



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/476
26 October 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 58

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	2
II. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	4 - 8	3
III. POLITICAL CONTENT OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS	9 - 23	4
IV. GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS AS A PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT	24 - 36	6
V. AREAS OF CO-OPERATION SPECIFIC TO GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS .	37 - 45	9
VI. WAYS AND MODALITIES TO ENHANCE GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS	46 - 51	10
VII. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF ITS ORGANS AND BODIES, AS WELL AS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IN PROMOTING GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS	52 - 65	11
VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS	66	13

ANNEXES

I. OBSERVATIONS MADE IN 1981	15
II. OBSERVATIONS MADE IN 1982	18

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/101 of 9 December 1981, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly

...

"6. Requests the Governments that have not communicated their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness, as well as on ways and modalities to enhance it, with a view to preventing conflicts and to increasing confidence among States, to do so as soon as possible, and invites the Governments that have already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deem it necessary;

"7. Invites the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, within their fields of competence, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, on the basis of the replies of States and of the views expressed during the thirty-sixth session, as well as of the comments of specialized agencies, a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness;"

2. Consequently, the present report has been drafted on the basis of:

(a) The replies received from Governments in 1981 and contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/376 and Add.1; for the list of States that replied, see annex I below);

(b) The comments expressed by States during the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly (see A/C.1/36/PV.45-51; for the list of States that expressed comments, see annex I below);

(c) The views and suggestions communicated in 1982 by States, United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as specialized agencies, as required by Assembly resolution 36/101 (see annex II).

3. Replies which may be received after the issuance of the present report will be published as addenda to it. It should be noted that States, the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies which submitted their views and comments to the Secretary-General, have presented a wide spectrum of ideas and suggestions with regard to the content of good-neighbourliness and the ways and modalities to enhance it.

/...

II. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

4. The States, the United Nations organs and bodies and the specialized agencies which have provided their views generally emphasized that they attached great importance to the development and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between all States and that they promoted good-neighbourliness through their practical activities. It was pointed out that the particular relevance of good-neighbourliness is established by the Charter of the United Nations which stipulates, as one of the fundamental aims of the United Nations, the determination of peoples to live together "in peace with one another as good neighbours". Many States stressed that good-neighbourliness was the "very essence" of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

5. Commenting States considered that the concept of good-neighbourliness and the concrete actions meant to develop and strengthen good-neighbourly relations were of particular relevance, since historical experience had shown that the security of nations and the maintenance of international peace and security largely depended on the nature of relations between neighbouring States. Consequently, there was a need to examine methods and modalities of enhancing the role of good-neighbourliness and its effectiveness in the behaviour of States. The promotion of good-neighbourly relations had become an imperative need, especially in view of the deterioration in the international situation, the growing tension between States, the emergence of new sources of crisis in the world and the intensification of the arms race. The view was repeatedly expressed that, in such grave circumstances, the initiative in such a relatively unexplored but vital field as good-neighbourliness deserved the attention of the international community. Some States were of the opinion that it was both timely and useful to clarify the elements of the concept of good-neighbourliness, as peoples were increasingly aware of others living beyond their frontiers.

6. Many States considered in their replies that the progress achieved in the field of science and technology, the rapid development of the means of communication and transport, the ever-increasing contacts and exchanges in political, economic, cultural and other fields had given the concept of good-neighbourliness a more relevant role in international relations. The view was expressed that the study of good-neighbourliness should establish to what extent the general practice of States had led to the crystallization of good-neighbourliness as a principle of international law. It had been assessed that such a process and the positive results which would ensue would bring about the development of friendship between neighbours, would promote the economic and social progress of all peoples and, finally, would strengthen international peace and security.

7. Some Governments noticed that the objectives of good-neighbourliness were not achieved by means of a single act nor were they subject to time-limits, since they represented a process and an attitude in international relations.

8. Concern was voiced by some States that good-neighbourliness did not correspond to any concept of international law. Other States mentioned, however, that there were still good reasons for States to start giving the concept of

good-neighbourliness some legal content. They stated that, in a world where acts of aggression against neighbouring States had always been justified by one lofty principle or another, a well-defined concept of good-neighbourliness would assist States and the United Nations in judging the rights and wrongs of the issue.

