

sovereign equality, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal or external affairs of other States, the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes;

4. *Reaffirms again* its opposition to any threat or use of force, intervention and interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

5. *Invites* all States to reject any support for or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force;

6. *Also calls upon* all States to refrain from any act which may hinder the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, impede the resolution of the focal points of crisis and tension in various regions of the world, hamper the implementation of the recommendation of the General Assembly at its tenth special session on effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order;

7. *Reaffirms again* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁹⁷ and other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

8. *Recognizes* the advance that has been made in the struggle of oppressed peoples for their emancipation and the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, alien domination and occupation;

9. *Reaffirms* the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace⁹⁸ and invites the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981;

10. *Commends* the convening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid in 1980, and expresses the hope that it will result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both the nuclear and conventional fields;

11. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁹⁹ that, during 1980, a meeting should be called of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and other Mediterranean countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be

held at Madrid, for the purpose of launching joint projects of co-operation and for the preparation of the Conference;

12. *Commends also* the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation¹⁰⁰ and urges all States to co-operate in applying that decision on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of peoples to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, and equal rights;

13. *Considers* that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the promotion of economic co-operation for development as an important prerequisite of peaceful and active coexistence among States and requests all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in the efforts of the United Nations and in the global negotiations leading to that end;

14. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General¹⁰¹ and, having in mind the important role that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played in international life since its adoption, requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the help of a group of governmental experts,¹⁰² a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with the provisions of the Declaration;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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34/101. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977 and 33/74 of 15 December 1978 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁰³ containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

Reaffirming that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect,

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

⁹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁹⁸ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

⁹⁹ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, para. 196.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 193.

¹⁰¹ A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2, A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁰² Subsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

¹⁰³ A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2, A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2.

Taking note of the draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States,¹⁰⁴

Considering that it was not possible to conclude negotiations on this draft in time for the adoption of such a declaration at the thirty-fourth session,

1. *Expresses the hope* that negotiations will continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at the thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States;

2. *Decides* to set up an open-ended *ad hoc* working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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34/102. Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States",

Recalling that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the Member States have expressed the determination of their peoples to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling also that the Member States have pledged under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹⁰⁵

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes and preventing the outbreak of armed conflicts among States and in bringing about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Bearing in mind the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,¹⁰⁶ especially the consensus contained in it,¹⁰⁷ namely, that the idea of preparing a declaration on peaceful settlement of disputes to be adopted by the General Assembly awakened special interest and is one on which general agreement may be possible,

Recognizing the importance of the elaboration of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

¹⁰⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 46, document A/34/827, para. 9.*

¹⁰⁵ *Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.*

¹⁰⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/34/33).*

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 13.

Taking into account the opinions and suggestions submitted at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly regarding the content of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, as well as those made on the subject by Member States in connexion with the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered;

2. *Urges* all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

3. *Invites* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States".

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34/103. Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the United Nations to promote and strengthen international peace and security on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of sovereignty, sovereign equality and national independence of States,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Noting that hegemonism is a manifestation of the policy of a State, or a group of States, to control, dominate and subjugate, politically, economically, ideologically or militarily, other States, peoples or regions of the world,

Considering that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including zionism and *apartheid* are all forces which seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force and are, therefore, different manifestations of the policy and practice of hegemonism,

Concerned that hegemonism, global as well as regional, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States, manifests itself in the use or threat of use of force, foreign domination and intervention,

Concerned also that hegemonism seeks to limit the freedom of States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure,