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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 25 April 1977 from the Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the final communiqué of the ministerial meeting of the Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 11 April 1977 (annex I), together with the resolution adopted at that meeting (annex II).

On instructions from my Government, I would request you to have them circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 50 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Rikhi JAIPAL
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of India to the United Nations

* A/32/50/Rev.1.

DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE
CO-ORDINATING BUREAU OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Held at New Delhi from 7 to 11 April 1977

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ANNEX I

**FINAL
COMMUNIQUE**

INTRODUCTION

The Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries met in New Delhi at Foreign Ministers' level from April 7 to 11, 1977. This was the first meeting of the Coordinating Bureau after the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August, 1976. The following countries, members of the Bureau, participated in the Conference:

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chad, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine Liberation Organisation, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Delegations from the following member countries not members of the Bureau, also participated in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Decision taken by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the composition and mandate of the Coordinating Bureau.

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, Somalia, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The following liberation movement also attended the Conference:

African National Congress (South Africa)

- 2 At its inaugural session the meeting was addressed by Mr. Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India. Reaffirming his country's commitment to non-alignment, the Prime Minister said that non-alignment engendered freedom from fear in world politics. He noted that over the years the Non-Aligned Movement had grown despite discouragement from certain quarters and at the present time it could claim majority support of the world States. Non-alignment had thus become the mainstream of international life. He described the programme of action worked out at the Fifth Summit in Colombo as a major land-mark in the evolution of the Movement and called for its early implementation. The challenge before the non-aligned was to wage the battle against want through forging meaningful forms of cooperation and collaboration among themselves.
- 3 The Bureau assessed the contemporary political and economic situation since the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August, 1976, a significant event which symbolised the continuing validity of the policy and principles of non-alignment as an indispensable and independent factor for peace in the changing world situation. It stressed the need to undertake positive measures to implement the decisions contained in the Political and Economic Declarations and the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation adopted at the Summit. It noted that there was a further increase in the role and influence of non-aligned countries as well as greater support for their positions on international issues specially in the United Nations.
- 4 The Bureau noted that since the Fifth Summit, certain positive trends in international relations have continued, in particular

the further strengthening of the struggles for liberation and against all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and all other forms of foreign domination and exploitation. There had also been increasing efforts on the part of an ever growing number of countries for positive changes in international political and economic relations. At the same time, many crises remain unresolved or have been even aggravated and some new tensions and power rivalries have been created or extended to new areas.

- 5 The Bureau noted that non-aligned countries had achieved significant results in the implementation of the decisions taken at the Fifth Summit Conference notably in initiating and securing the adoption of resolutions at the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly on several major issues of international concern. The Bureau made several declarations of support to and solidarity with those non-aligned countries whose independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity were threatened. Non-aligned countries were active in promoting the steady implementation of their decisions and programmes in the field of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries. Growth of cooperation in the field of information and mass media contributed to the process of achieving independent, accurate and objective dissemination of news and views of the non-aligned countries. Non-aligned countries successfully resisted efforts aimed at limiting their role in the international affairs and weakening their solidarity and unity. The Bureau was able to effectively co-ordinate the activities of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations.
- 6 The Bureau noted that the growing membership of the Non-Aligned Movement was undoubtedly due in large measure to the widespread realisation that the policy of non-alignment provided a firm basis for consolidating their freedom and for pursuing a truly independent foreign policy. The policy of non-alignment was an expression of the deep and sincere yearning of the overwhelming mass of mankind for peace and security, and of their determination to ensure a just and equitable economic, political and social order in the interests of the entire international community and more particularly the developing nations of the world. However, the growing role and influence of non-alignment imposed an obligation on

all its participants to maintain the strictest vigilance in preserving the integrity, identity and the positive thrust of the Non-Aligned Movement and to maintain on their part unswerving adherence to its principles, its political philosophy and its policies.

- 7 The Bureau noted that though the intensity of the cold war had abated, the relevance and validity of non-alignment had even been enhanced. The Non-Aligned Movement had asserted itself as a positive force of abiding significance contributing to the peaceful resolution of international issues and the establishment of a world economic and social order based on equality and justice. It also noted that the Non-Aligned Movement continued to play the leading and irreplaceable role in identifying the essential elements of this new order, underlining their importance and urgency, and actively working for their acceptance by the international community. It is difficult to imagine any other group of countries which could possibly play this crucial role in an increasingly and universally interdependent world.

POLITICAL MATTERS

NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

- 8 With the growing influence of the Non-Aligned Movement, pressures aimed at limiting or denying its role and dividing and weakening the Movement are continuing. At the same time many non-aligned countries were exposed to direct acts of subversion and interference including destabilisation. In this connection, the Bureau recalled that pursuant to the decisions of the Colombo Summit the Movement had secured the adoption by the Thirtyfirst Session of the General Assembly of a resolution reaffirming the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely its political, social and economic systems and its relations with other States. The General Assembly had also denounced any form of interference and had condemned all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social and economic order of

other States and destabilising their governments. The Bureau called on all members of the Movement to respond to the invitation of the Secretary General to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured. At the same time, the Bureau reaffirmed its conviction that non-aligned countries will most successfully resist pressures if they maintain their unity, strengthen their cooperation and solidarity and persevere along the action-oriented course of sustained implementation of their decisions and programmes.

AFRICA

- 9 In Africa, despite the fact that the struggle for freedom has intensified and developed, imperialism continues to obstruct the right to self-determination and the achievement of freedom and independence by the peoples of this continent, thus perpetuating the existence of racist and minority regimes and encouraging foreign occupation and domination.
- 10 In their attempts to destabilise African countries and affect their right to sovereignty, the forces of imperialism have increasing recourse to interference and intervention, to the use of mercenaries, political assassinations and causing conflicts between friendly neighbouring countries.
- 11 The Bureau expressed its deep indignation and condemnation of such acts. It called for vigilance and solidarity by the non-aligned nations in order to bring to its conclusion the irreversible process of political, economic and cultural freedom of their nations and to continue their support to the freedom movements that are struggling towards these objectives.

Southern Africa

- 12 The Bureau reviewed the developments in Southern Africa since the Colombo Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. It expressed its concern at the further deterioration of the situation in the area arising from the continued intransigent and repressive policies of the racist minority regimes in their desperate determination to maintain the ruthless system of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination. Not only have the racist minority regimes broadened

and intensified their oppression of the African peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa but they have also become increasingly more aggressive and provocative against the neighbouring independent African States.

- 13 In Zimbabwe the illegal racist minority regime has on the one hand blocked the efforts towards a negotiated settlement by sabotaging the Geneva talks, and on the other escalated its violence against the African people and resorted to repeated and calculated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique and Botswana.
- 14 In Namibia, the racist regime of South Africa has continued to defy the international community by maintaining and consolidating its illegal occupation of this international territory. It has resorted to massive repression of the African people, escalated its military build-up in the territory and is rushing plans to set up a puppet government in a futile effort to continue its domination and prevent the genuine independence of that international territory for which the United Nations has assumed special and solemn responsibility.
- 15 In South Africa, the racist regime has continued brutal violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of *apartheid*. Thousands of persons have been killed or wounded, and many hundreds, mainly young people, have been subjected to savage punishments by racist courts. A number of patriots have died in detention because of brutal torture. The *apartheid* regime set up the bogus independence of Transkei, in an attempt to remove the citizenship of four million Africans and is rushing plans to grant equally bogus independence to Bophuthatswana, another bantustan consisting of several isolated patches of land, progressively relegating the whole black population to these so-called homelands.
- 16 The Pretoria regime has further increased its enormous military build-up and is stepping up its nefarious activities as the pillar of racist and colonial domination in Southern Africa. Utilising the international territory of Namibia, the regime has continued to mount systematic acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and Zambia. The *apartheid* regime's policies and actions constitute a growing

threat to the peace and security in the region and indeed a menace to all independent African States.

