Summit Declarations of Non-Aligned Movement (1961-2009)

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Preface

IFA has come up with the second publication on political declarations of NAM from 1961 to 2009, which, it is believed, will be informative on ideas and actions underpinning the movement as a whole. Non-Aligned Movement is regarded as a sound basis in international relations since its inception in the ideologically polarized world that came into existence in the post-war period of 1945. It was identified as an entity of its own, away from power bloc rivalries. Independence from colonial, neo-colonial and imperialist designs and maintenance of neutrality has been the hallmark of NAM. It was a united front devised to confront issues experienced by the developing countries in the form of dominance or hegemony and interference in the internal affairs. The Non-Aligned countries have been taking independent stance and objective judgment on international issues affecting the interests of the powerless peoples and countries in the Southern Hemisphere. The invaluable role and leadership of the chief protagonists guided NAM in its formative years and it is a fitting tribute to them whenever blatant violation of sovereignty and independence of the third world countries occurs anywhere in the world. The principles of inter-state relations are the sole basis for the maintenance of an orderly world. NAM with its membership of 118 countries is the second largest platform after the UN General Assembly providing a regular meeting ground for the Heads of State or Government of member states. It is a forum where they consult with and reach consensus on vital global issues concerning them and others.

The fundamental principles that guide NAM are global peace and disarmament, national independence and preservation of sovereignty, economic equality among nations, political cultural identity and search for multilateralism, the principles of equitable access to information technology and sound globalization. Further focus of NAM after the end of the bipolar world order are on debt forgiveness/writing off

of LDCs debts, international community's obligation to meet the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of their GDP as ODA, development of fair trade relationships, promotion of equitable world and reforms in international financial architecture.

To uphold this spirit and keep the movement alive, introspection as well as reorientation is essential to fight for a just and fair global economic order. Though criticisms are aplenty to dismantle this grouping, NAM has retained its drive for freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity. Nepal's foreign policy is guided by the principles of non-alignment and it has been expressing unflinching support to its objectives. Nepal's participation in the movement has enhanced the sense of collective security that our membership in the UN has provided.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to the IFA staff involved, particularly Mr. Rajeev Kunwar and Mr. Sanu Raja Puri, behind this publication for their meticulous effort to assemble and proof read the political declarations. It is hoped that the present publication will be an invaluable source for researchers, students and those interested in foreign policy and international relations. Your suggestion, comment and feedback will be appreciated, as always.

Tika Jung Thapa
Executive Director
14 June 2011

Belgrade Declaration

The Declaration of the 1st Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 1-6 September 1961.

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

1. Afghanistan, 2. Algeria, 3. Burma, 4. Cambodia, 5. Ceylon, 6. Congo, 7. Cuba, 8 Cyprus, 9, Ethiopia, 10. Ghana 11. Guinea, 12. India, 13. Indonesia, 14. Iraq, 15. Lebanon, 16. Mali, 17. Morocco, 18. Nepal, 19. Saudi Arabia, 20. Somalia, 21. Sudan, 22. Tunisia, 23. United Arab Republic, 24. Yemen, 25. Yugoslavia, and of the following countries represented by observers:

1. Bolivia 2. Brazil, 3. Ecuador was held in Belgrade from September 1 to 6, 1961, for the purpose of exchanging views on international problems with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

The Heads of State or Government of the aforementioned countries have met at a moment when international events have taken a turn for the worst and when world peace is seriously threatened. Deeply concerned for the future of peace, voicing the aspirations of the vast majority of people of the world, aware that, in our time, no people and no government can or should abandon its responsibilities in regard to the safeguarding of world peace, the participating countries having examined in detail, in an atmosphere of equality, sincerity and mutual confidence, the current state of international relations and trends prevailing in the present day world make the following declaration:

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noting that there are crises that lead towards a world conflict in the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation between nations, founded on freedom, equality and social justice for the promotion of prosperity; considering that the dynamic processes and forms of social change often result in or represent a conflict between the old established and the new emerging nationalist forces; considering that a lasting peace can

be achieved only if this confrontation leads to a world where the domination of colonialism-imperialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations is radically eliminated ; And recognizing the fact.

That acute emergencies threatening world peace now exist in this period of conflict in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and big power rivalry likely to result in world conflagration cannot be excluded ; that to eradicate basically the source of conflict is to eradicate colonialism in all its manifestations and to accept and practice a policy of peaceful co-existence in the world.

