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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE  
ORGANIZATION

Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978:

Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries (annex I);

Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (annex II);

Political and economic resolutions (annex III);

Statement by His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (annex IV).

On instructions from my Government, I would request you kindly to have these documents published and circulated as a single official document of the General Assembly. These documents relate in particular to items 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 86, 88, 94, 95, 97 and 119 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Dzevad MUJEZINOVIC  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the  
United Nations  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978

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ANNEX I

Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs  
of Non-Aligned Countries

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 30 July 1978.

2. The following countries participated as Members:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

3. In conformity with the decisions of the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Belize was granted special status, including the right to address the Conference.

4. Attending in the capacity of Observers were: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe - ZANU,

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Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe - ZAPU, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, South West Africa People's Organization, African National Congress of South Africa, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Arab League, Islamic Conference, Organization of African Unity, Organization of United Nations, Pan African 1st Congress of Azania.

5. The following countries attended as Guests: Austria, Finland, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and United Nations Council for Namibia.

6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address by H.E. Josip Broz Tito, the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the text of which was included by unanimous decision in the records of the Conference. The address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome of the Conference.

The Conference acknowledged the historic role which President Tito continues to play in the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment and its further consolidation as an independent force in building a new, more equitable and just system of international relations.

The Conference salutes President Tito's unremitting efforts to promote the fundamentals of non-aligned policy and reiterates its appreciation of President Tito's dedication and commitment to the consolidation and preservation of the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries which are the cornerstones of the strength and effectiveness of the Movement.

7. The Conference having heard the statement made by the leader of the delegation of Malta on his country's decision to free itself from foreign military bases by 31 March 1979 and to continue more freely to follow a policy based on the principles of non-alignment, declares its solidarity with the Government and the people of the Republic of Malta and pledges its full moral, political and economic support.

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INTRODUCTION  
POLITICAL PART

I

Policy and Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in  
International Affairs

8. The Ministers note with satisfaction the growing role, effectiveness and ever wider acceptance of the policy of non-alignment in all regions of the world. . The Non-Aligned Movement has emerged as a successful independent international factor inspiring peoples and countries in their struggle for a new system of international relations based on independence, equality and justice.

The Conference welcomes with satisfaction the accession to the Movement of the new State of Djibouti, which attained its full independence on 27 June 1977.

9. The Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the international situation and the most important world problems as well as on the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for new international political and economic relations. They stressed that the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, in continuity with the Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers Conferences, had elaborated a comprehensive political platform and concrete programmes for joint action by non-aligned countries in international spheres directed towards the resolution of fundamental world problems and the establishment of a new system of international relations. It is of the highest significance that the Fifth Conference reaffirmed the need for unceasing vigilance to preserve intact the essential character of non-alignment, of maintaining

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unswerving fidelity to its principles and policies and preserving its distinct identity and authentic character and of showing full respect for its decisions as the best safeguard against any threat to the integrity and solidarity of the Movement. The Fifth Conference repulsed all outside pressures exerted on the Movement and strengthened its role as one of the most dynamic world factors. The Colombo Summit Conference reiterated the cherished principles of independence of action and judgment and highlighted the need to reinforce the fundamental principles of non-alignment which has stood the test of time.

10. The development of the international situation since the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries has fully demonstrated that, united in action, the Non-Aligned Movement is an indispensable factor in resolving fundamental international problems in the conditions of existing contradictions and the world's growing interdependence. As an independent vital force, the Movement has given its whole-hearted commitment to the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism, exploitation, power politics and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony, in other words the rejection of any form of subjugation, dependence, interference or pressure, be it economic, political or military. The Movement has made a vital contribution to the establishment of equitable relations among all countries and peoples and to the creation of a world of interdependence, peace, security, progress and co-operation. The basic trend of our time is the aspiration of peoples and countries towards attaining and consolidating independence, and this cannot be reversed.

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11. The non-aligned countries have constantly and perseveringly fought for the maintenance of world peace and just solution of crises and conflicts in various regions, on the basis of full respect for the objectives and principles of the United Nations and of the policy of non-alignment, thus contributing towards the relaxation of tensions in all parts of the world, including detente among the great powers. They have also rejected resolutely bloc policies, military alliance, as well as any policy tending to divide the world into spheres of domination and influence.

Their active support, all-round assistance and solidarity with the national liberation movements have represented a decisive contribution to the struggle which is aimed at bringing colonialism and neo-colonialism to an end and for completing the process of liberation of oppressed peoples. By taking up the initiative for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and ensuring broad international action to this end, within the framework of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and other international conferences, the non-aligned countries have ushered in a new stage in the struggle for the basic change of international economic relations and economic emancipation of non-aligned and other developing countries. The holding of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, at the proposal of the non-aligned countries, set in motion one of the most important actions in the struggle for strengthening world peace and security, as well as for the realization of the process of general and complete disarmament.

12. The Ministers noted with particular satisfaction that the steady expansion of the number of participants in the Movement has resulted in the attendance of representatives of two-thirds of the world's countries and peoples at this Conference. This is further proof that the fundamental principles, goals and philosophy of the Non-Aligned Movement

are increasingly accepted, both as an expression of the interests and as a symbol of the aspirations of a rising number of States and peoples in the world. They recall the special significance of the following principles and objectives: achieving peace based on the universal application of the principles of active peaceful co-existence; national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, the free social development of all countries; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; realization of the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination and to put an end to foreign occupation; the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism and all forms of expansionism, foreign domination and hegemony; overcoming the division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances; withdrawal of foreign military armed forces; dismantling of all foreign military bases; rejection of outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence, and balance of terror; non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries; non-intervention; inviolability of legally established international boundaries; inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by means of war or occupation; peaceful settlement of disputes; establishment of the New International Economic Order, and development of international co-operation on the basis of equality. An increasing number of countries are rallying to these enduring values, irrespective of their ideological commitment, international position, social system and level of development, while support for equal international co-operation for the purpose of progressive change of international relations is broadening.

13. It is this very strength and growing influence of the Non-Aligned Movement which has made it the target of attempts by forces seeking to perpetuate inequitable relations, to undermine the unity of the non-aligned countries, restrict and diffuse their action, to alter the character of the policy of non-alignment as a whole and to weaken the Movement's role in

the international arena in general. The Ministers categorically affirm that the correct and effective response to such efforts is to preserve the authentic character of non-alignment as an independent global factor and to strengthen the solidarity, unity in action and co-operation of non-aligned countries in faithfully implementing the fundamental principles and programmes of action of the Non-Aligned Movement. They emphasize the need for strict adherence to and faithful implementation of the principles and criteria of non-alignment and the decision of the Movement and to call for vigilance against any attempt to subvert the Movement or to violate its principles. They stressed the need to counter any attempt from inside or outside to weaken or deflect the Movement from its fundamental principles.

14. The Ministers recommend to the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana to consider means for ensuring the full realization of these priority tasks.

15! The holding of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Europe further testifies to the role and increased influence of the Non-Aligned Movement in all the regions of the world within the context of the universal process of relaxation of tensions and strengthening of tendencies towards co-operation on the basis of equality and surmounting bloc divisions. The Ministers take the opportunity of their presence on European soil to stress the need for all the countries of Europe to contribute fully towards strengthening peace and security and bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries with a view to realizing a more harmonious economic development in the world. They express the hope that the decisions and positions of this Conference will meet with broad response in Europe, with a view to promote co-operation on the basis of equality.

II

Activities of the Non-Aligned Countries since the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

16. The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the significant results of the non-aligned countries' all-round activities and mutual co-operation both within the United Nations and outside it. The successful outcomes of the Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Delhi and Havana, the Foreign Ministers' Meetings devoted to the Middle East, southern Africa and Cyprus at the beginning of the thirty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Ministers meetings at the commencement of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, the continuous work of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in New York have contributed significantly to developing the non-aligned countries' initiative on the broad international plane, to the harmonizing of their positions and to the co-ordination of their actions.

17. Of special significance in this period have been the constant actions of support to the struggle of peoples under colonial domination for self-determination and independence and against occupation, aggression, foreign subjugation and interference in the internal affairs of countries. In this context, in specific crisis situations confronting non-aligned countries, the Non-Aligned Movement, through timely initiatives taken by the Co-ordination Bureau, actively expressed its solidarity and support. Equally significant were the activities directed towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, the successful action for the convening and holding of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament. At the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, the non-aligned countries were the movers of important initiatives and new approaches for solving major international problems. During

this period the non-aligned countries also made notable headway in carrying out bilateral and multilateral co-operation action programmes which are spreading steadily to new areas and assuming more and more concrete and organized forms.

18. The Ministers point out the positive record and dynamic activity of the non-aligned countries. At the same time, they note that there have also been delays in the implementation of certain jointly adopted decisions. In connexion with this, the Ministers underscore the need for continual consultations and democratic agreement in determining common actions towards the settlement of international problems and realistic programmes of mutual co-operation. It is particularly important that measures be undertaken and conditions created for the pursuit of long-term programmes of mutual co-operation, which would substantially fortify the basic orientation towards individual and collective self-reliance, which is of far-reaching significance for international relations in general and the position of the non-aligned countries in them in particular.

19. The Ministers recommend that the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana adopt appropriate decisions with a view to promoting mutual co-operation.

#### Review and Assessment of the Current International Situation

20. Reviewing the international situation, the Ministers agreed that the assessment of events in the sphere of international relations made at the Fifth Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries have been confirmed in practice and constitute a reliable guide in evaluating specific international events. Since the Fifth Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, significant successes have been achieved in the struggle of peoples and countries for peace, independence, equal rights and progress. At the same time the crisis in the existing system of international relations which is still based on inequality and exploitation and bloc division is continuously worsening.

The main causes of the international tensions which threaten world peace and security lie in the worsening of relations between big powers, the escalation of the nuclear arms race and in the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, including Zionism and other forms of foreign domination which endeavour, through the exercise of pressure and threats or through the use of force, to slow down the political and economic emancipation of nations and to maintain present relations based on inequality and injustice within the international community, thus denying to the peoples of the world the inalienable right to freedom and self-determination.

21. The primary feature of the international situation is the struggle for the full political and economic emancipation of peoples and countries which are resolutely striving for free development and against all forms of exploitation and dependence. No people will reconcile itself to foreign interference and the imposition of alien will. There is a continual strengthening of efforts towards the establishment of new democratic relations in the world, on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and their right to free choice of social and economic system. The resolute struggle of the national liberation movements, particularly in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Palestine, South Africa and other dependent and occupied territories, bear witness that the peoples are determined to endure the greatest sacrifices for their freedom. The Ministers welcome the independence of Djibouti, as a result of the anti-colonial struggle.

22. The Non-Aligned Movement has constantly encouraged positive processes and has been the prime mover of a number of very significant initiatives in this respect. It is being increasingly confirmed that the existence and activity of the Non-Aligned Movement is one of the essential factors for the maintenance and promotion of international peace, security and stability.

23. These positive trends are encountering intensified resistance from forces that continue to maintain neocolonialism and perpetuate unequal relations. The non-aligned countries have to be alert against all forms of unequal relations and domination that constitute imperialism. Focal points of tension and war have not been eliminated, new regional conflicts and crises are being instigated while the most important international problems still remain unresolved. Many existing crises are intensifying, as borne out above all by the situation in the Middle East and in southern Africa. The unremitting aggression by Israel and South Africa is continuing, together with the continuation of occupation, and colonial and racist enslavement. The independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and free development of many countries, particularly non-aligned and developing countries, are being jeopardized by the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and interventions. The position of the developing countries is worsening and the crucial problems of international economic relations are not being solved as a result of the lack of political will on the part of some of the developed countries. In their efforts to recover their lost positions and impose neocolonialist relations on non-aligned and developing countries, the colonialist and neocolonialist forces are striving to impose new forms of dependence, the transnational corporations being used for this purpose in particular.

24. Expansion of divisions and rivalries between blocs and military pacts and the contest to acquire spheres of influence, combined with the escalation of the arms race is a source of major concern to the Non-Aligned Movement and underlines the continuing importance of maintaining its unity.

#### Non-interference in the Internal Affairs of States

25. The Ministers point with concern to the more and more overt recourse to interference in the internal affairs of independent, particularly non-aligned, countries in order to influence their socio-political development, their foreign

policies, and to circumscribe their independence. Foreign interference is carried out by means of state power and through other national and international political and economic and financial organizations and institutions, of an official or private nature especially the transnational corporations and mass media used in a global scale. The modes of foreign interference include direct and indirect aggressive actions, pressures, subversion and organized vilification campaigns, directed especially towards undermining the independent development of the non-aligned countries and destabilizing their governments, to which end recourse is also made to armed interventions by special forces and mercenaries. These methods are increasingly employed by the racist regimes and other colonial forces in their bids to regain lost positions or gain new positions. Interference in internal affairs is becoming one of the principal forms of attack against the Non-Aligned Movement and the unity of the non-aligned countries.

26. The Ministers express special concern over the setbacks in the process of détente and the dangerous tendencies towards a revival of certain cold war manifestations. From their first Conference in Belgrade, in 1961, the non-aligned countries have undertaken many initiatives to promote the relaxation of tensions and have supported every effort aimed at overcoming conflicts through negotiation. The Ministers wish to emphasize once again the profound validity of the non-aligned countries' position, confirmed at all their conferences, that lasting peace cannot be built on a policy of balance of power, spheres of influence, rivalry between power blocs and the arms race. Consequently, they reiterate that one of the fundamental goals of the policy of non-alignment is to eliminate the threat or use of force and pressures from international relations.

27. Faithful to the principles of non-alignment and to the Charter of the United Nations, the Conference reaffirms the right of people to self-determination and independence and denounces all attempts to deprive peoples of their inalienable right and their homeland.

28. The Conference upholds the legitimate right of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation to resort to armed struggle for their national liberation and independence.

29. The Conference reaffirms the duty of colonial, neocolonial and racist powers not to use armed force to deprive peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and bearing in mind that subjugation of peoples to alien domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principles and policies of the non-aligned as well as denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the United Nations Charter.

30. The Conference deplores the maintenance of foreign military bases and condemns the use of these bases by the colonialist powers against peoples struggling to recover their national rights and the territorial integrity of their native land.

International Security, Co-operation and Détente

31. The Ministers analysed the current international situation and expressed their grave concern over recent setbacks to the process of détente, the dangerous tendencies towards reviving manifestations of the cold war, the ever increasing arms race and over the deterioration of the situation in certain regions due to the lack of progress in resolving some of the most important international problems, through the removal of their root causes, which must be reversed as it could cause a threat to international peace and security and indeed to the very survival of mankind in the event of the outbreak of nuclear war.
32. The Ministers called for the deepening and broadening of the process of détente in order to encompass all spheres of international relations in all regions of the world and to contribute to the solving of key international problems with the participation of all countries and stressed that progress in détente and progress in disarmament are mutually complementary and strengthen each other. The Ministers reiterate that peace, security and the relaxation of tension cannot be based on the policy of the balance of powers, on the division of the world into power blocs and spheres of influence and of the arms race.
33. Being a consistent factor of peace and international co-operation on the basis of equality, the non-aligned countries called upon the entire international community to redouble efforts to halt the aggravation of tensions, that affect adversely, above all the non-aligned and developing countries, their independence and free development. The policy of relaxation of tensions cannot be either durable or stable without the just solution of crises and elimination of their causes. However, the policy of relaxation of tensions cannot hinge exclusively on relations between the great powers or the two power blocs. To prevent further exacerbations of tensions, consolidate what has already been attained, and to further promote the relaxation of international tensions, détente must necessarily be transformed into a positive factor moving towards a new and more equitable system of international relations, and it must be extended to all regions of the world and all domains of international relations.

This is impossible to achieve without the strict application of the Charter of the United Nations, the equal participation of all countries in resolving key international issues, because stable and lasting solutions to world problems can be found only through the efforts of the entire international community.

34. The democratization of international relations is an imperative of stability and a vital condition for the progress of mankind as a whole and of each country in particular.

35. The Ministers have devoted great attention to the problems of international security and, against this background, to the strengthening of security of the non-aligned countries.. They have confirmed once again that genuine, lasting and equal security for all peoples is feasible only as part of efforts to change the whole of international relations, which presupposes resolution of the essential problems of the contemporary world and through the realization of genuine and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

36. The Ministers underline their determination to co-operate together and strengthen solidarity through joint actions in conformity with the principles of non-alignment and work towards finding ways to establish genuine security for all countries without exception, on the basis of the principle of co-operation founded on equality. To this end the non-aligned countries are willing to co-operate with all peace-loving, freedom-loving, progressive and democratic forces throughout the world as well as with all countries striving towards the universal application of the principle of active and peaceful co-existence.

37. The Ministers also recognize that the strengthening of the struggle for the liberation of peoples from colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and all other forms of aggression is a contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and they reaffirm the legitimate right of peoples to resort to armed struggle for their national liberation.

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38. The Ministers conclude that there is a need to evaluate the extent of the implementation of the intentions and recommendations contained in the documents of the non-aligned countries, the Declaration on Principles on International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration 2732 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on strengthening of international security and on other relevant United Nations resolutions and declarations, in particular the United Nations Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente and the Prevention of the Danger of Nuclear War. In particular, the Ministers stress the urgent need to give effect to the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations resolutions and declarations linking detente with the establishment of just and balanced economic relations among States and the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

Strengthening the Solidarity and Unity of Action of Non-Aligned Countries

39. The Ministers underscore the unshakeable belief of their countries in the inexhaustible strength of the policy of non-alignment which stems from the strivings of the peoples for peace, independence, equality, development and social progress and their determination to live free of all forms of oppression and exploitation. The Non-Aligned Movement has become an integral part of the profound positive changes in international relations. The solidarity and action unity of the non-aligned countries have been built on these foundations and have strengthened through the common struggle to achieve the objectives and programmes adopted at their summit conferences. This unity has withstood all pressure because it is rooted in a commonality of interests and aspirations for the establishment of new international relations on the basis of sovereign equality and free option together with respect for differences on particular questions

which derive from the different conditions in their development. The non-aligned countries have always stressed that which unites them and have successfully overcome that which divides them.

