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

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Alemayehu MAKONNEN (Ethiopia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

"(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

"(b) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

"(c) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/73 of 15 December 1978 and 35/158 and 35/159 of 12 December 1980.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 18 September 1981, 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 First Committee considered the item at its 45th to 51st meetings, from 27 November to 3 December 1981 (A/C.1/36/PV.45-51).

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- (1) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (A/36/386 and Add.1 and 2);
- (2) Letter dated 31 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/65);
- (3) Letter dated 8 January 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/68-S/14325);
- (4) Letter dated 23 January 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/80);
- (5) Letter dated 27 January 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/83);
- (6) Letter dated 29 January 1981 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/86-S/14351);
- (7) Letter dated 6 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/97-S/14369);
- (8) Letter dated 13 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/103-S/14374);
- (9) Letter dated 18 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/106-S/14377);
- (10) Letter dated 25 February 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines to the Secretary-General (A/36/111-S/14386);
- (11) Letter dated 26 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/112-S/14387);
- (12) Letter dated 25 February 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines to the Secretary-General (A/36/113-S/14388 and Corr.1);
- (13) Letter dated 2 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/116 and Corr.1);
- (14) Letter dated 3 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/118-S/14392);
- (15) Letter dated 20 February 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General (A/36/119);
- (16) Letter dated 17 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/133-S/14410);

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- (17) Letter dated 26 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/151-S/14419);
- (18) Letter dated 3 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/170-S/14428);
- (19) Letter dated 14 April 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/206);
- (20) Letter dated 23 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/223);
- (21) Letter dated 27 April 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/228-S/14468);
- (22) Letter dated 8 May 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/238-S/14478);
- (23) Letter dated 19 May 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/257-S/14483);
- (24) Letter dated 17 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/332-S/14555);
- (25) Letter dated 24 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/347);
- (26) Letter dated 25 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/348);
- (27) Letter dated 25 June 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/349);
- (28) Letter dated 2 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/358);
- (29) Letter dated 3 July 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/359 and Corr.1);
- (30) Note verbale dated 25 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/365);

- (31) Note verbale dated 15 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/388);
- (32) Note verbale dated 20 July 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/391 and Corr.1);
- (33) Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/396-S/14610);
- (34) Note verbale dated 24 July 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/405-S/14620);
- (35) Note verbale dated 4 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/422);
- (36) Note verbale dated 26 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/456);
- (37) Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/457-S/14649);
- (38) Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/465);
- (39) Letter dated 1 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/473-S/14675);
- (40) Letter dated 15 August 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (A/36/481-S/14678);
- (41) Letter dated 18 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/528 and Corr.1);
- (42) Note verbale dated 23 September 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/552-S/14706);
- (43) Letter dated 30 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/566-S/14713);
- (44) Letter dated 5 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/584);
- (45) Letter dated 9 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/586);

(46) Letter dated 21 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/616-S/14735);

(47) Note verbale dated 20 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/620);

(48) Letter dated 2 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/650-S/14744);

(49) Letter dated 12 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/672);

(50) Note verbale dated 25 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/723-S/14771);

(51) Letter dated 6 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.1/36/3);

(52) Letter dated 16 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.1/36/6);

(53) Letter dated 4 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/36/8);

(54) Letter dated 2 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/36/9);

(55) Letter dated 11 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/36/11);

(56) Letter dated 23 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/36/12);

(57) Letter dated 30 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/36/15).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.60 and Rev.1

5. On 27 November, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Malta, the Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/36/L.60), which was subsequently sponsored also by Algeria and India. The draft resolution read as follows:

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"The General Assembly,

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

"Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration have not yet been fully implemented,

"Profoundly disturbed over the escalation of tension in the world, ever more frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by continued stalemate in the solution of crises in different regions, by the continuous escalation of the arms race and military build-up, by the continuation of the rivalries of big Powers and blocs and of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, persistence of colonialism, racism and apartheid, the lack of solution of the economic problems of developing countries, all of which endanger international peace and security,

"Deeply concerned that the process of relaxation of international tension has reached a point of deep crisis due to the lack of progress in the settlement of international problems and conflicts and stalemate in the process of disarmament,

"Noting with deep concern that the main organs of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, have been unable to ensure effective measures for the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to the unresolved problems and crises in the world,

"Emphasizing that, in its twenty years of existence, the movement of non-aligned countries has significantly contributed to the promotion of international peace and security, towards democratization of international relations, the development of international co-operation and the establishment of a system of international relations based on justice, sovereign equality and equal security of all States and peoples, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and policy of non-alignment,

