

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/791
11 December 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 126

INADMISSIBILITY OF THE POLICY OF HEGEMONISM
IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ernst SUCHARIPA (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The inclusion of the item entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations" in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly was proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/34/243).
2. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 3 October 1979, 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 5th and 7th meetings, on 16 and 17 October, and at its 46th to 51st meetings, from 28 November to 4 December (see A/C.1/34/PV.5, 7 and 46-51).
4. The First Committee had before it a letter dated 25 September 1979 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/243), which contained as an annex a draft resolution on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.1

5. On 12 October, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.1), entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations", which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 5th meeting, on 16 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the most important task of the United Nations at the present stage of the development of international relations is to promote in every way positive movement towards easing international tension and strengthening peace,

"Expressing its conviction that the interests of continuing and deepening the process of normalization and development of relations between States require strict observance by all States of the principles on which the United Nations is based,

"Noting that the policy of hegemonism, i.e. the desire of some States to dominate other States and peoples, is in flagrant contradiction to those principles, first and foremost the principle of the sovereign equality of States,

"Recalling that the policy of hegemonism has invariably led to wars which have brought untold suffering to mankind,

"Recalling further that manifestations of the policy of hegemonism lead to the creation of hotbeds of tension, complicate relations between States and destabilize the international situation,

"1. Resolutely condemns the policy of hegemonism, whatever the form in which it is manifested, as incompatible with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security;

"2. Declares on behalf of the peoples of the United Nations that States or groups of States should never, under any circumstances and for any reasons whatsoever, claim hegemony in international affairs or seek a position of domination either in the world as a whole or in any of its regions."

6. At the 50th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his delegation would not ask for a vote on the draft it had submitted.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.8

7. On 2 November, China submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.8) entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that relying on their political, economic and, particularly, military strength, the States which pursue the policies of global hegemonism trample upon the sovereignty of other States, occupy their territories and

/...

interfere in their internal affairs in an attempt to control, dominate or rule other States, regions and even the whole world,

"Seriously concerned over the fact that global hegemonism, and regional hegemonism supported by it, violate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States, thus menacing international peace and security,

"Convinced that it is the common desire of the people of the world to oppose hegemonism in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and for the maintenance of the security of all States and world peace,

- "1. Condemns hegemonism, super-Power global hegemonism in particular;
- "2. Demands that the States which pursue the policies of global hegemonism and regional hegemonism immediately withdraw all their invading forces back to their own territories and end their military occupation of other States, so as to enable the people of these States to determine and administer their own affairs;
- "3. Demands that the States which pursue the policies of global hegemonism cease and undertake not to carry out infiltration, interference, subversion and aggression against other States, including the imposition of 'limited sovereignty' upon other States, the dispatch of mercenaries, the subversion of legal Governments, the setting up of puppet régimes and the waging of wars by proxies;
- "4. Calls upon the super-Powers to halt arms build-up and war preparations, reduce substantially their nuclear and conventional armaments and stop their export of military equipment to countries which are carrying out aggression and expansion;
- "5. Solemnly declares that all States should in their international relations, strictly abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, that all States have the right to participate in international affairs on an equal footing and that it is impermissible for any big country to bully the small, for the strong to oppress the weak or for any State to impose its will upon others, to subject other States to political control, economic plunder and military aggression or to occupy the territories of other States."

8. At the 49th meeting, on 30 November 1979, the representative of China stated that his delegation would not ask for a vote on the draft it had submitted.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.52

9. On 27 November Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.52) entitled "Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations", which was subsequently also sponsored by Guinea and Nigeria and introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 47th meeting, on 27 November.

10. At its 50th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.52, as follows:

(a) The words "including zionism" in the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5, on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of Israel, were adopted by a recorded vote of 65 to 22, with 24 abstentions. 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bhutan, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 87 to 4, with 24 abstentions (see para. 11). 2/

1/ Subsequently the delegations of Burma and Democratic Yemen advised the Secretariat that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour. The delegation of Belgium advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

2/ Subsequently the delegation of Democratic Yemen advised the Secretariat that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

/...

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the United Nations to promote and strengthen international peace and security on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of sovereignty, sovereign equality and national independence of States,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the sovereignty, the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Noting that hegemonism is a manifestation of the policy of a State, or a group of States, to control, dominate and subjugate, politically, economically, ideologically or militarily, other States, peoples or regions of the world.

/...

Considering also that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including zionism and apartheid are all forces which seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force and are, therefore, different manifestations of the policy and practice of hegemonism,

Concerned that hegemonism, global as well as regional, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States, manifests itself in the use or threat of use of force, foreign domination and intervention,

Concerned also that hegemonism seeks to limit the freedom of States to determine their political systems and to pursue economic, social and cultural development without hindrance, intimidation or pressure,

Convinced that hegemonism, global and regional, and in all its different forms, leads to a serious threat to international peace and security,

Considering that it is the common desire of all peoples to oppose hegemonism and to preserve the sovereignty and national independence of all States,

Bearing in mind the importance and urgency of creating a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security, one which ensures equal security for all States, and progress and prosperity for all peoples, through the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Condemns hegemonism in all its manifestations, including that conducted at the global, regional or subregional levels, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States;
2. Declares that no State or group of States shall, under any circumstance or for any reason whatsoever, pursue hegemony in international relations or seek a position of dominance, either globally or in any region of the world;
3. Rejects all forms of domination, subjugation, interference or intervention and all forms of pressure, whether political, ideological, economic, military or cultural, in international relations;
4. Resolutely condemns policies of pressure and use or threat of use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of States;
5. Resolutely condemns imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including zionism and all other forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination and interference, as well as the creation of spheres of influence and the division of the world into antagonistic political and military blocs;
6. Calls upon all States, in the conduct of international relations, to observe strictly the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and those

regarding respect for the sovereignty, sovereign equality, national independence, unity and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes and co-operation, as well as the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

7. Calls for the withdrawal of all occupation forces back to their own territories, so as to enable the peoples of all States to determine and administer their own affairs;

8. Further calls for strict respect for the right of all States to determine their political and socio-economic systems and to pursue their national economic, social and other policies without hindrance, interference or intimidation from outside;

9. Resolves to continue the endeavour to establish a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and for the maintenance of international peace and security;

10. Further resolves to continue the endeavour for the establishment of the new international economic order, so as to ensure the economic emancipation and freedom of all nations, in particular the developing countries.