- 17 The Bureau noted with satisfaction that despite the mounting repression of the racist minority regimes and notwithstanding the tremendous odds facing the liberation movements, the liberation struggle has greatly advanced. The Bureau saluted the liberation movements and their freedom fighters for their courage and determination in the face of brutal violence and terrorism by the minority regimes. It paid tribute to the many martyrs who have given their lives in the cause of freedom and justice, a cause to which the Non-Aligned Movement is totally committed.
- 18 The Bureau reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and endorsed the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of that right by all means at their disposal. In this respect the Bureau firmly expressed its support for and solidarity with the Zimbabwe freedom fighters now engaged in an armed struggle against the illegal racist minority regime. It further reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe. In this context, the Bureau expressed regret at the disappointing results of the Geneva Conference on Zimbabwe due to the intransigence of the racist Smith regime and expressed concern at the explosive situation developing there.
- 19 The Bureau reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and called for renewed efforts to ensure the compliance by the racist regime of South Africa with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the Security Council Resolution 385 of 1976. It condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its actions to consolidate its illegal occupation by extending its policy of Bantustans to Namibia. The Bureau while recalling the Colombo declaration against the setting up by the South African regime of a puppet administration through so-called constitutional talks, notes with indignation South Africa's continued schemes to instal such a regime. The Bureau denounces these manoeuvres of the racist regime and reaffirms its unequivocal support for and solidarity with the

the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their national liberation movement, in their struggle to defeat such schemes and achieve genuine independence. It calls upon the international community to decisively reject any puppet administration installed by the racist South African regime.

- 20 The Bureau expressed grave concern over the deteriorating situation in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* practised by the racist regime, and called for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the exercise by the people of South Africa of their inalienable right to self-determination. It strongly condemned the continued massacres of the African people by the racist regime and hailed the brave freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of freedom and the eradication of racism and *apartheid* and reaffirmed its support for their cause.
- 21 The Bureau deplored the actions of the States and foreign economic interests whose continued collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, encouraged it to persist in its inhuman policies. It welcomed the adoption by the 31st United Nations General Assembly of the Programme of Action against Apartheid as representing a landmark in the international campaign for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa.
- 22 Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3411 D of 28th November 1975 condemning the establishment of Bantustans by the racist regime of South Africa, the Bureau rejected the so-called declaration of "Independence" of the Transkei and declared it invalid. It called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to this or any other such phantom State.
- 23 The Bureau condemned all acts of provocation and harassment, including military threats and attacks, committed against Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and demanded the immediate and total cessation of all hostile acts against Botswana. Further, the Bureau appealed to all States to respond positively in providing assistance to Botswana, in the light of the report of the mission of the

Secretary General undertaken in pursuance of the Security Council Resolution 403(1977), in order to enable Botswana to carry out its planned development projects which are adversely affected by the imperative need to divert her resources to security needs and to projects aimed at catering for the needs of the victims of the racist minority regimes.

- 24 The Bureau endorsed Security Council Resolution 402(1976) of 22nd December 1976 and appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho so that it could carry out its economic development programme and enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations Resolutions on *apartheid* and Bantustans.
- 25 The Bureau, recognizing the role of the Front Line States, as the strategic rear base for the liberation movements in Southern Africa, reaffirmed its solidarity with those States and urgently called upon the international community to provide them with all necessary support to enhance their ability to contribute effectively to the fight for liberation and overcome the persistent acts of aggression, harassment and intimidation posed against them by the racist minority regimes.
- 26 The Bureau considered that effective international action is more imperative than ever in order to stay the hands of the racist regimes, to enable the oppressed peoples to secure their liberation and thereby secure freedom and peace in southern Africa. The Bureau reiterated that support for the total liberation of southern Africa from colonialism, *apartheid*, and racial discrimination is a matter of utmost priority to the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole. It called for a total isolation of the racist minority regimes and drew particular attention to the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries calling for the imposition of a mandatory and comprehensive arms embargo against South Africa, for economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria regime and for the scrupulous enforcement of mandatory sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime in Zimbabwe as well as the extension of such sanctions to cover all the measures provided for under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter.
- 27 The Bureau called for increased assistance to the liberation

movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa at this crucial phase of their struggle. And in this connection the Bureau noted with satisfaction the contributions made to the Non-Aligned Support and Solidarity Fund for the liberation of Southern Africa and called upon countries who have not contributed so far to make their contributions at an early date.

- 28 The Bureau, conscious of the importance of mobilising all necessary international support to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, encouraged all governments and organisations to cooperate in ensuring the success of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to be held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977. It hoped that the conferences would help in generating all necessary international support to the liberation movements.
- 29 The Bureau decided to send a mission with the mandate to express the solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the Frontline States and the liberation movements concerned. The mission would also acquaint itself of the situation with a view to giving the fullest possible support to their cause.

So-called French Somaliland (Djibouti)

- 30 The Bureau reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and unconditional independence.
- 31 While recalling Organization of African Unity Resolution 480 (XXVII) and the relevant paragraph of the Political Declaration of the Colombo Summit as well as Resolutions 3480 (XXX) and 31/59 of the United Nations General Assembly, the Bureau welcomed with satisfaction the decision of the Accra Round Table Conference creating the United Patriotic Front of the liberation movements and political parties of the people of the territory. In expressing its confidence that this Front will facilitate the final processes of decolonisation of the territory, the Bureau called upon the French Government to take the necessary measures for the creation of a conducive atmosphere for ensuring a peaceful, just and democratic process

leading to independence on June 27, 1977. The Bureau reiterated the call by the United Nations General Assembly to all States to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the territory upon its accession to independence.

The Question of Mayotte

- 32 Regarding the problem concerning the island of Mayotte, which continues to be illegally occupied by France, the Bureau expressed its active solidarity with the Republic of Comores in its legitimate struggle for the freedom of this island and for the safeguard of its independence, its national unity and territorial integrity.

Western Sahara

- 33 The Bureau, in accordance with the decision adopted at the Colombo Summit Conference on the question of Western Sahara, expressed the hope that the Organisation of African Unity Summit Conference to examine this question would be convened at the earliest opportunity with a view to achieving a just and durable solution to this question.

MIDDLE EAST

- 34 Having reviewed the situation in the Middle East, the Bureau was of the view that all the factors conducive to an explosion actually exist. The aggravation of the situation poses so serious a threat to international peace and security that a new armed conflict could flare up. The Bureau stressed its conviction that the gravity of the situation is due to Israel's obstinacy and its continued policy of occupation and expansion and its refusal to comply with the principles laid down in the U.N. Charter and Resolutions.
- 35 The Bureau believed that, having been in occupation of Arab land for about ten years, Israel continues to pursue its policies of expansion and annexation of the occupied Arab territories, of expulsion and mass arrests. It continues to maltreat Arab populations, to demolish their houses and ransack Arab property of historical and cultural significance. Israel continues to suppress basic freedoms; to restrict the freedom of religious

practice; to exploit unlawfully the natural manpower and other resources of the occupied territories; to change the physical, political, cultural, religious and demographic status of those territories. In addition, Israel continues to entrench its occupation by establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories on an increasingly large scale, thus constituting a major obstacle in the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East. Israel also continues to violate the human rights of the Arab inhabitants, to torture Arab prisoners to death, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Human Rights Declaration and the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian populations during a state of war. The latter document was signed on 12 August 1949 but Israel refuses to abide by it in defiance of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations in this regard.

