DECLARATION ON THE INVIOLABILITY OF FRONTIER

Adopted at a meeting of the heads of state of the Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikstan, Uzbekistan and of the Russian Federation, held in Moscow on 7 August 1993*

The signatories to this Declaration,

Reaffirming their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the founding instruments of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Emphasizing that the inviolability of frontiers and the territorial integrity of States are basic principles in international relations and their observance is an essential condition for maintaining international peace, security and stability,

Recalling that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the territory of States is inviolable and may not be the object of the use of force,

Concerned at the serious violations of their frontiers committed by countries which are not part of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

On the basis of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter,

Declare the following:

1. The signatories to this Declaration consider that ensuring the inviolability of their frontiers is of vital mutual interest and is a common duty to be carried out on a multilateral or bilateral basis.

2. The signatories to this Declaration will continue to view any and all encroachments upon their frontiers as illegal acts which are grounds for adopting reciprocal and commensurate measures under international law, including the use of armed force, as a form of individual or collective self-defence. They shall work together to prevent and put an end to any outside attempt to encroach upon the territory of any of the States which are signatories to this Declaration.

3. The signatories to this Declaration will continue to put an end to any action carried out on their territory by individuals, groups or organizations which is aimed at breaching the inviolability of the frontiers of these States.

4. The signatories to this Declaration shall be collectively responsible for the inviolability of their frontiers with third-party States. At the same time, none of the signatories to this Declaration has the obligation to unilaterally ensure the security of the frontiers of another State.

5. The signatories to this Declaration reaffirm their willingness, by means of negotiations involving all the parties concerned, to find a way to terminate and prevent armed conflicts along frontiers.

*UN Doc. A/48/304–S/26290
6. The internal stability of the States which are signatories to this Declaration is a prerequisite condition of the security of their frontiers. To this end, each State shall take appropriate steps to strengthen its democratic institutions and achieve national harmony on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

7. The signatories to this Declaration are counting on neighbouring States and the international community in general for their support and understanding of the situation.

KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS*

Preamble

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN recognize that all human beings are created by the Almighty, and possess fundamental rights which are universal, indivisible and inalienable;

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN are born free and equal with full dignity and rights and are endowed with reasoning and conscience enabling them to act responsibly and humanely towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood;

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN realize that human beings cannot live alone but in harmony with one another with nature and their environment to achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations in a just society based on harmonious and balanced economic, social, political and cultural developments;

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN recognize that human rights have two mutually balancing aspects; those with respect to rights and freedom of the individual, and those which stipulate obligations of the individuals to society and State;

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN accept that human rights exist in a dynamic and evolving context and that each country has inherent historical experiences, and changing economic, social, political and cultural realities and value system[s] which should be taken into account.

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN are convinced that human beings [have] a right to development and freedom from poverty, hunger, illiteracy, ignorance, injustice, diseases and other human miseries;

Whereas, the peoples of ASEAN reaffirm the observance of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights Charter, and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action of 25 June 1993;

Whereas, the continuing progress of ASEAN in freeing its people from fear and want has enabled them to live in dignity;

Whereas, ASEAN seeks to further enhance its role in promoting a world order based on freedom, peace and social justice through international, regional and bilateral cooperation.

* Approved by the Second Plenary Session of the 14th General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization, October 1993.