40. Proceeding from the shared understanding that the strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement is in the interests of each and every non-aligned country individually, the Ministers underline the primary significance of unity as a precondition for the realization of the Non-Aligned Movement's historical role. Consequently, they resolutely condemn and reject every attempt to impair its unity and solidarity on any basis and from any quarter whatsoever. They point out once again to the need for consistent adherence to the fundamental principles of non-alignment as enunciated at summit conferences of non-aligned countries, and harmonizing of positions on crucial issues. The non-aligned countries have not permitted momentary difficulty, pressures or differences and conflicts to jeopardize their unity and deflect them from being active on the main questions of international relations. The Ministers stress the need for all the non-aligned countries to work towards strengthening unity by fostering solidarity and promoting mutual co-operation, above all through collective self-reliance.

41. The Ministers observe with concern that recently there has been an exacerbation of disputes which lead even to armed conflicts between some non-aligned countries. Unless these conflicts are settled, they could endanger the unity of the non-aligned countries and weaken their capability for action. It is therefore of enduring importance that in their mutual relations all non-aligned countries should be consistently guided by the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of strict mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability

of legally established international frontiers, non-interference and respect for the right of people to free national and social development. The Ministers underline the necessity of resolving all disputes exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures embodied in the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the legitimate rights of peoples, bearing in view at the same time, the interests of the unity and solidarity of the movement as a whole. - without outside interference and without recourse to pressures, the threat or use of force.

42. The Conference addresses a special appeal to the Governments of non-aligned countries involved in mutual disputes to make every effort themselves to reach peaceful settlements, primarily by bilateral means.

43. The Ministers express their profound conviction that all the non-aligned countries can render assistance to the parties in conflict by bilateral means, various forms of good offices and by other means for peacefully resolving the disputes that have arisen, also within the framework of their regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity and, if required, with the assistance of the United Nations as well. They stress the readiness of their Governments to act, individually or collectively, in this direction.

44. The Ministers believe that the Non-Aligned Movement can also help parties to a dispute to prevent, in time, such disputes from developing into armed conflicts and involving foreign interests. In this regard, the Conference examined the possibility, when the parties to a dispute so request, of establishing informal ad hoc groups for providing good offices to parties in dispute and encouraging peaceful settlements through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. The composition of these groups would be determined in the light of concrete situations, the nature of the conflict and the views of the countries involved in the dispute.

The Co-ordinating Bureau could work along the same lines, when and if the parties involved so request.

45. The Conference recommends to the parties directly concerned to examine possibilities of making use of the aforementioned forms of good offices.

III

Positions and Actions on Particular International Issues

46. The Conference emphasizes that the non-aligned countries must work energetically towards finding solutions to key international problems. The Ministers consider that the following problems merit their special attention and emphasize the need for urgent and joint actions by non-aligned countries towards that end.

The Middle East

47. The Foreign Ministers call the attention of the international community to the grave development in the Middle East problem posing a serious danger which may lead to the outbreak of a new war. The Ministers examined the situation in this region and concluded that the reason behind the increasingly troubled situation in the region still lies in Israel's persistence in pursuing a policy of aggression, occupation and expansion, its refusal to withdraw from Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and its continued refusal to adhere to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations resolutions, particularly those concerning the Palestinian problem and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

48. The Foreign Ministers, having examined the recent developments in the Middle East situation, affirmed that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the solution of one problem without the other was not possible. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers affirmed their insistence to maintain the unity between the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East.

49. The Foreign Ministers believed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East definitely requires Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupies and the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as affirmed by General Assembly resolution 3236. The Foreign Ministers expressed their conviction that any solution which does not take into account these two basic conditions cannot serve peace, but on the contrary will only serve to pave the way to attempts by the United States to liquidate the Palestinian cause, help Israel in achieving its objectives and

maintain the existing situation resulting from occupation, thus enabling Israel to carry out its colonialist, imperialist and racist function in the region.

50. The Foreign Ministers affirmed their countries' adherence to these principles and considered that any attempt at weakening the struggle to apply the above-mentioned principles is a deviation from the insistence of the non-aligned states to end Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and help the Palestinian people in achieving their national and inalienable rights. The Foreign Ministers affirmed the right of the Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization to foil with all possible means any solutions or settlements laid down at the expense of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

51. The Foreign Ministers affirmed that the United States' continued hostile position towards the Palestinian people's rights and total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories is contrary to the United Nations General Assembly resolutions concerning the Palestinian problem and the Middle East and constitutes an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The Ministers condemned the policies which the United States seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

52. The Foreign Ministers considered that Israel was still maintaining its expansionist policy aimed at the annexation of Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, while multiplying measures to expel the inhabitants and carry out collective arrests and adopting a policy of illegal plunder and exploitation of the Arab inhabitants in the territories it occupies.

53. The Foreign Ministers strongly deplored Israel's exploitation of the natural wealth and resources in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, thus violating The Hague provisions and the Geneva Agreements. They called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent any co-operation with Israel which could pave the way for the illegal exploitation carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities.

54. The Foreign Ministers noted with deep concern the statements issued by colonialist and imperialist circles which threaten the resort to using force against oil-producing countries, particularly those lying in the Arab region. They also condemn any preparations made to implement such threats.

55. The Foreign Ministers considered that the Arab Gulf inhabitants in the occupied territories are still deprived of fundamental rights and freedoms and that religious freedom is exposed to violations. Israel is strengthening its colonialist policy by reinforcing and increasing its settlements in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories to consolidate occupation, hinder the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and change the natural, political, cultural, religious and demographic conditions in these territories. Israel does not only exploit Arab manpower illegally and deliberately but, furthermore, violates their human rights and deliberately resorted to the torture and killing of Arab prisoners.

56. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep concern over Israel's continued violation of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of all the Palestinian and Arab territories it occupies and condemned the Israeli authorities for refusing to allow the Special Committee of the United Nations to investigate Israeli practices, which affect the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, to enter the occupied territories. They also condemned Israel's policy of annexing Palestinian and Arab territories.

57. The Foreign Ministers expressed their full support for United Nations General Assembly resolution 91/32 which reaffirmed that the Geneva Agreement for the Protection of Civilians during War, concluded on 12 August 1948, is applicable to all Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem.

58. The Foreign Ministers affirmed that a just peace in the region cannot be established except within the framework of a solution based on total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and on the basis of restoring to the Palestinian people their national, legal and inalienable rights and to practice these rights, including the right to return, self-determination and setting up their national and independent state in Palestine, independent and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, in all conferences and international activities and spheres concerned with the Palestinian problem and offering all forms of support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab states in their struggle to end Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories.

59. The Ministers affirmed that in view of Israel's expansionist policy and attempts at procrastination which aim at continuing its illegal occupation of Palestine and Arab territories, and taking into account the political, economic and military support extended to Israel by the United States and other states, the issue calls for deep concern.

60. The Foreign Ministers renewed their call for rejecting the changes which the Zionist entity attempts to introduce in the region to alter its national, demographic and economic conditions.

61. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its aggression on Lebanon and its procrastination in withdrawing from some areas which it continues to occupy. It affirmed its keenness to maintain the security, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and the unity of its land and people.

62. The Ministers denounced the escalation of Israeli armament in the field of conventional weapons, and condemned Israel's intention to possess nuclear weapons, which constitute a grave threat to international peace and security. The Ministers agreed on supporting a proposal to be submitted to the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly stipulating the following:

- (i) To call on all countries, and in particular the United States of America, to co-operate completely in undertaking effective measures, in accordance with the seventh Chapter of the United Nations Charter, to avoid this perilous threat to international peace and security.
- (ii) To appeal to the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all countries to undertake the following, in keeping with the seventh Chapter of the United Nations Charter, regardless of any prevailing contracts:
  - (a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any kind of weapons, ammunition, equipment, military vehicles and necessary spare parts, without exception.
  - (b) To guarantee that such supplies do not reach Israel through other parties.
  - (c) To terminate all transfer of nuclear equipment and fissionable material or its technologies to Israel.

- (iii) To appeal to the Security Council to establish an organ to supervise the implementation of the preceding measures of paragraph 2.
- (iv) To call upon all governments and organizations to undertake all suitable measures to reinforce support of the Palestine cause.

### Palestine Question

63. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is the core of the present conflict in the Middle East; and denounced all policies of the United States of America that aim at ignoring the legitimate, national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the non-recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and imposing partial or bilateral solutions.

64. The Ministers reiterated their grave concern over Israel's persistence to usurp Palestine, its blatant rejection of recognizing the Palestinian people's national, inalienable rights, and the racial expansionist policy adopted by the Zionist state. Such matters are persistently increasing, and representing an overt challenge to the international community, and constant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

65. The Ministers confirmed the necessity of strengthening co-ordination between the Non-Aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization; as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on both bilateral and international levels, with a view to laying down a strategy for the liberation of Palestine and for the Palestinian people to exercise their national and inalienable rights. The Conference also stressed the necessity of undertaking necessary measures for accepting the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the capitals of the non-aligned countries, as the sole legitimate representa

of the Palestinian people, and granting it all rights, privileges and immunities of diplomatic missions.

66. The Ministers recalled all the previous Non-Alignment Conferences which stressed the necessity of the role of Member countries to exert more pressure on Israel in the United Nations and all its specialized agencies. They also appealed in particular to the Security Council to undertake effective measures, some of which are stipulated in Chapter 7 of the Charter, to compel Israel to abide by the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. The Ministers noted with grave concern, that despite such measures, the Zionist entity is still committing violations and aggressions, which were internationally condemned. The Ministers were of the view that they must stress the danger of this situation and call for the adoption of stronger and more decisive measures to put an end to the aggressive policy followed by Israel.

67. The Conference affirmed that the attempts and endeavours of the United States of America to liquidate the Palestine issue and its assistance to Israel in realizing its expansionist, imperialistic and racist policy in occupied Palestine, through encouragement of bilateral and partial solutions, will not lead to a just solution of the problem. Therefore, the Conference condemned such policies, attempts and endeavours and called for resisting them. The Conference also stressed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to reject all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aiming at the liquidation of the Palestine question and denying the national rights of the Palestinian people.

68. The Foreign Ministers called on the Security Council to adopt a resolution that embodies the principles and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly relevant to the Palestine question and the Middle East, and in particular, resolution No. 3236 (D-29). In this context, the Ministers referred to the contribution granted by "the United Nations Special Committee on the exercising of the Palestinian People of their Legitimate Rights", to the

Palestinian question. The Ministers affirmed that Israel's continued refusal to co-operate with this Committee reaffirms Israel's persistence in defying the will of the international community and international legitimacy, and preventing the Palestinian people from practicing their national and inalienable rights, a matter which makes the situation more explosive in the region, and poses a threat to international peace and security.

69. The Ministers recalled that the Colombo Conference reaffirmed that Zionism represents a form of racism and racial discrimination, and that it appealed to the Non-Aligned countries to bear this fact in mind at its meeting in the International Conference for Condemning Racism and Racial Discrimination to be convened in Geneva, in August 1978.

70. The Ministers called for work during the thirty third session of the United Nations General Assembly, to call for the convening of a special session to be consecrated to the study of the Palestine question, with a view to adopting measures leading to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relevant to the withdrawal from Palestine and Arab occupied lands, and the realization of the national, and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

71. The Foreign Ministers called for an annual commemoration of the 29th of November, as of 1978, as an international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people.

CYPRUS

72. Recalling the position on Cyprus contained in the declarations adopted by the Conference of the non-aligned countries so far, the Ministers deplore the fact that part of the territory of Cyprus is still under the occupation of foreign military forces.

73. The Ministers reaffirm their full support and solidarity with the people and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, a founding member of the Non-Alignment Movement, and demand the immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions and more particularly resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council by its resolution 365 (1974).

74. The non-aligned countries call upon all states strictly to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus and to cease all foreign interference in its affairs, demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign armed forces and every other foreign military presence from the Republic of Cyprus, as well as the instituting of urgent measures for the safe return of all refugees to their homes, and call for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots including the tracing and accounting for those missing. They stress the need for meaningful and constructive negotiations, on the basis of the aforesaid resolution of the General Assembly, between the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities to be conducted freely on an equal footing without outside interference so that they can reach a mutually acceptable agreement within the framework of the United Nations resolutions and declarations of the non-aligned countries.

75. The non-aligned countries are convinced that in this way the Cyprus crisis, the continuation of which jeopardizes international peace and security in the Mediterranean, can be resolved on a just and enduring basis.

76. The Conference demands that all parties refrain from unilateral measures and deplures those already adopted, particularly the arbitrary measures for promoting in whatever way a change in the demographic structure of the island. The situation created by this kind of measure should not be allowed to influence the solution of the Cyprus problem.

77. The Conference, supporting General Assembly resolution 32/15 considers that the United Nations and particularly the Security Council should take all appropriate measures, including if necessary measures under chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure the speedy and effective implementation of its resolutions with regard to Cyprus.

78. The Conference notes the constructive role played by the Contact Group of the non-aligned countries in particular at the United Nations and the invitation from the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Contact Group to visit the Republic for on-the-spot assessment of the situation should developments warrant it.

79. The Ministers welcome the proposal submitted by the President of the Republic of Cyprus to the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, concerning the total demilitarization and disarmament of the Republic of Cyprus and consider that the realization of this proposal, within the framework of the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus, would positively contribute towards a lasting solution of the Cyprus problem and the achievement of the broader objectives of strengthening international security and disarmament under the auspices of the United Nations.

AFRICA

80. The Ministers express their satisfaction at the result of the recent 15th Ordinary Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity held in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of Sudan. They recall in particular OAU resolution on a Common African Strategy to consolidate the Non-Aligned Movement which calls upon member States of the OAU to play an important role within the Movement of non-aligned countries with the aim of consolidating the unity of the Movement and promoting solidarity among non-aligned countries. In this regard, the Conference notes with profound appreciation the decision of the OAU Summit Meeting to present its relevant resolutions to the Conference of Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade and to co-operate in order to ensure the success of the Conference.

81. The Conference considers that the resolutions and decisions of the OAU 15th Ordinary Summit constitute an important contribution to the success of the Belgrade Conference as they touched upon current issues with which the Non-Aligned Movement is preoccupied. In particular the Conference underscores the significance of Africa's desire, expressed at the Khartoum Conference, to adopt measures against neocolonialist manoeuvres and their foreign military interventions in Africa by her rejection and condemnation of the existence of all foreign military bases in Africa and pacts with extra-African powers. This desire, they consider is further reinforced by the Summit's total rejection of all attempts aimed at spreading in Africa the interests of power blocs which are designed to turn the African Continent into a battlefield, or the scene of Cold War politics, its condemnation of any foreign interference in the internal affairs of African States, and by her commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States to pre-empt foreign intervention in Africa.

82. The Conference admires the courageous stand of African States in Khartoum in their decision to be exclusively responsible for Africa's defence and security by considering the possibility of establishing an Inter-African force within the framework of the Organization of African Unity which will be needed for total liberation of the Continent to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of member States and for the total liberation of the Continent and the elimination of the racist minority regimes of southern Africa.

83. The Ministers agree that the desirable and noble objectives of the OAU can be achieved only when the last vestiges of colonialism and racist minority regimes are liquidated. A review of Africa's struggle to end the scourges of colonialism and racism, territory by territory, still shows that the enemy is as implacable as ever. The enemy has continued the policy of aggression, racial discrimination, apartheid and terror in southern Africa, which makes this region one of the most acute hotbeds of crises in the world, directly endangering the security and independence of all African countries, especially the "front-line" countries. The Ministers condemn in particular the continuing aggression of the racist regime against the bordering countries of Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Botswana. The racist and minority regimes are attempting to retain their strongholds at any price and to perpetuate the system of settler colonialism, domination, oppression and exploitation.

84. The Conference draws the attention of the international community to the need to undertake effective measures to put an end to the permanent aggression and the system of brutal oppression and genocide against the indigenous peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The Ministers urge those States that maintain economic, military and nuclear relations with the racist regimes to terminate them and to co-operate with the United Nations in the effort to eliminate such relations and in particular to work towards the early

convening of the Security Council to consider the oil embargo against the South African racist regime. The Ministers urged all Third World States who are not in the Non-Aligned Movement and in particular, Iran, to join in making the embargo effective. The Conference pays tribute to the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid, which constitutes a major contribution to the struggle for the general emancipation of nations and countries. The Ministers call for the complete and consistent implementation of the United Nations decisions on the decolonization of southern Africa and on all required support to the liberation movements at this critical stage of the struggle for liberation and independence. They underline in particular the significance of the role of the United Nations, and of the Organization of African Unity in particular, in this regard.

85. The Ministers warn especially of the dangers stemming from the various efforts of the colonialist and neocolonialist forces to prevent the peoples of southern Africa from attaining true independence and freedom, and especially to prevent the national liberation movements from deciding the fate of their countries. The non-aligned countries must block all such attempts and continue their all-round support to the liberation movements as one of their priority tasks. The Conference expresses its satisfaction with the mounting international support for the struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

86. The Ministers accept the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Delhi, in April 1977, to send a non-aligned solidarity mission to the front-line States and the liberation movements of southern Africa. They especially endorse the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Havana, in May 1978, to hold an extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Maputo, Mozambique to review the situation in southern Africa and to provide an opportunity for expressing heightened solidarity with the liberation movements and the front-line States.

87. The Ministers recall the significant results of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Maputo in May 1977, and the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, held in Lagos in August 1977. They invite all States to participate in the forthcoming World Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination in Geneva, in August 1978.

SOUTH AFRICA

88. The Ministers declare that the situation in South Africa is today characterized by the heightened militancy and increased combat capacity of the struggling people of South Africa. On the other hand there is a stepping-up of repression, and brutalization of the indigenous population, coupled with subversive acts against the front-line States as well as preparations for wanton aggression against independent African States all over the continent of Africa.

89. They concluded that the system of apartheid is a by-product of settler-colonialism intended to maximize plunder and exploitation for the benefit of the white racist minority and international imperialism. They endorsed the position adopted by the international community through the United Nations in not only condemning apartheid as a crime against humanity but also as constituting a threat to peace and international security.

90. They recall the countless United Nations resolutions that recognize the legitimacy of the struggle against apartheid in all forms, including armed struggle for the destruction of this cancerous system, and call on member States to give moral, political, financial and material assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

91. They condemn the continuing economic, military and nuclear co-operation of certain western countries and certain other countries, especially France, Britain, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and Japan, for their collusion with the South African racist regime. They stressed that the support it is receiving from abroad has enabled it to build up its growing military power and machinery of subjugation, including plans to develop nuclear weapons. The Ministers demand that this co-operation ceases immediately.