- 36 The Bureau noted the efforts being undertaken towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and the attempts on the part of Israel to perpetuate a deadlock, particularly as Israel endeavours to gain time and prolong its occupation in a bid to create a *fait accompli*, relying on United States political, economic and military support. The Bureau, therefore, stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established within a comprehensive settlement based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and the recovery and practice by the Palestinian people of their inalienable right.
- 37 The Bureau noted with satisfaction the resolution adopted by the 31st Session of United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East problem. The Bureau called on the Security Council to meet at the earliest possible date to take effective measures according to an appropriate time-table, and secure the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories. The Security Council is called upon to shoulder its responsibilities, as defined by the United Nations Charter, in removing any possible threats to the maintenance of world peace and security. The Bureau stressed the important role which the Security Council must play in establishing a just and lasting peace in the region, with a view to defusing the explosive situation and removing the dangers threatening world peace and security.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

- 38 The Bureau noted with grave concern that Israel's continued usurpation of Palestine, its flagrant denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as recognised by the United Nations, its persistence in its hostile, expansionist and racist policy and its repressive practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories constitute a defiance of the International Community and a violation of the Principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
- 39 The Bureau recalled that the Fifth Summit Conference urged the need to take the most adequate measures to strengthen the pressure of the non-aligned countries on Israel in the United Nations and Specialised Agencies, particularly in the Security Council, with a view to securing Israel's compliance with United Nations resolutions and ensuring the non-use of veto.
- 40 The Bureau noted with satisfaction that the United Nations General Assembly, in its 31st Session, had adopted the Report of the "United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people."
- 41 It called on the Security Council to meet at the earliest possible date to adopt the Report and take effective measures for the immediate implementation of its recommendations, which enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights—a prerequisite to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.
- 42 The Bureau, furthermore, noted with satisfaction the decision adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its meeting in March 1977, in which it considered the recommendations of the Report as a positive and advanced step towards the attainment of the aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people.
- 43 The Bureau noted with satisfaction the adoption, *inter alia*, by the Palestine National Council of the following decisions in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX)/and 3375 (XXX):

- (a) "to pursue the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain its national rights including the Right to Return, the Right to Self-determination and the Right to establish its own national state over its national soil" and
- (b) "to affirm the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to participate in all international Conferences, forums, and efforts dealing with the problem of Palestine and the Arab Zionist Conflict for the fulfilment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people which have been recognised by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly in Resolution 3236."

- 44 The Bureau recalled the decision, *inter alia*, of the Colombo Summit Conference calling upon all non-aligned countries to pledge support for the Palestinian people by all possible means in their continued struggle until they fully attain their inalienable national rights.

CYPRUS

- 45 The Bureau recalled the previous Non-Aligned Declarations with regard to Cyprus, notably that of Colombo and reiterated its solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and called again upon all States to respect the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.
- 46 It noted that the principles enunciated by the non-aligned countries set forth in Resolution 3212 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly, as endorsed and supplemented by subsequent Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions and Non-Aligned Declarations, continue to form the valid framework for the just solution of the Cyprus problem and urged their immediate and full implementation taking also into account paragraph 5 of General Assembly Resolution 31/12. It called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces from the Republic of Cyprus as well as the initiation of arrangements to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees to their homes in safety. It noted with satisfaction the resumption of negotia-

tions between the Greek and Turkish communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on some basic aspects of the Cyprus problem and urged that they be carried out by both sides constructively and meaningfully with a view to reaching freely a just and mutually acceptable settlement within the framework of the aforementioned Resolutions and Declarations.

INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

- 47 The Bureau reiterated the firm and unanimous commitment of non-aligned countries to the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with resolution 2832 (XXVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971. It condemned the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign military bases such as Diego Garcia contrary to the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States and of the international community and called for the elimination of Great power military rivalry and tension from the Indian Ocean. The Bureau also recalled, in this context, the Colombo Declaration which had called for the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions. It further urged the littoral and hinterland States to desist from membership in military alliances or pacts conceived in the context of Great power rivalry.
- 48 The Bureau noted the consultations under way, for convening a Conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to implementation of the United Nations Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. It expressed the hope that the Great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean would cooperate with the ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and, in this context, took note of recent statements by Great Powers relevant to the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIETNAM

- 49 The Bureau acclaimed the historic victory of the peoples of Democratic Kampuchea, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in their struggle for national liberation. Recalling the decisions of the Colombo

Summit in this respect, the Bureau called upon all States to cooperate actively in the development of these countries and in their efforts to rehabilitate their economy.

50. The Bureau noted with satisfaction that the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for the reconstruction of Laos and Vietnam set up at the Fifth Summit Conference had become operational. It expressed the conviction that through the active cooperation of non-aligned countries, the Fund will operate expeditiously and smoothly in meeting the urgent needs of these countries.
51. The Bureau stressed that the commitment by the United States under Article 21, Chapter VIII, of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam should be respected. The Bureau called upon the UN Security Council to give prompt and positive consideration to the application of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for United Nations membership in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/21.
52. The Bureau took note of the report presented by the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in this context reaffirmed its complete support for the principle of the right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in this region.
53. The Bureau was convinced that the countries implicated in the crisis will, through constructive negotiations, work for the removal of all tensions and obstacles hindering the promotion of the positive evolution of friendship and cooperation that existed within the region.

EASTERN TIMOR

54. The Bureau, taking into account the decision adopted by the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, reaffirmed the right of the people of Eastern Timor to self-determination in accordance with the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

KOREA

55. The Bureau reviewed the situation in Korea and called

for the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops and of all their military apparatus including nuclear weapons, the closure of foreign military bases, the termination of the "United Nations Command" and the replacement of the Korean military Armistice Agreement by a durable and positive peace agreement ensuring peace and security in the Korean peninsula.

- 56 The Bureau expressed support for the struggle of the people of Korea to create an atmosphere favourable for promoting national unity and for the peaceful re-unification of Korea in full independence and without external interference on the basis of the three principles of re-unification stipulated in the North-South Joint Declaration of July 4, 1972.

LATIN AMERICA

- 57 The Bureau expressed full support for the efforts of Latin American countries to consolidate their national sovereignty and recover control over their resources. It expressed solidarity with countries that are subjected to external pressures and attempts at destabilisation.
- 58 The Bureau reiterated its concern over the perpetuation of colonial territories in Latin America, and the presence of foreign military bases which pose a threat to the peace and security of the region. It deplored the use of mercenaries and terrorist activities in the area. In this context, it expressed concern at tragic incidents including the sabotage of a Cuban passenger plane in flight.
- 59 The Bureau reiterated its most resolute support for the Government and people of Panama in all forums, in their effort to regain the effective exercise of their sovereignty over all their national territory. It expressed the hope for an early and successful outcome of the negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty on the Panama Canal whereby that Canal and the Zone will be returned promptly to the full sovereignty and effective jurisdiction of Panama.
- 60 The Bureau recalled previous decisions demanding the immediate and unconditional end of the United States

blockade of Cuba and the right of the Cuban people to reparations for the extensive economic losses suffered as a result of military aggression and that blockade. It once more expressed its solidarity with the just claim that the area of national territory, currently occupied by the United States naval base at Guantanamo, be returned to Cuba.

- 61 The Bureau expressed support for the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination and national independence and solidarity with their struggle against external threats to their territorial integrity.
- 62 Recalling previous decisions, the Bureau reiterated support for the legitimate rights of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence and urged that prompt measures be taken towards that end. It urged the acceleration of negotiations with a view to the restoration of the territory of Malvinas to Argentine sovereignty.
- 63 The Bureau re-affirmed solidarity with the people of Chile in their struggle for a democratic regime that would guarantee respect for human rights.

