



"Turkmenistan is a full-fledged member of the world community, as a state with the international legal status of permanent neutrality, recognized by the United Nations Organization."

**President of Turkmenistan
Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov**

UNITED
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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 81

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[on the report of the First Committee (A/50/601)]

50/80. Maintenance of international security

A

Permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of every State to determine independently its foreign policy in accordance with the norms and principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the legislative confirmation by Turkmenistan of its status of permanent neutrality,

Welcoming also the desire of Turkmenistan to play an active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the region and other States of the world,

Expressing the hope that the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan will contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the support by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and by the Economic Cooperation Organization of the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan,

Recognizing that the adoption by Turkmenistan of the status of permanent neutrality does not affect the fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter and will contribute to the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations,

1. Recognizes and supports the status of permanent neutrality declared by Turkmenistan;
2. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations to respect and support this status of Turkmenistan and also to respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

90th plenary meeting
12 December 1995



General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.70 and Add.1)]

69/285. Permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/80 A of 12 December 1995,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of every State to determine independently its foreign policy in accordance with the norms and principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan contributes to the strengthening of peace and security in the region, and the active and positive role that Turkmenistan plays in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the region and other States of the world,

Welcoming the initiatives of neutral Turkmenistan directed at further strengthening economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in Central Asia and the Caspian Sea region,

Underlining the contribution of neutral Turkmenistan in the United Nations-led inter-Tajik talks, through the initiative to host a continuous round of inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat in 1995 and 1996, and in addressing conflict in Afghanistan by hosting inter-Afghan talks and an international forum on Afghanistan in 1997 and continuing to offer the territory of Turkmenistan for further inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation,

Recognizing that the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, established in Ashgabat in December 2007 at the initiative of all Central Asian States and with the support of the international community, plays an important role in assisting the Central Asian States in addressing regional challenges by encouraging and facilitating closer cooperation among them, identifying and tackling potential sources of tension before possible escalation and responding to domestic and transnational challenges and threats to peace and security by supporting the sustainable development of the region,

Recognizing also the positive role that neutral Turkmenistan plays in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex

emergencies and natural disasters in the region, in accordance with the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,¹ including the principle of neutrality,

Underlining the importance of the economic and geo-economic aspects of the neutrality of Turkmenistan for regional interconnectivity, which is conducive to regional development, and in this regard welcoming the initiatives of Turkmenistan on the stable transit of energy and the development of reliable transport and transit corridors,²

Noting the support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan expressed in the Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995,³

1. *Reiterates its support* for the status of permanent neutrality declared by Turkmenistan;
2. *Calls once again upon* States Members of the United Nations to respect and support this status of Turkmenistan and to respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Turkmenistan to declare 2015 as the Year of Neutrality and Peace and to host an international conference on the theme "Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development" in December 2015.

*92nd plenary meeting
3 June 2015*

¹ Resolution 46/182, annex.

² See resolutions 67/263 and 69/213.

³ See A/50/752-S/1995/1035, annex III.



HISTORICAL ASPECT OF NEUTRALITY OF TURKMENISTAN



Neutrality is specifically a historical concept. It was known from the ancient time . Due to geographical, economic and political factors some countries of the world have not always participated in wars, they stayed away from the military conflicts by adhering to their principles of neutrality.

The first official statement on commitment to the principles of positive neutrality in political issues and transparency in the economy was made by the first President of Turkmenistan in Helsinki in 1992 at the meeting of Heads of States and Governments of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

On March 14, 1995 at the 3rd Summit of the Organization of Economic Cooperation in Islamabad, Turkmenistan made a statement in which emphasized that the country commits to legal obligations of the permanently neutral state, seeking support for this status. In the Islamabad Declaration, the member countries welcomed the statement and expressed their willingness to support the initiative of Turkmenistan.

On October 19, 1995 in Cartagena, Colombia, at the 11th Conference of the Heads of States of Non-Aligned Movement, Turkmenistan became a member of the Movement and called for support of the permanent neutrality status. The participants of the conference introduced a paragraph into the Cartagena Resolution on support of the neutral status of Turkmenistan by the Movement.

Conceptual basis of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan were stated in the speech of the President of Turkmenistan in the jubilee year - the 50th anniversary of the United Nations at the General Assembly on October 22, 1995 in New York.

On November 8, 1995 the draft resolution " the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan" was initiated and discussed in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. On November 15, the draft resolution was approved and adopted by the Committee.

Targeted political and diplomatic efforts of the government and foreign missions of the country led to success.

On December 12, 1995 the resolution was adopted by consensus. This was a historical event for Turkmen nation and it is worth mentioning the resolution 50/80A of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan" where about 25 member countries acted as the co-sponsors.

On December 27, 1995 the country adopted the Law "On introducing



amendments into the Constitution of Turkmenistan" and the Constitutional Law "On Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan," where it is indicated that "Neutrality of Turkmenistan that is recognized by the world community would be reflected in its national and foreign policy."

On December 12, 1996 the President of Turkmenistan sent a Statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the adoption of the resolution 50 / 80A on Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, that once again confirmed its strong and wide commitment to all international obligations resulting from the neutral status of the country, all commitments in accordance with the principles and norms of the United Nations Charter and other fundamental international legal documents. The statement was distributed as an official document of the 51st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The day of Neutrality in Turkmenistan is a main national holiday, which symbolizes the triumph of the centuries-old traditions of the Turkmen nation, namely, peacekeeping, friendship and humanity. On the initiative of President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, with the view of solemn and wide celebration of the 20th anniversary of the permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan in 2015, the Elders Council of Turkmenistan decided to announce the 2015 as the Year of Neutrality and Peace. And it is not coincidence, because the Turkmen model of neutrality proved in practice its viability and has become one of the most powerful factors in ensuring regional stability and security, constructive dialogue and partnership for the benefit of peace and sustainable development of countries and nations.

On the 69th of the session of the United Nations of the General Assembly, on June 3, 2015, 193 countries of the world unanimously adopted the resolution on "Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan" where 47 countries acted as the co-sponsors.

The resolution recognizes the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan that contributes to the strengthening of peace and security in the region, and the active and positive role of Turkmenistan by establishing the peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the region and other countries of the world. The General Assembly once again reiterated its support for adoption of this document that once again testifies on strong commitment to the status of permanent neutrality declared by Turkmenistan.

193 member countries of UN by this resolution welcomed the initiatives of



neutral Turkmenistan that is directed at further strengthening of economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Central Asian and Caspian Sea regions. The document reflects the importance of the ge-economic aspects of the neutrality of Turkmenistan for the regional development, and in this regard welcomed the initiatives of Turkmenistan on the stable transit of energy carriers and creation of the reliable transport and transit corridors.

By its resolution the UN General Assembly recognized the positive role that neutral Turkmenistan plays in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters in the region and the world.

The General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Government of Turkmenistan to declare 2015 as the Year of Neutrality and Peace and to host an international conference on the theme “Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development” in December 2015.

Turkmenistan gained international recognition of the neutral status on 12 December 1995 when the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the permanent neutrality of the country.

Nowadays Turkmenistan is the only country with the status of permanent neutrality, that has been recognized by the United Nations. The status of neutrality became a basis for foreign policy doctrine of Turkmenistan and provided necessary conditions for achieving successful economic development, and contributed to the strengthening of peace and stability in the region.