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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique)

later: Mr. TETU (Canada)
(Vice-Chairman)

later: Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique)
(Chairman)

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK

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The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 125: MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES (continued)

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

(b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION (continued) (A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2)

1. Mr. JIN Yongjian (China) said that resolutions adopted by the General Assembly since its fortieth session and the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted by the International Law Commission on first reading at its most recent session, had defined international terrorism as a punishable offence, and had fully demonstrated the determination of the international community to combat and suppress a phenomenon which not only harmed innocent lives and threatened normal international contacts and inter-State relations, but also endangered world peace, security and stability. Despite recent changes in the international situation, the struggle against international terrorism was still an important and arduous task confronting the world community.

2. His country had strongly and consistently condemned international terrorist practices, including the use of terrorism for political ends. China, which was party to most of the international conventions against terrorism, had ratified, in June 1991, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf. It had strictly fulfilled its obligations under the relevant conventions, and had taken legislative measures to punish crimes of international terrorism under its domestic laws. It would continue to support and actively participate in all the efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations to combat such terrorism.

3. In that endeavour, the following aspects must be taken into consideration: all countries should resolutely oppose any form of international terrorism and should adopt tangible and effective measures to prevent such acts in their territories; all acts of terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed, were international crimes and should be punished severely by all countries in accordance with international law and their domestic law; in extending and strengthening cooperation, full play should be given to the role of existing international mechanisms and to the principle that terrorists should be either prosecuted or extradited, and to the need for active

(Mr. Jin Yongjian, China)

information exchange and judicial assistance; the struggle against international terrorism should be based on strict adherence to the norms of international law; acts of international terrorism should be clearly differentiated from struggles of national liberation movements; the international community should carry out an in-depth study on political, historical and social causes of the emergence of international terrorism, focusing on the establishment of a just and reasonable new international order and the creation of conditions favourable to peace and development.

4. With regard to the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference on terrorism, the discussion during the current session of the General Assembly had shown that the views of countries were still divergent. The Committee should therefore make a further effort to explore appropriate ways of resolving that question.

5. Mr. VOICU (Romania) said that his country deeply deplored the loss of human life resulting from acts of international terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed, and their harmful impact on relations between States. It consistently supported the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in that connection, and was a party to many of the relevant international conventions, as could be seen from the annex to the Secretary-General's report (A/46/346). In addition, Romania was carrying out the necessary domestic formalities for the ratification of other international legal instruments relating to various aspects of terrorism, and had been one of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 45/39 entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

6. Romania fully shared the opinion expressed in the Sixth Committee that all States should fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts. It also believed that special attention should be devoted to the growing and pernicious link between terrorist groups and drug trafficking, and also to violent attempts to destabilize legitimately constituted Governments. Terrorist acts could never constitute a valid form of political struggle. His delegation reaffirmed its support for General Assembly resolution 44/29, and joined in the appeal made in the Sixth Committee for the immediate release of all hostages and abducted persons.

7. Recent dramatic events had shown that current international cooperation with respect to counter-terrorist measures should be strengthened, and his delegation shared the view that a more coordinated response on the part of the international community was necessary to eradicate international terrorism. In that context, he could not neglect to mention that a Romanian citizen, his country's chargé d'affaires in New Delhi, had recently been kidnapped as the result of a terrorist act. The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken

(Mr. Voicu, Romania)

note of the information circulated by some press agencies to the effect that responsibility for the kidnapping had been claimed by a number of organizations in India. According to the same sources, the release of the chargé d'affaires would be subject to the release of some Indian citizens imprisoned in India or to the release of two Indian Sikhs arrested in Bucharest as a consequence of their attempt on the life of the Indian Ambassador to Romania. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania had stated that the Romanian authorities had not been contacted in any way by the kidnapers and that it was unable to confirm the demands referred to by the press agencies. It was deeply concerned by the situation, and the Indian authorities had been requested to do whatever they could to ensure the immediate release of the Romanian diplomat. It hoped that the request would elicit due understanding and support from the international community.

8. The Sixth Committee could play an important role in strengthening international cooperation against terrorism, and his delegation would support the preparation and adoption of a resolution which could lead to greater coordination of efforts to combat terrorism.