That guided by these principles the period of transition and conflict can lay a firm foundation of cooperation and brotherhood between nations state the following:

War has never threatened mankind with graver consequences than today. On the other hand, never before has mankind had at its disposal stronger forces for eliminating war as an instrument of policy in international relations.

Imperialism is weakening. Colonial empires and other forms of foreign oppression of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are gradually disappearing from the stage of history. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle of many peoples for national independence and equality. In the same way, the peoples of Latin America are continuing to make an increasingly effective contribution to the improvement of international relations. Great social changes in the world are further promoting such a development. All this not only accelerates the end of the epoch of foreign oppression of peoples, but also make peaceful cooperation among peoples, based on the principles of independence and equal rights, an essential condition for their freedom and progress. Tremendous progress has been achieved in the development of science, techniques and in the means of economic development.

Prompted by such developments in the world, the vast majority of people are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that war between peoples constitutes not only an anachronism but also a crime against humanity. This awareness of peoples is becoming a great moral force; capable of exercising a vital influence on the development of international relations.

Relying on this and on the will of their peoples, the Governments of countries participating in the Conference resolutely reject the view that war, including the “cold war”, is inevitable as this view reflects a sense both of helplessness and hopelessness and is contrary to the progress of the world. They affirm their unwavering faith that the international community is able to organize its life without resorting to means which actually belong to a past epoch of human history.

However, the existing military blocs, which are growing into more and more powerful military, economic and political groupings, which, by the logic and nature of their mutual relations, necessarily provoke periodical aggrevations of international relations.

***

13. The participants in the Conference reaffirm their conviction that

(a) All nations have the right of unity, self-determination, and independence by virtue of which right they can determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance.

(b) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle 'of mutual benefit and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

The participating countries believe that the right of Cuba as that of any other nation to freely choose their political and social systems in accordance with their own conditions, needs and possibilities should be respected.

14. The participating countries express their determination that no intimidation, interference or intervention should be brought to bear in the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples, including their right to pursue constructive and independent policies for the attainment and preservation of their sovereignty.

15. The participants in the Conference consider that disarmament is an imperative need and the most urgent task of mankind. A radical solution of this problem, which has become an urgent necessity in the present state of armaments, in the unanimous view of participating countries, can be achieved only by means of a general, complete and strictly internationally controlled disarmament.

16. The Heads of State or Government point out that general and complete disarmament should include the elimination of armed forces,

*** *IFA could not retrieve the points from 1-12 missing in available document (Non-Aligned and Developing Countries (Basic Documents) (New Delhi, Indian Society of International Law, 1970), p. 6-7, 11-15. Also in Main Documents relating to Conferences of Non Aligned Countries (Georgetown, Guyana, Ministry of Foreign Relations, 1972),. p. 7-9, 11-13-- page 12, however, is blank in the copy available to the compilers.)*

armaments, foreign bases, manufacture of arms as well as elimination of institutions and installations for military training, except for purposes of internal security; and the total prohibition of the production, possession and utilization of nuclear and thermo-nuclear arms bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as the elimination of equipment and installations for the delivery and placement and operational use of weapons of mass destruction on national territories.

17. The participating countries call upon all States in general, and States exploring outer space at present in particular, to undertake to use outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. They express the hope that the international community will, through collective action, establish an international agency with a view to promote and coordinate the human actions in the field of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

18. The participants in the Conference urge the Great Powers to sign without further delay a treaty for general and complete disarmament in order to save mankind from the scourge of war and to release energy and resources now being spent on armaments to be used for the peaceful economic and social development of all mankind. The participating countries also consider that:

    (a) The non-aligned nations should be represented at all future world conferences on disarmament;

    (b) All discussions on disarmament should be held under the auspices of the United Nations;

    (c) General and complete disarmament should be guaranteed by an effective system of inspection and control, the teams of which should include members of non-aligned nations.

19. The participants in the Conference consider it essential that an agreement on the prohibition of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests should be urgently concluded. With this aim in view, it is necessary that negotiations be immediately resumed, separately or as part of the negotiations on general disarmament. Meanwhile, the moratorium on the testing of all nuclear weapons should be resumed and observed by all countries.

20. The participants in the Conference recommend that the General Assembly of the United Nations should, at its forthcoming Session, adopt a decision on the convening either of a special session of the General

Assembly of the United Nations devoted to discussion of disarmament or on the convening of a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to setting in motion the process of general disarmament.

