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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 6 August 1975 from the Permanent Representatives of
Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions of our respective Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Solemn Joint Declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, signed on 22 April 1975, in Bucharest, by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere.

We should be grateful if Your Excellency could have this Solemn Joint Declaration distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 50 of the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
United Republic of Tanzania to
the United Nations

(Signed) Ion DATCU
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Romania
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Solemn Joint Declaration of the
Socialist Republic of Romania and
the United Republic of Tanzania

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania,

Taking into consideration the favourable evolution of their bilateral relations,

Desiring to develop at a rapid pace relations of friendship and co-operation in all fields between the peoples of the two countries,

Aware of the necessity to enhance their contribution to promoting international peace, understanding and security, as well as towards a more just and better world,

Reaffirming their adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the fundamental responsibility of every State for achieving economic, social and cultural progress of its people, without any external hindrance,

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to participate in the settlement of international issues facing mankind,

Expressing their conviction that international peace rests on the observance of the sacred right of each State to national sovereignty and independence, in peace and security, and on the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, coercion or pressure and on the principle of sovereign equality of States,

Realizing the imperative necessity of eliminating from inter-State relations use of force or threat of use of force,

Fully aware of the responsibility devolving on all States - big, medium-sized or small - irrespective of their geographical position, level of development or political, economic and social system, for achieving international peace and security, for promoting relations of friendship, understanding and co-operation among all countries and peoples,

Taking into account that the great political, economic and social changes, as well as the present-day technical-scientific advancements, increase the

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importance of the universally recognized principles of international law and of their strict observance by all States in their relations,

Emphasizing the need of liquidating underdevelopment, of instituting a new economic and political order in the world, and of the democratization of international relations,

Appreciating that the backwardness of some countries, comprising the majority of the world population, is a result of the inequity in the economic relations and of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies,

Reiterating the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, to international co-operation and to free access to the achievements of modern science and technology,

Asserting their firm conviction that international peace and justice are indivisible, that international law is one, indivisible and universal,

Mindful of the importance of promoting the supremacy of law among nations through bona fide and effective observance of the principles of international law,

I. Solemnly declare their common will and determination

(a) To broaden and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in all fields of activity;

(b) To intensify and enlarge the bilateral political and diplomatic co-operation as well as within international organizations;

(c) To facilitate governmental and parliamentary exchanges, as well as exchanges between different mass and community organizations;

(d) To promote and intensify mutually advantageous economic co-operation, the development of commercial exchanges, the strengthening of industrial, technical and scientific co-operation in fields of common interest with a view to maximizing the utilization of their natural resources;

(e) To promote the development of exchanges in the fields of culture, science, education, arts, tourism and sports;

(f) To consolidate the friendly links between the two peoples through a better mutual knowledge of their material and spiritual values;

(g) To co-operate with each other within the activities promoted by the United Nations and by other international bodies and organizations in order to promote the interests and aspirations of the developing countries and

(h) To deepen and enlarge their consultations through normal diplomatic channels, as well as through periodical meetings at various levels,

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II. Proclaim their common will to base their relations, as well as the relations with all other States on the following principles:

1. The sacred right of each State to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty and the obligation of each State to live in peace and to maintain relations of good neighbourhood with the other States;
2. The inalienable right of each people to freely decide upon and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its will and interest completely free and without any outside interference;
3. The sovereign, inalienable and permanent right of each State to dispose of its natural wealth and all other resources for the economic and social development and for the well being of its people; the right of the maritime States to have exclusive use of the marine and submarine resources within their national jurisdiction and to take part on an equitable basis in the exploitation of those submarine territories and of their resources that are outside the national jurisdiction and constitute the common heritage of mankind;
4. Full equality of right of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development and political, economic and social system;
5. The right and duty of each State to take part, with full equal rights, in the discussion and settlement of all the international issues of common interest;
6. The right of each State to base its co-operation with other States on mutual advantage in all fields;
7. The right and obligation of States, irrespective of their political and social system, to co-operate among themselves in maintaining international peace and security, as well as in facilitating the socio-economic progress of all nations and, especially, of the developing countries, and to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology;
8. The obligation of all States not to interfere, under any form or pretext, with the sovereign right of every independent State to develop its internal and external policy, in accordance with its national interests;
9. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from any coercion of military, political, economic or other nature and from threat of use of force, under any pretext, in any way or under any circumstance, against another State;
10. The inherent right of each State to legitimate individual or collective self-defense as provided in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter;
11. The obligation of States to abstain from resorting to threat of force or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State;

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12. The obligation of States to solve all their disagreements through peaceful means and to promote firmly direct negotiations as the most appropriate means to settle international issues;

13. The right of each State to peace and the obligation to contribute to its maintenance, this being in the foremost interest of all States;

14. The right of all peoples under colonial servitude and those who live under racist minority régimes to fight for their self-determination and independence, and the duty of all other States to support their just struggle;

15. The duty of every State to discharge with goodwill the obligations undertaken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with the principles of international law, universally recognized and with the international agreements concluded in accordance with these principles;

The fundamental principles enumerated above are connected with one another and each of them should be interpreted in the context of the other principles.

III. Solemnly declare their common determination to act firmly and consistently together with the other States for:

- the effective application in international life, in inter-state relations, of the principles contained in the above second chapter in order to establish a new economic and political order in the world, for the resolute elimination of the old and unequitable relations between states, for a more just and better world.

- the settlement of the complex issues of the international economic situation, the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate and equitable ratio between the prices of raw materials, industrial goods and agricultural products and food-stuffs; the access of all States to the achievements of modern science and technology, as well as to the sources of raw materials and energy and also work for an appropriate share of world industrial production by the developing world;

- firmly taking steps to rapidly close the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries;

- adopting concrete measures leading to the cessation of the arms race, to general and complete disarmament and, primarily, nuclear disarmament; to reduction of the military budgets, eliminating military blocs and ceasing war propaganda; setting up of wide nuclear-free zones, liquidation of foreign military bases from the territories of other states;

- the institution of relations based on equality of rights between all nations of the world, observing the right of every people to choose the social order that it wishes, without any interference from outside; settling, through

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negotiations, of disputes, for enlarging the multilateral co-operation among all States and nations of the world;

- the liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination and exploitation of one people by another, based on race, colour, nationality or any other distinctions;

- strengthening the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, in developing co-operation among all nations and promoting the rules of international law in the relations among States;

IV. Call on all other States to take the solemn pledge:

- to act with full responsibility for the complete elimination of war from international affairs, for settling peacefully all disagreements between States, by negotiations, to the benefit of the nations and of the world at large;

- to promote firmly the establishment of an era of co-operation and peace, in conditions of complete security, justice, social and national liberty, on the basis of the universally recognized principles of international law;

- to work with all energy for the establishment of a new economic and political international order, based on the full equality of rights of all the nations of the world.

V. To the end proclaimed in the present Joint Solemn Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania proclaim their common will to deepen and expand their consultations through normal diplomatic channels, as well as through periodical meetings at all levels.

Done in Bucharest, on 22 April 1975, in two originals, each in the Romanian and English languages, both texts having equal validity.

For
the Socialist Republic of
Romania:

Nicolae CEAUSESCU
President
of the Socialist Republic of
Romania

For
the United Republic of
Tanzania:

Julius K. NYERERE
President
of the United Republic of
Tanzania
