

ARTICLE 2(6)

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ARTICLE 2(6)

TEXT OF ARTICLE 2(6)

The Organization shall ensure that States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The general structure of this study follows that of Article 2(6) in the *Repertory, Supplement Nos. 3, 4 and 5*.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

2. During the period under review, the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/121 B, on the question of Namibia, explicitly referred to Article 2 in connection with the appeal which it addressed to non-member States to act in accordance with its various recommendations. The Security Council, in its resolution 558 (1984), on the question of South Africa, may also be said to have implicitly relied upon Article 2(6) inasmuch as it addressed requests to "all States" and to "States not Members of the United Nations".

3. Two resolutions¹ adopted by the General Assembly during the period under review on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security may be said to have a bearing upon Article 2(6) inasmuch as they refer to "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". The Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States² adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/103, may also be said to bear upon Article 2(6) since it declared that "no State has the right to intervene in any form or for any reason whatsoever in the internal and external affairs of other States".

4. General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 adopted at its ninth emergency special session, on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, may be said to bear upon Article 2(6) since the Assembly in the resolution urged non-member States to act in accordance with its provisions. A number of other resolutions may likewise be said to bear upon Article 2(6) inasmuch as the recommendations contained therein were addressed to "all States" and not merely to States Members of the United Nations.³

¹G A resolutions 37/119 and 38/191.

²See also *Repertory, Suppl. No. 6*, vol. II, Article 10, paras. 13-14.

³See also *Repertory, Suppl. No. 6*, vol. II, Article 10, para. 13.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Decisions taken by the Organization affecting non-member States with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security

**1. RECOMMENDATIONS TO, OR IN RESPECT OF, SPECIFIC NON-MEMBER STATES

2. RECOMMENDATIONS TO NON-MEMBER STATES IN GENERAL

** (a) *Recommendations involving the Principles of the Charter in general*

(b) *Recommendations involving specific Principles of the Charter*

5. At its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly included in its agenda the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the

Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security". During the discussions in the First Committee on the item at the thirty-seventh session, it was stated that all States had a duty not to threaten the security of other States or to jeopardize international security, which was a universal right.⁴ Other representatives expressed the view that all States had a responsibility to strengthen international peace and security based on the letter and spirit of the principles of the Charter, including the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of equality of rights and of non-interference in internal affairs.⁵ Another representative referred to the primary responsibility of all States to contribute to the preservation and promotion of peace, as set forth in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.⁶

6. At its thirty-seventh session, on 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 37/119 on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. The text, which by its terms refers to "all States", reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming that the primary function of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Reaffirming also 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,

"Noting the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

"Gravely concerned over the growing tendency by States to resort to the use of force in international relations, thus ignoring the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Further concerned that the Security Council has not been able to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international problems,

"Recognizing that fundamental approaches to genuine security include, inter alia, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security, the establishment of the new international economic order and the promotion of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in conformity with

the principles and priorities agreed upon in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and reaffirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

"Conscious of the important role that collective security measures can play in enhancing the role of the Security Council in carrying out its responsibility to promote and maintain international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

"Regretting that the provisions of the Charter concerning collective security measures have not been fully implemented,

"Taking into account, in this connection, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,

"Having considered the item entitled 'Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security',

"Convinced that a study on collective security is timely and necessary,

"1. Requests the Security Council as a matter of high priority to study the question of implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

7. At its thirty-fourth to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. At its thirty-sixth session, on 9 December 1981, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 22, with 6 abstentions, resolution 36/103, by which it approved the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, contained in the annex to the resolution. The Declaration reads as follows:

"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 and external affairs of any other State,

"Reaffirming further the fundamental principle of the Charter 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

⁴G A (37), 1st Comm., 51st mtg.

⁵Ibid., 52nd and 53rd mtgs.

⁶G A (37), 1st Comm., 52nd mtg.

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,

“*Reaffirming*, in accordance with the Charter, the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes,

“*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 States poses a threat to the freedom of peoples, the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States and 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;

“*Considering* the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the resolutions adopted by the United Nations relating to that principle, in particular those containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Definition of Aggression,

“*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 systems, 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;

“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 a 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 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 State 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, vilification 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 military 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 regimes 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 conflict 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 regimes, 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;

“(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, cooperation 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.