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92. They stress the importance of the Mandatory arms embargo instituted by the Security Council against South Africa in Resolution 418 (1977). They call upon all the countries and in particular the Western countries' permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to implement this embargo. They demand that the Security Council strictly enforce the provisions of the resolution 418 (1977) to ensure that all forms of military co-operation with the Smith regime is terminated. The Ministers strongly condemn this collusion with the apartheid regime which has encouraged it to defy public opinion. This has increased its intransigence as well as strengthened its pretensions to being the defender of white, Christian and western civilization and pose as gendarmes of the so-called free-world in the region, by arrogating to itself the right to intervene in all African countries.

93. The Ministers stress that in the wake of the defeat of Portuguese colonialism the apartheid regime escalated its repressive, aggressive and expansionist tendencies. It did not only continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its bolstering of the illegal regime of Ian Smith, but also invaded the People's Republic of Angola in an attempt to ensure the establishment of a surrogate State in this territory. They hail the active solidarity of some African countries and other friendly States in assisting the heroic Angolan people to foil this plot.

94. The Ministers pay tribute to the heroic role played by the struggling people of South Africa who have, in the face of savage repression, massacres and systematic assassination of political detainees, demonstrated their unswerving determination to pay the supreme sacrifice for the attainment of their freedom. They call for increased financial and material support for the liberation movements whose programmes of armed struggle and the establishment of

a democratic State enjoy the full and unconditional support of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. They further call on the international community for the total isolation of the South African regime.

95. They demand that the Security Council strictly enforce the provisions of this resolution to ensure that every kind of military co-operation with the racist regime is terminated. The Ministers ask the Security Council to apply economic sanctions against South Africa especially an embargo on petroleum for the added reason of South Africa's violation of the sanctions against Rhodesia imposed by Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and close any loopholes which are being used to circumvent these resolutions.

96. The Ministers pay tribute to the front-line States which are making enormous economic and other sacrifices in the common struggle for the liberation of southern Africa. They recall the United Nations resolution on assistance to Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia and call on all countries to increase their assistance to these States in order to strengthen their defence capabilities to enable them to play their role as secure rear bases for the liberation struggle. They also appeal for assistance to Lesotho, to enable it to carry out its development projects and enhance its ability to implement fully the United Nations resolutions on apartheid and bantustans.

97. The Ministers further appeal to all members of International Community to supplement the efforts of Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique to assist them to cope with the problems created by the large influx of refugees from South Africa. They especially recommend that those countries that have not yet done so give their contribution to the Non-Aligned Countries' Solidarity Fund for the Liberation of southern Africa.

98. The Ministers observe with grave concern that the racist regime of Pretoria is continuing with its bogus Programme of Bantustanization and reaffirms the relevant resolutions of

the United Nations, OAU and Non-Aligned Movement and urge all countries to repudiate their so-called independence and totally reject these artificial entities.

99. The Ministers recall the resolution on Apartheid in Sport adopted by the Fifth Conference in Colombo and they reiterate the need to continue efforts even more energetically to ensure the eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination in the field of sport. In this regard the Foreign Ministers welcome the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sport and reaffirm their commitment to support the elaboration and early adoption of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sport which will become an important instrument in the campaign to eliminate apartheid in all fields.

100. They fully support the decisions of the Khartoum Summit on the OAU on the South African Question.

101. The Ministers decide to treat the problem of apartheid as a top priority and to render maximum financial and material assistance to the liberation movements fighting for its overthrow. They further pledge to observe the International Year Against Apartheid and the Decade Against Racism to ensure the total isolation of the Pretoria Regime and the strengthening of the liberation movements.

NAMIBIA

102. The Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries fully uphold the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom, national independence and territorial integrity, and staunchly support their legitimate struggle by all means possible for the liquidation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. They stress once again that the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa constitutes aggression not only against the people of Namibia but against all the peoples and countries of free Africa and consequently constitutes a threat to international peace and security and poses a challenge to the United Nations which is responsible for the termination of the colonial administration of this territory.

103. The Ministers welcome the decision of the United Nations Security Council at its recent meeting to take practical measures to bring about the independence of Namibia in accordance with its resolution 385 (1976). The Ministers recognize that the decision of the Security Council was a result of the victorious struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, for their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence. They accordingly commend SWAPO, which has over the years stood firm and unrelentingly in its gallant and courageous struggle to bring freedom and independence to Namibia for its steadfastness and statesmanship in making the Security Council decision possible.

104. The Ministers call for absolute vigilance in the new phase of the efforts for the liberation of Namibia. They urge all non-aligned countries to render increased and sustained financial and material assistance to SWAPO in order to enable it to effectively counter the sinister manoeuvres and designs of South Africa in Namibia.

105. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries also reiterated its support of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal administrative authority for the territory until its independence.

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106. The Conference strongly condemn the racist regime of South Africa for its savage repression of the Namibian people and for its campaign of terror against their liberation movement, SWAPO. The Conference also strongly condemn South Africa for its use of Namibian territory in committing repeated acts of aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola, Zambia and Botswana and for its attempt to establish a puppet regime in Namibia and to dismember it through tribal fragmentation and the setting up of Bantustans.

107. The Ministers reaffirm in the most solemn manner that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and reiterate their unequivocal condemnation of South Africa's attempt at annexation of Walvis Bay which constitutes a flagrant violation of Namibia's unity and territorial integrity.

108. The Ministers urge that no effort be spared to ensure the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and take note of the recent decision of the United Nations Security Council.

ZIMBABWE

109. The Conference of the non-aligned countries reaffirm the decision of the OAU Khartoum Summit Conference which rejected and totally condemned the so-called "internal settlement" in Southern Rhodesia. The Conference considered the so-called Salisbury Agreement on 3 March 1978 as a sham, fraudulent and treacherous attempt to consolidate racist minority military economic and political power and give some political status to the unrepresentative and opportunist elements that were party to it.

110. The Ministers sharply condemn every attempt to impose neocolonialist domination upon the people of Zimbabwe in this way, and declare once again that a just solution is only possible if it is based on the wishes of the majority, as represented by the Patriotic Front which is waging a popular and heroic armed struggle to liberate the entire country. They stress that a permanent solution to the problem of Zimbabwe must be consistent with the total transfer of power from the minority to the people of Zimbabwe, in respect of their right to self-determination and genuine independence.

111. The Conference calls upon the international community to make every effort to contribute to the liquidation of the inhuman regime in Southern Rhodesia, to put an end to the colonization of Zimbabwe and enable the Patriotic Front to secure the irreversible transfer of power from the minority to the people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front. The Ministers uphold the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, true independence and reaffirm their support for the legitimate struggle led by the Patriotic Front, the sole and legitimate liberation movement of Zimbabwe.

112. The Ministers pay tribute to the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front for waging a heroic armed struggle and pledge material and financial support to them and reaffirm and express full solidarity with the liberation movement of the struggling and suffering people of Zimbabwe. They condemn most emphatically the wanton and systematic acts of aggression against the front line States of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, and

declare their support for and solidarity with these countries. The Ministers call upon the United Nations to take effective measures to prevent this repeated aggression and to offer every possible assistance to enable these countries to effectively defend their territorial integrity and independence.

113. The Ministers express their profound concern over the increasing and frequent violations of sanctions declared against the racist regime by the United Nations Security Council and advocate all-embracing economic sanctions in the spirit of the Article 41 of the United Nations Charter and calls upon all States to strictly adhere to these sanctions.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

114. The Conference, taking into consideration that the debate and discussions that have taken place at the OAU Summit in Khartoum are sufficient at this stage, supports the resolution on the question of Western Sahara adopted at the OAU Summit in all its parts and expresses its earnest hope that the Ad Hoc Committee, appointed by the OAU Summit in Khartoum, would find a just and peaceful solution to the question of the Western Sahara within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

115. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries decided in solidarity with Africa to endorse the following political resolutions on the continent of Africa adopted by the 15th ordinary session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Khartoum: Zimbabwe, sanctions against the regime of Ian Smith, Namibia, South Africa, Oil Embargo, sanctions against South Africa, Western Sahara, Mayotte, the establishment of an Inter-African Military Force, measures against the neo-colonialist manoeuvres and foreign military interventions in Africa and the Nuclearization of South Africa, aggression and invasion by mercenaries.

LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

116. The Ministers reiterate the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America which have not yet reached total emancipation, and fully support the efforts realized by the States of the region aimed at the consolidation and defence of their sovereignty and the recovery of their wealth and natural resources. Therefore, they condemn every form of foreign pressure directed against their economic and social development. The Ministers also express their conviction that non-alignment will continue to strengthen in Latin America.

117. The Conference greets the conclusion and ratification by Panama and the United States of the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977 as an important step towards restoring Panama's territorial integrity and effective sovereignty throughout its national territory, including the strip of land where the canal is situated, which has contributed to the decolonization of Latin America. This significant achievement by the people and Government of Panama is the result of their consistent struggle and of the support and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and all freedom-loving forces in the world. The non-aligned countries will continue to extend support to Panama in securing the full and consistent implementation of these treaties. The Ministers take note that Panama and the United States have agreed to open the Protocol of the Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality of the Canal to the accession of all countries, and therefore the Ministers decided to call upon all States of the world to accede to the Protocol, to respect the permanent neutrality of the Canal and to strictly observe the principle of non-intervention in Panamanian affairs.

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118. The Conference denounced the aggressions, the continuing pressures and threats against Cuba by the United States Government and also reaffirmed its condemnation to the blockade with which that Government has attempted to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution, and demands its immediate and unconditional cessation. At the same time, it was recognized that the Cuban people have suffered great material and economic losses due to the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and to the blockade which must be compensated.

119. The Conference reaffirms its solidarity with the just demand of Cuba regarding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the existing U.S. Naval Base in Guantánamo.

120. The Ministers reaffirm their unconditional support for the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and express grave concern over the persistence of pressures on and threats to the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize.

121. The Ministers recognize that this situation perpetuates colonialism in the hemisphere, could constitute a threat to peace and security and prevent the development of more harmonious relations between the countries of the region.

122. The Ministers endorse the policy of the Government of Belize aimed at achieving the early and safe independence of the territory and note that this can be done either by means of a negotiated settlement acceptable to its people or by establishing security arrangements that may be necessary for guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Belize. In this connexion, the Ministers also note the special responsibility of Great Britain to assist Belize in attaining a secure independence.

123. In urging strict implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/32 of 28 November 1977 calls on all member States of the Movement and on the international community to render all practical assistance necessary to enable Belize to advance rapidly towards an early and secure independence with full sovereign and territorial integrity.

124. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Ministers firmly support the just aspirations of Argentina for the restoration of that territory to Argentine sovereignty and urge that the negotiations to this end be accelerated.

125. The Ministers recall the earlier position of the non-aligned countries and, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations 1514 (XV), confirm their support for the legitimate right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, and call for the urgent adoption of measures to this purpose.

126. The Ministers reiterated the demand of the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government that the Government of the United States of America halt all political or repressive manoeuvres that tend to perpetuate Puerto Rico's colonial status and expressed great concern that these manoeuvres are continuing.

127. The Ministers endorse the resolution of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly on the situation in Chile, implementing the decision adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of Government or State in Colombo, to give permanent attention to the situation in Chile and to intensify the solidarity with the Chilean people, the Ministers condemned current violations of democratic rights in that country, reaffirmed their support for the resolutions adopted to that effect at different United Nations General Assembly sessions.

128. The Ministers condemned the existence in Latin America of territories still submitted to colonial domination, requested the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization to demand the immediate implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) by the colonial powers, and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of these territories for self-determination and independence. The Ministers further condemned the persistence of foreign military bases, such as

those in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and reaffirmed the demand of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement that the military powers immediately restore the occupied territories to national sovereignties and dismantle the military bases established against the will of their peoples.

129. The Conference condemned the increasing ties which South Africa and the illegal racist Smith regime have been pursuing for some time with some Latin American countries through seeking military collaboration and viewed with grave concern the granting of immigration facilities to racist settlers in violation of the reiterated demands of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

130. The Ministers take note with satisfaction that two nuclear weapon States have recently accepted the appropriate Protocols of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), committing themselves to abide by said Instrument, thus further facilitating the implementation of the Treaty.

131. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the Declaration signed on 23 June 1978 by the Foreign Ministers of eight Latin American countries broadening the scope of the Declaration of Ayacucho on limitation of armaments in Latin America, signed by those countries in 1974.

132. The Conference highly appreciated the fact that the next Summit Conference of the Movement will for the first time be convening in Latin America, in the Republic of Cuba. This will be an outstanding opportunity for the Movement to express its solidarity with Latin American countries and to significantly contribute to the assertion of their national sovereignty, independent economic and social development, and to their right to live in peace and security.

Eastern Timor

133. Proceeding from the decisions of the Fifth Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Ministers affirm the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

Non-self-governing Territories

134. The Ministers reaffirm the right to self-determination and independence, of all remaining non-self-governing territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and demand that the colonial and administering powers promptly create normal conditions for the realization of the right to self-determination of these peoples.

135. The Ministers state their convictions that the existence of foreign military bases in colonial and non-self-governing territories constitutes a barrier to implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). They note that the non-aligned countries should continue to work towards the urgent removal of all foreign military bases from these territories in order to enable their peoples to realize their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

KOREA

136. The Conference observes with concern that despite the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, Korea continues to remain divided, creating a tense situation which is a potential threat to peace. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reject all attempts to divide Korea into two parts as being contrary to the desire of the Korean people.

137. The Ministers welcome the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to realize the independent and peaceful unification of their country, free from any outside interference, in keeping with the Three Principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, set out in the Joint North-South Statement of 4 July 1972.

138. The Conference calls upon all countries to respect the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and expresses the hope that the fulfilment of this desire will be assisted by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dissolution of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations in South Korea and replacement of the Armistice Agreement by a lasting peace agreement, taking into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of its will.

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## Indian Ocean

139. The Conference reviewed the development of the situation in the Indian Ocean since the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. The Ministers recall the Declaration of the Fifth Conference and confirm the non-aligned countries' adherence to the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the General Assembly in 1971. They confirm their complete dedication to the objective of transforming the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace with a view to protecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States in the region. The Ministers recall the stand and decisions of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the rights of all States to use the Indian Ocean freely and without hindrance, in conformity with international law, provided no threats are posed to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Indian Ocean. They condemn the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign military bases and installations in the region of the Indian Ocean such as Diego Garcia, which constitutes a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and a peaceful development of the States of the region. The Conference condemns the military bases of South Africa and the system of monitoring established by South Africa in co-operation with some Western Powers which, together with the growing military presence of South Africa in this region, constitutes a threat to peace in the region and to liberation movements in Africa. The Conference demands the elimination of all foreign military bases, military installations and other logistical supply facilities, the deployment of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and every manifestation of the military presence of the Great Powers in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of Great Power rivalries. The Ministers confirm the stand of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries which invited the coastal and hinterland States not to become members of military alliances or pacts which are conceived in the context of great Power rivalries or those that affect harmfully the interests of the peoples of the region. While noting that the talks aimed at

limitation of their military presence in the Indian Ocean have been initiated by the Great Powers, the Conference emphasized their limited scope and nature as they did not go far enough towards meeting the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Ministers also expressed disappointment over the fact that even in these limited talks there was an apparent lack of progress. They called upon the Great Powers to enlarge the scope of their talks and to enter into negotiations with the littoral and hinterland States with a view to fulfilling the objectives of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2832.

140. The Ministers underscore the need to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean and refer to the decision of the 32nd Session of the General Assembly on convening a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States as a step towards convening this Conference.

141. In the context of the foregoing paragraphs, the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace includes its natural extensions to the littoral and hinterland States,

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

142. The non-aligned countries welcomed the efforts by European countries to normalize relations and consolidate the foundations of equal co-operation, transcend divisions between blocs and military pacts and broaden détente, through the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. At the Fifth Conference in Colombo they positively assessed these efforts and recommended that the non-aligned countries taking part should co-ordinate their efforts for the purpose of developing, in keeping with the aspirations of the Non-Aligned Movement, a common position at the Belgrade Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. At the same time they emphasized that normalization cannot be durable in Europe unless it is extended to other regions, and pointed out the special interdependence between the problems of security in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

143. The Conference observes that the Belgrade Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has confirmed that the strengthening of security and co-operation on the basis of equality in Europe constitutes a permanent option of all the participating States and their orientation towards ensuring the continuity of this process on the bases of the Final Act. The Conference notes with satisfaction the fruitful co-operation and combined efforts of the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe at the aforementioned Meeting, aimed at achieving co-operation on the basis of equality among European countries as sovereign states transcending bloc divisions, consolidating détente and ensuring the contribution of European countries to the settlement of global problems, such as the problems of the developing countries, disarmament, decolonization and other.

#### Mediterranean

144. The Conference expresses its concern over the mounting tensions in the Mediterranean area as a consequence of the unsettled focal points of crisis and the accelerated increase of weapons and foreign armed forces. The Ministers recall the decisions of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation, and the significance of the fact that this concept was also endorsed in the resolution on international security at the thirty third session of the United Nations General Assembly. They call upon the non-aligned and all other countries to co-operate in the implementation of these decisions, particularly in the United Nations, and to contribute to the elimination of the causes of tension, and above all to the just solution of the question of Palestine, the crisis in the Middle East and the question of Cyprus. They especially underline the need for strengthening the joint efforts of the non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean in transforming this region into a zone of peace and co-operation. Ministers acknowledge with interest the decision of the Belgrade Meeting

of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the level of experts in Malta starting on February 13, 1979 with a view to promoting co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean in the economic, scientific and cultural fields. Ministers urged all Mediterranean countries to prepare concrete projects of co-operation to form the agenda of this meeting and to forward them to the authorities in Malta in time for the meeting. They also consider that the question of security should be dealt with in all actions directed towards consolidating peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

#### Disarmament

145. The Conference reviewed the results of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, which was held at the initiative of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. The Ministers were gratified that the special session was held at a high political level with the participation of a large number of Heads of State or Government and Ministers of Foreign Affairs. They noted that the special session aroused international opinion, thus reflecting the desire of the whole international community finally to undertake broad international action, through the United Nations, to halt the arms race and to initiate the process of genuine disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They noted that, by their most active participation and joint efforts, the non-aligned countries have contributed to a maximum extent to the shaping of the Final Document of the Session adopted by consensus, and that in this they have had the full support of a considerable number of other countries whose positions were close to theirs. They also welcomed the fact that all nuclear weapon States participated in the session.