9. Mr. Têtu (Canada), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

10. Miss BOUM (Cameroon) said that her Government supported the efforts of the United Nations to deal with the problem of international terrorism, although it recognized that a generally acceptable definition of the phenomenon or an international convention containing a list of all acts which might be universally regarded as terrorist acts were still a long way off. None the less, significant progress had been made, notably in General Assembly resolutions adopted since the fortieth session and in the various international instruments concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

11. As indicated in the annex to document A/46/346, Cameroon had ratified most of those instruments, and her Government intended to continue its policy of integrating their provisions into Cameroon's domestic laws.

12. Terrorism not only claimed innocent victims but also constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. The new international climate seemed to offer a favourable opportunity for a discussion of the principles on which the struggle against terrorism should be based and of the coordination of international cooperation in that endeavour.

13. Mrs. BANKOBEZA (United Republic of Tanzania) said that all States had an obligation to prevent terrorist acts and to punish the culprits, which called for both bilateral arrangements and cooperation in complying with the international legal instruments concerned. Bilateral arrangements should facilitate the transmittal of proceedings from one State to another, the enforcement of foreign penal judgements, and the execution of sentences and taking of testimony abroad. They could also include the collection of

(Mrs. Bankobeza, Tanzania)

evidence from one State on behalf of another State and its transmittal to the latter State. Habitual offenders and persons suspected of terrorist acts should be traced to the extent possible and their records maintained in every State.

14. Among the measures taken at the international level to combat terrorism, special mention should be made of General Assembly resolution 44/29, which offered a good summary of the initiatives required, and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.

15. Her delegation supported the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. Before such a conference was convened, the underlying causes of terrorism and acts of violence must be studied. The heading of General Assembly resolution 44/29 acknowledged the need for such a study, but such a study was not mentioned in the operative paragraphs of the resolution: the General Assembly merely requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of combating terrorism. Her delegation hoped that agreement could be reached at the current session on how such a study could be undertaken. The body responsible for undertaking the study should also be charged with the task of finding a definition of terrorism which would differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. Such a body could be established by means of the reactivation of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, or by means of the establishment of a working group within the Sixth Committee. She therefore thought that at the current stage it would be premature to convene the proposed international conference, which should take place when the requisite definition had been agreed.

16. Mr. VILLAGRAN KRAMER (Guatemala) said that the task before the Sixth Committee was to consider ways and means of preventing international terrorism and to analyse its underlying causes. In that connection, the Committee should bear in mind the distinction between terrorism and the methods used by peoples struggling for national liberation.

17. Terrorist acts were carried out by groups with varying motivations. In some cases, the motives were primarily political, while in other cases, such acts were related to ordinary offences, such as illicit drug trafficking, or to State terrorism, which had been increasingly prevalent in recent years.

18. Taking into account those distinctions, his delegation shared the view that terrorist acts could be characterized as international crimes. At the same time, most delegations seemed to agree that terrorism was not a political crime and that the perpetrators of terrorist acts were therefore subject to extradition. He expressed appreciation for the contribution made by the Colombian Government in pointing out the close connection between international terrorism and illicit drug trafficking.

(Mr. Villagran Kramer, Guatemala)

19. The phenomenon of international terrorism showed that the commission of certain acts in a given society could have an impact on other societies. It was therefore important to examine the underlying internal causes. The media played an important role in giving terrorists public recognition and thus involuntarily encouraging the spread of terrorism. Moreover, terrorist acts affected developing and developed countries alike.

20. As pointed out by Chile (A/46/346), the need to combat international terrorism should not induce any society to use unlawful means; rather, due process must be ensured and human rights must be protected.

21. His delegation had doubts as to the advisability of convening an international conference on terrorism and believed that the exchange of views should continue in the Sixth Committee

22. With regard to the distinction between terrorism and national liberation struggles, his delegation did not wish to give protection to terrorism in the guise of national liberation movements.

23. Mr. BENTAJA (Morocco), reaffirming the importance which his country attached to combating and eliminating terrorism, said that terrorism was to be condemned in all its forms, particularly since it conflicted with the values of Islam, which advocated peace and abhorred the destruction of any form of life. Islam did not regard terrorism as a legitimate means to an end, at the expense of innocent lives, and terrorism was therefore duly characterized as an offence and punished under Moroccan law. Morocco welcomed all resolutions on terrorism and was currently taking steps to become a party to conventions on terrorism in addition to those which it had already signed.