DETENTE

- 64 The Bureau welcomed the progress achieved in the relaxation of tensions between the Great Powers. At the same time the Bureau reiterated that detente to be effective and meaningful, must be extended to all parts of the world and should benefit all countries, developed and developing, big and small, in the spirit of absolute respect for national sovereignty, non-aggression, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.
- 65 The Bureau noted with satisfaction the efforts of European non-aligned and neutral countries to secure the success of the Belgrade Follow-up Meeting to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Recalling the position of the Colombo Conference concerning the Mediterranean, the Bureau underlined the need for the intensification of the efforts of the non-aligned countries of the region aimed at creating conditions for transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

DISARMAMENT

- 66 The Bureau expressed its conviction that lasting peace and Security could only be based on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and called for priority to be accorded in this context to nuclear disarmament including the complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests and the elimination of all other weapons of mass destruction. It considered that disarmament measures should be so implemented as to ensure that a significant part of the resources released are devoted to the urgent socio-economic needs of the developing countries.
- 67 The Bureau expressed the hope that the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament scheduled to be held in May-June 1978, at the initiative of the non-aligned States, would enable a comprehensive review of the problem of disarmament and result in effective measures aimed in particular at halting the nuclear arms race and promoting nuclear disarmament in the first place and the process of general disarmament. In pursuance of the decisions adopted and the priorities established at the Colombo Conference, the Bureau recommended that the Special Session of the General Assembly should *inter alia* consider the adoption of a declaration of principles and a programme of concrete measures on disarmament as well as review the role of the United Nations in disarmament in terms of the United Nations Charter and the question of convening a World Disarmament Conference. The Bureau further considered that non-aligned countries including those who are members of the Preparatory Committee should act together in achieving the above-mentioned goals.

UNITED NATIONS

- 68 The Bureau reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. It noted with satisfaction the significant and growing contribution of non-aligned countries to the evolution and orientation of the United Nations as an effective instrument for bringing about the new international economic and social order. It considered that the effectiveness of the world organisation and the enhancement of its role depend upon the

respect for the overwhelming will of its members in all the principal organs of the United Nations and on the implementation of its resolutions.

- 69 The Bureau welcomed the progress made towards the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations and welcomed the admission to the Organisation, since the Colombo Summit, of Angola, Seychelles and Western Samoa.
- 70 The Bureau was pleased with the candidature put forth by Yugoslavia, of H.E. Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman of the 32nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Taking into consideration the important role played by Yugoslavia in the affirmation of non-alignment policy, promotion of world peace and security, the Bureau seconded this nomination and called upon the non-aligned and other friendly countries to fully support this candidature.

COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

- 71 The Bureau welcomed the growing cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and mass media and endorsed the decisions taken at the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Press Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo on January 10–12, 1977 and the first meeting of the Inter-governmental Co-ordinating Council on Information and Mass Media of Non-Aligned Countries held at Tunis from February 28 to March 1, 1977.

ECONOMIC MATTERS

72. The Bureau recalled that the Heads of State/Government of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo in August, 1976, recognised that "the crisis of the world economic system continues to assume ever-growing proportions", and that developing countries continue to face "an acute crisis both with regard to the attainment and maintenance of minimal living standards of their peoples and their prospects of development", and stated that "nothing short of a complete

restructuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order will place developing countries in a position to achieve an acceptable level of development”.

- 73 From its inception, the Non-Aligned Movement has been in the vanguard of the struggle of developing countries against a highly unjust world economic system. This system has condemned them to exploitation, dependence, underdevelopment and poverty, and has been responsible for the ever widening gap separating the developed and the developing countries. The Bureau reiterated that the struggle against the unjust world economic order is an integral part of the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and all other forms of domination and exploitation as well as foreign occupation.
- 74 The Bureau took note of the valiant efforts being made by non-aligned and other developing countries despite heavy odds and constraints, for mobilisation of their natural and human resources, for consolidating their economic independence and for promoting mutually beneficial cooperation among themselves. Non-aligned countries have manifested their firm determination to resist all kinds of external pressures, interference and exploitation in their political and economic life.

REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

- 75 The Bureau noted that since the Colombo Summit, the existing unfavourable economic situation in the world had been rendered even more difficult due to the absence of any substantive progress towards the restructuring of the world economy. There had been little or no improvement in the situation of developing countries. Developing countries continued to face critical situations, both as regards their external trade as well as their growth prospects. The inequalities and imbalances in the international economic structure persisted and the economic gap between developed and developing countries continued to widen.
- 76 While the effects of inflation and recession generated in the

developed countries have had serious consequences for developing countries, the measures taken by developed countries to counteract their high rates of inflation and recession had only aggravated the adverse effects on developing countries. In addition, the instability of the international monetary situation had continued to affect the economies of developing countries. The Bureau, therefore, reiterated the need to adopt ways and means to establish a new, rational, equitable and universal monetary system.

- 77 Developing countries continued to pay higher prices for their imports, with little likelihood of increases in export earnings. Furthermore, developed countries had intensified import restrictions on goods from developing countries and new restrictions had been imposed, mostly in the form of non-tariff barriers and unjust trade laws. At the same time, there had been no substantial progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
- 78 The Bureau further noted that international measures to assist developing countries to meet the economic crisis had been *ad hoc* palliatives rather than structural solutions of a comprehensive nature. Measures taken had been shortlived, grossly inadequate and, at times, even discriminatory. On the other hand, aid flows had increased only marginally in nominal terms, while they had declined in real terms. Most multilateral institutions such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Development Association were faced with resources crises due both to inflation and inadequate contributions.
- 79 This trend, together with the rising costs of essential imports of developing countries, had forced them to rely on commercial borrowing, thus accentuating their debt problems. The situation facing most developing countries, as regards debt servicing, had assumed critical proportions and was likely to be further exacerbated. Their position would continue to be vulnerable, due to the staggeringly large amounts of finance which they have to arrange year after year to repay their debts, thus having an adverse impact on their growth rates.
- 80 The Bureau emphasised that developing countries had always made strenuous efforts to cooperate with developed countries

in recognition of the interdependence of the international economy. Most developed countries, on the other hand, had not so far shown the necessary political will to cooperate with developing countries in exploiting the full potential of international economic cooperation. In fact, they had not assisted or contributed to the improvement of the situation faced by developing countries, by their refusal to implement the measures contained in the International Development Strategy, the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, in particular at the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and at UNCTAD IV.

- 81 The Bureau reiterated that the international programme for development should include steps to support the heroic struggle of the peoples of territories still under colonial domination and occupation. It reaffirmed the full sovereignty of these people over their natural resources and their right to be compensated for the losses they have suffered in their just struggle against racial discrimination, apartheid and foreign occupation.

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

- 82 The Bureau reaffirmed its strong support to the position adopted by the Group of 19 in its negotiations in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation being held in Paris. The Bureau expressed its sense of deep concern over the lack of progress at the Conference. The developed countries had not yet responded positively to the concrete proposals submitted by the developing countries in spite of the fact that strenuous efforts had been made for over a year to reach agreement. The Bureau considered that a failure of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation would have serious repercussions on the relations between developing and developed countries. In this connection the Bureau drew attention to the following view expressed in the Economic Declaration adopted at the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo: "The developed countries will be held responsible for a failure of the Paris Conference which would result from their persistent refusal to accept the proposals concerning a wide range of questions of importance for the

developing countries. Such a failure would prompt the developing countries to reconsider their attitudes''

