-S/18194, A/41/444-S/18203, A/41/505); letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/128); letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/218-S/17921); letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Angola and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/372-S/18099 and Corr.1 and 2); and letter dated 8 May 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/332-S/18055);

(j) Letter dated 17 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/299-S/18015, A/C.1/41/5); and letter dated 4 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/502);

(k) Letter dated 12 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/335-S/18058);

(l) Letters dated 29 January, 30 May and 25 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/122-S/17771, A/41/387-S/18119, A/41/651-S/18365); and letters dated 28 March and 18 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/253-S/17956, A/41/419-S/18169);

(m) Letters dated 24 February and 8 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/177, A/41/178 and Corr.1, A/41/587-S/18328);

(n) Letter dated 1 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/187 and Corr.1);

(o) Letter dated 2 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/280-S/17987); and letter dated 15 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/467);

(p) Letter dated 23 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/310-S/18031);

(q) Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1); letter dated 23 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/485-S/18236);

(r) Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/375-S/18103);

(s) Letters dated 29 May, 17 and 20 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/381-S/18115, A/41/418-S/18167, A/41/423-S/18172);

(t) Letter dated 11 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, held at Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986, as well as the appeal by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of NATO and to all European countries for a programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe (A/41/411-S/18147 and Corr.1 and 2);

(u) Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/462-E/1986/121);

(v) Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/494);

(w) Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/557-S/18304);

(x) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392); and note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, held on 2 October 1986 in New York (A/41/703-S/18395).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.91

5. At the Committee's 52nd meeting, on 20 November, Algeria, the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.91) entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security". The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 59th meeting, on 26 November, and also sponsored by the Bahamas, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the item entitled 'Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security',

"Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 1/ have not been fully implemented,

"Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 2/ the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, 3/ and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, 4/

1/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

2/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

3/ Resolution 36/103, annex.

4/ Resolution 37/10, annex.

"Profoundly disturbed by the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation, by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation, thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and apartheid supported by the growing use of military force, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

"Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

"Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can only be assured through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

"Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

"Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

"1. Reaffirms the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

"2. Urges once again all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

"(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

"(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

"3. Calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

"(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

"(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

"4. Invite all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

"5. Expresses its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

"6. Urges all States, in particular the permanent members of Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

"(a) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

"(b) To proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for bringing about a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of

international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

"(c) To promote acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

"(d) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa which is the result, inter alia, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

"7. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

"8. Stresses that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

"9. Emphasizes that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

"10. Reiterates the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

"11. Considers that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

"12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to 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 6/ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

"13. Calls upon all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the

6/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

"14. Welcomes the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

"15. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

"16. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received;

"17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

6. At its 59th meeting, on 26 November 1986, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.91 by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 23 abstentions (see para. 10, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.92 and Rev.1

7. On 20 November 1986, at the Committee's 52nd meeting, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation" (A/C.1/41/L.92), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization's foundation, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

"Appreciating that political dialogue and negotiations have been stepped up and intensified,

"Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, on nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination, and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and apartheid,

"Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection, and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

"Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

"Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

"1. Calls upon States to make a consistent effort to ensure that observance of the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations will become an established practice in international relations and to strengthen international peace and security;

"2. Calls for conducting, to that end, the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

"3. Appeals to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and apartheid, and settle other urgent international issues;

"4. Stresses the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to determinedly and consciously use their membership to make the Council more the guardian of peace and to give matters of international peace and security priority over bilateral differences;

"5. Encourages the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help scale down tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully, and improve the international climate;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation'."

8. At the 59th meeting, on 26 November 1986, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.1) was introduced by the German Democratic Republic, which read as follows:

Need for result-oriented political dialogue
to improve the international situation

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization's foundation, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

"Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear armaments, on nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination, and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and apartheid,

"Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

"Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

"Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

"1. Calls upon States to make a consistent effort to fully observe the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations in order to strengthen international peace and security;

"2. Calls for continuing to conduct, to that end, the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

"3. Appeals to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and apartheid and settle other urgent international issues;

"4. Stresses the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"5. Encourages the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help scale down tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation'."

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 91 to 1, with 28 abstentions (see para. 10, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the
Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

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

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 7/ have not been fully implemented,

Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 8/ the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, 9/ and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, 10/

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation, by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation, thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and apartheid supported by the growing use of military force, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has

7/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

8/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

9/ Resolution 36/103, annex.

10/ Resolution 37/10, annex.

further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can only be assured through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Urges once again all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from support or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. Calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end to start

serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. Invites all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. Expresses its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. Urges all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

(a) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) To proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for bringing about a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

(c) To promote acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(d) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa which is the result, inter alia, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

7. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. Stresses that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

11/ Resolution S-10/2.

9. Emphasizes that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. Reiterates the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to 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 12/ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

13. Calls upon all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. Welcomes the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

15. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination, and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and apartheid,

Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

1. Calls upon States to make a consistent effort to fully observe the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations in order to strengthen international peace and security;

2. Calls for continuing to conduct, to that end, the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

3. Appeals to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and apartheid and settle other urgent international issues;

4. Stresses the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help scale down tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".