III. POLITICAL CONTENT OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

9. It emerges that most of the States which submitted replies in 1981 and 1982 attributed to good-neighbourliness primarily a political content, considering it a fundamental component or one of the objectives of their foreign policies. It was stressed that it was the responsibility of States to establish and maintain good-neighbourly relations with all States, regardless of their political or social systems or the orientation of their foreign policy. Several countries underlined that political will was an indispensable element for achieving good-neighbourly relations.

10. Many Governments attached a special importance to the strict observance of the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to force or to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes, as a fundamental condition for establishing and enhancing good-neighbourly relations. Many States considered that the policy of good-neighbourliness rules out relations based on domination, acts of force and aggression, occupation of foreign territories, actions leading to disturbances or the destabilization of Governments, practices of apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the division of the world into spheres of influence.

11. Some Governments considered that good-neighbourly relations must be based on the rejection of the politics of political hegemony and tutelage, the refusal of involvement in military alliances or foreign forces, the respect for national options in social and economic construction and political orientation, the pursuit of an independent foreign policy and concentration on economic integration as a means to political rapprochement and co-operation.

12. A number of States declared that their activities designed to promote good-neighbourliness were guided not only by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, but also by the principles and purposes of the non-aligned movement. Certain Governments expressed the view that good-neighbourliness was incompatible with racism and irredentism.

13. Many countries were of the opinion that good-neighbourliness represented the best guarantee and a prerequisite for the development of co-operation in all fields of activity between neighbouring States. It was pointed out that the promotion of political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation on an equal basis and with due consideration for levels of development was essential for the attainment and development of good-neighbourly relations. It was considered that co-operation in all fields of mutual interest lent a fresh dimension to the concept of good-neighbourliness. Some Governments considered that good-neighbourliness

presupposed free exchange of people and of ideas with neighbours. The opinion was expressed that practices designed to hamper economic, technical and scientific co-operation were contrary to good-neighbourly relations.

14. In their replies, most responding States viewed good-neighbourliness not only as an integral part of the broader topic of maintaining peace and security, but also as a reliable guarantee and an essential way contributing to the attainment of this goal. A large number of Governments emphasized that constant enhancement of good-neighbourly relations between States represented an effective means of preventing disputes and conflicts and of dealing peacefully with sources of tensions and war. In the opinion of some countries, good-neighbourliness required the cessation of every act that had a negative effect on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations. Good-neighbourliness implied a certain stability or minimum of harmony between States, particularly between neighbours. It was considered that consequences of disputes and conflicts between neighbouring countries in many cases jeopardized the security not only of the neighbouring States but of all nations and create situations leading to outside interference and power rivalry. Through the promotion of the policy of good-neighbourliness, problems arising between neighbours, which in many regions of the world would create sources of crisis, instability and armed conflict, could be solved.

15. Some Governments considered that good-neighbourliness had a positive influence on the solution of certain issues confronting the developing countries, such as poverty, famine and disease. One State considered that for "the weak countries that are slow to develop, good-neighbourliness is a symbol of union and thus of strength". Another country stressed that certain States cannot achieve progress unless there was progress and development in other neighbouring countries.

16. At the same time, some Governments expressed the view that through multifaceted co-operation between all countries, and primarily between neighbouring States, efforts for the attainment of the objectives of a new international economic order were being enhanced. This meant that good-neighbourliness would grow stronger if international relations were based more on international equity and justice.

17. Some countries held the view that the policy of good-neighbourliness would help to improve the political climate, both regionally and internationally, and to revive and further the process of détente.

18. Some countries were of the opinion that good-neighbourliness required that the information and communication media, because of their immediate impact on neighbouring peoples, must maintain high standards of accuracy and objectivity. The media should, therefore, be used in a friendly manner, avoiding inflammatory and deliberately distorted comments about events in a neighbouring country. It was emphasized that this type of good-neighbourly conduct must be based not only on national legal principles but on criteria of good-neighbourliness that have their origin not in international instruments but rather in a judicious appraisal of social and political problems among neighbours.

19. Some Governments suggested that actions aimed at enhancing good-neighbourliness favoured the process of democratization of international relations and made it easier for all countries to take part in international life on an equal footing. Therefore, the pursuance of good-neighbourliness contributed to the gradual evolution of the democratic process of international life.

20. Many Governments emphasized in their replies the incompatibility which existed between the policy of good-neighbourliness and the arms race in all its aspects. The unabated arms race, the increase of military expenditures, the search for military bases and the expansion of existing ones, the deployment of intervention forces, stationing of troops along the borders and the policy of military blocs undermined - in the opinion of those countries - the very basis of good-neighbourliness, international peace and security. The reduction of confrontation and the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust by conducting an active dialogue were viewed as contributing to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between States.