“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 regimes, and the right to seek and receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

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

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

8. At the thirty-fourth to thirty-ninth sessions and at the eighth emergency special session, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia. During the sessions, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions containing recommendations addressed to all States.⁷ At the eighth emergency special session, during the discussions on the question of Namibia, several representatives expressed the view that the international community had the responsibility to protect the rights and interests of the people of Namibia and that, therefore, the entire international community should adopt comprehensive measures against South Africa to compel its withdrawal from Namibia in accordance with various United Nations resolutions.⁸ Other representatives expressed the view⁹ that it was the duty of all States strictly to observe the sanctions enacted by the Security Council against South Africa, to adopt unilateral measures to isolate that country¹⁰ and to seek all possible means to bring about the liberation of Namibia by peaceful means.¹¹

9. At its eighth emergency special session, on 14 September 1981, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 25 abstentions, resolution ES-8/2, in which it called upon all States to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa

⁷G A resolutions 34/92 G, 35/227 A and J, ES-8/2, 36/121 B, 37/233 A, 38/36 A and B, and 39/50 A and B.

⁸G A (ES-8), 5th to 7th, 9th and 10th mtgs.

⁹Ibid., 7th mtg.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid., 5th and 8th mtgs.

and requested all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken by them to implement the relevant provisions of the resolution. The resolution reads, in relevant part, as follows:

"The General Assembly

"...

"1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as the subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

"...

"13. *Calls upon* all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"14. *Also strongly urges* States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally;

"...

"17. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken by them to implement the relevant provisions of the present resolution".

10. At its thirty-sixth session, on 10 December 1981, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 29 abstentions, resolution 36/121 B. In the resolution, which by its terms referred to all States, the Assembly explicitly referred to Article 2 in urging States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with its provisions. In its relevant parts, that resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"...

"Recalling its call upon States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

"Recalling its call upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

"...

"1. *Requests* all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981;

"2. *Calls upon* all States to sever all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa;

"3. *Requests* all States, in furtherance of the objective of bringing to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, to prevent:

"(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, whether or not the commodities or products are for consumption or processing in their territories, whether or not they are imported in bond and whether or not any special legal status with respect to the import of goods is enjoyed by the port or other place where they are imported or stored;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export of any commodities or products from South Africa or occupied Namibia, and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in South Africa or occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to South Africa or occupied Namibia for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories of any commodities or products — whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, educational equipment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs — to any person or body in South Africa or occupied Namibia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa or occupied Namibia and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

"4. *Requests* all States not to make available to the regime of South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia, or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, including tourist enterprises, in South Africa or occupied Namibia, any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources, and to prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from making available to the regime or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within South Africa or occupied Namibia, except payments exclusively for pensions or for strictly medical, humanitarian or educational purposes or for the provision of news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

"5. *Requests* all States to prevent the entry into their territories, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, of any person travelling on a South African passport, regardless of its date of issue, or on a purported passport issued by or on behalf of the illegal administration of South Africa in Namibia;

"6. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit travel by their nationals to South Africa or occupied Namibia for any purpose, including tourism, sports and scientific and cultural exchanges;

"7. *Requests* all States to prevent airline companies constituted in their territories and aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals from operating to or from South Africa or occupied Namibia and from linking up with any airline company constituted or aircraft registered in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"...

"10. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit State-controlled corporations from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, as called for in Security Council resolutions 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970, 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971;

"11. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia and to announce that they will not protect such investments against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

"12. *Requests* all States to prevent investment in projects or corporations within their territories by corporations or individuals of South African nationality, or based in South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia;

"13. *Requests* all States to adopt legislation which will penalize corporations dealing with South Africa or with entities in illegally occupied Namibia by the denial of tax relief and the imposition of fines exceeding the amount of profits derived from those dealings;

"14. *Requests* all States to prohibit:

"(a) The sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa or occupied Namibia, or to any person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"(c) The shipment in vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"(d) Any investments in, or provision of technical and other assistance, including technical advice and spare parts, to the petroleum industry in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"(e) The provision of transit facilities in their territories, including the use of their ports, airports, roads or railway network, to vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"(f) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the

prospecting for petroleum in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

"15. *Requests* all States to cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related materiel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and to cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned, which would further strengthen South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

"16. *Requests* all States to ensure that arms-export agreements provide for guarantees that would prevent embargoed items or any components thereof from reaching South Africa through third countries under any circumstances, including subcontracts by firms from one country to another;

"17. *Requests* all States to prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa, and the maintenance and servicing of such equipment;

"18. *Requests* all States to prohibit government agencies and corporations under their jurisdiction from transferring technology for the manufacture of arms and related materiel of all types to South Africa;

"19. *Requests* all States to prohibit government agencies, corporations and individuals under their jurisdiction from investing in the manufacture of arms and related materiel in South Africa;

"20. *Requests* all States to prohibit all imports of arms and related materiel of any type from South Africa;

"21. *Requests* those States that have not yet done so to renounce those elements of bilateral or multilateral treaties in which South Africa has claimed to represent Namibia, or to take other action to ensure that those treaties cannot be interpreted as applying to Namibia;

"...