FOLLOW-UP OF UNCTAD IV

- 83 The Bureau took note of the unanimous commitment of the developing countries to the establishment of the Common Fund as the main instrument for achieving the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and expressed their deep disappointment and concern at the unsatisfactory outcome of the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund held in Geneva during 7th March to April 2nd, 1977, and the failure of the Conference to reach agreement on a decision to establish the Common Fund. The Bureau called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to pursue resolutely their objective of establishing the Common Fund and requested the non-aligned and other developing countries to take effective action in the forthcoming second part of the Sixteenth Session of the Trade and Development Board to ensure that the Negotiating Conference is reconvened at the plenipotentiary level, not later than November, 1977.
- 84 The Bureau further requested that between now and the reconvened session, the Inter-Governmental Group on Raw Materials in co-ordination with the Group of 77, consolidate the joint strategy of the developing countries for the establishment of the Common Fund. It reiterated its unequivocal and firm opposition to any attempt on the part of the developed countries to offer alternatives which would alter the character of the Common Fund as the central source of finance within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and as a new institution in consonance with the New International Economic Order.
- 85 The Bureau urged non-aligned and other developing countries to take measures to implement the decision for a Special Fund to be set up by the developing countries, should the developed countries continue to obstruct the establishment of the Common Fund at the reconvened session of the Negotiating Conference. The Bureau took note of the Report of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of a Fund for financing Buffer Stocks of Raw Materials, held in Geneva in January, 1977. The Bureau decided that in the

event of the failure of the resumed negotiations on a Common Fund within UNCTAD, the Preparatory Committee should meet immediately, in any case not later than February, 1978 to finalise the draft Agreement on a Special Fund. In accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee contained in the above mentioned Report, this meeting should be followed by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

- 86 The Bureau emphasised the importance of maintaining the solidarity and unity of all non-aligned and other developing countries in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on different elements of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Having regard to the diversity in the circumstances and requirements of the developing countries, whether in regard to the stage of their development or their role as producers or consumers of raw materials and commodities, the Bureau clearly recognised the imperative need to continue to harmonise their interests and build in measures to safeguard them in the common positions to be evolved by the non-aligned and developing countries. The Bureau was of the view that this process of harmonisation would further strengthen the solidarity and the unity of the non-aligned and other developing countries.
- 87 The Bureau also noted with concern that despite the important resolutions adopted at UNCTAD IV in the priority areas, no progress had been achieved so far on the debt problems of developing countries, transfer of resources and commodities. The Bureau felt that the persistent lack of political will on the part of developed countries would have far-reaching negative effects on the prospects of international economic cooperation.
- 88 The Bureau reiterated its support to the measures taken by developing countries in order to exercise their legitimate right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and all economic activity, including ownership, use and disposal and the right to nationalisation according to their national laws.
- 89 The Bureau noted that the unacceptable policies and practices of transnational corporations continued to be one of the major obstacles in the realisation of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the developing countries, and in their

efforts to strengthen their political and economic independence.

- 90 Bearing in mind the ongoing work in the United Nations, the Bureau called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to ensure the formulation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations without any further delay.

THIRD DEVELOPMENT DECADE

- 91 Bearing in mind the current trends in international economic negotiations, the Bureau emphasised the importance and the necessity for the Non-Aligned Movement to take the initiative in the elaboration of a strategy for the Third Development Decade. The Bureau emphasised that a framework should be drawn up based on the principles for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. An important aspect which should be considered during the Third Development Decade is the crucial role of cooperation among developing countries, in promoting collective self-reliance, through optimum utilisation of their own resources, for the benefit of all their peoples. It was imperative that the developed countries, which, by and large, had so far failed to fulfil their commitments undertaken in the Second Development Decade, should exercise the necessary political will and live up to these commitments in the remaining years of this Decade, if in an inter-dependent world, they were to benefit from the process of the establishment of the New International Economic Order, during the Third Development Decade.

- 92 On the basis of the preceding analysis of the international economic situation, the current stage and trends in multilateral economic negotiations and the need for a spirit of cooperation, mutual benefit and understanding, the Bureau recommended that there should be total commitment by all countries to the solution of the crucial development problems facing the vast majority of nations of the world. Unless this commitment existed and was made manifest by specific and concrete action there could be no progress in international cooperation and in bringing about the New International Economic Order.

COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

- 93 The Bureau strongly reiterated that the uncertainties which

face developing countries in their relations with developed countries made it more urgent than ever, both in the short as well as long term context, that they utilised their own resources to meet the current crisis and to build their collective self-reliance through cooperation among themselves in the fields of economic activity outlined in the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation adopted at the Colombo Summit. Expansion of cooperation among developing countries would constitute a crucial factor in the growth of the global economy and its re-orientation towards the early establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Bureau, therefore, recognised the need for all non-aligned countries to work collectively to achieve a climate conducive to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. To achieve this result, the Bureau emphasised the continuing necessity for all non-aligned countries to maintain their unity and solidarity and to strive to implement the proposals contained in the Colombo Action Programme for Economic Cooperation along the lines recommended by the Delhi Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau.

- 94 In this context, the Bureau welcomed the outcome of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo, Egypt, in March, 1977, at which new initiatives were taken to create adequate mechanisms for stronger links and further cooperation between Arab and African countries, and appreciated the decision taken by OPEC to increase its contribution to its Special Fund by an additional \$800 million and their willingness to contribute to the UNCTAD Common Fund.
- 95 The Bureau urged these countries to extend such cooperation to all non-aligned and other developing countries and to steadily intensify their efforts in this direction.

**CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, MEXICO,
SEPTEMBER, 1976**

- 96 The Bureau noted with satisfaction the support received for the initiatives taken in Colombo by the non-aligned countries from the Group of 77 in the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Mexico in

September, 1976. The Bureau expressed the conviction that the Non-Aligned Movement should continue to retain its catalytic role within the Group of 77 to strengthen its negotiating position in multilateral fora discussing international economic relations.

DECISIONS OF THE BUREAU

- 97 The Bureau, therefore, decided that:
- (i) the non-aligned countries should take concrete action to resist any efforts aimed at undermining the identity of the Movement as well as diminishing its pivotal role in the developing world. The Bureau expressed the conviction that one of the outstanding achievements of the Movement had been its contribution to the steady democratisation of international political and economic relations and its ability to forge and maintain the unity and common front of the Group of 77 in regard to their legitimate demand for the early establishment of the New International Economic Order. The vitality and positive thrust of the Movement had defeated the efforts of some developed countries to erode this unity. The need to maintain and strengthen the common front of the Group of 77 was now greater than ever before and the Bureau firmly believed that non-aligned countries should continue to play their central and catalytic role in the Group of 77 to achieve this objective;
 - (ii) all non-aligned countries should take the necessary measures, through joint action in the relevant fora, to ensure that the United Nations, its various agencies/organisations and regional economic commissions implement the decisions and recommendations proposed by non-aligned countries and supported by the Group of 77. Non-aligned countries should undertake vigorous efforts through diplomatic and other channels to promote a constructive dialogue with the developed countries in order to secure full realisation of their just demands and aspirations. Non-aligned countries should disseminate information about their activities in order to mobilise world public opinion and to enlist popular support for their efforts for the attainment of peace, equality and justice;

- (iii) in recognition of the grave economic crisis currently facing developing countries, and bearing in mind its call for solidarity and unity, all countries should seriously consider the steps necessary to prevent the failure of the Conference on International Economic cooperation. The Bureau regretted the delaying tactics of the developed countries and was of the view that the onus was clearly on these countries to ensure that the Conference was able to reach decisions in keeping with the importance and urgency of the issues it had been discussing over the last 12 months. However, it was also imperative that all countries participated in efforts to bring the Conference to a successful conclusion;
- (iv) the problem of external indebtedness should be dealt with across the board, in terms of universally applicable principles, and not on a case by case basis, except when the debtor country so desired. Debt relief should be regarded as a transfer of resources and not as a device to meet temporary difficulties in the balance of payments;
- (v) noting that at its resumed Thirty-First Session, the United Nations General Assembly would consider the outcome of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, and in keeping with the catalytic role played by the non-aligned countries within the Group of 77, the Group of 77 should meet at Ministerial level on the eve of that Session to take stock of the situation and to evolve a further course of joint action at the resumed Session. The non-aligned countries should bring their solidarity to bear on and preserve their political identity in charting out a combined strategy within the Group of 77 for negotiations with developed countries;
- (vi) for the longer-term development needs of developing countries, and in order to retain their catalytic role, a working group of non-aligned countries be set up comprising of experts nominated by respective governments to consider the growth prospects of developing countries in the Third Development Decade and to elaborate a blueprint for the Decade which would restructure the international economy, thereby enabling developing countries to attain an accelerated pace

of development through measures aimed at the achievement of specific targets in each area of economic activity. The report of the group of experts would be presented through the Ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries to the Sixth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Havana in 1979. This would enable the Summit to lay down the final political and economic guidelines for the Third Development Decade in the United Nations;

