

political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

14. Reaffirms also the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

15. Reaffirms further that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has to play in promoting respect for international law as a basis of peace and security;

17. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

General Assembly resolution 44/126

15 December 1989 Meeting 81 128-1-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/44/821) by recorded vote (98-1-23), 30 November (meeting 52); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/44/L.71/Rev.1); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: 1st Committee 46-52; plenary 81.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Enhancing international peace and security

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its March/April 1989 meetings,(6) considered working papers submitted

by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain(7) and by Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic,(8) on fact-finding activities by the United Nations in the context of the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Special Committee was of the opinion that States should consider the proposals submitted by Romania(9) on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations as useful guidance when resorting to such measures to settle disputes, and recommended that the General Assembly bring those proposals to the attention of States.

The Assembly, in resolution 44/37, asked the Special Committee to give priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen United Nations fact-finding activities and to examine the Secretary-General's report on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,(10) In resolution 44/32, the Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue work on elaborating a draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

On 29 September, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council met with the Secretary-General to exchange views and review developments on a wide range of international issues. In a statement following their meeting, (11) the Ministers agreed that at the current time of positive change in the international political climate, from confrontation to relaxation and interaction among States, the United Nations had an important role to play. They placed particular emphasis on efforts to resolve current regional conflicts, noted with satisfaction the trend towards dialogue and peaceful settlement of disputes which had developed in recent years and welcomed the active involvement of the United Nations in that process. They commended United Nations peace-keeping operations in preventing and resolving regional disputes and underlined the importance of their effective functioning. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the improved working relations within the Security Council and with the Secretary-General and expressed their determination to continue to work together and in co-operation with him for the prevention and resolution of international conflicts.

On 3 November,(12) the USSR and the United States jointly requested inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item on enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter. They explained that recent developments offered renewed prospects for international co-operation to-