24. Since it would be extremely difficult to achieve a universally agreed definition of terrorism, the international community should formulate a new approach to terrorism more in line with the recent changes worldwide; unless each individual terrorist act was characterized at the outset, an overall theoretical framework could not be envisaged. Moreover, if narrow political, regional and ideological considerations were to be bypassed, the sectoral approach within the context of the specialized agencies must be reinforced; agreements concluded under the auspices of the specialized agencies would constitute a gradual but effective contribution to the definition of terrorism. Individual countries should also tighten up their domestic legislation to punish terrorism in accordance with the relevant international agreements. Moreover, they should accede without delay to agreements on terrorism and engage in bilateral and regional cooperation in order to combat the phenomenon, including placing heavy restrictions on the sale of arms and preventing the acquisition of arms by terrorist organizations.

25. In the field of international cooperation, Morocco had been participating actively since 1988 in the effort to define terrorism, and if the work in question continued at the level of States and international organizations a

(Mr. Bentaja, Morocco)

more precise definition of terrorism could ultimately be formulated. His delegation saw no objection to convening an international conference based on a sound legal footing and an objective analysis of the underlying causes of terrorism. Constructive dialogue could then be achieved, leading to a successful definition of terrorism and an effective strategy for its elimination.

26. Morocco proposed that the Secretariat should catalogue all national laws and unregistered bilateral and international agreements on terrorism in order to form a data bank to provide assistance in the study of the existing legal framework and in the formulation of an approach which could pave the way for a productive conference.

27. Mr. GÜNEY (Turkey) said that the problem of terrorism had grown worse in the two years that had elapsed since the discussion of the issue of international terrorism at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. In those two years, terrorist acts had been perpetrated against Turkish diplomats, diplomatic and consular missions, citizens and institutions, both in Turkey and abroad. These and other events had made it clear that no country or region in the world was immune from terrorism; that terrorists were using new technology and expanding and reorganizing their activities; that a proliferation of alliances between terrorist groups and drug traffickers had exacerbated the problem; that terrorists had easy access to modern weaponry owing to a competitive arms trade, with the result that more and more innocent victims were suffering and enormous material damage was being wreaked; and that the media were giving terrorists immediate publicity that only played into their hands.

28. The Turkish delegation welcomed the resolutions on terrorism adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, for terrorism had become such a threat that now more than ever it called for a concerted effort by the whole international community.

29. Turkey had consistently strongly condemned as criminal all forms of terrorism and violence that violated fundamental human rights, as well as those States that in any way countenanced terrorism. It had supported various multilateral measures aimed at countering the threat, including the efforts by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to promote the security of air and sea transport against acts of terrorism.

30. Turkey had suffered repeatedly, and again just recently, from the most pernicious form of terrorism; it considered all acts of terrorism unjustifiable, whatever their motive and by whomever committed. It must be recognized, however, that nothing could prejudice the right to self-determination of peoples subjected to colonial regimes and other forms of foreign domination, as that was an inalienable right recognized in the United Nations Charter.

(Mr. Güney, Turkey)

31. The loss of human lives and the damage to inter-State relations and cooperation caused by terrorist acts was most regrettable. Turkey was willing to join other members of the international community in any realistic effort to prevent such acts and to apprehend, prosecute and punish the perpetrators.

32. Universal acceptance of the principle of either prosecuting terrorists or extraditing them to the State where they had committed their acts, the accession by all States to the existing international instruments and, if need be, the development of new instruments, as well as the development of mechanisms for apprehending and prosecuting terrorists and for exchanging information, would all be effective means of combating terrorism.

33. The time had come to go beyond condemnation and to strengthen cooperation so as to stamp out international terrorism everywhere; that could only be done if States showed uncompromising solidarity. However, for the reasons stated in its reply reproduced in the Secretary-General's report (A/46/346), Turkey continued to have doubts about the convening of the proposed international conference.

34. Mr. KOLOMA (Mozambique) said that despite the adoption of many resolutions by the General Assembly the international community continued to face acts of terrorism. His delegation unreservedly supported the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 44/29, as well as all lawful measures to prevent international terrorism and steps to study its underlying causes. However, Mozambique strongly rejected any attempt to equate acts of terrorism with the legitimate struggle of peoples for their national liberation, which was consistent with the right to self-determination enshrined in the Charter and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

35. His delegation noted with great satisfaction that there was a consensus that emphasis should be put on cooperation between States in seeking ways and means of combating international terrorism. At the national level, Mozambique would welcome suggestions for the enactment of domestic laws to combat terrorism or for the establishment of antiterrorism agencies that would carry out a systematic scientific study of the causes of acts of terrorism; such studies could also be conducted at the regional and international levels. Mozambique welcomed the adoption by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation of the Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, and hoped other regional organizations would follow that example.