1. Expresses its deep concern over the aggravation of focal points of international tension and crises in the world, more frequent resort to force and increasing violations of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms once more the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the firm basis for relations among all States, irrespective of size, geographical location, level of development or political, economic, social or ideological systems;

"3. Urges all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to that end, (a) to refrain from any threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources, (b) to refrain from supporting or encouraging of any such act for any reason whatsoever and (c) to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by them;

"4. Calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

"5. Urges all States, permanent members of the Security Council in particular, to undertake all necessary measures to prevent the further aggravation of the international situation and disruption of the process of détente and to this end: to seek the peaceful settlement of disputes and the resolution of the focal points of crises and tensions; to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations on disarmament and on the halting of the arms race, particularly nuclear-arms race, on the basis of the recommendation of the tenth special session of the General Assembly; to contribute to an urgent solution of international economic problems and the establishment of the new international economic order, to accelerate economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, and to proceed without any delay to a global consideration of ways and means for a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations;

"6. Regrets the fact that the Security Council has failed to report to the General Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 15 of its resolution 35/158 of 12 December 1980;

"7. Requests once again that the Security Council considers ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 5 above as well as to examine all existing mechanisms and to propose new ones aimed at enhancing the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, and to explore also the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level in specific cases so as to enable it to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts and to report the Council's conclusions to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

"8. Requests once more the Security Council and particularly its permanent members to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

"9. Considers that the respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"10. Reaffirms again the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes, and their inalienable rights 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 and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

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

"12. Reiterates its support for the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and expresses hope that the Conference on the Indian Ocean which is an important stage in the realization of the objectives of that Declaration will be held not later than in the first half of 1983 and to this end calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the success of this Conference;

"13. Calls upon all States, participating in the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to take all possible measures and exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals established by the Helsinki Final Act, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which has great significance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world;

"14. Considers that further action is necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation on the basis of the principles of equal security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international frontiers, non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes and just and viable solutions of the existing problems and crises in the area on the bases of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, respect for sovereignty over natural resources, and the right of peoples to make independently and without any outside pressure or intimidation their own decisions;

"15. Calls upon all Governments to submit before the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly their views on the question of strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requests the Secretary-General to submit the report thereon to the General Assembly at its next session;

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"16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled 'Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

6. At the 47th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced the draft resolution with an oral revision of the fifth preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

"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 the unresolved problems and crises in the world".

7. On 2 December, the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/60/Rev.1). The draft resolution was sponsored also by Burundi, Madagascar and Pakistan and subsequently by the Congo and the Sudan. At its 51st meeting on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/60/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 93 to none, with 21 abstentions 1/ (see para. 12, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

1/ Subsequently, the delegations of Afghanistan and Djibouti indicated that, had they been present at the voting, they would have voted in favour.

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B. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.61

8. On 30 November, Guyana, on behalf of the States members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (A/C.1/36/L.61), containing the draft Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, originally introduced by the representative of Guyana at the 45th meeting, on 27 November.

9. At its 51st meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.61 by a recorded vote of 90 to 21, with 8 abstentions (see para. 12, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay, Swaziland, Turkey.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.58

10. On 25 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, the United Republic of Cameroon, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Peru, the Philippines, Poland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace" (A/C.1/36/L.58), which was subsequently sponsored also by the Congo, Hungary and Mongolia and introduced by the representative of Poland at the 45th meeting, on 27 November.

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11. At its 51st meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.58 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 2 abstentions 2/ (see para. 12, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America.

2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Afghanistan indicated that, had it been present at the voting, it would have voted in favour.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

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 have not yet been fully implemented,

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation of tension in the world, the ever more frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression and foreign occupation, continued stalemate in the solution of crimes in different regions, the continuous escalation of the arms race and military build-up, the pursuance of the policy of rivalry, the confrontation and struggle for the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, the persistence of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and the lack of solution of the economic problems of developing countries, all of which endanger international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the process of relaxation of international tension has reached a point of deep crisis owing to the lack of progress in the settlement of international problems and conflicts and stalemate in the process of disarmament,

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 the unresolved problems and crises in the world,

Emphasizing that, in its 20 years of existence, the movement of non-aligned countries has significantly contributed to the efforts of the United Nations towards the promotion of international peace and security and towards democratization of international relations, the development of international co-operation and the establishment of a system of international relations based on justice, sovereign equality and equal security of all States and peoples, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and policy of non-alignment,