21. Many States held that the effects of good-neighbourliness extend beyond the strict context of bilateral relations. It has been stressed that the development of good-neighbourly relations could be cited as an example likely to exert a positive influence not only at the local but also at the regional, continental or international level. Certain Governments pointed out that consequences of frequent disputes and conflicts between neighbouring countries might also jeopardize peace and security of other countries in the region and beyond.

22. Some countries stated that good-neighbourliness was an inseparable part of peaceful coexistence. It was underlined, however, that good-neighbourliness was something more than peaceful coexistence; it presupposes that States did not simply exist side by side in isolation, but rather participate actively to promote economic, social and cultural development and to educate their peoples and make them more aware of the overriding necessity to live together in peace. One Government considered that good-neighbourliness was the basis on which differences should be reconciled, tolerance practiced and injustices rooted out.

23. One Government proposed that in applying the concept of good-neighbourliness States must, on the one hand, not permit activities to be undertaken within their territories with a view to the commission of acts of terrorism in the territory of neighbouring States; on the other hand, States must intensify international co-operation with neighbouring States, especially in legislative, judicial, administrative and law enforcement fields in order to eradicate terrorism.

IV. GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS AS A PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT

24. States stressed in their replies that good-neighbourliness must be based on the strict observance of the fundamental principles of international law and should be in full accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and other relevant documents adopted by the world Organization such as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

(General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV, annex) and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

25. Some Governments mentioned that the concept of good-neighbourliness was reflected in the Constitutions of States, in various constituent legal instruments of certain regional organizations or in certain documents adopted by States at regional levels (for example, the Final Act on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Declaration of Ayacucho, Manifesto of Lusaka on Southern Africa).
26. Most responding States referred to good-neighbourliness as a principle or a concept of international law and international relations. Others called it a policy, a notion or an idea. There were certain countries which did not consider good-neighbourliness as a principle of international law. They mentioned that they attach importance to the development of good-neighbourly relations as an important factor contributing to international peace and security, but stated that they are not "convinced" that good-neighbourliness necessarily corresponded to any existing principles of international law. To that effect, those Governments proposed that the issue of good-neighbourliness should be further examined by the Sixth Committee.
27. Many States expressed the view that rigorous respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations represented the condition sine qua non for the establishment and development of good-neighbourly relations. Conversely, the existence and the promotion of good-neighbourliness between States contributed to the enforcement of the rule of law.
28. A number of Governments expressed their belief that the first duty of every State towards its neighbours was to respect scrupulously their independence, sovereignty and equal rights. In the view of some States, this duty entailed, in particular, the obligation to refrain from any act which might be regarded as a violation of, or threat to violate, land frontiers and sea and airspace areas as defined in bilateral or multilateral treaties and by international law. Respect for sovereignty and independence of States implied respect for territorial integrity. This presupposed, inter alia, refraining from any act which might be considered as a violation of or threat to violate frontiers.
29. Most of the Governments stressed that activities of States should be conducted so as to eliminate any possibility of interference in the internal affairs of neighbours or infringe their security interests. They also mentioned that, together with the principles of the Charter, the provisions of the Declaration on Principles on International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, were of great importance for the development of good-neighbourliness.
30. Some States expressed the view that in political documents signed with their neighbours, countries should include the obligation of refusing to make their territory available for the commission of aggression or disruptive activities against other States. The conduct of neighbours in seeking to achieve good-neighbourly relations required action by States to prevent the establishment

within their borders of movements having the aim of fomenting sedition or unrest in neighbouring States or threatening their territorial or national integrity.

31. Some countries pointed out that Governments must refrain from exerting destabilizing pressures on legitimately constituted Governments and from resorting to such actions as imposing régimes by force on peoples of neighbouring States.

32. Most of the Governments stressed that good-neighbourliness necessarily implied the cessation of every act having a negative effect on relations between neighbours. They considered good-neighbourliness as a framework within which nations could settle questions peacefully in keeping with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Some countries underlined that the importance of commitment to the principle of the solution of disputes by peaceful means gained importance if the region in which they were situated was a politically, militarily and economically strategic area and any negative currents could affect the entire international situation.