36. International conventions and other legal instruments to combat terrorism had been steadily increasing in number in recent years, the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection being only the most recent. His delegation commended the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as such international organizations as ICAO and IMO, for their untiring efforts to devise further measures against terrorism. In the absence of a global and comprehensive international legal instrument on

(Mr. Koloma, Mozambique)

terrorism, which in his delegation's view was what was required, the expansion of such international legal instruments so as to cover other aspects of international terrorism was desirable.

37. In their replies set out in the Secretary-General's report, some countries had stressed how important it was that States should ratify or accede to the existing conventions dealing with terrorism; his delegation concurred and was pleased to note that such had indeed been the trend in recent years. It had also been suggested that a centre on international terrorism could be established within the Secretariat. Another suggestion that had been put forward was that the International Law Commission should be entrusted with the task of studying aspects of international terrorism. While sympathetic to both ideas, Mozambique believed that it would be preferable to entrust the task in question to a reactivated Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism.

38. His delegation welcomed the proposal that the mass media should be used as a channel for seeking assistance and support from the public, while denying terrorists the publicity that was one of their objectives. It also welcomed the suggestion that relevant information should be exchanged so as to strengthen Governments' ability to prevent acts of terrorism and to apprehend and either prosecute or extradite offenders. Mozambique insisted, however, that all measures to combat international terrorism should always be consistent with the principles and rules of international law and should, in particular, take respect for human rights into account.

39. State terrorism, or an officially organized act of aggression or violence against another State, was of particular concern to his delegation. It represented a much greater threat to international peace and security than acts of terrorism by individuals or groups. It was a flagrant violation of the principles of non-use of force in international relations and peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and was a practice with which Mozambique had recently had bitter experience. His delegation therefore unreservedly supported the Assembly's appeal to States set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 44/29. Serious thought should be given to the possibility of applying severe sanctions against States that promoted acts of terrorism in other States.

40. It was disturbing that the study of the underlying causes of international terrorism had not kept pace with measures being taken at various levels to prevent terrorism; the study of underlying causes should be an ongoing task for the international community, since the key to the elimination of international terrorism lay in the removal of its causes and in complete fulfilment by States of their obligations under the Charter and the full implementation of generally accepted principles of international law. Such a study would enable the international community to work out a more comprehensive legal instrument taking into account all identified forms of terrorism. The adoption of preventive measures against some forms of terrorism but not against others might wrongly give the impression that some forms were more extreme than others.

(Mr. Koloma, Mozambique)

41. Although the crime of international terrorism was condemned repeatedly, it had never been defined, which was not consistent with normal patterns of legal conduct. In the absence of such a definition, the concept of combating international terrorism could be misused by some States either against weaker States or against their own citizens. Certainly, international terrorism was difficult to define; but aggression had not been easy to define either, and while the United Nations had taken nearly 20 years to do so it had in fact eventually succeeded. Convening the proposed conference would mean that it would be possible to embark on the task of defining terrorism and to draw up a more comprehensive international legal instrument on the subject.

42. Mr. SANDOVAL (Ecuador) said that the relaxation of international tensions had not curbed terrorism, which continued to affect various regions of the world. In Latin America, terrorism had resulted in much loss of life and destroyed vital economic and social infrastructure. Of particular concern was a new form of terrorism that had developed through the association of terrorists and drug traffickers. In Ecuador, which had also suffered from the destabilizing activities of insurgents, the current Government had successfully pursued a policy of dialogue with terrorist groups, and had thus been able to prevail on them to abandon their armed struggle and integrate into the political life of the country, thereby strengthening the democratic system.

43. Ecuador unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and was of the view that the members of the international community should join forces to combat it, using all legal means at their disposal. States should refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or acquiescing in terrorist acts in other States, and should strengthen mechanisms for cooperation and exchanging information in order to combat and eradicate terrorism.

44. On the issue of the convening of the proposed conference, Ecuador, which had traditionally supported the struggle of peoples under colonial and other forms of foreign domination for self-determination, believed that agreement must first be reached on a number of fundamental issues, so as to ensure that such a conference would produce the desired results. His delegation hoped nevertheless that at the current session of the General Assembly a consensus could be reached on the text of a draft resolution on measures to prevent international terrorism.