1. Expresses its deep concern over the aggravation of focal points of international tension and crises in the world, more frequent recourse to force and increasing violations of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms once more the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter as the firm basis for relations among all States, irrespective of size, geographical location, level of development or political, economic, social or ideological systems;
3. Urges all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter and, to that end:
 - (a) To refrain from any threat or use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;
 - (b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever;
 - (c) To reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by them;
4. Calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;
5. Urges all States, in particular, the permanent members of the Security Council, to undertake all necessary measures to prevent the further aggravation of the international situation and disruption of the process of détente and, to this end: to seek the peaceful settlement of disputes and the resolution of the focal points of crises and tensions; to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations on disarmament and on the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, on the basis of the recommendation of the General Assembly at its tenth special session; to contribute to an urgent solution of international economic problems and the establishment of the new international economic order; to accelerate economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones; and to proceed without any delay to a global consideration of ways and means for a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations;
6. Takes note of the fact that the Security Council has failed to report to the General Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 15 of Assembly resolution 35/158 of 12 December 1980;
7. Requests the Security Council to consider ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 5 above as well as to examine all existing mechanisms and to propose new ones aimed at enhancing the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter, and to explore also the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council, in conformity with Article 28 of the Charter, at the ministerial or higher level in specific cases, so as to enable it to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts and to present the Council's conclusions to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

8. Reiterates the need for the Security Council, particularly its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its own decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
9. Considers that the respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security;
10. Reaffirms again the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable rights 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 and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;
11. Calls upon the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objectives 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;
12. Reiterates its support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and expresses the hope that the Conference on the Indian Ocean, which is an important stage in the realization of the objectives of that Declaration, will be held not later than in the first half of 1983 and, to this end, calls upon all States to contribute effectively to the success of this Conference;
13. Calls upon all States participating in the Madrid Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to take all possible measures and exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals established by the Final Act of the Conference at Helsinki; 3/ as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference which has great significance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world;
14. Considers that further efforts are necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation on the basis of the principles of equal security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international frontiers, non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes and just and viable solutions of the existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, respect for sovereignty over natural resources, and the right of peoples to make independently and without any outside pressure or intimidation their own decisions;
15. Calls upon all Governments to submit to this effect, before the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly their views on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requests the Secretary-General to submit the report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

3/ Cmnd. 6198 (London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1975).

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and
Interference in the Internal Affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty,

Recalling further its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, containing the Definition of Aggression,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977, 33/74 of 15 December 1978, 34/101 of 14 December 1979 and 35/159 of 12 December 1980 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the international situation and the increasing threat to international peace and security owing to frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, aggression, intimidation, military intervention and occupation, escalation of military presence and all other forms of intervention or interference, direct or indirect, overt or covert, threatening the sovereignty and political independence of other States, with the aim of overthrowing their Governments,

Conscious of the fact that such policies endanger the political independence of States, freedom of peoples and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, adversely affecting thereby the maintenance of international peace and security,

Conscious of the imperative need for all foreign forces engaged in military occupation, intervention or interference to be completely withdrawn to their own territories, so that people under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes may freely and fully exercise their right to self-determination, so as to enable people of all States to administer their own affairs and determine their own political, economic and social system without external interference or control,

Conscious also of the imperative need for any threat of aggression, any recruitment, any use of armed bands, in particular mercenaries, against sovereign States to be completely ended, so as to enable the peoples of all States to determine their own political, economic and social system without external interference or control,

Recognizing that full observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of sovereign States and peoples, either directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of this Declaration to States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in association with the United Nations, and other appropriate bodies.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and
Interference in the Internal Affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, that no State has the right to intervene directly or indirectly for any reason whatsoever in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Reaffirming further the fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations that all States have the duty not to threaten or use force against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of other States,

Bearing in mind that the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security are founded upon freedom, equality, self-determination and independence, respect for the sovereignty of States, as well as permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources, irrespective of their political, economic or social systems or the levels of their development,

Considering that full observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming in accordance with the Charter the right to self-determination and independence of people under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes,

Stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be achieved only under conditions where peoples enjoy freedom and States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of these principles in their international relations,

Considering that any violation of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of State poses a threat to the freedom of peoples, the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity of States to their political, economic, social and cultural development, and also endangers international peace and security,

Considering that a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States will contribute towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the resolutions adopted by the United Nations relating to the contents of this principle, in particular those containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of

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International Security, 4/ the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, 5/ the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 6/ and the Definition of Aggression. 7/

Solemnly declares that:

1. No State or group of States has the right to intervene or interfere in any form or for any reason whatsoever in the internal and external affairs of other States.