- (vii) in order to strengthen cooperation among themselves as a crucial factor for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, the following guidelines for the implementation of the Colombo Action Programme for Economic Cooperation be observed:

1. ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Raw Materials

98 The Bureau decided that:

- (i) the Plenipotentiary Conference establishing the Council of Producers' Associations be held in September, 1977, in Geneva. The Bureau further requested the Governments of all non-aligned countries and producers' associations established at the initiative of developing countries to communicate their comments on the draft Statutes by 1st June 1977;
- (ii) new producers' associations be formed early, particularly in relation to those commodities like tea and jute, on which significant progress has already been made;
- (iii) non-aligned and other developing countries should pursue resolutely their objectives of establishing the Common Fund and take effective action in the forthcoming second part of the Sixteenth Session of the Trade and Development Board, to ensure that the Negotiating Conference is reconvened at the plenipotentiary level, not later than November 1977;
- (iv) between now and the reconvened session, the Intergovernmental Group on Raw Materials, in coordination with the Group of 77, should consolidate the joint

strategy of the developing countries for the establishment of the Common Fund;

- (v) non-aligned and other developing countries should take measures to implement the decision for a Special Fund to be set up by the developing countries, as accepted in the Colombo Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, should the developed countries continue to obstruct the establishment of the Common Fund at the reconvened session of the Negotiating Conference;
- (vi) in the event of the failure of the resumed negotiations on a Common Fund within UNCTAD, the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of a Fund for the Financing of Buffer Stocks of Raw Materials should meet immediately, in any case not later than February 1978 to finalise the draft Agreement on a Special Fund. In accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee, this meeting should be followed by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

(b) Trade

99 The Bureau decided:

- (i) that a study to determine the viability of extending the functions of the proposed Central Commercial Information Unit within the Georgetown Project, as elaborated in the relevant decision of the Colombo Summit, be carried out by the Georgetown APEC/TTI Project. The results of this study should be submitted to the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, prior to circulation among all interested developing countries;
- (ii) that the Coordinating Countries should examine ways and means of organising the consultations among developing producer and consumer countries, to ensure mutually satisfactory supply and purchase terms and conditions among developing countries and to collectively strengthen the means of control over their resources, the means of production, transport and distribution;
- (iii) to accept, to this end, India's offer to carry out studies and to prepare suitable schemes on the fullest use of complementarities in terms of resource endowments

and industrial and technological capacities, for consideration at the 1978 Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, having regard to the responsibilities of the Coordinating Countries, in the relevant sectors of the Action Programme and also the studies being undertaken thereon.

(c) Monetary and Financial Cooperation

100 The Bureau decided that:

- (i) a meeting of representatives of Ministries of Finance and of Central Banks be held not later than June 30, 1978 in order to carry out the mandate given to it by the Colombo Summit;
- (ii) the Coordinating Countries of this sector shall meet not later than the end of June 1977 in Yugoslavia to:
 - (a) carry out the preparatory work for the meeting, including the determination of the date and the venue of the meeting;
 - (b) consider all other decisions taken by the Colombo Summit with a view to their implementation;
 - (c) select those decisions, the implementation of which would require prior examination, studies and arrangements and initiate appropriate action in that respect, including the establishment of groups of experts and the undertaking of feasibility studies;
 - (d) select those decisions which could be immediately implemented and indicate the lines along which this could be done;
 - (e) study mechanisms to determine ways and means by which the flow of financial resources from the non-aligned countries with additional liquidity to deficit developing countries and, in particular, to those most seriously affected, could be accelerated;
- (iii) in order to expedite the establishment of the Solidarity Fund for the Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries, the Coordinating Countries should organise a meeting in New York, in May 1977, of all interested non-aligned countries, to enable them to sign or accede to the Statute. The Bureau

strongly recommended that all non-aligned countries should give their fullest cooperation in this matter.

(d) Industrialisation

- 101 The Bureau decided that:
- (i) international financing and development organisations, in particular, UNDP, should be requested to give high priority to the programmes and projects of the Inter-Secretariat Task Force in the Pharmaceutical Sector, including the initial exploratory mission to selected developing countries to examine pharmaceutical policies of these countries. This mission should take place in 1977, and the results should be submitted to the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries;
 - (ii) the relevant international organisations, in particular, UNCTAD, should be requested to investigate possibilities for cooperative arrangements among developing countries in the area of import pooling of selected pharmaceutical products, utilising generic nomenclature, and exploring various alternative sources of supply, with the purpose of reducing costs of drug imports and formulating proposals for action;
 - (iii) the activities planned by the Georgetown APEC/TTI Project in other sectors of industry such as fertilizers and pesticides, food processing, sugar derivatives and engineering, should be intensified and a progress report should be submitted to the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries;
 - (iv) that the Co-ordinating Countries should also actively pursue the implementation of the other decisions in this sector adopted at the Colombo Summit.

(e) Food and Agriculture

- 102 The Bureau decided that in accordance with the decision taken at Colombo, a symposium be held in autumn 1978 in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This symposium would be open to all non-aligned and other developing countries, and would discuss the exchange of experiences in the development of independent national industry and agriculture, strengthening the independence

of their national economies with a view to realising more effective economic cooperation among them. The Bureau therefore recommended that all non-aligned countries render active cooperation in order to ensure the success of the symposium.

(f) Fisheries

- 103 The Bureau decided:
- (i) that all non-aligned countries interested in cooperation in the area of fisheries should so inform the Coordinating Country by May 1977;
 - (ii) that the Coordinating Country should contact other developing countries which might be interested in such cooperation;
 - (iii) to convene a meeting of interested non-aligned and other developing countries, during the Fifth Session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in New York in May-June 1977, in order to prepare an agenda for the meeting of experts in this field;
 - (iv) to convene a meeting of a Group of Experts from non-aligned and other developing countries interested in fisheries, in Havana, during the latter half of 1977;
 - (v) to take note of the ideas set forth on cooperation in the field of fisheries by the Coordinating Country and to request the meeting referred to in sub-para (iii) above, to take due consideration of these ideas in the drafting of the agenda for the Group of Experts.

(g) Transport

- 104 The Bureau decided that:
- (i) the study "The Development of Shipping Services between Developing Regions" prepared by the Georgetown APEC/TTI Project be circulated to all interested non-aligned and other developing countries;
 - (ii) all non-aligned and other developing countries should, at an early date, sign and ratify the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

(h) Telecommunications

- 105 The Bureau requested that the Co-ordinating Country

convene a meeting of experts from the non-aligned and other developing countries, at Yaounde, during the latter half of 1977 to examine the proposals contained in the Report of the Coordinating Country, on the development of telecommunications and the improvement of postal services. The Co-ordinating Country shall invite experts from international organisations concerned with the development and integration of telecommunication networks in developing countries to this meeting. The Bureau also requested the Co-ordinating Country to submit a report on the necessary measures to promote co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of telecommunications to the next Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, scheduled for 1978.