45. Mr. Afonso (Mozambique) resumed the Chair.

46. Mrs. HENNINGS (Bolivia) said that her Government was deeply concerned about the growing scale and complexity of terrorism in the world and wished to reaffirm Bolivia's strongest condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed. Terrorism was a clear violation of human rights, an attack on the security of States and an obstacle to the development of peoples. It was therefore necessary to adopt urgent measures to combat terrorism, and in that struggle the United Nations should

(Mrs. Hennings, Bolivia)

play a key role. Bolivia fully supported resolution 44/29 and believed that, after States had reached agreement on the basic aspects of the question, it would be appropriate to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international conference to elaborate measures to prevent international terrorism. Her country had already ratified a number of international instruments relating to various aspects of the problem of terrorism and was currently considering the early ratification of others.

47. The Bolivian Government believed that the most effective way of combating terrorism would be to study and remove its underlying causes; her Government would therefore support measures designed to achieve that objective. It also wished to draw attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers, and, in that connection, welcomed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/29.

48. Bolivia had traditionally been a peaceful country in which terrorist acts had been virtually unknown. In recent years, however, subversive groups suspected of having ties to drug traffickers had committed acts such as the destruction of electricity pylons, placing or threatening to place bombs in public places, and assassinations, thereby gradually introducing terrorism into Bolivia. While aware of the difficulty of combating the combined actions of terrorists and drug traffickers, Bolivia was firmly committed to the struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, taking into account the principle of shared responsibility within the framework of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and non-recourse to the threat or use of force. Her country was convinced that the success of measures to combat terrorism and drug trafficking, particularly the combined effect of the two, depended on the coordinated efforts of the international community. It therefore urged all States to join forces in the difficult but not hopeless endeavour to eliminate international terrorism.

49 Mrs. SILVERA NUÑEZ (Cuba), reviewing the history of the international community's efforts to combat terrorism, recalled the General Assembly's decision in 1972 to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which had endeavoured to define international terrorism, to examine its causes and to consider solutions. Although the Committee's efforts had been paralysed after 1979 by the Assembly's failure to take a decision in the matter, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had contributed to its work by emphasizing that terrorism was not limited to individuals and groups and that any impartial consideration of the matter by the United Nations must begin with State terrorism. The non-aligned countries had also rejected efforts to put the actions of States on a par with those of peoples struggling for independence and self-determination.

50. Terrorism was a deceptive term. The mass media were manipulated by propaganda campaigns conducted by some States in an attempt to justify the covert actions of their repressive forces and intelligence services; in so

(Mrs. Silvera Nuñez, Cuba)

doing, they hoped to create a favourable climate for their philosophical doctrines, which sought to undermine the just struggles of peoples for sovereignty, independence and self-determination, and to legitimize their military and paramilitary activities on the pretext of defending democracy.

51. Her Government condemned international terrorism and attached great importance to efforts to suppress terrorist acts, which were incompatible with the principles on which Cuba's foreign policy was based.

52. Cuba rejected state terrorism and destabilizing policies designed to undermine the sociopolitical systems of many third world countries in violation of the most elementary norms of international law and the principle of peaceful coexistence among nations.

53. The legal regime established by the various international instruments on the subject could function only if States fulfilled their obligations and displayed the necessary political will.

54. Her delegation reaffirmed the importance of the preparation by the international community of a legal instrument which would define terrorism and underscore the responsibility of States with regard to the monitoring of domestic forces that promoted violence in other countries.

55. The Cuban Government supported the reference in General Assembly resolution 44/29, paragraph 14, to the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

56. Her delegation believed that international cooperation in combating international terrorism should focus on preventing terrorist acts by one State against other States and all forms of assistance in the commission of such acts, and on condemning the collection of funds with a view to the promotion of terrorism.

57. The Cuban Penal Code provided for specific penalties to be applied to the perpetrators of terrorist acts. Her country had consistently complied with the international guidelines for the protection of civil aviation, and her Government had promulgated Act 1266 so that the problem of the seizure of aircraft and similar crimes could be dealt with on the basis of bilateral agreements.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

58. The CHAIRMAN said that, following the consultations which he had held, he wished to propose that the Committee should convene the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law. He further proposed that the

(The Chairman)

Committee should elect Mr. Aftab Farrukh (Pakistan) as Chairman of the Working Group. If he heard no objection, he would take it that his proposals were acceptable to the Committee.

59. It was so decided.

60. After a procedural discussion in which Mr. BERG (Germany), Mr. VAN DE VELDE (Netherlands), Mr. TOMKA (Czechoslovakia), Mr. CHATURVEDI (India), and Mr. CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil) took part, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the Secretariat should prepare a revised draft timetable for consideration of the report of the International Law Commission.

61. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.