UNITED NATIONS





# **General Assembly**

Distr. GENERAL

A/36/143/Add.2 16 November 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-sixth session Agenda item 112

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

## Report of the Secretary-General

## Addendum

### CONTENTS

						Page
III.	REPLIES RECEIVE	D FROM MEMBER :	STATES			
	Yugoslavia	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	2 ·

#### YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]
[23 October 1981]

- 1. Yugoslavia greets and supports the endeavours of the United Nations for the promotion of international law in general, and international economic law in particular. These efforts constitute a significant contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order, through the continuous process of gradual seeking of international solutions to the unsolved questions of international economic relations. From that point of view, Yugoslavia agrees with the position expressed in the mentioned resolution, recognizing "the urgent need for a systematic and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".
- 2. Yugoslavia in this action of systematization and progressive development of international economic law is ready to offer to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research necessary assistance in all phases, through its representatives and by engaging appropriate scientific institutions and experts.
- 3. Yugoslavia points out that the list of documents in the operational part of resolution 35/166, under paragraph 1, should be supplemented with other international documents, such as are: the Charter of the United Nations which represents the foundation of the modern international law, declarations adopted at the conferences of heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries, declarations adopted at the ministerial conferences of the Group of 77 (Arusha, Caracas).
- 4. It stresses that, in the selection and elaboration of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, those principles and elements which are of fundamental importance for this phase, and which are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should be taken into account:
  - (a) Permanent sovereignty of nations (States) over their natural resources;
- (b) Principle of the obligatory co-operation of States in economic, social, cultural and other fields, aiming at the over-all economic and other development in the world in general, and in developing countries in particular;
- (c) Preferential and non-reciprocal treatment of developing countries in all domains of international economic relations;
- (d) Principle of the common human heritage in the utilization of seas and oceans in the world, and the implementation of this principle in other spheres of international relations;
  - (e) Right of man to development.

- 5. The establishment of the new international economic order requires a new approach to the sources of modern international law. In that sense, the General Assembly resolutions become particularly significant, since they represent the achieved degree of agreement among the Member States relating to various issues of international relations. These resolutions already represent recommendations for the conduct of Member States. The already adopted codes of conduct also contain elements which should be taken into account.
- 6. The complexity of goals from resolution 35/166, emphasizes again the need for the full understanding of the institutional question, and, in connexion with that, the engagement of UNCITRAL, the United Nations International Law Commission, the United Nations General Assembly, i.e., the Legal Committee.
- 7. In the course of further consideration of the over-all subject based on General Assembly resolution 35/166, the representatives of Yugoslavia in their contacts with the representatives of various United Nations bodies (organs) and with the representatives of Member States will actively participate in the elaboration of the submitted and other appropriate proposals and suggestions.