(i) Insurance

- 106 The Bureau decided that, as a first step towards mutual cooperation in the field of insurance, a meeting of representatives of insurance organisations of non-aligned countries, should be arranged to discuss, *inter alia*:
- (a) the building up of expertise in this field;
 - (b) the exchange of relevant data;
 - (c) the dissemination of information;
 - (d) the feasibility of reciprocal exchange of reinsurance business;
 - (e) the formulation of a stronger bargaining base with reinsurance markets in developed countries;
 - (f) the strengthening of regional reinsurance organisations to act as recognised leaders for rating and undertaking of risks within the region, as also to make these regional institutions the media for securing a wide cross-section of worldwide insurance business;
 - (g) the examination of the possibility of the establishment of joint insurance and reinsurance arrangements among developing countries.

(j) Public Enterprises

- 107 The Bureau urged other non-aligned and developing countries, who have not yet done so, to ratify or accede to the Statute of the International Centre for Public Enter-

prises in Developing Countries, in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia), in the near future.

(k) Health

- 108 The Bureau recommended that the Coordinating Country convene a meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries during the Thirtieth Session of the World Health Assembly, to be held in Geneva from May 2, 1977, in order to identify specific areas in which cooperation in this sector can be expanded, together with a programme of work for the implementation of the decisions of the Colombo Summit. The meeting will take into account the Report of the Co-ordinating Country in the field of health.

(l) Technical Cooperation and Consultancy Services

- 109 The Bureau recommended that:
- (i) the Coordinating Countries should identify and outline the areas in which action needs to be taken by non-aligned and other developing countries in the context of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from March 27 to April 7, 1978. To this end, the Coordinating Countries should take the initiative in preparing documents and in convening meetings of the Group of 77, members of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, to evolve a common negotiating position of the developing countries;
 - (ii) an Information Referral System has been established by the Special Unit in UNDP. It covers specific types of training institutions, research and development institutions, consultancy services and sources of expertise. The system provides two kinds of output of services; computer print-outs of country and subject listing that will be regularly updated and an enquiry service. Coordinating Countries, in consultation with the UNDP, Special Unit, should bring the Information Referral System to the attention of other non-aligned and developing countries with a view to making its services available to them;

- (iii) apart from the activities being undertaken within the United Nations system in this sector, and in accordance with the decision of the Colombo Summit, the non-aligned and other developing countries should study the feasibility of setting up a Project Development Facility (PDF) as a first step towards expansion of cooperation in the field of consultancy services. The Bureau noted with appreciation the paper presented by India and accepted its offer to host the meeting of experts. It directed that this meeting be open to national consultancy firms from all developing countries.

(m) Scientific and Technological Development

110 The Bureau decided that:

- (i) the Plenipotentiary Conference to approve the Statutes for the Centre for Science and Technology at Lima, Peru, should arrange to meet at an early date. The Conference should also nominate a group of experts to elaborate the programme of work of the Centre on the basis of the guidelines proposed in the Report of the Coordinating Countries;
- (ii) an Inter-Governmental Working Group on the Applications of Appropriate Technology should meet in India to discuss:
 - (a) the selection of appropriate technology to generate employment and to meet the minimum material needs of the population;
 - (b) exchange of experiences, in particular with regard to updating, through the use of modern science and engineering, the traditional technologies which have been evolved in various developing countries, through a process of selection;
 - (c) specific cooperative projects, to be implemented on a multinational basis, and to prepare, as a first step, a state-of-the-art report;
 - (d) ways and means of involving the concerned United Nations agencies in the work undertaken by the Inter-Governmental Working Group;
- (iii) the Co-ordinating Countries in this sector should meet to assess the results of the above mentioned activities, and prepare further proposals for initiatives, in particular, on the Code of Conduct on the Transfer

of Technology, on the basis of the decisions taken in Colombo.

(n) Employment and Human Resources Development

111 The Bureau decided:

- (i) that the Co-ordinating Countries also cover, in their activities, a study of the present state of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of education and culture, and prepare a programme of activities for both bilateral and multi-lateral co-operation in this area;
- (ii) that the Coordinating Countries organise seminars, workshops and other meetings, during 1977-78, at the policy making, specialised and technical levels, in order to examine the proposals made by the Coordinating Countries as well as the proposal made in sub-paragraph (i) above; the results of these meetings should be collated in a comprehensive report and be presented to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries scheduled for 1978. This report would contain, *inter alia*, proposals for setting up appropriate machinery, including groups of experts, to further study in depth the productive utilisation of human resources and to recommend, through the Coordinating Countries, suitable measures for effective co-operation in this vitally important area. Bangladesh has offered to undertake a study on the critical problem of harnessing human resources for economic and social development, for the meetings to be organised by the Coordinating Countries. The Bureau would welcome similar studies by other member countries in this field;
- (iii) that the Coordinating Countries should take the initiative to organise meetings of non-aligned and other developing countries in order to evolve harmonious and co-ordinated positions in various international and regional fora discussing this subject;
- (iv) that the Coordinating Countries in this sector, along with other interested non-aligned and other developing countries, should monitor the work of the ILO and other agencies in this sphere, and explore concrete ways of obtaining their support and assistance

to implement the decisions, recommendations and resolutions of the World Employment Conference and the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit;

- (v) to accept, with appreciation, the offer of the Government of Tunisia to hold a meeting of the non-aligned and other developing countries interested in this sector. The Government of Tunisia, in consultation with the other Co-ordinating Countries, will draw up the agenda for the meeting and inform the non-aligned and other developing countries of the date.

(o) Role of Women in Development

112 The Bureau decided:

- (i) that the non-aligned Research and Information System identify institutions/organisations in developing countries involved in research on the integration of women in development. To this end, the system should identify one or more institutions to collect basic data and undertake specific area studies relating to the impact of development projects or programmes on women and the legal and administrative measures undertaken by different Governments for the promotion and advancement of women. The Research and Information System should also examine the feasibility of developing research and training in developing countries for the purpose of promoting women's role in development. The results of these activities, should be reported to the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.
- (ii) that a Conference should be held during 1977-78 on "The Role of Women in Development";
- (iii) that the participants in the Conference should include:
 - (a) planners development administrators and similar officials involved in negotiating international agreements, including representatives of international financial institutions;
 - (b) researchers engaged in development studies from different disciplines;
 - (c) representatives of non-governmental agencies engaged in developmental work among women;

It is important to ensure that those persons primarily

- responsible for the implementation of development programmes, attend this Conference in order to fully appreciate the problems faced by women in this area:
- (iv) that the Conference should discuss *inter alia*:
 - (a) the evolution of national strategies in order that women may attain equal rights with men and exercise these rights, as well as have access to equal opportunities and responsibilities;
 - (b) rural development—it would be necessary to obtain case studies of the impact of rural development measures on women, such as land reform, introduction of new knowledge, technology, credit facilities, welfare and extension services and the strength and weakness of implementing agencies;
 - (c) national development policies—actual impact studies of legal reform, education, health and other welfare services and projects on women, for industrial and multi-purpose development;
 - (d) the social impact of development projects resulting from international economic arrangements—some recent studies have indicated negative social consequences for women of projects supported by foreign agencies, e.g. international aid giving agencies, transnational corporations etc. The social consequences of such arrangements have received very little attention from both planners and researchers in the past. A discussion on this, based on some fact-finding studies, could make a significant contribution to clarifying issues related to the New International Economic Order—causes and consequences;
 - (e) impact of migration—internal and international—on women and families;
 - (v) that a Preparatory Committee to prepare for the Conference be established; the Coordinating Bureau in New York should nominate the members of the Committee;
 - (vi) that the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau will circulate a letter to all non-aligned and other developing countries informing them of the Conference and inviting them to attend meetings of the Preparatory

Committee to be organised by the Coordinating Countries in this area;

- (vii) to recommend that the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries designate the following as Coordinating Countries in this field:

Angola, Cameroon, Cuba, India, Jamaica,
Liberia and any other interested countries.