2. The principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States comprehends the following rights and duties:

I

(a) Sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, national unity and security of all States, as well as national identity and cultural heritage of their peoples;

(b) The sovereign and inalienable right of a State freely to determine its own political, economic, cultural and social system, to develop its international relations and to exercise permanent sovereignty over its natural resources, in accordance with the will of its people, without outside intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever;

(c) The right of States and peoples to have free access to information and to develop fully, without interference, their system of information and mass media and to use their information media in order to promote their political, social, economic and cultural interests and aspirations, based, inter alia, on the relevant articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the new international information order;

4/ General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).

5/ General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX).

6/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

7/ General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX).

II

- (a) The duty of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any form whatsoever to violate the existing internationally recognized boundaries of another State, to disrupt the political, social or economic order of other States, to overthrow or change the political system of another State or its Government, to cause tension between or among States or to deprive peoples of their national identity and cultural heritage;
- (b) The duty of a State to ensure that its territory is not used in any manner which would violate the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity or disrupt the political, economic and social stability of another State; this obligation applies also to States entrusted with responsibility for territories yet to attain self-determination and national independence;
- (c) The duty of a State to refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation or any other form of intervention and interference, overt or covert, directed at another State or group of States, or any act of military, political or economic interference in the internal affairs of another State, including acts of reprisal involving the use of force;
- (d) The duty of a State to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;
- (e) The duty of a State to refrain from any action or attempt in whatever form or under whatever pretext to destabilize or to undermine the stability of another State or of any of its institutions;
- (f) The duty of a State to refrain from the promotion, encouragement or support, direct or indirect, of rebellious or secessionist activities within other States, under any pretext whatsoever, or any action which seeks to disrupt the unity or to undermine or subvert the political order of other States;
- (g) The duty of a State to prevent on its territory the training, financing and recruitment of mercenaries, or the sending of such mercenaries into the territory of another State and to deny facilities, including financing, for the equipping and transit of mercenaries;
- (h) The duty of a State to refrain from concluding agreements with other States designed to intervene or interfere in the internal and external affairs of third States;

(i) The duty of States to refrain from any measure which would lead to the strengthening of existing military blocs or the creation or strengthening of new military alliances, interlocking arrangements, the deployment of interventionist forces or military bases and other related military installations conceived in the context of great Power confrontation;

(j) The duty of a State to abstain from any defamatory campaign, villification or hostile propaganda for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the internal affairs of other States;

(k) The duty of a State, in the conduct of its international relations in the economic, social, technical and trade fields, to refrain from measures which would constitute interference or intervention in the internal or external affairs of another State, thus preventing it from determining freely its political, economic and social development; this includes, inter alia, the duty of a State not to use its external economic assistance programme or adopt any multilateral or unilateral economic reprisal or blockade and to prevent the use of transnational and multinational corporations under its jurisdiction and control as instruments of political pressure or coercion against another State, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

(l) The duty of a State to refrain from the exploitation and the distortion of human rights issues as a means of interference in the internal affairs of States, of exerting pressure on other States or creating distrust and disorder within and among States or groups of States;

(m) The duty of a State to refrain from using terrorist practices as state policy against another State or against peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and to prevent any assistance to or use of or tolerance of terrorist groups, saboteurs or subversive agents against third States;

(n) The duty of a State to refrain from organizing, training, financing and arming political and ethnic groups on their territories or the territories of other States for the purpose of creating subversion, disorder or unrest in other countries;

(o) The duty of a State to refrain from any economic, political or military activity in the territory of another State without its consent;

III

(a) The right and duty of States to participate actively on the basis of equality in solving outstanding international issues, thus actively contributing to the removal of causes of conflicts and interference;

(b) The right and duty of States fully to support the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes, as well as the right of these peoples to wage both political and armed struggle to that end, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The right and duty of States to observe, promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms within their own national territories and to work for the elimination of massive and flagrant violations of the rights of nations and peoples, and in particular, for the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

(d) The right and duty of States to combat, within their constitutional prerogatives, the dissemination of false or distorted news which can be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of other States or as being harmful to the promotion of peace, co-operation and friendly relations among States and nations;

(e) The right and duty of States not to recognize situations brought about by the threat or use of force or acts undertaken in contravention of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference.

3. The rights and duties set out in this Declaration are interrelated and are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

4. Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice in any manner the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes, and the right to seek and receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice in any manner the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice action taken by the United Nations under Chapters VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

/...

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 8/

Reaffirming the lasting importance of the preparation of societies for life in peace as part of all constructive efforts at shaping relations among States and strengthening international peace and security,

Aware of the paramount value of positive moulding of human consciousness for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Solemnly invites all States to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace by strictly observing the principles enshrined in the Declaration and taking all necessary steps towards that end at the national and international levels;

2. Reiterates its appeal for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to give tangible effect to the supreme importance and need of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly not later than at its thirty-ninth session.