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146. The Ministers considered as significant the decisions relating to the establishment of principles governing future deliberations and negotiations on disarmament which provide for the participation of all States in them as well as the obligation to have the United Nations informed of all negotiations in recognition of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in this field. They noted with satisfaction the reactivation of the United Nations Disarmament Commission with the task of following up the implementation of the decisions of the special session and of drawing up the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme. They also welcomed the establishment of a new negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament with the participation of all nuclear weapon States and a number of non-nuclear weapon States, including many non-aligned countries, on an equal footing.

147. While underlining the significance of the fact that a programme of action in the field of disarmament was adopted for the first time, the Ministers expressed regret that the negative attitude of some nuclear weapon States has prevented the adoption of measures necessary to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons and to have a moratorium on their testing pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and considered that collective efforts to secure their objectives should be vigorously pursued. The Ministers note with grave concern and deplore that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race is still continuing, constituting one of the major sources jeopardizing not only peace and security in the world but the survival of mankind as a whole.

This situation is mainly due to the lack of adequate international security as provided for in the United Nations Charter, and the failure to replace the outdated concept of balance of power as a means of security.

148. The Ministers, in welcoming the decision on the convening of another special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, consider this is in keeping with the

continuous efforts by the non-aligned countries exerted in strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field. They also noted with approval the idea of convening a world disarmament conference at an appropriate time with universal participation and adequate preparation.

149. The Ministers emphasize the resolve of non-aligned countries to proceed with their efforts, within the framework of the United Nations and other fora, aimed at the full implementation of the provisions of the Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, with a view to halting and reversing the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race. The Ministers decided that during the Thirty-third Session of the United Nations General Assembly the non-aligned countries should devise a strategy and co-ordinate their actions for early and effective implementation of the decisions of the special session.

150. The Ministers called attention to the importance of the United Nations Conference on the Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, to be held in 1979, and the Preparatory Conference to be held in August 1978. They expressed their hope that non-aligned countries will participate actively in the Conference which should seek agreement for the prohibition or restriction of the production, use and transfer of such weapons.

Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes

151.- Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the resolution of the thirty second Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and the stands of the Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New Delhi and Havana, the Ministers stress the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields in which a higher degree of self-reliance is feasible in utilizing nuclear energy for the purposes of the development of these countries.

152.- Proceeding from the significance of nuclear energy for faster economic development of the non-aligned and other developing countries, the Ministers regret the unacceptable monopolistic policies of the nuclear countries and demand that the conditions be created for unhindered transfer of nuclear technology. They stress, at the same time, the necessity for observance of the principles of free access to nuclear technology and non-discrimination, as well as the right of each country to develop programmes for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with its economic and social development requirements.

153. The Ministers consider that the non-aligned countries should draw up and adopt programmes for future joint action within the United Nations and other international bodies, to co-ordinate their action in them and to promote mutual co-operation. Consequently, the Ministers support the idea of convening an international conference on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

#### Human Rights

154.- The Ministers reaffirm their commitment to the furtherance of human rights in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

155.- The Ministers also underline the importance of the initiative of the non-aligned and certain other countries at the thirty-second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to elaborate and adopt an integral and comprehensive approach to human rights as a matter of great significance for ensuring the dignity of the individual, and for peace, security and international co-operation on the basis of equality. They point out that the issue of human rights cannot be isolated from its national, economic and social context, that the freedom of the individual is inseparable from the rights of the people and that human rights and the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of the people are inalienable. The comprehensive ensuring of human rights is necessary for ensuring the full dignity of the human person and is an integral part of the struggle for the change of international relations as a whole, for their democratization, and should not be exploited as a political instrument of the great powers, in the confrontation of social systems and in the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Proceeding from the inseparability of

economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, the Ministers stress the need to create conditions, on the national and international level, for the full promotion and protection of human rights of the individual and peoples.

156.- The Ministers stress the need of strict respect for the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, who must be protected in particular against crimes of genocide or any other violation of their fundamental human rights. It is also imperative that the protection of human rights shall be extended without any discrimination, covering those persons which, for economical and social reasons, live and work in countries different from their own, namely the migrant workers.

157.- The Ministers condemn colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, race discrimination, occupation and State terrorism as the most widespread and most drastic forms of violation of human rights. They also express their readiness to work towards the implementation of resolution 32/130 through the United Nations system.

#### The United Nations

158.- The Ministers recall the stand of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and emphasize once again the importance of the struggle to transform the United Nations into an even more effective instrument for safeguarding and consolidating peace and security and for advancing international co-operation on the basis of equality. They especially point out the significance of the United Nations in realizing the global role of the non-aligned countries.

159.- The Ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress towards full attainment of the principle of universality of the United Nations membership, and stress that most frequently the newly-admitted United Nations members are also non-aligned countries. They consider that the non-aligned and other developing countries should have greater representation in the United Nations organs and organizations including the Secretariat so that the interests of the whole international community may be expressed to an even greater extent in their work.

160.- The Conference, recalling the decisions of the Non-Aligned Summit Conferences of Algiers and Colombo, the Lima Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers and the Co-ordinating Bureau Meeting held in Havana this year to increase and to strengthen the representation of non-aligned countries in International Organizations, and in all the principal organs of the United Nations and in particular the Security Council and the International Court of Justice and also taking into account the principle of geographical rotation, recommended to Member countries to extend preferential support to candidatures of fellow non-aligned countries in furtherance of the above objective and in fostering closer unity and cohesion within and outside the movement.

161.- The Ministers support the work of the Committee for the United Nations Charter and strengthening the role of the United Nations, positively evaluate the efforts invested by the non-aligned countries in this work, and endorse the ideas for restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations. The Ministers are of the opinion that effective implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions constitutes a serious problem which must be accorded special attention and requires constant action by the non-aligned countries to strengthen the role and the effectiveness of the United Nations, particularly in applying a system of international security as expressly prescribed in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in the domains of the establishment of the New International Economic Order, disarmament and the elimination of focal points of crises. The Ministers recommend that the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in New York in good time consider the joint and co-ordinated action of the non-aligned countries at the thirty third session of the General Assembly and harmonize their views on the order of business. They consider it especially valuable to develop and promote co-operation between the non-aligned and other developing countries in the United Nations

family of organizations and their programmes on the basis of the adopted platform.

162.- The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries welcomed the Candidature of His Excellency Mr. Salim A. Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, for the Presidency of the 34th Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Taking into consideration the important role played by the United Republic of Tanzania in the affirmation of non-alignment policy, the struggle for liberation, and the promotion of world peace and security, the Conference of Foreign Ministers called upon non-aligned and other friendly countries to fully support this candidature.

Co-operation in the Field of Information

163.- The Conference re-emphasizes that the new international order in the field of information is a significant component of the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries to forge new international relations in general. The Ministers observe with satisfaction that the non-aligned countries have taken notable steps towards the emancipation and development of national information media, relying on their own strength and developing their own capabilities and mass communication media, in close mutual co-operation, and drawing on the assistance of other members of the Movement and their experience in this field. The Ministers consider that the planned activities in various domains of information will diversify sources of global news and rectify serious imbalances that exist in the flow of global information and provide a major contribution to the further process of decolonization in the field of information, which is an integral part of the struggle for the New International Economic Order.

164.- The Ministers received with satisfaction the reports on the activities of the non-aligned countries and their mutual co-operation in the field of information :

- (a) the report by Tunisia as the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council for Co-operation in the Field of Information;
- (b) the report by India as Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool;

(c) the report by Yugoslavia as Chairman of the Committee for Co-operation among Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries.

165.- The Ministers welcome the successful work of the First Conference of Radio and Television Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries which met in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia from 27 to 30 October 1977, and the beginning of organized co-operation among non-aligned countries in this field, in keeping with the adopted programme of action.

166.- The Conference endorses the decisions adopted at the second meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the Pool in Jakarta, from 3 to 5 April 1978; at the second meeting of the Committee for Co-operation among Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries in Baghdad from 11 to 13 March 1978; and at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for Co-operation Among Non-Aligned Countries in the Field of Information held in Havana from 17 to 19 April 1978. The Conference observes with satisfaction that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are taking part in the successful realization of the action programme of co-operation, both by undertaking specific activities and by initiating new actions. Proceeding from the significance of the planned activities, the Conference calls upon all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to take active part in their realization, and, as their means permit, make a concrete contribution to the attainment of common objectives. The Conference calls upon the Governments of the non-aligned countries to accept and implement without delay the recommendations adopted at the above-mentioned meetings, particularly with regard to improving the communications infrastructure, lowering transmission costs, the problem of personnel training, and co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

167.- Emphasizing the need for implementation of the Action Programmes for Mutual Co-operation formulated at the level of governments and in the information sector, the Conference called upon all Members of the Non-Aligned Movement to take active

part in their realization and as their means permit to make a concrete contribution to the attainment of the common objectives.

168.-The Conference gives its full support to the decisions adopted at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Council for Co-operation in the field of Information regarding collaboration in monitoring and reporting through the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and specialized pools of broadcasting organizations organizations on all important gatherings of non-aligned countries, especially ministerial meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau, ministerial conferences of non-aligned countries, and the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries.

169.-The Ministers repeat the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Bureau made at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana, in May 1978, that the non-aligned countries should co-ordinate their positions and actions in the United Nations and UNESCO in order to steer the debate on information towards the creation of a new international order in the field of information, as outlined in the Declaration of the Fifth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

170.-The Conference noted the recommendation by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana of Sri Lanka's proposal to establish a Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo. The Conference welcomed this proposal as an important contribution to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and a significant service facilitating research and scholarship on the subject of Non-Alignment in international affairs.

171.- The Ministers called upon all member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to co-operate with Sri Lanka in the establishment of the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre and to render the Centre whatever assistance possible particularly by donating available documents of past Non-Aligned Conferences and meetings which they have hosted. They also requested the Non-Aligned Countries to forward on a regular basis national bibliographies available on the subject of Non-Alignment and complete sets of documents of future non-aligned meetings which they may host. It was noted that Sri Lanka would notify member countries when final arrangements were made to establish the Centre so that member countries could avail themselves of its facilities.

- 172.- The Foreign Ministers invite the broadcasting organizations of the non-aligned countries to act jointly and in co-ordination, as agreed at the First Conference of these organizations (Sarajevo, October 1977), at the appropriate international conferences, organizations and forums regarding questions of common interest for the non-aligned countries, with special reference to the field of technical development, allocation of frequencies, telecommunications, standardization, satellite radio diffusion and other fields.
- 173.- The Foreign Ministers especially welcome the preparations made and the agreements reached to date by the radio and television organizations of non-aligned countries in respect of the harmonization of positions for joint action at the World Administrative Radio Conference - Geneva 1979 and invite the governments of non-aligned and developing countries to endorse these positions and issue the pertinent instructions to the delegations who will represent them at the World Administrative Radio Conference.

Agenda item 15

174.-The Conference decided to appoint, under the Chairmanship of Sri Lanka an open-ended working group consisting of the members of the Bureau of the Belgrade Conference, which will meet in New York shortly in order to consider this item and all related documents and submit its report and recommendations to a plenary meeting in New York of all non-aligned countries at the level of permanent representatives, which in turn will report to the next meeting of Foreign Ministers at Sri Lanka.

175.- The Foreign Ministers recommend that the political and economic committees should start their deliberations concurrently with the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held just before the Summit Conference.

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Sixth Summit Conference

176. The Conference approves that the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana be held from September 3 to September 7 1979. In this regard it was decided that the session of the Preparatory Committee at the level of Ambassadors or high officials will be held on August 28 or 29 1979, and the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs from August 30 to September 1 1979.
177. The Conference entrusts the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York with the task of carrying out, in accordance with the decision of the Fifth Conference on the Composition and Mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau, and in closest co-operation with Cuba as the Host Country and Sri Lanka as the current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the necessary preparations for the convening of the Sixth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. Consequently, until the Sixth Conference, the Co-ordinating Bureau will also function as the Preparatory Committee for the said Conference and is charged with drawing up, at its first meeting, by the end of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, at the latest, a draft agenda for the Sixth Conference, in harmony with the decisions and programmes adopted at the Fifth Conference, the Ministerial Conference in Belgrade and other relevant gatherings of the non-aligned countries.
178. The Preparatory Committee will be open to participation by all non-aligned countries in the course of preparations for the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.
179. The Conference recommends to the Sixth Summit of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to accept the offer of Iraq to host the Seventh Summit Conference in 1982.,

ECONOMIC PART

180. The Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries reviewed the evolution of the international economic situation since the Colombo Summit and, bearing in mind the periodic assessments made by the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New Delhi and Havana, expressed grave concern at the lack of progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that retrogression in the international economic policies of developed countries had become accentuated, thus adversely affecting the economic prospects of developing countries by creating obstacles to their efforts towards accelerated development. They therefore emphasized that the struggle to establish the New International Economic Order consequently assumed growing significance and renewed urgency.

181. While emphasizing the importance of continuing the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries through negotiations with the display of the necessary political will, the Foreign Ministers deplored the use of these negotiations to delay the achievement of objectives agreed upon in the various priority fields of international economic co-operation. They also reaffirmed that these negotiations for the introduction of the New International Economic Order should take place within the United Nations system.

182. The Foreign Ministers reasserted the will to strengthen and develop the active solidarity and unity of their countries in the common struggle which the non-aligned and other developing countries are pursuing with a view to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

183. Taking into account this situation the Foreign Ministers stressed the need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to increasingly pursue policies of self-reliance with the view to strengthening their collective bargaining power with developed countries. They also stressed the need to promote the full mobilization of all their available domestic material and human resources and comprehensive development of mutual co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, with the aim of taking full advantage of the complementary nature of the economies of the developing countries and of their existing technical and technological capacities.

184. The Foreign Ministers emphasized once again that the struggle to eliminate the injustice of the existing international economic system and to establish the New International Economic Order is an integral part of the struggle of peoples for the elimination of foreign aggression, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, zionism, apartheid, imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and all other forms of dependence and subjugation, interference in internal affairs, domination and exploitation. These condemned practices constitute major obstacles to the development of the developing world as a whole and the greatest threat to world peace and security. Their elimination is, therefore, a prerequisite for the promotion of development and international economic co-operation.

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Review and Assessment of the World Economic Situation,  
International Economic Relations and of the position and  
prospects of Developing Countries

185. The Foreign Ministers observed with concern that since the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo, the world economy has plunged even deeper into crisis due largely to adverse economic policies of the major industrialized countries, thereby intensifying obstacles to its development and growth. They reiterated that the resolution of international economic problems would significantly contribute to prosperity and international stability and consequently world peace and security. They emphasized that these problems can only be resolved with the full and equitable participation of all countries in the decision-making process concerning the world economy and by facilitating the integration of the developing countries in the world economy. Fundamental structural changes in existing economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order, would be an important way out of the present crisis.

186. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that there had been no advance in restructuring the world economy in favour of the developing countries. They further noted that the crisis affects the developing countries most severely as a result of their vulnerable position in international economy. The present economic order has further aggravated the situation and enabled the developed countries to continue the exploitation of the developing countries. Furthermore, the negative tendencies present in the policies of the developed countries in the field of trade, real financial transfers and currency valuation are not conducive to the creation of more favourable conditions for the accelerated

development of the developing countries. The extent of economic progress achieved by the developing countries so far has been largely the result of self-reliance and exceptional co-operative efforts among them.

One of the gravest and most obvious manifestations of the crisis in the international economic system is the increasing recourse to the policies of protectionism and discrimination against the developing countries by the developed countries. Developing countries have been adversely affected as the protectionist measures were introduced precisely for products that are of special export interest to the developing countries. In view of the danger arising from the continuation of such a policy the Foreign Ministers called upon all developed countries and especially the most economically advanced to halt the practice of levying protective tariffs and imposing non-tariff barriers and the pursuit of protectionism against developing countries, as these policies would be disastrous for the developing countries in the long term and would have a disruptive effect on world production and trade and would further widen the gap in the level of economic development and in the living standard between the developed and developing countries, as well as to perpetuate the concentration of economic power in the developed countries and underdevelopment in the developing countries.

Another grave manifestation of the crisis is the recent decline in the real value of the export earnings and foreign exchange reserves of the developing countries resulting from the monetary and exchange rate policies adopted by certain developed countries which have seriously restricted the progress of the developing countries and disrupted the execution of their national economic development programmes.

187. In this context the situation of the land-locked and island developing countries, the most seriously affected countries, and above all, the least developed countries, has become precarious because of the special problems that

they face which make them particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of the world economic crisis and the crisis in international economic relations. The drought and natural disasters to which several of them are often subjected increase further that vulnerability.

The Foreign Ministers emphasized that it is essential to apply urgently the special measures worked out for the benefit of those countries and to tackle in an appropriate manner the problem of speeding up their development.

The application of these special measures requires additional resources, supplementing the global resources allocated to the developing countries as a whole.

188. Solutions to the existing crisis cannot be found within the context of the existing international economic order which ignores the basic interests of the developing countries. The increasing resort to protectionist measures by the developed countries has prevented the developing countries from benefiting from the comparative advantages existing in their favour in certain sectors of economic activity. Thus, the developing countries' exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods have had to contend with constantly mounting tariff and non-tariff barriers, while their raw materials exports remain vulnerable owing to the continuing price fluctuations which, combined with simultaneous rises in the prices of imported goods, have aggravated the deterioration in the terms of trade of the developing countries as a whole. The Foreign Ministers noted that it was clear that the developed countries were unwilling to take meaningful steps to use their dominant economic strength to revive the international economy but were instead taking short-term measures based on political expediency.

189. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the erection and perpetuation of restrictive regimes in export sectors of critical importance to developing countries constituted a grave threat to the trade and development of the developing countries and could, in fact, undermine the reliance on international trade as an instrument of growth and development. The Foreign Ministers therefore stressed the urgent need for affirmative action on the part of the developed countries to counter the prevailing mood of uncertainty and to restore confidence in prospects for world production and trade so as to bring about a restructuring of international economic relations.

190. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that the efforts which have been made to date towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the solution of current economic problems have not achieved any significant results. The basic reason for this situation is that a large group of

developed countries have continued to maintain inflexible positions, and to resist any substantial changes in existing economic relations, which are characterized by inequality, dependence and exploitation. They further noted that the flexible negotiating position of the developing countries had not elicited any positive response on the part of those developed countries, with adverse effects on the development of international co-operation.

The Foreign Ministers considered that the justified demands of the non-aligned and other developing countries for restructuring the prevailing international order has helped to revitalize the approach by the international community to international economic problems and give them a new dimension. This is another instance of the historic role of the Non-Aligned Movement as an initiator of ideas aimed at establishing the New International Economic Order, thereby opening up new perspectives for international co-operation and interdependence and, consequently, promoting international peace and security.

191. The Foreign Ministers stressed that the effort to establish the New International Economic Order is of major political significance and that its establishment is an important task facing the whole international community. They emphasized the global dimension of the New International Economic Order, for its aim is to secure conditions permitting the advance of all countries, irrespective of size and level of development.

192. The Foreign Ministers stated that the non-aligned countries have clearly defined their firm determination to adopt measures aimed at solving the outstanding problems in the field of international economic co-operation and development. Consequently, they strongly reaffirmed the positions adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government and at the Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New Delhi and Havana concerning the vital need to preserve the integrity of the concept of the

New International Economic Order as it was defined by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Sixth Special Session in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and subsequently supplemented and elaborated at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries.

193. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the point of view expressed by the First Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (Tunis, April 1978) which stated, inter alia, that the question of the "basic needs approach" should be viewed "as one of the many priority objectives for national policy, and not as a substitute for authentic development which by its nature encompasses other priorities, too. At the international level, this strategy should not obscure the urgent need for fundamental change in the world economic order in accordance with decisions made by the VI and VII Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Only such a change would create favourable conditions for accelerated economic growth of developing nations, and thus facilitate the implementation of employment and basic needs strategies."

The Foreign Ministers endorsed the declaration of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Havana on this issue, and reiterated that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries, including the satisfaction of the basic needs of their peoples rests with the developing countries themselves.

The Foreign Ministers recognized that the alleviation of poverty and the welfare of the poorest people in their countries were fundamental objectives of the national development plans and strategies of developing countries. They expressed the view that in order to contribute to the attainment of this objective, a restructuring of the external environment was

essential. Developed countries and international financial institutions should respond positively to the expressed needs of developing countries in accordance with the latter's plans and priorities.

The Foreign Ministers stated that a "basic need" approach at an international level, would inevitably imply the imposition of global priorities on developing countries, thereby not only distorting the allocation of domestic resources of the latter but also perpetuating their technological dependence on the developed countries. They further decided that the non-aligned countries should support this declaration in all international fora discussing this issue.

The Foreign Ministers decided that the co-ordinating countries in the sector of Employment and Development of Human Resources should present the above point of view to the sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, which will be examining this question.

194. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their full support for the decisions of the World Conference on International Women's Year held in 1975 in Mexico. They declared once again that the comprehensive development of the non-aligned and other developing countries calls for the maximum participation by women, side by side with men, in all fields of national activity. The Foreign Ministers likewise stressed that full-fledged participation by women in the social, political and cultural life of a nation is an important indicator of that nation's dynamic progress and development and also that individual human rights, assuming also the complete equality of women, can be achieved only within the framework of development in its totality. In this connexion, they would like to underscore yet again that the objectives set, the strategies charted and the measures taken to promote the social status of women and their role in development must be a constituent part both of national development plans and of the measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

Major Issues in International Economic Co-operation  
and Development and the Establishment of the  
New International Economic Order

195. The Foreign Ministers stressed that determined efforts must be made in international negotiations on the basis of the principles of the New International Economic Order towards the promulgation of appropriate concrete decisions and their immediate implementation.

195. (a) The Foreign Ministers reiterated the importance of the Committee of the Whole, consisting of all members of the United Nations established at the thirty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly. They noted with great disappointment that the first meeting of this Committee had yielded no concrete results on substantive issues owing to the lack of genuine political will on the part of developed countries to negotiate. They deplored attempts made by the developed countries to restrict the Committee to a mere exchange of views on current questions, without any formal agreements being reached by the Committee. The Foreign Ministers stressed that the participants were clearly required to negotiate political commitments in order to fulfil the mandate of the Committee. They emphasized the need for the Committee to identify specific issues on which to concentrate, depending on their strategic importance for the realization of the New International Economic Order.

The Foreign Ministers called upon all countries to delegate high level representatives to the forthcoming session. In keeping with the objective of making the United Nations system an effective framework within which the discussions and negotiations on the New International Economic Order should take place, they expressed the hope that all countries would approach the deliberations in the Committee in a constructive manner so as to ensure positive results from this meeting.

195.(b) The Foreign Ministers considered that the Special Session of the General Assembly, to be held in 1980, to review the results achieved in settling international economic problems and establishing the New International Economic Order will be of exceptional significance. They were therefore of the opinion that it should be held at a high political level and should be preceded by adequate preparations by the non-aligned and other developing countries.

195.(c) Regulating and restructuring the commodity market in such a way as to improve the deteriorating terms of trade which are becoming increasingly unfair to the developing countries, continues to be one of the most important and urgent tasks before the international community. The Foreign Ministers were firmly of the view that the Integrated Programme for Commodities with all its elements is the only integral concept worked out and presented so far for solving this problem. They noted with concern that the discussions regarding the establishment of the Common Fund had been marked by an absence of political will on the part of some developed countries, and consequently all the proposals made by them so far had failed to alter the present state of affairs which is characterized by instability and great fluctuations in prices, leading to the decline in real export earnings of the developing countries.

The early establishment of the Common Fund is of crucial importance for the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern that no headway has been made on the establishment of the Common Fund at the two sessions of the Negotiating Conference held so far, while some developed countries continued to oppose the basic elements of the Common Fund despite the agreement reached at the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation and elsewhere.

The Foreign Ministers emphasized the willingness of the developing countries to study all concrete proposals for the establishment of a strong and effective Common Fund in a manner which would protect the interests of the developing countries

including importing developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most seriously affected among them and those lacking in natural resources. They further emphasized that to be able to discharge effectively its catalytic role, the Common Fund must have substantial capital from direct government contributions to finance buffer stocks and other measures. They stressed the importance of reconvening the Negotiating Conference by November 1978 and urged the developed countries to modify their position so as to ensure its successful outcome.

They also recognized that there should be a close link between the negotiations on the Common Fund and individual commodities. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the assessment of the Havana Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau which expressed profound dismay at the continuing lack of progress in the negotiations on individual commodities while noting with concern the tendency to abandon the integrated approach in these discussions. They urged all countries to make more rapid progress in the preparatory work on individual commodities so as to make it possible for the early conclusion of commodity arrangements in fulfilment of the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

195.(d) The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the successful outcome of the Plenipotentiary Conference of States members of the Group of 77 which met in Geneva in April 1978 and adopted the statute of the Council of Associations of developing countries, producers-exporters of raw materials. The Foreign Ministers attached special importance to the early establishment of the Council and, therefore, strongly urged all non-aligned and other developing countries which are members of Producers' Associations, that have been created under the initiative of the developing countries, to ensure that those associations join the Council without delay.

195.(e) The Foreign Ministers reiterated their firm belief that the creation and strengthening of developing countries producers' associations of raw materials and basic commodities would improve the bargaining position of these countries and play a vital role in balancing economic relations between developed and developing countries.

195.(f) The Foreign Ministers accorded great importance to the successful completion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) now under way in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to further liberalize international trade and reform the international trade system. Above all, they expect differentiated and more favourable treatment in trade to be granted to the developing countries, thereby at least partially correcting the prevailing inequalities between the developed and the developing countries in international trade which cause profound disparities in their levels of economic development. For the developing countries, changes in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules, in the sense of introducing a permanent legal basis for preferential treatment to developing countries is an essential prerequisite to changing their position in international trade relations and attaining the objectives of the New International Economic Order. At the same time, this preferential treatment should include the developing countries' inherent rights to institute and apply particular protective trade measures and subsidies which are essential to their development needs. Of special significance in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations is recognition of the principle of non-reciprocity of concessions in trade relations between the developed and developing countries, which would establish a more equitable foundation for the developing countries' participation in these negotiations.

The Foreign Ministers, having noted the course of the negotiations so far expressed their gravest concern at the possibility of the developing countries emerging from the Multilateral Trade Negotiations with a negative balance. They

expressed deep concern over the unsatisfactory results and non-implementation of offers in tropical products which is a special and priority sector of the MTN, as well as over the proposals such as "selectivity" and "graduation" put up by the developed countries which would enable the developed countries to exploit the unity of the developing countries.

They reiterated that the successful outcome of these negotiations would depend on the extent of improvement in the world trading environment which they would occasion and the additional benefits which would be conferred on the developing countries in a non-reciprocal manner. They expressed concern at the absence of a sufficient measure of consultations between the developed and developing countries in these negotiations and hoped that the developing countries would be actively associated in such consultations prior to the finalization of the offers by the developed countries. The Foreign Ministers noted the statement made by the Heads of State of major industrialized countries at their recent meeting in Bonn that in all areas of negotiations they look forward to working even more closely with the developing countries.

195.(g) The Foreign Ministers endorsed the assessment made by the Havana meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau regarding the results of the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade and Development Board on Indebtedness, held in March 1978 and noted the consensus to view debts of developing countries in the context of their development finance requirements and in context of transfer of additional resources to developing countries. The Foreign Ministers noted, however, that the developing countries continued to face a heavy debt burden, in particular the least developed and most seriously affected countries, and that the developed countries have not implemented the commitments made by them in this regard in different forums. They urged that immediate measures be undertaken by the developed countries by converting their debts into grants as well as translating them into IDA terms for the least developed and the most seriously affected countries, particularly those that have

suffered from foreign aggression and occupation. They also stressed the need for early implementation of the agreement of the Trade and Development Board, in which the developed countries are to take urgent steps to ensure retroactive adjustments in the terms of the official debt of developing countries, particularly of the above mentioned groups of countries.

The Ministers expressed their conviction that the decisions of the Trade and Development Board regarding the elaboration of guidelines for rescheduling of debts of interested developing countries by creditor developed countries should be implemented urgently.

The Foreign Ministers emphasized the urgency of these tasks, in view of the fact that the debt service payments of developing countries are expected to escalate significantly.

The Foreign Ministers similarly advocated that preferential treatment be granted to creditor developing countries, in accordance with their support for mutual financial co-operation among the developing countries.

The Ministers welcomed the decisions of the Governments of Sweden, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Finland designed to alleviate the position of debtor countries, and anticipated that other developed creditor countries will follow suit.

195.(h) The Foreign Ministers expressed their regret regarding the sluggish transfer of Official Development Assistance in real terms from the developed to the developing countries. In this connexion they noted that the developed countries have not only failed to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1980 but that they are in fact receding even further from that target (the flow in 1970 amounted to 0.34 per cent, in 1976 to 0.33 per cent and in 1977 to only 0.31 per cent of the GNP of members of the OECD's Development Aid Committee). The Foreign Ministers especially called upon those countries lagging most behind the set target which are at the same time the economically most powerful countries and the most significant source of finance, to accelerate the transfer of these resources to the developing countries. At the same time they commended those **developed** countries which have already reached, or indicated their firm commitment to reach, the target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP in net official transfers to developing countries before 1980.

They also **condemned** the harmful and inadmissible attempts which are becoming increasingly frequent to use those resources to impose priorities which are not in accordance with those established in the national development programmes and plans of the beneficiary countries or to lay down onerous conditions of reimbursement. Unfortunately, this also occurs in international financial institutions, which have a duty to support the developing countries in their credit and financing needs without discrimination or excessive demands which frustrate the purposes for which those institutions were created.

The establishment of such conditions is incompatible with the sovereign right of each country to decide, freely and without external interference, the directions and priorities of its economic development.

The Foreign Ministers also regarded with increasing concern, and condemn, the policies of certain developed countries that utilize their assistance programmes, particularly financial assistance, or their strength in the international financial institutions, to exercise political pressure or to interfere in the policies or internal affairs of developing countries.

The Foreign Ministers considered that the developing countries' access to the private capital markets must be facilitated and the terms improved.

The Foreign Ministers noted with regret that the Official Development Assistance of the developed socialist countries fell from 1 billion dollars in 1974 to 0.8 billion dollars in 1975, and to 0.5 billion dollars in 1976 which is less than 0.1 per cent of their combined GNP

196 (i) The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that the instability of the international monetary situation has been one of the most critical areas in the world economy and that disorderly movements in the monetary field have continued increasingly to affect the economies of the developing countries.

In this connexion, they also reiterated their concern at the lack of an equitable monetary system and the manifest failure of efforts to reform the existing monetary system within the prevailing framework of monetary relations. This has led to a situation in which proposed solutions to the problems of the developing countries are based on inadequate, ineffective measures.

Consequently, the Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the need to create a new, rational, equitable, universal, international monetary system which would decisively contribute to ending chaotic currency fluctuations, the disorderly growth in international liquidity, inflation with its widespread effects and the predominance of certain developed countries in the decision-making process. Moreover, this new system would eliminate the dominant role of national currencies in international reserves, guarantee equality between developed and developing countries in the decision-making process and establish a link between the creation of liquidity and development financing, in accordance with the decisions adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo.

195 (j) Industrialization. The Foreign Ministers noted that the developing countries account for only 8.5 per cent of total world industrial output, whereas it was decided at the Second General Conference of UNIDO that this share should increase to 25 per cent by the year 2000. This will require special efforts by the non-aligned and other developing countries, as well as appropriate measures by the entire international community.

The concept of global interdependence and meaningful co-operation between developed and developing countries can be demonstrated by the developed countries providing liberal market access to create room for manufactures from developing countries and by adjusting their development plans and programmes.

The intensive self-reliant industrialization of non-aligned and other developing countries must be complemented by strengthening collective self-reliance through the harmonization of strategies and policies, increased training of industrial manpower and the transfer of technologies.

The system of consultations in different sectors in UNIDO needs to be given the maximum support by all countries, in particular the developed countries. The developing countries should continue to participate fully in the meetings at an appropriate level with a view to achieving the basic objectives of this system as defined in the Lima Declaration.

It is therefore necessary to set up, in the framework of the Third Development Decade, a specific programme of industrial development, including appropriate measures for raising the industrial potential of the developing countries and gradual restructuring of industry in the developed countries. Within the context of global industrial co-operation and co-ordination in the common interest, the purpose of this programme would be to bring about the redeployment of industries which are less competitive in the developed countries and permit the strengthening of those industries in the developing countries in which they have the comparative advantage.

Proceeding from the fact that the United Nations must play an important role in the process of industrialization, the Foreign Ministers called upon all parties, particularly the developed countries, to take necessary steps to reconvene and successfully conclude the negotiations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations.

To this end the Foreign Ministers further requested that the General Assembly, at its Thirty-third Session, reconvene the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to completing the drafting of a constitution for the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency.

It is necessary that the support should be given to the Industrial Development Fund.

195 (k) Science and Technology for Development. The Foreign Ministers noted that substantially facilitated access for non-aligned and other developing countries to appropriate and advanced technology and mutual co-operation among themselves are essential prerequisites to the accelerated development of the developing countries. It is indispensable in this regard to make radical changes in the international process of transfer of technology to allow the non-aligned and other developing countries faster and easier access to appropriate

and advanced technology, facilitate its application, support the development and strengthening of their indigenous technological capacity and thereby contribute to the acceleration of their economic and social development.

The Foreign Ministers, reaffirming the obligation of the international community to assist the developing countries in the acquisition and utilization of modern scientific techniques and advanced technology, called for the provision of additional resources for the transfer of technology to developing countries.

The Foreign Ministers noted in this regard that the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology is to be held in October 1978 and expressed the hope that the Conference would make concrete recommendations to promote the attainment of these objectives including the adoption of a legally binding code of conduct. They also called for the revision of the Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property in order to reflect adequately the needs of developing countries.

The Foreign Ministers endorsed the recommendation made by the Co-ordinating Countries in the area of scientific and technological development when they met in New Delhi from 22 to 24 June 1978 that there was a need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to develop a common stand on the substantive issues likely to come up at the Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in Vienna in 1979.

The Foreign Ministers stressed the importance of the transfer of technology in all forms of energy and the co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the exchange of know-how in this area.

The Foreign Ministers affirmed that the peaceful use of nuclear energy can contribute to rapid economic and social development of non-aligned countries. They welcome the principles adopted by consensus at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly on co-operation between States in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time they stressed their right, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality, free access to nuclear technology, and non-discrimination, to develop their own programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development, in line with their priorities, interests and needs. They welcomed the idea of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The Foreign Ministers further considered that it is important for non-aligned countries to devote more attention to renewable sources of energy and their application. They took note of initiatives taken within the United Nations and its specialized agencies in this regard.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction that the United Nations Conference on TCDC is to be held shortly in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They recognize that the basic objective of technical co-operation among developing countries is the furthering of national and collective self-reliance of developing countries and the enhancement of their creative capacity to solve their development problems as supported by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo in accordance with the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers endorsed the decisions, resolutions and declarations adopted by the regional preparatory meetings for the forthcoming Conference, which were held in Kuwait, Lima, Panama, Bangkok and Addis Ababa in 1976 and 1977, and in New York in 1978.

They also reaffirmed the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session (Khartoum, 18-21 July 1978) which recognized technical co-operation among developing countries as a "conscious systematic and politically motivated process aimed at strengthening the framework of multiple links between developing countries".

195 (1) The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that in the context of co-operation among developing countries, the African members of the Non-Aligned Movement have launched a programme for the promotion and strengthening of transport and communications in their region. They affirmed their full support for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and pledged to work for the mobilization of adequate financial and technical resources to facilitate the effective implementation of this vital programme.

195 (m) The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that the world food situation remained critical and had even deteriorated in many developing countries, mainly in the least developed and in those most seriously affected, in particular by drought and other natural disasters, and that the situation was now less satisfactory than the Fifth Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo had indicated.

At the same time, they welcomed the Declaration on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in the world, adopted by the World Food Council at Manila.