21. The participants in the Conference consider that efforts should be made remove economic imbalance inherited from colonialism and imperialism. They consider it necessary to close, through accelerated economic, industrial and agricultural development, the ever-widening gap in the standards of living between the few economically advanced countries and the many economically less-developed countries. The participants in the Conference recommend the immediate establishment and operation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. They further agree to demand just terms of trade for the economically less-developed countries and, in particular, constructive efforts to eliminate the excessive fluctuations in primary commodity trade and the restrictive measures and practices which adversely affect the trade and revenues of the newly developing countries. In general they demand that the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution be applied in all fields of economic development to hasten the achievement of international social justice.

22. The participating countries invite all the countries in the course of development to cooperate effectively in the economic and commercial fields so as to face the policies of pressure in the economic sphere, as well as the harmful results which may be created by the economic blocs of the industrial countries. They invite all the countries concerned to consider to convene, as soon as possible, an international conference to discuss their common problems and to reach an agreement on the ways and means of repelling all damage which may hinder their development; and to discuss and agree upon the most effective measures to ensure the realization of their economic and social development.

23. The countries participating in the Conference declare that the recipient countries must be free to determine the use of the economic and technical assistance which they receive, and to draw up their own plans and assign priorities in accordance with their needs.

24. The participating countries consider it essential that the General Assembly of the United Nations should, through the revision of the Charter, find a solution to the question of expanding the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council in order to bring the composition and work of these two most important organs of

the General Assembly into harmony with the needs of the Organization and with the expanded membership of the United Nations.

25. The unity of the World Organization and the assuring of the efficiency of its work make it absolutely necessary to evolve a more appropriate structure for the Secretariat of the United Nations, bearing in mind equitable regional distribution.

26. Those of the countries participating in the Conference who recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China recommend that the General Assembly in its forthcoming Session should accept the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of that country in the United Nations.

27. The countries participating in the Conference consider that the German problem is not merely a regional problem but liable to exercise a decisive influence on the course of future developments in international relations.

Concerned at the developments which have led to the present acute aggravation of the situation in regard to Germany and Berlin, the participating countries call upon all parties concerned not to resort to or threaten the use of force to solve the German question or the problem of Berlin, in accordance with the appeal made by the Heads of State or Government on September 5, 1961.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries resolve that this Declaration should be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the Members States of the World Organization. The present Declaration will be also forwarded to all the other States.

Cairo Declaration

The Declaration of the 2nd Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 5-10 October 1964.

The Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia was held in Cairo from 5 October to 10 October 1964.

The Following countries:

Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela were represented by observers.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States were presented as observers.

The Conference undertook an analysis of the international situation with a view to making an effective contribution to the solution of the major problems which are of concern to mankind in view of their effects on peace and security in the world.

To this end, and on the basis of the principles embodied in the Belgrade Declaration of September 1961, the Heads of State or Government of the above-mentioned countries proceeded, in an amicable, frank and fraternal atmosphere, to hold detailed discussions and an exchange of views on the present state of international relations and the predominant trends in the modern world. The Heads of State or Government of the participating countries note with satisfaction that nearly half of the independent countries of the world have participated in this Second Non-Aligned Conference.

The Conference also notes with satisfaction the growing interest and confidence displayed by peoples still under foreign domination, and by those

whose rights and sovereignty are being violated by imperialism and neo-colonialism, in the highly positive role which the non-aligned countries are called upon to play in the settlement of international problems or disputes.

The Conference expresses satisfaction at the favorable reactions throughout the world to this second meeting of non-aligned countries. This emphasizes the rightness, efficacy and vigour of the policy of non-alignment, and its constructive role in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security.

The principles of non-alignment, thanks to the confidence they inspire in the world, are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of peace and the welfare of mankind.

The participating Heads of State or Government note with satisfaction that, thanks to the combined efforts of the forces of freedom, peace and progress, this second Non-Aligned Conference is being held at a time when the international situation has improved as compared with that which existed between the two power blocs at the time of the historic Belgrade Conference. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are well aware, however, that, despite the present improvement in international relations, and not with standing the conclusion and signature of the Treaty of Moscow, sources of tension still exist in many parts of the world.

This situation shows that the forces of imperialism are still powerful and that they do not hesitate to resort to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges.

This policy, if not firmly resisted by the forces of freedom and peace, is likely to jeopardise the improvement in the international situation and the lessening of tension which has occurred, and to constitute a threat to world peace.

The policy of active peaceful co-existence is an indivisible whole. It cannot be applied partially, in accordance with special interests and criteria.

Important changes have also taken place within the Eastern and Western blocs, and this new phenomenon should be taken into account in the objective assessment of the current international situation.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the movements of national liberation are engaged in different regions of the world, in a heroic struggle against neo-colonialism, and the practices of apartheid and racial discrimination. This struggle forms part of the common striving towards freedom, justice and peace.

The Conference reaffirms that interference by economically developed foreign States in the internal affairs of newly independent, developing countries and the existence of territories which are still dependent constitute a standing threat to peace and security.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while appreciative of the efforts which resulted in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and mindful of the results of that Conference, nevertheless note that much ground still remains to be covered to eliminate existing inequalities in the relationships between industrialized and developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while declaring their determination to contribute towards the establishment of just and lasting peace in the world, affirm that the preservation of peace and the promotion of the well-being of peoples are a collective responsibility deriving from the natural aspirations of mankind to live in a better world.

The Heads of State or Government have arrived in their deliberations at a common understanding of the various problems with which the world is now faced, and a common approach to them. Reaffirming the basic principles of the Declaration of Belgrade, they express their agreement upon the following points:

I) CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE COUNTRIES STILL DEPENDENT, ELIMINATION OF COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM

The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries declare that lasting world peace cannot be realised so long as unjust conditions prevail and peoples under foreign domination continue to be deprived of their fundamental right to freedom, independence and self-determination.

Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism constitute a basic source of international tension and conflict because they endanger world peace and security. The participants in the Conference deplore that the Declaration of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has not been implemented everywhere and call for the unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now.

At present a particular cause of concern is the military or other assistance extended to certain countries to enable them to perpetuate by force colonialist and neo-colonialist situations which are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The exploitation by colonialist forces of the difficulties and problems of recently liberated or developing countries, interference in the internal affairs of these States, and colonialist attempts to maintain unequal relationships, particularly in the economic field, constitute serious dangers to these young countries. Colonialism and neo-colonialism have many forms and manifestations.

Imperialism uses many devices to impose its will on independent nations. Economic pressure and domination, interference, racial discrimination, subversion, intervention and the threat of force are neo-colonialist devices against which the newly independent nations have to defend themselves. The Conference condemns all colonialist, neo-colonialist and imperialist policies applied in various parts of the world.

Deeply concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Congo the participants:

1. Support all the efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity to bring peace and harmony speedily to that country;
2. Urge the Ad Hoc Commission of the Organization of African Unity to shirk no effort in the attempt to achieve national reconciliation in the Congo, and to eliminate the existing tension between that country and the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Kingdom of Burundi;
3. Appeal to the Congolese Government and to all combatants to cease hostilities immediately and to seek, with the help of the Organization of African Unity, a solution permitting of national reconciliation and the restoration of order and peace.
4. Urgently appeal to all foreign powers at present interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly those engaged in military intervention in that country, to cease such interference, which infringes the interests and sovereignty of the Congolese people and constitutes a threat to neighboring countries.
5. Affirm their full support for the efforts being made to this end by the Organization of African Unity's Ad Hoc Commission of good offices in the Congo.
6. Call upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discontinue the recruitment of mercenaries immediately and to expel all mercenaries, of whatever origin who are already in the Congo, in order to facilitate an African solution.

The newly independent countries have, like all other countries, the right of sovereign disposal in regard to their natural resources, and the right to utilise these resources as they deem appropriate in the interest of their peoples, without outside interference.

The process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible. Colonized peoples may legitimately resort to arms to secure the full exercise of their right to self-determination and independence if the colonial powers persist in opposing their natural aspirations.

The participants in the Conference undertake to work unremittingly to eradicate all vestiges of colonialism, and to combine all their efforts to render all necessary aid and support, whether moral, political or material, to the peoples struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism. The participating countries recognize the nationalist movements of the peoples which are struggling to free themselves from colonial domination as being authentic representatives of the colonial peoples, and urgently call upon the colonial powers to negotiate with their leaders.

Portugal continue to hold in bondage by repression, persecution and force, in Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, millions of people who have been suffering far too long under the foreign yoke. The Conference declares its determination to ensure that the peoples of these territories accede immediately to independence without any conditions or reservations.