33. One State declared that the principles of the Charter were inconsistent with "paternalism, sheltering behind strategic considerations or ancient history" in order to deny the right of peoples to self-determination. In its view, the geographical position or political nature of a country could not affect the purposes and principles of the Charter or the inalienable rights of peoples. Other States assessed that the colonial relations which were cropping up again in new forms seriously threatened the stability and independence of the newly independent countries. These countries stressed that the intention of certain Powers to deny the right of self-determination, particularly to the people of Namibia and the Palestinian people, as well as their right to equality and sovereignty was the kind of behaviour which called into question the spirit and letter of General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) containing, in its annex, the definition of aggression. Several States declared that good-neighbourliness could not be promoted throughout the world unless there was a cessation of political, economic and military relations with régimes such as those in South Africa and Israel.

34. A number of Governments considered that good-neighbourliness involved the protection and promotion of human rights. One Government considered in its reply that terrorism, irrespective of its causes and characteristics, constituted a flagrant violation of human rights.

35. In the view of some responding States, the fulfilment of international obligations constituted an important contribution to good-neighbourliness. Therefore, co-operation in promoting good-neighbourly relations must also be guided by this principle.

36. Some Governments expressed the view that the breadth and diversity of relations between neighbouring countries called not only for the strict respect of the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, but also for the application of certain norms of conduct specific to good-neighbourliness. It was underlined that a number of specific norms had become crystallized and generally applicable in relations between neighbours. It was assessed that together with action to consolidate norms of this nature, the further

review of the practice of States should result in the identification of other norms that would lend themselves to general application.

V. AREAS OF CO-OPERATION SPECIFIC TO GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

37. Many States noted in their replies that the diversity and dynamic development of relations between neighbouring States gave rise to a growing number of very complex problems which should be resolved by neighbours. Most of these countries stressed that they achieved improved relations with their neighbours by solving such problems as were specific to geographical proximity. It was emphasized that all types of relations were particularly intense between frontier areas, and bordering States had the obligation to co-operate in order to create favourable conditions for such relations.

38. With regard to certain specific areas of co-operation among neighbours, some Governments pointed to their policy of removal of various limitations in the border zones, which contributed to the circulation of people and the exchange of material and cultural goods.

39. Some States opined that the conclusion of agreements on the delimitation of frontiers, and on the settlement of disputes arising therefrom, in accordance with the established rules of international law, was of vital importance for the development and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between States. Many countries considered desirable that systematic meetings between local or regional officials from different sides of the frontiers should take place in order to contribute to the solution of everyday problems facing the peoples inhabiting border areas.

40. Some countries stated that good-neighbourliness established the basis for more advanced and innovative forms of collaboration between neighbouring countries. The opinion was expressed that the opportunities for co-operation between neighbours should be fully utilized, not only in view of the immediate and concrete benefits they bring but also in view of the need to cultivate consciously habits of continuous consultations over a wide range of topics to ensure the continuity of programmes for harmonizing actions and to provide the incentive for further co-operation between the countries concerned.

41. The responding States described their co-operation with neighbouring countries and laid emphasis on the activities carried out to promote good-neighbourliness in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields, as well as in other areas of specific concern for neighbouring States. They pointed to the political importance of a direct, open and continuous dialogue at all levels and to the holding of periodic consultations and exchanges of views without any prior conditions.

42. Many of the commenting States considered that the development of cultural, educational and scientific co-operation among neighbouring countries had great significance for the promotion of relations in general, and particularly for better mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship, confidence and

co-operation. Other countries pointed out that geographical proximity offered vast opportunities for intense economic and technical co-operation.

43. Other countries considered that the development of good-neighbourliness required the close co-operation of neighbours regarding the protection of the environment, the creation of the necessary conditions for the maintenance of health, and preventive measures against potential natural and other disasters.

44. Many Governments expressed the view that good-neighbourliness could be promoted by the constructive solution of issues relating to communication links and shared waterways (rivers, lakes, seas), construction of roads or other facilities, joint exploitation of natural resources, building of industrial and economic targets, demarcation of frontiers and the settlement of border disputes.

45. One Government suggested that the co-operation of neighbouring States with regard to the status and rights of national minorities contributed to the enhancement of good relations between neighbours.

VI. WAYS AND MODALITIES TO ENHANCE GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

46. In their replies and comments, States made a large number of proposals and suggestions regarding ways to enhance good-neighbourliness. One Government suggested, as a unilateral action to be taken by all States, that every country should make good-neighbourliness one of the basic tenets of its foreign policy and increase public awareness of its importance.