(p) Research and Information System

113 The Bureau decided that:

- (i) the group of countries referred to in Section A of the Report of the Meeting of the Coordinating Countries on the Research and Information System held in New York on April 22–23, 1976, should be Coordinating Countries in this area, members of the Co-ordinating Bureau and other interested non-aligned countries;
- (ii) the group would function at the level of professional economists nominated by the respective Governments and would meet at least once a year;
- (iii) other developing countries, not members of the group, could participate in its meetings;
- (iv) periodic meetings of the Bureau, at Ministerial level, would select issues of special interest to non-aligned and other developing countries on which studies should be carried out by the participating institutions of the Research and Information System;
- (v) The Group of Experts would, in their annual meetings, consider the allocation of the subjects so selected to a particular institution/institutions to carry out the study/studies;
- (vi) The Group of Experts, in their annual meetings, would also:
 - (a) prepare a report on the functioning of the Research and Information System.
 - (b) monitor the progress of the studies prepared by the participating institutions and circulate these studies to all interested countries;
- (vii) the Group of Experts should meet not later than August 1977.
- (viii) the Group of Experts will, as an initial task, compile a

list of institutions nominated by Governments which will participate in the System;

- (ix) in order to enable the system to start functioning immediately, the Group of Experts should select institutions to carry out the following tasks:
 - (a) preparation of papers which would assist non-aligned and other developing countries in their negotiations for the Biennial Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy scheduled for the Thirty-Second Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
 - (b) preparation of papers to enable non-aligned and other developing countries to coordinate their negotiating positions at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to be held in Argentina in March-April, 1978;
 - (c) preparation of papers on the international economy for the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries;
 - (d) any other studies commissioned by the Bureau, e.g. integration of women in development;

(q) Tourism

- 114 The Bureau decided that:
- (i) the group of governmental experts proposed by the Co-ordinating Countries should meet during the second half of 1977, on the basis of the draft programme which will be elaborated by the latter during their meeting in Tunis. The Bureau requested the Co-ordinating Countries to hold consultations in order to submit to the non-aligned and other interested developing countries, a proposal regarding the exact date and venue of the meeting of the group of governmental experts;
 - (ii) The Co-ordinating Countries should submit a comprehensive report on activities undertaken in promoting co-operation in this sector to the 1978 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.

(r-s) Transnational Corporations and Foreign Private Investment

- 115 The Bureau welcomed the adoption in New York on 31st

March, 1977 of the Statute of the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations and urged all non-aligned countries to sign the Statute as soon as possible.

(t) Nuclear Energy

- 116 The Bureau considered it essential that there should be greater international cooperation in this area with a view to securing the application of nuclear energy for meeting developmental needs of developing countries. Developed countries with nuclear technology should offer technical and other forms of assistance in this field on terms and conditions that show greater appreciation and understanding of energy requirements of developing countries. The Bureau also considered that non-aligned and other developing countries should, in their mutual interest and to the extent possible, develop various forms of practical cooperation among themselves and study ways and means of achieving such cooperation.

(u) Sports

- 117 The Bureau decided that further meetings at the expert level should take place in order to begin the effective implementation of the Action Programme, taking into account the recommendation of the Group of Experts contained in Doc. NAC/CONF/5/F, and General Assembly resolution 31/6F which include measures for the democratization of international sports organisations, the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and wider dissemination of the philosophy of non-alignment.

**2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- 118 The Bureau decided that:
- (i) the non-aligned countries should take the initiative in coordinating and harmonizing the positions of all developing countries in the Ministerial session of the Group of 77, which the Mexico Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries recommended be held immediately before the next session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board;

- (ii) in the preparations for the forthcoming Biennial Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy, a detailed assessment should be made of the progress on the establishment of the New International Economic Order in accordance with the decision of the Colombo Summit;
- (iii) all non-aligned countries should continue to maintain the pressure on developed countries in the various international fora to accept the proposals presented by them for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;
- (iv) the Bureau reiterated that the international programme for development should include steps in support of the heroic struggle of the peoples of territories still under colonial domination. It reaffirmed the full sovereignty of these people over their natural resources. These people and the people in the front-line states had the right to compensation for the losses they suffered in their just struggle against racial discrimination and foreign occupation;
- (v) the Bureau noted with satisfaction that the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for the Reconstruction of Laos and Vietnam set up at the Fifth Summit, had become operational. It expressed the conviction that through the active cooperation of non-aligned countries, the Fund will operate expeditiously and smoothly in meeting the urgent needs of these countries. The Bureau stressed that the commitment by the United States under Article 21, Chapter VIII, of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, should be respected.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN 1978

- 119 The Bureau welcomed the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to host the Conference of Foreign Ministers of all Non-Aligned Countries. This Conference will be held in Belgrade in August-September, 1978.

**MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE
COORDINATING BUREAU OF NON-ALIGNED
COUNTRIES IN 1978**

- 120 The Bureau welcomed the offer of the Government of Afghanistan to host the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, which would precede the Conference of Foreign Ministers of all Non-Aligned Countries. This Conference will be held in Kabul in June-July, 1978.

**EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO THE
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA**

- 121 The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 11 April, 1977, noted with appreciation the smooth manner and friendly atmosphere in which the Conference was held.
- 122 The Bureau also noted that the excellent arrangements made, and the facilities provided by the host Government as well as the warm reception and friendly attitude of the people of India contributed immensely to the success of the Conference.
- 123 The Bureau also expressed its profound thanks and deep gratitude to the Government and people of India, and in particular, to the Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai for his inspiring inaugural address on the various subjects which are of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 124 The Bureau further expressed its highest appreciation to the Chairman of the Conference, the Hon'ble Shri A.B. Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs and Leader of the Indian Delegation, for the excellent way in which he guided the deliberations of the Conference.

ANNEX II

**RESOLUTION ON
THE COMMON FUND**

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New Delhi from 7–11 April, 1977;

Recalling the Resolution on Commodities adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries which affirms that “decisions to set up the Common Fund should be taken at the negotiations scheduled to take place not later than March 1977”;

Recognising that the successful implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities is of crucial importance to the realisation of the New International Economic Order;

Taking note of the unanimous commitment of the developing countries to the establishment of the Common Fund as the main instrument for achieving the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities:

1. *Expressed* deep disappointment and concern at the unsatisfactory outcome of the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund held in Geneva from 7 March–2 April,

- 1977, and the failure of that Conference to reach agreement on a decision to establish the Common Fund;
2. *Called upon* non-aligned and other developing countries to pursue resolutely their objective of establishing the Common Fund;
 3. *Requested* the non-aligned and other developing countries to take effective action at the forthcoming second part of the 16th Session of the Trade and Development Board to ensure that the Negotiating Conference is reconvened at the plenipotentiary level not later than November 1977;
 4. *Requested* that between now and the reconvened session, the Inter-Governmental Group on Raw Materials in coordination with the Group of 77, consolidate the joint strategy of the developing countries for the establishment of the Common Fund;
 5. *Called upon* non-aligned and other developing countries to reiterate their unequivocal and firm opposition to any attempt on the part of the developed countries to offer alternatives which alter the character of the Common Fund as the central source of finance within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and as a new institution in consonance with the New International Economic Order;
 6. *Urged* non-aligned and other developing countries to take measures to implement the decision for a Fund to be set up by the developing countries, as accepted in the Colombo Action Programme for Economic Cooperation, should the developed countries continue to obstruct the establishment of the Common Fund at the reconvened session of Negotiating Conference.