They pointed out, however, that all the decisions adopted in this connexion by the Colombo Conference remained valid, and that it was essential to make every possible effort to apply them and, at the same time, to implement the Action Plan adopted by this Conference for the production of foodstuffs and agricultural products.

In this connexion, the Foreign Ministers stressed the need to give full support to the efforts made to apply these decisions, within the framework of the United Nations, with a view to contributing to a complete and lasting solution to this serious problem.

For that reason, they noted with satisfaction that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) had commenced its operations.

195.(n) The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed once again the view expressed by the non-aligned countries at the Colombo Summit Conference and in the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi and Havana in support of the inalienable right of the developing countries to take appropriate steps to exercise their legitimate rights to full and effective and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and over their economic activities including their ownership, utilization, upgrading and disposal of such resources and the right to nationalize them in accordance with their national legislation.

They also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the developing countries to exercise supervision and authority over and to regulate and nationalize the transnational corporations under their national jurisdiction in accordance with their laws and regulations and in conformity with their national objectives and plans.

The Foreign Ministers underlined that the early adoption of a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations by the end of 1979 at the latest, is crucial for an effective control of the activities of transnational corporations by the international community, in particular the developing countries that would facilitate the elimination, inter alia, of the restrictive business practices applied by those corporations and speed up an adequate transfer of technology.

195.(o) The Foreign Ministers reiterated their support for the countries whose territories are still under colonial domination and reaffirmed the right of these peoples to compensation for the losses suffered during the period of struggle against colonial domination, foreign aggression and occupation, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

195.(p) The Foreign Ministers noted with concern the gravity of the problems of unemployment, especially among young people, of illiteracy and of poverty. They regarded as encouraging the efforts made by the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to ensure full productive and remunerative employment, to develop education and training, to promote the appropriate technologies and to improve the living conditions of their populations. The results achieved have not been commensurate with the efforts made owing to an international context hostile to the

developing countries.

The Foreign Ministers recall the recommendations of the Fifth Summit inviting the non-aligned countries to collaborate "in joint approaches to implementing the decisions and recommendations of the World Employment Conference and proposals made by the developing countries at that Conference".

They invited the ILO and the other agencies of the United Nations system to take appropriate steps with a view to the eradication of unemployment, illiteracy and poverty. They likewise invited the non-aligned countries to co-operate mutually for the elimination of these scourges and the implementation of the objectives and activities defined by the Action Programme of the Conference of Ministers of Labour of the Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries.

195.(q) The Foreign Ministers expressed deep concern over the slow pace of progress in the on-going negotiations on the Law of the Sea, including safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of landlocked developing countries. The Foreign Ministers recognized that in addition to the problems facing all developing countries, landlocked countries face additional burdens arising from diversions of their scarce resources to meet transportation costs which arise as a result of the lack of free transit to and from the sea.

The Foreign Ministers further urged the non-aligned and other developing countries, in a spirit of collective self-reliance and co-operative interdependence, to work towards a harmonized position on matters being considered by the Law of the Sea Conference. They underlined the necessity and desirability for the Conference, at its forthcoming session, to reach positive results which reflect the interests of all parties and are consistent with the principles underlying the New International Economic Order.

196, In conformity with the Declaration concerning the establishment of the New International Economic Order (resolution 3201 (S-VI)), taking into consideration the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX), article 25) and in order to help the least advanced developing countries, the land-locked developing countries and the island developing countries to overcome their particular difficulties, the Foreign Ministers invited the international community, the non-aligned countries as a whole and other developing countries to manifest active solidarity towards those countries by putting into effect a set of concrete and urgent measures in the financial and technical fields with a view to the adequate solution of the transport and communications problems which are impeding the rapid and harmonious development of those countries.

197. The Foreign Ministers considered that the achievement of economic independence by the non-aligned and other developing countries will contribute significantly to the elimination of economic underdevelopment and the closing of the gap between these countries and the developed countries and will thus make it possible to promote international economic co-operation according to the principle of full equality. They stressed that any kind of international economic co-operation must be devoted towards the strengthening of the economic independence of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Formulation of Preliminary Guidelines for  
New International Development Strategy

198. The Foreign Ministers took note of the Final Communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana and endorsed the decisions relating to the formulation of the International Development Strategy, and the guidelines set out therein. They were of the view that foreign aggression and occupation are among the important political obstacles to the development of the developing countries referred to in paragraph 32 (i) of the Havana Communiqué. They further stressed that special consideration should be given when formulating the New International Development Strategy, to the specific problems of the least developed, the most seriously affected, the landlocked and the island developing countries.

The Role of Non-Aligned Countries

199. The Foreign Ministers reiterated the views of the Heads of State or Government at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, that the Movement should "continue to maintain and strengthen its solidarity with the Group of 77" in the negotiations for advancing the cause of developing countries and particularly in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Foreign Ministers further endorsed the views expressed by the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New Delhi and Havana regarding the central and catalytic role of the non-aligned countries in the Group of 77.

The Foreign Ministers emphasized the need at the present juncture for non-aligned countries to maintain their identity in the various activities undertaken by them. They recalled that at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, issues of concern to all developing countries have been made the concern of the international community as a whole.

The Foreign Ministers called on non-aligned countries to continue to play their pivotal and crucial role within the Group of 77, thereby not only strengthening the common front of all developing countries in their negotiations on the New International Economic Order, but also the implementation of programmes of co-operation among developing countries for the promotion of their collective self-reliance and for mutual benefit.

200. The Foreign Ministers believed that a unified stand by the non-aligned and other developing countries is an essential prerequisite for attaining the objectives of the New International Economic Order. This unity should be manifested when concrete questions and policy issues are considered in international fora. Unity requires that due account be taken of the various interests of the developing countries. The interests of the non-aligned and other developing countries can be effectively defended only by this unity which will ensure the strengthening of their collective bargaining power. In this context the Foreign Ministers underlined the need for a common strategy of developing countries on economic co-operation among themselves to give impetus to ongoing negotiations in international fora.

Mutual Economic Co-operation amongst the  
Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

201. The Foreign Ministers pointed to the growing significance of mutual co-operation amongst the non-aligned and developing countries given prevailing conditions on the world market and in international economic relations. This significance is the greater in as much as the negotiations with the developed countries on the most critical issues of international economic co-operation and development, which form the cornerstone of the New International Economic Order, are still not producing concrete and satisfactory results. Collective self-reliance represents a powerful component in achieving the fundamental objectives in respect to the faster economic development and improvements in the economic and political positions of the non-aligned and other developing countries. In this connexion, the validity and far-sightedness, as well as the comprehensiveness of the decisions reached at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Conference on Economic Co-operation among developing countries held in Mexico and the conference on raw materials, held in Dakar have been verified once again.

202. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that results so far provide a solid foundation and framework for even greater momentum to be achieved in mutual co-operation. They have decided that concrete operations should start immediately in all fields of mutual co-operation in which this is feasible. Operations in certain fields of co-operation should begin with the participation of those countries that have already acceded, while it is anticipated that all the other non-aligned and developing countries will join at such time as this proves feasible. In this regard, the Foreign Ministers requested the co-ordinating countries to propose, whenever necessary, the appropriate changes in the basic statutes to ensure that the commencement of operations is not impeded on formal grounds.

203. The Foreign Ministers acknowledged the contribution of the co-ordinating countries in various fields of co-operation on their work so far and urged them to intensify their efforts so that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government may bring new successes and advances in mutual co-operation. The analysis of the situation in the various areas of co-operation presented in the Action Programme indicates that mutual economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries is growing steadily although it is still not commensurate with the potential for such co-operation.

204. The Foreign Ministers observed with satisfaction that the oil-exporting countries have become a major source of development finance. Although the OPEC members are themselves developing countries, with rapidly expanding absorptive capacities and increasing local capital requirements, the financial flows of the OPEC donor countries continue to constitute about 6% of their combined GNP, in spite of the recent deterioration in their terms of trade and the decrease in the real value of their oil-export earnings.

205. The Foreign Ministers called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to make the maximum effort in order to realize the full potential of the Action Programme adopted at Colombo. Mindful of its comprehensive nature and of the numerous objective and subjective difficulties and obstacles, partially inherited from the past, but partially the results of the behaviour of the developed countries, they feel that the realization of the objectives of the Action Programme lies in greater commitment by the largest number of non-aligned and other developing countries. The speedier and fuller implementation of the Action Programme would substantially contribute to strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement.

206. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Solidarity Fund of Non-Aligned Countries for the Reconstruction of Laos and Viet Nam had been established in accordance with the respective resolution of the Colombo Summit Conference. The Ministers called upon all non-aligned countries to renew their support so that a report of its successful operations could be presented to the Heads of State or Government at the Sixth Summit Conference.

At the same time, the Ministers called upon all non-aligned countries to contribute to accelerating the implementation of the United Nations resolution 32/3 on assistance for the reconstruction of Viet Nam, adopted by the General Assembly on the initiative of the non-aligned countries.

207. Collective Self-reliance. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the approach to collective self-reliance adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana in May 1978, which saw it as a strategy for promoting the development of developing countries and as a means of building the countervailing economic power necessary to strengthen the bargaining position of the developing countries in the current negotiations with the developed countries.

ANNEX II

Action Programme for Economic Co-operation

ACTION PROGRAMME  
FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I Economic Co-operation Among Non-Aligned and Other  
Developing Countries

1. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted in Colombo and noted with satisfaction that some progress had been achieved towards the fulfilment of the Decisions of Colombo. They appreciated the growing orientation towards promoting existing forms of co-operation and instituting new ones, and recommended that continuing efforts be made by the largest possible number of non-aligned and other developing countries for the effective realization. While co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries is growing the available possibilities have by no means yet been utilized.
2. In the sphere of multilateral co-operation amongst the non-aligned and other developing countries, the Cairo Declaration on Afro-Arab Economic and Technical Co-operation of March 1977, and its follow-up so far, represent a major contribution to strengthening mutual co-operation among the sixty-three African and Arab members of the non-aligned countries. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers noted that the co-ordinating countries have formulated significant recommendations at their many meetings, particularly with regard to the co-operation in the financial monetary field, in the field of science and technology, fisheries and social policies - especially in connexion with the problem of employment and development of human resources to which the Ministerial Conference in Tunis was devoted.

(a) Raw Materials

(Co-ordinating countries: Panama, Algeria, Peru, Senegal, Indonesia, Iraq, Cameroon, Cuba, Afghanistan)

3. The Foreign Ministers noted that the statute and a resolution relating to the establishment of a Council of Associations of developing countries, producers-exporters of

raw materials have been adopted.

#### The Common Fund

4. The Foreign Ministers expressed their profound disappointment that the Conferences held on the establishment of the Common Fund, as the principal instrument for achieving the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, did not make any progress. They observe that since the last session of the Negotiating Conference the developed countries have not shown any indication of a change of attitudes on the essential elements of the Common Fund. They emphasized the need to ensure that the Common Fund when established should be able to play the catalytic role envisaged for it in achieving the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. They noted the proposal to reconvene the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund in November 1978 and called upon the developed countries to make the necessary decisions that will enable the Conference to succeed.

#### (b) Trade

(Co-ordinating countries: Afghanistan and Guyana)

5. The Foreign Ministers had acquainted themselves with the report of the co-ordinating countries and welcomed the formation of the Trade Information Cell within the framework of the APEC/TTI Project in Georgetown. They called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to ensure that national, sub-regional and regional agencies co-operate for the promotion of trade by developing working contacts with the Trade Information Cell, thus enabling the latter regularly to circulate trade and business information to all developing countries.

6. The Foreign Ministers called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to take part, in line with the pertinent decision of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Colombo, in the meeting of representatives

of state trading organizations and ministries of trade, for which preparations are being made in the APEC/TTI Project, and to pursue efforts towards the establishment of an appropriate system of co-operation among these organizations.

7. The Foreign Ministers, in line with pertinent decisions taken at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, urged that necessary preparatory work for the implementation of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries should be undertaken as early as possible.

8. The Foreign Ministers expressed their interest in the ongoing work taking place in UNCTAD, for the drafting of a set of principles and rules on restrictive business practices. They stressed the importance of this for the trade and development of developing countries, and urge the early negotiation and adoption of the principles and rules.

(c) Monetary and Financial Co-operation

(Co-ordinating countries: India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Peru, Cuba, Yugoslavia)

9. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the decisions adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries held in Havana. They recommended that the decisions of the meeting of co-ordinating countries held in Belgrade in June/July 1977, and the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of the Working Group for Promotion of the Central Bank Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries held in Belgrade in January 1978, be implemented as effectively as possible along the lines of the established programme.

10. The Foreign Ministers recommended that the co-ordinating countries speed up completion of reports being prepared for presentation in the financial and monetary sphere. They strongly recommended that the projected meeting of representatives of finance Ministries and central banks be held by the beginning of next year.

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Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development  
of the Non-Aligned Countries

11. The Foreign Ministers observed that the required number of countries have still not acceded to this Fund, so that the formal legal requirements for commencement of its operation have not yet been fulfilled. They urged all non-aligned countries who have not yet done so to accede to the Statute of the Fund as soon as possible, in view of its economic and political significance.

(d) Industrialization

(Co-ordinating countries: Guyana, Afghanistan)

12. The Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the progress recorded in implementing the inter-regional project on co-operation among developing countries in the field of pharmaceutical products and called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to collaborate further in order to ensure the success of this project.

13. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana pertaining to the need for intensifying activities in the production of fertilizers and pesticides, the food industry, the sugar industry and other industrial sectors and ask the co-ordinating countries to submit a report on this matter as early as possible.

(e) Fisheries

(Co-ordinating countries: Cuba, Libya, Morocco, Somalia)

14. The Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction with regard to the results achieved at the first meeting of the co-ordinating countries for this field which was held in Havana from 3 - 7 November 1977, and endorsed the decisions reached in this respect at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Havana.

The Foreign Ministers considered this a very good example of how co-operation amongst the non-aligned and other developing countries should proceed and expressed the belief that the proposed measures will be implemented in their entirety and that concrete results may be expected very soon. They further noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the second meeting of the co-ordinating countries on this subject held in Rome last July during the FAO Fisheries Meeting and expressed their gratitude for the co-operation offered by FAO Fisheries Department and SELA for their co-operation in these work programmes.

(f) Transport

(Co-ordinating countries: Guyana and Afghanistan)

15. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the decisions adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana including the invitation to all non-aligned and other developing countries which have not yet signed and ratified the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, to do so at their earliest convenience.

(g) Telecommunications

(Co-ordinating country: Cameroon)

16. The Foreign Ministers, having taken note of the report submitted by the co-ordinating country on this subject, invited the non-aligned countries to transmit their views to the co-ordinating country on the proposals contained in this report.

They requested the co-ordinating country, in the light of these observations, to convene a meeting of intergovernmental experts of the non-aligned countries and to submit a plan of action to the next Summit Conference with a view to promoting co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

17. The Foreign Ministers, after examination of the report of the co-ordinating country and in conformity with the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating Bureau at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana, recommended the following:

- (i) improvements in mutual telecommunication facilities by establishing satellite communication, terrestrial stations or other means to facilitate prompt exchange of information,
- (ii) subsidizing news agencies, telex expenses to the extent of at least 50 per cent among non-aligned countries, and
- (iii) early introduction of concessional rates for direct mutual exchange of news.

18. The Foreign Ministers invited all Organs of the non-aligned countries responsible for various aspects in the field of telecommunications, namely the Inter-governmental Council for co-ordination and co-operation in the Field of Information, the Non-Aligned Countries' News Agencies Pool, the Committee for co-operation in Broadcasting and the Experts Group on Telecommunications, to co-ordinate their activities with those of the co-ordinating country for this sector in order to determine a common position of the non-aligned countries and to ensure that these countries play an important role at the next meeting of the "World Administrative Conference of Radio-Communications" (CAMAR) to be held in Geneva in 1979".

(h) Public Enterprises

19. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, with headquarters in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, is already successfully engaged in its international activities. They also expressed their satisfaction that the first assembly of the Centre, held in July 1978, in the presence of 23 countries which had ratified its statute and a number of interested observers, confirmed the four years of work of the International Centre, elected the Council and adopted its two-year work programme for 1979-1980, and also

established that the Centre was co-operating successfully with many institutions of developing countries and United Nations agencies.

The Foreign Ministers expressed appreciation to Yugoslavia for its efforts to ensure the successful functioning of the Centre. They further observed that the operation of the International Centre constitutes a concrete example of co-operation on equal footing among developing countries. They appealed to non-aligned and other developing countries who have not yet done so to accede to the International Centre and make an active contribution to its activities.

(i) Health

(Co-ordinating country: Cuba)

20. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the recommendations adopted at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana relating to the Action Programme agreed upon at the meeting of Health Ministers of the non-aligned and other developing countries held in May 1978, and to the Sixth Work Programme of the World Health Organization for the period 1978-83.

The Foreign Ministers recommended through the co-ordinating countries that the Action Programme be distributed as an official document to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries.

The Foreign Ministers considered that the practice of holding meetings of Health Ministers of the non-aligned and other developing countries on the eve of the annual World Health Assembly should be continued.

(j) Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Services

21. (Co-ordinating countries: India and Panama)

The Foreign Ministers endorsed the decisions adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana to the effect that all non-aligned and other developing countries should take an active part in the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held at ministerial level in Argentina, in August/September 1978.

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They also considered that the meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries to be held immediately before the beginning of the above Conference will be of exceptional importance for the exchange of views and joint positions to be assumed at the Conference.

The Foreign Ministers called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to delegate ministerial level representatives to the Conference. They also recommended that the objectives for TCDC identified by the Group of 77 should be borne in mind during the Conference, including the following:

- (a) To foster self-reliance of developing countries through the enhancement of their creative capacity to achieve solutions to development problems in keeping with their own aspirations, values and special needs;
- (b) To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among developing countries through the exchange of experience, the sharing and utilization of their combined technical resources, and the development of complementary capacities;
- (c) To strengthen the capacity of existing institutions in developing countries, to identify and analyse the main issues of their development and to formulate strategies and policies in the conduct of their international economic relations both in their mutual cooperation and in the on-going negotiations between developing and developed countries;
- (d) To increase the quantity and enhance the quality of international co-operation as well as to improve the effectiveness of the resources devoted to over-all technical co-operation;
- (e) TCDC should permeate the activities and operations of the entire United Nations system;
- (f) To complement and promote efficiently the traditional forms of technical assistance from developed countries or international organizations to developing countries.