47. Other States underlined that, in accordance with the concept of good-neighbourliness, no action adversely or unjustifiably affecting any country might be carried out nor might any advantage be sought or obtained from it in reciprocal dealings because of its political, economic and social situation.

48. Many countries put forward numerous proposals with regard to concrete ways and modalities to enhance good-neighbourliness at the bilateral, subregional or regional levels. In their view, the solution of specific problems arising from geographical proximity could be achieved through regular visits and consultations at the highest level and through contacts and exchanges of views, both at central or local levels between governmental or non-governmental institutions and organizations. Some countries emphasized that such contacts and meetings should be held in conformity with the principles of international law. They suggested it had been proven by practice that frequent meetings and exchanges of views between leaders of neighbouring countries provided opportunities to consider issues of mutual concern or current problems of international life, thus contributing to the strengthening of mutual friendship, understanding, esteem and respect between neighbours.

49. Some States mentioned that treaties of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance concluded with their neighbours and other solemn documents signed at the highest level were useful in establishing good-neighbourliness as a fundamental objective of their mutual relations. In the view of several Governments, the

policy of good-neighbourliness was significantly enhanced by the conclusion of agreements which enabled the States concerned to carry out their programmes of social and economic development or resolve certain matters of common interest (reaffirmation of land boundaries, delimitation of sea frontiers or of maritime and sea-bed areas falling under their jurisdiction, co-operation on search and rescue of and/or emergency assistance to air or sea accidents or natural disasters and so on). These agreements should also be aimed at facilitating the movement of persons inhabiting the zones contiguous to the borders, facilitating the exchange of goods intended for local consumption, defining the legal status of the properties situated on the territories of neighbouring countries and regulating co-operation in various fields (water courses; economic, scientific and cultural information; prevention of pollution in the contiguous seas; administrative and legal assistance).

50. Many countries stated that the policy of good-neighbourliness was furthered by the setting up of regional bodies and organizations for political, economic, cultural and scientific co-operation. These bodies and organizations should be considered as a result and culmination of the policy of good-neighbourly relations, a tangible expression of the spirit of interdependence of States in mutually advantageous projects.

51. Some countries considered that good-neighbourliness could be strengthened and developed by adopting and implementing measures designed to build confidence and achieve military disengagement in their respective regions. A number of States opined that good-neighbourly relations could also be enhanced by the creation of demilitarized zones on the frontiers, the renouncing of military manoeuvres in the vicinity of frontiers, the notification of other military manoeuvres or large-scale troop movements taking place in the territory of the respective States; displaying of moderation in deciding levels of military expenditures; and the freeze of such expenditures until agreements on the reduction of military budgets were concluded. It has been mentioned that the initiation and implementation of such measures, particularly by States belonging to opposed political and military alliances, would have a positive influence on the reduction of military confrontation and on the disarmament process. Some Governments believed that positive proposals relating to general and complete disarmament would have direct relevance to the enhancement of good-neighbourliness. Others reiterated their interest regarding the transformation of the regions in which they were situated into denuclearized zones or zones of peace, co-operation, understanding and good-neighbourliness.

VII. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF ITS ORGANS AND BODIES, AS WELL AS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IN PROMOTING GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

52. Responding States generally stressed that the United Nations should bring its contribution to good-neighbourliness by promoting the strict observance by all States of the principles of the Charter. Some countries pointed out that the Organization must advocate peaceful methods in the settlement of disputes and conflicts among neighbours. Other countries referred to the proposals concerning the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as of other initiatives which have been supported in the United Nations and have been embodied in important documents adopted by the United Nations.

53. In their replies, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies underlined that, through their objectives and specific activities, they contributed, directly or indirectly, to the promotion of good-neighbourly relations between States.

54. The economic regional commission mentioned that they had been carrying out activities at the regional level for the promotion of economic and social co-operation between States, the promotion of a better understanding on issues of mutual concern and the provision of comprehensive information about economic and social developments in the region and neighbouring States.

55. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) replied that it endeavoured to contribute to the enhancement of good-neighbourliness mainly through integrated programmes for commodities, economic co-operation among developing countries based on justice and equity, special programmes for least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and a special programme on trade facilitation.

56. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emphasized that good relations between States, in particular between neighbouring States, were promoted by it through various forms of international co-operation in which the organization engaged pursuant to its Constitution. In this regard, two forms of this co-operation were mentioned as relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness, namely: intergovernmental programmes and national commissions.

57. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) stressed that virtually all its activities could be regarded as relevant to good-neighbourliness. GATT provided a legal framework for the conduct of international trade and trade relationships and helped developing countries to participate more fully in the international trading system, thus reducing tensions in the economic field and contributing to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between all States concerned.

58. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) underlined that it contributed to the strengthening of good-neighbourliness through its activities related to promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and the development of regional projects.

59. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mentioned that it undertook certain activities relating to good-neighbourliness within the general objective of "accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world".

60. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) stressed that the impartial procedures developed in dealing with the frictions which might arise in regard to respect for international obligations were a component of good relations between States.

61. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) pointed out that the multifaceted activities of the organization, its support and technical assistance to the Member States in the fields of food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry were relevant to the development or relations of good-neighbourliness.
62. The World Bank mentioned that its contribution to the economic development and welfare of its member countries, in particular its financial and technical assistance in the implementation of regional programmes, enhanced the prospects for improved relations among neighbours.
63. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) considered that, through its provisions for monetary co-operation, it contributed to good-neighbourliness.
64. The Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations University replied that, through their specific activities, they were indirectly contributing to the enhancement of good-neighbourliness.
65. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) mentioned that, although it had no activities which were specifically designed with the aim of developing good-neighbourliness, relations between States depended, to a great extent, on good communications.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

66. The following recommendations for possible action by the General Assembly were put forward by one or more responding States:

(a) A detailed elaboration of good-neighbourliness should be provided to the international community as an instrument for the enhancement of regional co-operation and the maintenance of peace;

(b) The essential elements in good-neighbourliness should be identified in order to foster a fuller understanding of what constitutes good-neighbourly relations between States;

(c) The General Assembly should give expression to the crucial importance of respect for the fundamental principles of international law in promoting good-neighbourliness;

(d) A special committee should be established with the task of drafting an international treaty to strengthen and develop the principle of good-neighbourliness and define the modalities as well as the ways and means to enhance it;

(e) A set of rules aimed at regulating the behaviour of all nations towards their neighbours should be agreed upon;

(f) The Sixth Committee of the General Assembly should examine the specific legal and practical aspects of good-neighbourliness;

(g) A comprehensive study of the treaties and agreements related to good-neighbourliness should be elaborated by the Office of Legal Affairs.

ANNEX I

Observations made in 1981

A. States that submitted replies in 1981 (A/36/376 and Add.1)

1. Bangladesh
2. Benin
3. Bulgaria
4. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
5. Costa Rica
6. Cuba
7. Dominican Republic
8. Ecuador
9. Equatorial Guinea
10. Ethiopia
11. France
12. German Democratic Republic
13. Greece
14. Iraq
15. Italy
16. Mexico
17. Philippines
18. Qatar
19. Romania
20. Rwanda
21. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
22. Spain
23. Tuvalu
24. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
25. United Arab Emirates
26. Yemen
27. Yugoslavia

B. States that made comments in the First Committee (A/C.1/36/PV.45-51)

1. Albania
2. Bhutan
3. Bulgaria
4. China
5. Congo
6. Ecuador
7. Greece
8. Guinea
9. Mali
10. Mexico
11. Madagascar
12. Nicaragua
13. Romania
14. Sudan
15. Singapore
16. Sri Lanka
17. Turkey
18. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
19. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 10 Member States of the European Community)
20. United States of America
21. Yugoslavia

C. Replies received from specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system that submitted replies in 1981 (A/36/376 and Add.1)

1. Economic Commission for Africa
2. Economic Commission for Western Asia
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
4. United Nations University
5. International Labour Organisation
6. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
8. International Civil Aviation Organization
9. World Health Organization
10. World Bank
11. International Monetary Fund
12. Universal Postal Union
13. International Atomic Energy Agency
14. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

ANNEX II

Observations made in 1982

A. States that submitted replies in 1982 (as requested by General Assembly resolution 36/101)

1. Botswana
2. Chile
3. Cuba
4. Cyprus
5. El Salvador
6. France
7. Hungary
8. Indonesia
9. Morocco
10. Oman
11. Portugal
12. Uganda
13. United States of America
14. Viet Nam

B. Specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system that submitted replies in 1982 (as requested by General Assembly resolution 36/101)

1. Economic Commission for Europe
2. Economic Commission for Latin America
3. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
4. Economic Commission for Africa
5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7. International Labour Office
8. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
9. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
10. World Health Organization

11. World Bank
 12. Universal Postal Union
 13. International Telecommunication Union
 14. International Atomic Energy Agency
 15. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
-