

preoccupations of the Non-Aligned Movement, but would welcome an improvement in the text at forthcoming sessions to gain wider support. The USSR said the Declaration was positive and constructive on the whole, though the clause on military blocs could have been strengthened by referring to the need to dissolve military alliances, and the reference to military bases conceived in the context of great-Power confrontation could be used by the imperialists to justify deployment of interventionist forces and bases against developing countries.

The Declaration was welcomed by States from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Bhutan stated that the Declaration would provide guidance applicable to all nations, big or small, powerful or weak, in the conduct of their mutual relations. Czechoslovakia regarded the Declaration as an important measure within the framework of efforts to strengthen international security, while Mongolia saw it as an important complement to the Declaration on international security. Guinea viewed the Declaration as a useful legal instrument for the security of States in the current state of international affairs.

Romania said that if there was any reason to reaffirm and develop the substance of the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in a comprehensive declaration, it was precisely because political concepts were still being entertained which overlooked the need for strict respect for that principle. The USSR stated that all those who had no ignoble intentions with regard to the non-aligned and other developing countries must support the Declaration. Yugoslavia observed that the Declaration contained precise definitions of all unlawful acts of intervention and should serve as a standard for assessing such behaviour from whatever quarter it might come.

Commenting on the non-intervention principle, the Congo cited what it viewed as two aberrations whose intended victim was peace and security: the notion of vital national interests outside the national territory of an imperial Power, and the supposed right to intervene in defence of those interests, which was an interpretation of self-defence that was wholly alien to the terms of Article 51 of the Charter on the right of individual and collective self-defence). Also supporting the Declaration, Trinidad and Tobago said that, as a minimum, States should freely recognize each other's rights to national existence and territorial inviolability, so that no State would have the right to invade the territory of another.

Resolution: <sup>(1)</sup>GA, 36/103, 9 Dec., text following.

Yearbook reference: <sup>(2)</sup>1980, p. 170.

Meeting records: GA: 1st Committee, A/C.1/36/PV.38, 45, 46-50, 51 (20 Nov.-3 Dec.); plenary, A/36/PV.91 (9 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 36/103

120-22-6 (recorded vote) Meeting 91 9 December 1981

Approved by First Committee (A/36/761 and Corr.1) by recorded vote (90-21-8). 3 December (meeting 51); draft by Guyana, for Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (A/C.1/36/L.61): agenda item 58 (b).

Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty,

Recalling a/so its resolutions 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, containing the Definition of Aggression,

Recalling further its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977, 33/74 of 15 December 1978, 34/101 of 14 December 1979 and 35/159 of 12 December 1980 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the international situation and the increasing threat to international peace and security owing to frequent recourse to the threat or use of force, aggression, intimidation, military intervention and occupation, escalation of military presence and all other forms of intervention or interference, direct or indirect, overt or covert, threatening the sovereignty and political independence of States, with the aim of overthrowing their Governments,

Conscious of the fact that such policies endanger the political independence of States, the freedom of peoples and their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, adversely affecting thereby the maintenance of international peace and security,

Conscious of the imperative need for all foreign forces engaged in military occupation, intervention or interference to be completely withdrawn to their own territories, so that peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes may freely and fully exercise their right to self-determination, in order to enable peoples of all States to administer their own affairs and determine their own political, economic and social systems without external interference or control,

Conscious also of the imperative need to put a complete end to any threat of aggression, any recruitment, any use of armed bands, in particular mercenaries, against sovereign States, so as to enable the peoples of all States to determine their own political, economic and social systems without external interference or control,

Recognizing that full observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of sovereign States and peoples, whether direct or indirect, overt or covert, is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the Declaration to States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in association with the United Nations, and other appropriate bodies.

ANNEX

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