(k) Scientific and Technological Development

(Co-ordinating countries: Algeria, India, Peru, Somalia and Yugoslavia)

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22. The Foreign Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the meeting of Co-ordinating countries in the field of science and technology which was held in New Delhi in June 1978 and requested all non-aligned countries to participate effectively in the proposed activities. The Foreign Ministers accepted the offer of India to host the Centre for Science and Technology and recommended that a plenipotentiary conference to adopt the statutes be convened as soon as possible.

They decided that with a view to ensuring a common stand on the substantive issues likely to come up at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, consultations should be promoted among non-aligned and other developing countries at the regional and global levels and a special meeting of representatives of all developing countries should be held after the final session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and before the Conference itself.

(1) Employment and Development of Human Resources

(Co-ordinating countries: Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Panama)

23. The Foreign Ministers assessed the first Conference of Labour Ministers of the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries held in Tunis from 24 - 26 April 1978 as highly successful. In keeping with the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana, they extend full support to the views, decisions and recommendations of the Conference in Tunis and particularly the Action Programme adopted by the Conference. They invite the non-aligned countries to make their contribution to realization of the charted goals and to the speediest possible implementation of actions outlined at the Conference in Tunis for horizontal co-operation and for co-operation with international organizations working in this field.

The Foreign Ministers invited the United Nations, the competent Specialized Agencies and the regional organizations to actively contribute to the implementation of the Action Programme adopted by the Tunis Conference; they also invited

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the ILO to take fully into account in its activities for the years 1978-79 and in the preparation of the draft Programme - Budget for biennium 1980-81 the recommendations formulated by the Tunis Conference concerning the implementation of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan adopted by the World Employment Conference.

In this context, the Foreign Ministers took note of the decision of the Conference in Tunis to charge the co-ordinating countries to present the Action Programme and resolutions of that Conference to the sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference and to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries to be held from 30 August to 12 September 1978, in Buenos Aires. In this connexion, they confirmed the recommendation made by the Bureau to non-aligned and other developing countries to ensure that the decisions to be adopted by the Conference in Buenos Aires take into account the respective sections of the Action Programme of the Conference in Tunis. They ask the co-ordinating countries to propose that the Action Programme be circulated as an official document of the Conference in Buenos Aires.

They also uphold the recommendation for periodic conferences of Labour Ministers to be held in the future in order to ensure continuous monitoring of co-operation in the domain of human resources and employment, and its continued advancement. The need fully to utilize the non-aligned countries' experience and practices in mutual co-operation is underscored in this connexion.

The Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that other non-aligned countries will join the group of co-ordinating countries in this field.

24. The Foreign Ministers were of the opinion that it would be useful to elaborate a programme of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of education and culture, and for the purpose of promoting joint action by them in international organizations, with special reference to UNESCO. They further recommended close co-operation and action by the non-aligned countries on all important matters, in line with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, at the forthcoming twentieth session of the General Conference of UNESCO, to be held in October and November 1978 in Paris.

(m) Role of Women in Development

(Co-ordinating countries: Angola, Cameroon, Cuba, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Yugoslavia)

25. The Foreign Ministers approved the report including the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the role of women in development which met in Baghdad from 3 - 5 June 1978. They accepted with pleasure the offer of Iraq to host the Conference to be held early in May 1979 in Baghdad. They felt that extensive preparations should be made for this Conference and in that connexion they endorse the decisions adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in New Delhi and the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana, in particular the decisions regarding participation in the Conference.

(n) Research and Information System

(Co-ordinating countries: India, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia)

26. The Foreign Ministers, having concluded that a sufficient number of countries have registered for the initial stage of work by the Research and Information System, have decided that the co-ordinating countries should immediately organize initial contacts between all the institutes of the countries registered to determine a definitive programme of work and assign research topics and questions, proceeding from the guidelines formulated at the Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi and Havana. The Foreign Ministers welcomed Yugoslavia's offer to organize the first meeting of the Members of the Research and Information System at the end of September this year.

The Foreign Ministers noted that Sri Lanka had circulated a paper on a Co-ordinated Information System for Primary Commodities to all non-aligned countries at the Ministerial Conference. They referred the paper to the co-ordinating countries for inclusion in the definitive programme of work of the Research and Information System.

They hoped that more non-aligned and developing countries will join the System in the meantime.

(o) Tourism

(Co-ordinating countries: Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroon)

27. In accordance with the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Havana, the Foreign Ministers approved the Action Programme for co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in tourism presented by the co-ordinating country. They confirmed the decision of the Bureau that they appeal to the interested non-aligned countries for one of their members to host the meeting of the group of government experts designed to propose practical modalities for concretizing the Action Programme. That meeting should be held as early as possible and in any event before the beginning of the Sixth Summit Conference.

(p) Information Centre of Non-Aligned Countries on Transnational Corporations

(Co-ordinating countries: Algeria and Cuba)

28. The Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction that a sufficient number of countries have signed the Statute of the Information Centre of Non-Aligned Countries on Transnational Corporations, and requested Cuba, as host to the Centre, to convene, as soon as the requirements are satisfied, an inaugural conference to constitute the bodies determined by Statute so that the Centre may commence operation.

(q) Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

29. Peaceful uses of nuclear energy for more rapid economic development are acquiring increasing significance for the non-aligned countries and generally for other countries as well. Mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries in this field needs to be explored and mindful of the complexities involved the Foreign Ministers considered that this problem deserves detailed examination by a group of co-ordinating countries who should act as co-ordinating countries in the field of mutual co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as well as in the co-ordination of their actions.

(r) Sport

(Co-ordinating countries: Algeria and Cuba)

30. The Foreign Ministers took note of the report from the meeting of experts held in Algeria in May 1978. Consonant with the recommendations contained in this report, they consider it is time to move from the stage of work in expert groups to specific sports events amongst the non-aligned and other developing countries in various branches of sport. The Chess Tournament of the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries held in Belgrade in December 1977, and the sport games of young people from African countries, constituted a concrete contribution to promoting co-operation in sport.

31. The non-aligned and other developing countries must similarly continue efforts even more energetically in various sport organizations to promote their democratization, and to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination from sport. In this regard, the Foreign Ministers accord special importance to the adoption of an international convention on eliminating apartheid and racial discrimination from sports, and call upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to strive vigorously towards its fullest possible application.

## II International Co-operation for Development

(Co-ordinating countries - Egypt, Panama, Nigeria)

32. The non-aligned and other developing countries must continue to act in concert in all forums examining and resolving the cardinal issues in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Foreign Ministers observed with satisfaction that the meeting of the Group of 77 at ministerial level at United Nations Headquarters on 29 September 1977 greatly contributed to the unified stand of the developing countries during the thirty-second session of the General Assembly. In their view, the unity of all the developing countries on matters concerning their vital and global interests were demonstrated once again in the course of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly.

33. Proceeding from this, the non-aligned and other developing countries should co-ordinate their activities in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and in the International Monetary Fund. To this end steps must be taken so that the Group of 77 could meet prior to the meetings of certain of their bodies, such as the Interim Committee or the Development Committee.

34. The Foreign Ministers emphasized the need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to ensure their more adequate representation at the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to contribute to the Agency's fulfilment of its statutory obligations to assist developing countries in their development in the domain of the peaceful use of atomic energy.

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35. The non-aligned countries and other developing countries should devote the greatest attention to organizing their work in the framework of the Group of 77 bearing in mind that the Committee of the Whole has been set up to monitor and stimulate negotiations in various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and especially bearing in mind its negotiating functions on questions satisfactory agreements could not be reached upon in the course of negotiations in the competent bodies and organizations.

36. Formulation of a new international development strategy is one of the most important undertakings in the coming period, since it should define objectives and tasks, and practical policy measures for an exceptionally significant stage in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The non-aligned and other developing countries must, in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New Delhi and Havana, immediately begin essential preparations so that they can act from a common platform during negotiations with the developed countries. In furtherance of this the Foreign Ministers agreed to establish the working group proposed by the Ministerial Co-ordinating Bureau at its meeting in New Delhi. The group should be open-ended for all developing countries and should co-operate with the Group of 77.

37. The Foreign Ministers recommended that the Group of 77 should hold a meeting at a high political level on the eve of the Special Session of the General Assembly to be held in 1980.

38. The Foreign Ministers called upon the international community to mobilize its efforts to put an immediate end to colonialism, racial discrimination, Zionism, apartheid, foreign occupation, and all forms of foreign aggression and interference in internal affairs, which represent major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing world. States and peoples subjected to these condemned practices have

the right to the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion, loss and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities. All states, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions are urged not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in any measures undertaken to exploit the resources of the territories subjected to those practices.

Assistance and support to the struggle of the heroic Peoples of Azania, Namibia, Palestine, Zimbabwe and other territories under colonial domination should be increased in order to assist them achieve their liberation and regain effective control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities. Adequate support and assistance should be provided to the front-line states in Africa and the Middle East.

39. The non-aligned and other developing countries should, collectively and individually, mobilize support for the early implementation by the developed countries for the resolution adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the third part of the Ninth Special Session of the Trade and Development Board in March 1978 on "the debt problems of developing countries" with special emphasis on the ex-post adjustment of the outstanding official debts of the least developed among them.

40. The Foreign Ministers urged the developed countries to implement the commitments undertaken at the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation, in particular, those related to the Official Development Assistance and in this respect, the special problems of the least developed, land-locked, island and the most seriously affected developing countries should be urgently and adequately dealt with.

41. The non-aligned and other developing countries should take the necessary action, both within and outside the United Nations system, to ensure the mobilization of adequate financial and technical resources for the implementation of the plan of action of the "Transport and Communication Decade in Africa" in accordance with resolution 32/160.

42. The Foreign Ministers considered that the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Manila in May 1979 is of immense importance for the resolution of the most pressing problems in the domain of trade and development. UNCTAD V should above all review the implementation of decisions adopted at UNCTAD IV including the negotiations that are now in progress, so that it may constitute a significant stage in realization of the New International Economic Order.

The Foreign Ministers considered fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD V) to be held in Manila in May 1979 as a step forward in the international negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and, in particular, in the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the eighties. They called upon all countries, both developed and developing, to devise, at UNCTAD V, effective strategies to resolve the most pressing problems in the domain of trade and development on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of international economic developments and urged the developed countries to show the necessary will to attain meaningful results. They deplored the failure to make significant progress in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at UNCTAD IV and stressed the urgent necessity of achieving substantial results in the negotiations which had been started in pursuance of those resolutions which would create a favourable climate for UNCTAD V. They expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries should engage most actively in preparing common positions to be formulated at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

43. The United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation amongst the Developing Countries, which will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in August/September this year, offers new opportunities for a better appraisal of the scope for mutual co-operation among the developing countries in a hitherto little-known and insufficiently utilized area of co-operation. Technical co-operation among the developing countries is emerging as one of the highly important instruments

in the efforts of those countries to achieve national and collective self-reliance and build a New International Economic Order. Non-aligned and other developing countries should do everything in their power to assure that the above Conference reviews international technical co-operation thus far and establishes the principles, methods and forms of the future development of technical co-operation among developing countries at bilateral, sub-regional, regional, interregional and global levels. This approach to the Conference should be based on the Action Programme for economic co-operation, adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo where special weight was assigned to the expansion of mutual co-operation among developing countries and to the strengthening of their national potentials. In this respect, account should be taken of the experience accumulated up to this point in promoting such co-operation through organizations of the United Nations system for development and in particular through the UNDP. To this end, activity should be channelled to utilizing existing arrangements and to the greatest possible engagement of all international organizations in the development of this co-operation. The Foreign Ministers considered that the developing countries should act from a unified platform so as to make maximal use of the opportunities the Conference offers.

44. The Foreign Ministers considered that the United Nations system of organizations should be further decentralized and that the non-aligned and other developing countries should ensure that new institutions and bodies, if established, should be located in the developing countries.

45. Proceeding from the fact that it is indispensable to achieve the fullest possible action unity of all the non-aligned and other developing countries, the Foreign Ministers believe the conditions are appropriate for the most complete co-ordination of the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries in all stages and on all aspects of mutual co-operation,

as is also the case on all questions of international economic co-operation and development, and relations between the developed and developing countries, and that in this the non-aligned countries must not only sustain but intensify their role of motivating force.

III Co-ordination of Action Programme

46. In addition to the present co-ordinating countries the Foreign Ministers designated the following countries as co-ordinators:

Fisheries	Malta, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Angola,
Employment and Development of Human Resources	Bangladesh, Cuba, Nigeria,
Role of Women in Development	Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Central African Empire
Tourism	Yemen Arab Republic
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Algeria, Argentina, Central African Empire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia
Health	Central African Empire, Yugoslavia
Telecommunications	Central African Empire, Burundi

ANNEX III

Political and economic resolutions

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS  
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
BEOGRAD 1978

NAC/CONF.5/FM/PC/L.1  
30 July 1978  
ENGLISH  
Original:ARABIC

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978

BEARING IN MIND the principles and objectives of non-alignment as well as the principles and objectives of the United Nations,

RECALLING the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government and of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in the Middle East,

EMPHASIZING that the non-aligned countries, through their common destiny, are committed to the objectives of their common struggle for peace, justice and progress; and against colonialism, occupation, Zionism and racism,

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the progressive deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, which constitutes a grave danger that could lead to a new war in view of Israel's persistence in its policy of aggression and in its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

DENOUNCING all attempts to impose a fait accompli, as well as the expansionist policies, the establishment of settlements, the exploitation, domination, repression and terrorism which constitute the essence of Zionist policy in Palestine and the Middle East,

REAFFIRMING that the support extended by the non-aligned countries to Arab countries for the liberation of their occupied territories and to the Palestinian people for the restoration of their inalienable national rights is a responsibility and duty inherent in the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement; and that such support must be provided through practical and effective means,

CONVINCED that the time has come to impose on Israel the mandatory sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in view of its persistent violation of the principles of the Charter, refusal to comply with the resolutions of the world Organization and continued aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people,

CONVINCED that the non-aligned countries must adopt practical and stringent measures to counter the persistent aggression and violations on the part of the Zionist enemy,

1. - REAFFIRMS the commitment of the non-aligned countries to the support of the Arab cause and their pledge to give political and material assistance to the Arab countries and to the Palestinian Liberation Organization in its legitimate struggle for the recovery of all the occupied territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in their Palestine homeland,

2. - REAFFIRMS that a just peace in the Middle east can only be established on the basis of the following:

- (a) the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;
- (b) the restoration of the inalienable national rights of

the Palestinian people and the exercise of those rights, particularly the right to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of an independent State in Palestine,

3. - REAFFIRMS that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East problem which together constitute an indivisible whole which must be approached and resolved as such, and also asserts the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to participate independently and equally in all international conferences, activities and fora concerned with the question of Palestine and the Arab-Zionist conflict with the aim of exercising the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

4. - CONSIDERS that any attempt at weakening the struggle for the implementation of the principles laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution is in conflict with the determination of the non-aligned countries to put an end to Israel's occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and to assist the Palestinian people in achieving their inalienable national rights,

5. - CONDEMNS strongly Israel's aggression on Lebanon and its procrastination in withdrawal from some positions it still occupies, and confirms the security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people,

6. - CALLS UPON the countries and peoples of the world to adopt a decisive stand against Israel's intransigence,

continued policy of aggression, expansionism, persistent refusal to implement United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine,

7. - CONFIRMS the right of the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization to confront, by all means possible, any solution or settlement at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

8. - CONFIRMS that the continued hostile position of the United States towards the rights of the Palestinian people and total withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories contradicts with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Palestine question and the Middle East, and constitutes an obstacle to a just peace in the region; and condemns the policies the United States seeks to impose upon the region at the expense of both the inalienable national rights of Palestinian people and the liberation of all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

9. - CALLS UPON all the countries and peoples of the world to refrain from providing Israel with the military, human or material support that is likely to encourage it to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories; and declares that continued support of Israel by any such countries will force the non-aligned countries to review their attitude towards them,

10. - DENOUNCES the attitude of countries which provide Israel with aid and weapons, and considers that the sole purpose of providing Israel with vast quantities of the instruments of death and destruction is to consolidate it as a base of colonialism and racism in the Third World in general and in Africa and Asia in particular,

11. - CONDEMNS the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their identical policies of aggresssion and racism, and their co-operation in every field with a view to threatening the security and independence of the Arab and African countries,

12. - STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for its persistent implementation in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories of such policies as annexation, as in the case of the city of Jerusalem and elsewhere; the establishment of Israeli settlements for alien populations, the demolition of houses, the confiscation of property, the subjection of the Arab population to the evils of eviction, deportation, displacement, mass arrest, ill-treatment, torture and banishment, and the denial of their rights to repatriation; as well as such policies as the obliteration of the national, historical, spiritual and cultural features of the occupied Arab territories; the denial of individual freedoms, and the prevention of the Arab population from exercising their religious rights, and the illegal exploitation of the population and the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories,

13. - DECLARES that these Israeli policies and practices constitute grave violations of the Charter of the United Nations, especially of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of the principles and provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, and are a major obstacle to the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

14. - REAFFIRMS that all the measures taken by Israel with a view to changing the political, demographic, geographical, economic, cultural and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, either wholly or in

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part, are null and void, and therefore calls upon Israel to rescind all these measures forthwith, and appeals to all the countries of the world to refrain from any action that might assist Israel in pursuing the above-mentioned policies and practices,

15. - HOLDS Israel responsible for all its measures of exploitation, subversion and land-expropriation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

16. - AFFIRMS the right of Arab countries and peoples subject to Israeli occupation to full, permanent and effective sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources, and their economic activities, and also the right of these people to recover these resources and economic activities, together with the right to obtain full compensation for whatever damage and loss they may have incurred,

17. - REAFFIRMS the need to sever all forms of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sporting, and other relations, as well as tourism and communications, with Israel at all official and unofficial levels, and calls upon the non-aligned countries which have not yet severed relations with Israel to do so,

18.- CALLS UPON all the non-aligned countries to join the Arab boycott of Israel, and to co-ordinate efforts, in this sphere, with the rest of the Third World countries to impose the boycott on all racist regimes, especially in Palestine and South Africa,

19. - CALLS UPON the non-aligned countries, during the convocation of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination scheduled for August 1978, to abide by the resolution adopted by the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, which equates Zionism with racism and racial discrimination,

20. - CALLS UPON the non-aligned countries to take every useful step on the largest possible international scale, within the United Nations system and in the different international conferences and organizations with a view to exerting greater pressure on Israel, including the possibility, if need be, of depriving Israel of her membership of these organizations and bodies,

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21. - CALLS UPON the non-aligned countries to promote, during the thirty-third session of the Central Assembly of the United Nations, the convening of a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine, with a view to adopting measures conducive to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning Israeli withdrawal from occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

22. - CALLS FOR the inclusion of an item on "The situation in the Middle East" on the agenda of the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries.



**CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS  
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
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RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978,

BEARING IN MIND the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the Charter of the United Nations,

RECALLING the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Heads of State or Government and by the Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine,

NOTING that the explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's persistence in usurping Palestine and its continued refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in conformity with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations constitutes a threat to the security and safety of non-aligned countries,

REAFFIRMING that the question of Palestine is at the core of the struggle against Zionism, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people is inadmissible and constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and a serious threat to international peace and security,

CONSIDERING that Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee set up under United Nations resolution 3376 (XXX) on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as laid down in United Nations resolution 3236 (XXIX), confirms Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and of international law, its violation of the Charter of the United Nations and its refusal to abide by United Nations resolutions,

REAFFIRMING the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism in all its forms in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and commending their struggle against the Zionist aggressors for the liberation of Palestine, which is an indivisible part of the universal liberation movement,

REAFFIRMING United Nations resolution 3379 (XXX) equating Zionism with racism and racial discrimination,

REAFFIRMING that the racist rule in occupied Palestine and southern Africa proceeds from the same imperialist source, and is organically linked to racial policies and practices aimed at the suppression of human freedom and the degradation of human dignity,

EXPRESSING its conviction that the military, economic, political and moral support that Israel receives from some States, particularly the United States of America, encourages it to persist in its aggressive policy and its usurpation of Palestine,

EXPRESSING its deep regret at the non-implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Fourth and Fifth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries calling upon member countries still maintaining relations with Israel to sever all such relations in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

CONSIDERING that maintaining political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations with Israel assists it to continue its usurpation of Palestine and to persist in its violation of the will of the international community and of United Nations resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist, colonial, racist policy which is essentially founded on aggression,

CONSIDERING that Israel's continued membership of the United Nations is contrary to the Charter, and encourages Israel to ignore United Nations resolutions and to act in collusion with various aggressive, racist and expansionist régimes,

1. DECIDES:

(a) TO REAFFIRM its total, effective support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, in order to recover their inalienable national rights in Palestine which comprise:

    Their right to return to their homeland, and to recover their property as guaranteed by United Nations resolutions,

    Their right to self-determination, without any outside interference, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

    Their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their territory,

    Their right to establish their independent national State in Palestine.

(b) TO STRIVE in all fields, at the widest international level, to promote the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The non-aligned countries UNDERTAKE to carry out all necessary measures to realize that objective.

(c) TO CO-ORDINATE the activities of the non-aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to creating a strategy for achieving the liberation of Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.

2. TO CONFIRM the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military and political forms, by all means, in order to recover their inalienable national rights and establish their independent national State in Palestine.

3. TO CALL UPON all non-aligned countries to pledge their total support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle against the Zionist, racist occupation of Palestine, until they fully recover their inalienable national rights, which is a prerequisite to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

4. TO CALL UPON all non-aligned countries to adhere to all the resolutions adopted by the Summit and Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine, and to implement them as soon as possible, particularly those concerning the severance of all forms of political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations, as well as tourism and communications with Zionist, imperialist Israel.

5. TO REAFFIRM the need to take the necessary measures to ensure the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in the capitals of non-aligned countries, to grant it all the rights, privileges and immunities accorded to diplomatic missions and to call upon those non-aligned countries that have not yet taken such measures to do so forthwith.

6. TO REAFFIRM that the question of Palestine is at the core of the struggle in the Middle East, and that any attempt to ignore this fact will not serve the cause of peace in the region; and that the measures and initiatives of the United States of America in order to serve its own interests and exert its influence in the region, eliminate the question of Palestine and help Israel to implement its colonial, racist, expansionist policies in occupied Palestine by encouraging bilateral, partial solutions that ignore the essence of the question, will not lead to a just peace. Consequently, the Conference CONDEMNS these measures and initiatives and urges that they be resisted. It also condemns all policies and practices which contravene or infringe the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the conferences of the non-aligned countries.

7. TO AFFIRM the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people to work for the rejection and defeat of all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aimed at eliminating the question of Palestine and infringing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine.

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8. TO REAFFIRM the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people to have equal and independent participation in all international conferences, meetings and activities concerned with the question of Palestine and the Arab-Zionist struggle, with a view to achieving the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, particularly resolution 3236 (XXIX). The Conference reaffirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to reject and declare null and void the results of all activities in which it is not enabled to participate in accordance with the principles contained in the aforementioned resolutions.

9. TO CONDEMN Israel for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine particularly resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It also condemns Israel's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations Special Committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people established under General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX).

10. TO CONDEMN Israel's racist, expansionist, terrorist policies and practices, its schemes and measures for establishing settlements, the Judaization of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the alteration of their political, demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic character, including the Judaization of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth, Galilea, Negev, Golan and Sinai. It DECLARES that all such measures are null and void and illegitimate, and should not, under any circumstances, be recognized either in their substance or in their effects.

11. TO DENOUNCE Israel's continued violation of the human rights of the Palestinian and Arab peoples in the territories occupied in 1948 and 1967 and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular the Fourth Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War. It condemns the Israeli policy and practice of seizing territories, the  
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continued evacuation of the Palestinian people, and the destruction of the cultural and religious heritage of Palestinian cities and of the Palestinian people. The Conference regards these policies and practices as war crimes and acts of defiance against humanity.

12. TO CONDEMN all countries that provide military, economic or political support or manpower to Israel, and calls on those countries to immediately desist from providing any form of material or moral support to Israel.

13. TO CALL UPON the Security Council to consider the report and recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, established under General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), and subsequent resolutions on the question of Palestine. It also calls on the Security Council to adopt a resolution embodying the principles and provisions of the aforementioned resolutions, especially those relating to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. Since Security Council resolutions are an expression of the will of the international community, failure to comply with their provisions constitutes a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a threat to international peace and security, and a perpetuation of the injustice done to the struggling Palestinian people and a denial of the exercise of their inalienable national rights.

14. TO CALL once again on all non-aligned countries to take the necessary measures to exert greater pressure on Israel at the United Nations and other international fora with a view to adopting the most severe sanctions against Israel including, if necessary, depriving it of its membership of the United Nations.

15. TO URGE all non-aligned countries to work to that end by entrusting the Conference of Foreign Ministers with the task of ensuring maximum co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization during the consideration of the question of Palestine at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to international participation on 29 November, the World Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

16. TO CALL on non-aligned countries to work, during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to convene a special session on the Palestine question, with a view to implementing the resolutions of the United Nations concerning withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

17. TO INCLUDE "The Question of Palestine" as an item on the Agenda of the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.



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Resolution  
on Permanent Sovereignty over National Resources  
in the Occupied Arab Territories

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries

Recalling resolution No. 29 of the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Colombo, August 1976, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/161 of 19 December 1977, with the same title,

1. Emphasizes the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities,
2. Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories are illegal, and strongly condemns Israel for its exploitation of these resources,
3. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion, loss and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and holds Israel responsible to meet their claims thereof,
4. Calls upon all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights,
5. Urges all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize or co-operate with or assist in any manner any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the

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demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of these territories,

6. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and calls upon all Governments to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the oil companies and other institutions and corporate bodies under their jurisdiction who own or operate enterprises in the occupied Arab territories in order to put an end to the activities of such enterprises and to prevent any such operations in these territories, and to refrain from any co-operation with the occupying power,

7. Recommends that all Member States of the United Nations should take joint action in the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake, through the office of Public Information of the Secretariat and any other channels available, a sustained and wide campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous Arab populations in the occupied territories, particularly the Palestinian people and its labour force, by Israel and by other foreign economic interests.

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OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
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30 July 1978  
Original:ENGLISH

**RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE PEOPLES AND THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA**

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 30 July 1978,

Noting with appreciation the friendly atmosphere in which the Conference was held in the historic city of Belgrade, which was in large measure due to 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 Yugoslavia,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the people and the Government of Yugoslavia, in particular to His Excellency President Josip Broz Tito, one of the founders and visionary of the Non-Aligned Movement, for his inspiring inaugural address in which he most eloquently re-asserted the fundamental principles of non-alignment and brought his wisdom to bear on the Conference in the search for solutions to the complex problems of the present day world,

2. Reiterates its highest appreciation of the role of Yugoslavia in the implementation of the noble objectives and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement,

3. Expresses its appreciation of the smooth manner in which the Chairman, His Excellency Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs guided the deliberations of the Conference,

4. Commends the dedication and hard work of the citizens of Yugoslavia which contributed significantly to the success of the Conference.

ANNEX IV

Statement by His Excellency Josip Broz Tito,  
President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Your Excellencies,

Dear Friends,

I should like to express my great pleasure at the opportunity to address this important gathering of distinguished representatives of the non-aligned countries. It is a special honour for me to be able to point out that it was here, in Belgrade, seventeen years ago, that the First Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held. True, that was not so long ago. But, viewed historically, our movement has recorded major results in this interval. What we have achieved through concerted efforts to date strongly confirms the value of the principles and objectives which inspired us then and continue to guide us today.

Were it not for the policy of non-alignment, the world would no doubt present a different picture today. Not only would it be poorer in many ways, but the cold war, which at that time had reached dangerous proportions, could have precipitated a new catastrophe.

No other political force in the post-war period has striven and fought so consistently and perseveringly as the non-aligned movement for better and more just international relations. It is precisely the non-aligned countries that have, through their view of the world and joint political action, brought to light the real problems facing mankind and charted the avenues and possibilities leading to their resolution.

The non-aligned movement originated in the process of the national liberation of many peoples from colonialism and the emergence of a large number of new independent countries, for the most part small and economically under developed. This movement has become an effective weapon for their emancipation, the safeguarding of their independence and their active integration in international life as equitable members of the international community. Issuing thus from the anti-colonial revolution, the non-aligned movement has, at the same time, served as the activating force of its further successful progress.

In essence, the policy of non-alignment is directed against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination and exploitation. It is directed against power politics, political and economic hegemony, and every kind of external interference and dependence.

This all makes the non-aligned movement also anti-bloc in its commitment. Our movement does not visualize the future of the world as resting on the balance of bloc power, or on the supremacy of one bloc over the other. The attainment of the objectives towards which we aspire presupposes that all of us will exert constant efforts to overcome world bloc divisions, to strengthen elements in world relations conducive to peace, security and general social progress. This being the case, the non-aligned movement is an independent, united and autonomous factor in world politics, and such it must remain.

The non-aligned movement has pledged itself, and will continue to dedicate its energies, to active and peaceful coexistence, implying consistent struggle for peace and equality in the world, and against the imposition of social and political systems or ideologies.

By virtue of the above, the non-aligned countries have been a great moral force from the very outset, and today constitute a real political power in changing obsolete and creating new democratic relations in the world.

We can state here with the greatest confidence that all the previous summit conferences of non-aligned countries have made important strides in that direction.

I should like in particular to underline that, since the Conference in Colombo, the policy of non-alignment has experienced further, significant affirmation and scored new major results. Allow me to cite a few examples in illustration.

Our policy has constantly served as a positive factor in transcending the cold war. It was decisive in getting the process of relaxation under way and staunchly advocated its universality. It has thereby contributed to creating the general conditions for strengthening peace and security, for equitable relations and general progress.

Through our activity, we have intensified awareness in the international community of the need to clear the way for new, more just international economic relations. It goes without saying that our ultimate goal is the establishment of the new international economic order. No matter how thorny the path may be, we must not falter. Because, the existing unjust relations constitute a perpetual source of profound contradictions and dangerous conflicts in the contemporary world.

The non-aligned movement, through its moral and political force, has likewise made a decisive contribution to the struggle waged by African countries against the final remnants of colonialism and racism on their continent. We should resolutely state from this rostrum that it is high time this anachronistic situation were ended. Together, we should do everything in our power to achieve that.

The non-aligned movement has also striven without surcease for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. Regrettably, this dangerous and extremely serious crisis and the persistence of Israeli aggression continues to jeopardize peace not only in that area, but in the world at large. Consequently, we must be even more resolute in supporting such a solution of this crisis as would lead to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and realization of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a state of their own.

In efforts exerted towards halting the arms race and achieving general disarmament, the non-aligned movement has broken new ground through its initiative and commitment. Thanks to this, the United Nations has, for the first time, seriously come to grips with this issue, one of the gravest confronting the world today. The recent special session of the General Assembly did not adopt, nor was it able to adopt, any concrete measures for halting the arms race. However, the substance and long-term merit of what it concluded lies in the clearly expressed orientation of the world Organization to maintain its political presence and persevere in the efforts to launch a genuine process of general and complete disarmament.

Your Excellencies,

World stability has been discussed for years now as wholly dependent on a balance of power and fear, and bloc accommodation. At the same time, however, we have been witness to persisting instability, as the end result of precisely these presumptions. There is no particular need to point out that non-aligned policy has been the political force that has imparted positive elements of stability to an anxious and disturbed world. It has thus asserted itself as the only possible alternative to bloc confrontations, tensions and the dangers of a new military conflagration. Today this is a generally recognized fact no one can ignore or deny.

The vital objective premises of the policy of non-alignment have not changed to this very day. I am deeply confident that the historical role of our movement, far from diminishing, is gaining in strength and asserting itself further. In terms of the essence of its actions and orientation, our movement is therefore turned to the future. We are open to the world and hold a hand outstretched to all those who are ready to exert concerted efforts in creating equitable and more just international relations. This reinforces our faith in our strength and our ability to proceed successfully along our road.

The non-aligned countries defined their principles and objectives in a situation that was graver than it is today. They did so in the deep conviction that these would serve as a lasting basis and criterion for our activities and unity. We may rightly say that the changes and events that have taken place in the world since the inception of the non-aligned movement have in no way called into question these principles and objectives. On the contrary, their rightness and vitality have been verified; they have been affirmed as the only possible basis for the constructive and efficacious functioning of our movement.

The non-aligned countries must allow no one to jeopardize the solidarity of their movement and blunt the edge of its basic orientation and unity of action. They must allow no one to dilute the policy of non-alignment and diminish the degree of our solidarity with the peoples fighting for independence, freedom and autonomous choice of their own roads of development. Sectarianism of any kind is alien to non-alignment. Divisions based on ideological, religious and other criteria and motivations, are unacceptable, no matter what slogans they hide behind.

Pressures against the unity of the non-aligned movement are now being intensified. We are witness to attempts to establish in the vitally important regions of the non-aligned world, primarily in Africa, new

forms of colonial presence or of bloc dependence, foreign influence and domination. We should be unified in resisting such endeavours. The very essence of non-alignment, the interests of all of us together, and of each country separately, make it incumbent upon us to act in this way.

All this heightens the need to surmount, in the ranks of non-aligned countries, behaviour and misunderstandings which are greatly to the detriment of these countries, and of the movement as a whole. I am confident that this is both possible and indispensable. Specific national interests, or problems handed down by the colonial legacy, should not be the cause of conflicts. Differences among us in approach, however serious these may be on occasion, should be viewed in a democratic spirit. If problems and disputes cannot always be avoided, they can and must be resolved by peaceful means through joint efforts.

Even more than others, a movement such as the non-aligned movement, working for democratic relations world-wide, must of necessity respect democratic standards of conduct in mutual relations. We must be aware of the danger inherent in the imposition of narrow, self-serving interests which would corrode the solidarity and strength of our movement.

I believe that the time is ripe for the non-aligned countries, in their own and in the broader interest, to devise effective means for settling current disputes peacefully and democratically. I am deeply convinced that realistic possibilities exist for our investing efforts along these lines which represent not interference but offers of good offices fully in conformity with the principles of non-alignment and on the basis of mutual understanding and trust.

Dear friends,

I should also like to voice my concern over the renewed threat to peace from power politics and the persistence of the terrifying arms race, aggravating existing and creating new troublespots and crises, and even precipitating outright armed interventions. There is every indication that we have again arrived at a dangerous crossroads when energetic action by the non-aligned countries in international relations is needed more than ever.

At this juncture, it is particularly important to revitalize the process of easing tensions as the only way to avoid

a turn for the worse that would later be difficult to remedy.

I should like on this occasion also to underline the character of détente as a universal process which must extend to all areas of the world, lead to democratization of international relations and at least mitigate the world's division into blocs; certainly, it must not consolidate that division. Thus conceived and applied, détente can generate more favourable conditions for the assertion and strengthening of the independence of peoples and countries, even those belonging to bloc alliances, and thus move toward transcendence of bloc divisions.

In our view, détente calls for the active participation of all countries in bringing about positive solution of existing crises and problems; it calls for continued efforts for the economic, cultural and technological decolonization of the world and establishment of the new international economic order. I wish to stress in particular that the relations between the great powers, which bear a special responsibility, constitute an important ingredient of détente. However, détente is not their affair alone; it concerns all countries whose fate is influenced by these relations.

Your Excellencies,

It is my firm conviction that the non-aligned countries will in the future, as in the past, be able to respond to their historical commitments. Our perseverance in discharging the major tasks facing us constitutes, at the same time, our contribution to the development of more stable and democratic relations in the world. In the preparations for the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which is scheduled to take place in Havana next year, we must do everything in our power further to affirm the fundamental principles, objectives and guidelines of the non-aligned movement, to consolidate its unity, solidarity and action ability. Understandably, this calls for the maximum effort on our part to alleviate and surmount contradictions and conflicts between individual non-aligned countries.

I am confident that this Conference will reach meaningful results in this respect, that it will strengthen confidence and belief in the future among all peoples who are clearing the road to their independence, their national and economic emancipation, and to peace and stability in the world.

Your Excellencies and dear friends, I wish you fruitful work and much success in these endeavours.