

2160 (XXI). Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

I

Drawing the attention of States to the fundamental obligations incumbent upon them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Deeply concerned at the existence of dangerous situations in the world constituting a direct threat to universal peace and security, due to the arbitrary use of force in international relations,

Reaffirming the right of peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and the right of every nation, large or small, to choose freely and without any external interference its political, social and economic system,

Recognizing that peoples subjected to colonial oppression are entitled to seek and receive all support in their struggle which is in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Firmly convinced that it is within the power and in the vital interest of the nations of the world to establish genuinely sound relations between States, based on justice, equality, mutual understanding and co-operation,

Recalling the declarations contained in its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

1. *Reaffirms* that:

(a) States shall strictly observe, in their international relations, the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Accordingly, armed attack by one State against another or the use of force in any other form contrary to the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a violation of international law giving rise to international responsibility;

(b) Any forcible action, direct or indirect, which deprives peoples under foreign domination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence and of their right to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity, as prohibited by the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty contained in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX), constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;

2. *Urgently appeals* to States:

(a) To renounce and to refrain from any action contrary to the above-stated fundamental principles and to assure that their activities in international rela-

tions are in full harmony with the interests of international peace and security;

(b) To exert every effort and to undertake all necessary measures with a view to facilitating the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, lessening international tension, strengthening peace and promoting friendly relations and co-operation among States;

3. *Reminds* all Members of their duty to give their fullest support to the endeavours of the United Nations to ensure respect for and the observance of the principles enshrined in the Charter and to assist the Organization in discharging its responsibilities as assigned to it by the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security;

II

Considering that the above principles, together with the other five principles of friendly relations and co-operation among States, have been the object of a study with a view to their progressive development and codification¹⁸ on the basis of General Assembly resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Requests the Secretary-General to include the present resolution and the records of the debate on the item entitled "Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination" in the documentation to be considered in the further study of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to the early adoption of a declaration containing an enunciation of these principles.

*1482nd plenary meeting,
30 November 1966.*

2161 (XXI). Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 229 (1966) of 2 December 1966,

Endorsing the statement contained in the above-mentioned resolution that, in view of his proven qualities and high sense of duty, the reappointment of U Thant would be most conducive to the larger interests and purposes of the Organization,

Appoints U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for another term of office, ending on 31 December 1971.

*1483rd plenary meeting,
2 December 1966.*

2174 (XXI). Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1844 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and 1907 (XVIII) of 21 November 1963 relating to the designation of 1965, the twentieth year

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/6230.*

of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year,

Recognizing the contributions which Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned made to the activities undertaken during the International Co-operation Year,

Considering that the idea of designating a year as International Co-operation Year represented a valuable contribution towards increasing the awareness of the benefits of international co-operation,

Notes with appreciation the final report of the Committee for International Co-operation Year.¹⁹

1486th plenary meeting,
7 December 1966.

2175 (XXI). Admission of Barbados to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 December 1966 that Barbados should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²⁰

Having considered the application for membership of Barbados,²¹

Decides to admit Barbados to membership in the United Nations.

1487th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.

2189 (XXI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Recalling also its resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, by which it assigned to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples tasks relating to South West Africa, and its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which it entrusted to the Special Committee additional functions relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966,²²

Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal

and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

Concerned at the policy followed by colonial Powers of circumventing the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the displacement, deportation or transfer of the indigenous inhabitants,

Bearing in mind that the preservation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism and apartheid, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities and the use of armed force against peoples are incompatible with the Charter and the Declaration,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African populations,

Having considered the sections of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the activities of foreign economic and other financial interests operating in South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese domination and Southern Rhodesia, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Convinced that further delay in the complete and universal implementation of the Declaration remains a source of international conflicts and differences, which are seriously impeding international co-operation and endangering world peace and security,

Noting the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies,

Having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by the Special Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII) and 2105 (XX);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to that Committee for its efforts to secure the implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966 and again invites the administering Powers to implement the recommendations contained therein;

4. *Approves* the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee for the year 1967 with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies;

5. *Approves* the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including the sending of visiting missions and the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, and requests the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to be sent to the Territories under their administration;

6. *Declares* that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid, as also all forms of racial discrimination, constitutes a crime against humanity;

7. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, documents A/6227 and Add.1.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 20, document A/6559.

²¹ A/6545. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1966*, document S/7607.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1).