

reviews on the activities and resources of various international organizations and bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on national and co-operative international space activities, on bibliographies and abstracting services, and on education and training;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of Member States have, on a voluntary basis, co-operated extensively with the programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing information on their space activities, and urges other Member States to do so;

4. *Supports* the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General disseminate on a continuing basis information received from Member States on the needs and facilities for education and training in space-related subjects;

5. *Notes also with appreciation* that certain Member States have contributed to the goals of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing educational and training programmes, and urges other Member States to do so;

6. *Notes* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to convene, on 18 January 1966, the Working Group established to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, as well as to make recommendations on the question relating to the participation in that meeting of the appropriate international organizations;

7. *Accords* United Nations sponsorship to India for the continuing operation of the Thumba international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility, which is eligible for such sponsorship and such assistance as may be requested in accordance with the basic principles endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

8. *Takes note* of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Space Research at its seventh session, held in May 1964, on the basis of the report of its Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments;

9. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the growing measure of co-operation among many Member States in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space;

11. *Urges* that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the progress reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization¹⁷ and the International Telecommunication Union¹⁸ on their activities in the field of outer space and invites these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1966;

III

1. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making use of the available resources of the Secretariat, and in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, to prepare and consider during its next session suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;

2. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in this and previous General Assembly resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

*1408th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

2131 (XX). Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the international situation and the increasing threat to universal peace due to armed intervention and other direct or indirect forms of interference threatening the sovereign personality and the political independence of States,

Considering that the United Nations, in accordance with their aim to eliminate war, threats to the peace and acts of aggression, created an Organization, based on the sovereign equality of States, whose friendly relations would be based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and on the obligation of its Members to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Recognizing that, in fulfilment of the principle of self-determination, the General Assembly, in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, stated its conviction that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory, and that, by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the General Assembly proclaimed that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, without distinction of any kind,

Reaffirming the principle of non-intervention, proclaimed in the charters of the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity and affirmed at the conferences held at Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Chapultepec and Bogotá, as well as in the decisions of the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Belgrade, in the Programme for Peace and International Co-operation adopted at the end of the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Cairo, and in the declaration on subversion adopted at Accra by the Heads of State and Government of the African States,

¹⁷ Transmitted under the symbol A/AC.105/L.19

¹⁸ Transmitted under the symbol E/4037/Add.1.

Recognizing that full observance of the principle of the non-intervention of States in the internal and external affairs of other States is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Considering that armed intervention is synonymous with aggression and, as such, is contrary to the basic principles on which peaceful international co-operation between States should be built,

Considering further that direct intervention, subversion and all forms of indirect intervention are contrary to these principles and, consequently, constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that violation of the principle of non-intervention poses a threat to the independence, freedom and normal political, economic, social and cultural development of countries, particularly those which have freed themselves from colonialism, and can pose a serious threat to the maintenance of peace,

Fully aware of the imperative need to create appropriate conditions which would enable all States, and in particular the developing countries, to choose without duress or coercion their own political, economic and social institutions,

In the light of the foregoing considerations, solemnly declares:

1. No State has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are condemned.

2. No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights or to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

3. The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

4. The strict observance of these obligations is an essential condition to ensure that nations live together in peace with one another, since the practice of any form of intervention not only violates the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations but also leads to the creation of situations which threaten international peace and security.

5. Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.

6. All States shall respect the right of self-determination and independence of peoples and nations, to be freely exercised without any foreign pressure, and with absolute respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Consequently, all States shall contribute to

the complete elimination of racial discrimination and colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

7. For the purpose of the present Declaration, the term "State" covers both individual States and groups of States.

8. Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed as affecting in any manner the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular those contained in Chapters VI, VII and VIII.

*1408th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

2132 (XX). The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, signed at Seoul, Korea, on 26 August 1964¹⁹ and 3 September 1965,²⁰

Reaffirming its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1855 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and 1964 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963,

Noting that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled,

Recalling that the United Nations, under the Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea,

1. *Reaffirms* that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

2. *Calls upon* the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly;

3. *Urges* that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

*1408th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5812).*

²⁰ *Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/6012).*