"23. *Requests* all States, by making use of article 35 B of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944, to prohibit the carriage of Namibian uranium or other products emanating from Namibia above their territory;

"24. *Calls upon* all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

"25. *Urges*, having regard to the principles set forth in Article 2 of the Charter, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"...

"30. *Requests* all States to cooperate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the implementation of resolution ES-8/2 and to supply such information as may be sought by the Council in pursuance of the present resolution;

"31. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to implement the present resolution".

11. At its ninth emergency special session, the General Assembly considered the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories". On 5 February 1982, the General Assembly adopted by a roll-call vote of 86 to 21, with 34 abstentions, resolution ES-9/1. The text, in which the Assembly urges non-member States to act in accordance with its provisions, reads as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"...

"*Stressing once again* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

"...

"12. *Calls upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

"(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance which Israel receives from them;

"(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

"(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and cooperation with Israel;

"(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

"13. *Also calls upon* all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

"14. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution".

12. During the period under review, many resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly which were addressed to "all States" and not merely to States Members of the United Nations.¹² The resolutions dealt with a variety

¹²See, e.g., G A resolutions 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/155, 34/102, 34/99, 36/101, 37/117, 39/159, 34/103, 39/94, 35/118, 35/119, 36/68, 36/102, 37/35, 38/154, 39/91, 38/57, 39/11, 34/83 A, C and F, 34/88, 35/152 E, 35/156 J, 36/92 D, 36/97 K, 37/78 B and F, 37/100 E, 38/183 A, F and H, 39/148 M and O, 39/151 G, 35/145 A and B, 35/152 D, 36/84, 36/85, 37/73, 38/62, 38/63, 38/72, 38/75, 39/52, 39/53, 38/75, 34/76, 35/146 B, 36/86 A and B, 36/92 M, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 35/144 B and C, 36/96 B, 37/98 A, D and E, 38/187 B, 39/65 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 30/151 A, 36/97 C, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 39/96, 38/188 B, 34/87 B, 36/97 F, 37/100 D, 38/73 A, 39/63 E, 35/142, 36/82 A, 37/95 A, 38/184 A, 39/64 A, 37/99 G, 38/188 C, 37/99 G, 38/188 C, ES-6/2, 35/37, 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 38/10, 39/4, 38/7, 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 39/146 A, 39/95 D, 36/27, 37/3, 39/72 A, F and G, 34/93 A, D, E, F, G, I, J, L and O, 35/206 C, 35/146 A, 36/172 A, C, D, E, F and G, and 37/69 A, B and C, 38/39 A, D and J, 39/72 A and G and 34/192. See also *Repertory, Supplement No. 6*, vol. II, Article 10, para. 13.

of subjects, including the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States; the inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism; the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations; the granting of independence to colonial countries; human rights; disarmament; nuclear weapons; the denuclearization of Africa; chemical and bacteriological weapons; new weapons of mass destruction; military or hostile use of environmental modification techniques; outer space; the seabed and the ocean floor; confidence-building measures; reduction of military budgets; objective information on military capabilities; Afghanistan; Central America; Grenada; Kampuchea; the Middle East; South Africa; and Southern Rhodesia.

13. At its 2564th meeting, on 13 December 1984, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 558 (1984) on the question of South Africa, in which it referred to "all States" and "States not Members of the United Nations". The text reads, in relevant part, as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 418 (1977), in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

"...

"*Considering* that no State should contribute to South Africa's arms-production capability by purchasing arms manufactured in South Africa,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 418 (1977) and stresses the continuing need for the strict application of all its provisions;

"2. *Requests* all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

"3. *Requests* all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution".

14. Several resolutions of the Security Council were also addressed to "all States". They related to Cyprus, the occupied Arab territories and the Republic of Seychelles.¹³

¹³See, e.g., S C resolutions 465 (1980), 507 (1982), 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).