The Conference condemns the government of Portugal for its obstinate refusal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples of those territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Conference:

1. Urges the participating countries to afford all necessary material support-financial and military to the Freedom Fighters in the territories under Portuguese colonial rule:

2. Takes the view that support should be given to the Revolutionary Government of Angola in exile and to the nationalist movements struggling for the independence of the Portuguese colonies and assistance to the Special Bureau set up by the OAU in regard to the application of sanctions against Portugal;

3. Calls upon all participating States to break off diplomatic and consular relations with the government of Portugal and to take effective measures to suspend all trade and economic relations with Portugal;

4. Calls upon the participating countries to take all measures to compel Portugal to carry out the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

5. Addresses an urgent appeal to the Powers which are extending military aid and assistance to Portugal to withdraw such aid and assistance.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the policy of the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which continues to defy the Charter and the Resolutions of the United Nations in that it denies fundamental freedoms to the people by acts of repression and terror.

The participating countries urge all States not to recognize the independence of Southern Rhodesia if proclaimed under the rule of the racist minority, and instead to give favorable consideration to according recognition to an African nationalist government in exile, should such a government be set up. To this effect, the Conference states its opposition to the sham consultation through tribal chiefs envisaged by the present Minority Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference deplores the British Government's failure to implement the various resolutions of the United Nations relating to Southern Rhodesia and calls upon the United Kingdom to convene immediately a Constitutional Conference, to which all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would be invited, for the purpose of preparing a new constitution based on the "one man, one vote" principle, instituting universal suffrage, and ensuring majority rule.

The Conference urges the Government of the United Kingdom to call for the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees in Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence and condemns the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly.

It urges all states to refrain from supplying in any manner or form any arms or military equipment or petroleum products to South Africa, and to implement the resolutions of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends that the United Nations should guarantee the territorial integrity of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland and should take measures for their speedy accession to independence and for the subsequent safeguarding of their Sovereignty.

The participants in the Conference call upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to enable French Somaliland to become free and independent in accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

The Conference appeals to all participating countries to lend support and assistance to the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

The Conference condemns the imperialistic policy pursued in the Middle East and, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, decides to:

1. Endorse the full restoration of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their homeland, and their inalienable right to self-determination.
2. Declare their full support to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism.

The Conference condemns the continued refusal of the United Kingdom Government to implement the United Nations Resolutions on Aden and the Protectorate, providing for the free exercise by the peoples of the territory of their right to self-determination and calling for the liquidation of the British military base in Aden and the withdrawal of British troops from the territory.

The Conference fully supports the struggle of the people of Aden and the Protectorates and urges the immediate implementation of the Resolutions of the United Nations which are based on the expressed wishes of the people of the territory.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the continued armed action waged by British colonialism against the people of Oman who are fighting to attain their freedom.

The Conference recommends that all necessary political, moral and material assistance be rendered to the liberation movements of these territories in their struggle against colonial rule.

The Conference condemns the manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Latin America and declares itself in favour of the implementation in that region of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Basing itself on this principle, the Conference deplores the delay in granting full independence to British Guiana and requests the United Kingdom to grant independence speedily to that country. It notes with regret that Martinique, Guadaloupe, and other Caribbean Islands are still not self-governing. It draws the attention of the Ad hoc Decolonization Commission of the United Nations to the case of Puerto Rico and calls upon that commission to consider the situation of these territories in the light of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

II) RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF THE USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE EXERCISE OF THIS RIGHT

The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of peoples to self-determination and to make their own destiny. It stresses that this right constitutes one of the essential principles of the United Nations Charter, that it was laid down also in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and that the Conferences of Bandung and Belgrade demanded that it should be respected, and in particular insisted that it should be effectively exercised.

The Conference notes that this right is still violated or its exercise denied in many regions of the world and results in a continued increase of tension and the extension of the areas of war.

The Conference denounces the attitude of those Powers which oppose the exercise of the right of peoples to self- determination.

It condemns the use of force, and all forms of intimidation, interference and intervention which are aimed at preventing the exercise of this right.

III) RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE POLICY OF APARTHEID

The Heads of State or Government declare that racial discrimination - and particularly its most odious manifestation, apartheid - constitutes a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the principle of the equality of peoples. Accordingly, all governments still persisting in the practice of racial discrimination should be completely ostracized until they have abandoned their unjust and inhuman policies. In particular the governments and peoples represented at this Conference have decided that they will not tolerate much longer the presence of the Republic of South Africa in the comity of Nations. The inhuman racial policies of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security. All countries interested in peace must therefore do

everything in their power to ensure that liberty and fundamental freedoms are secured to the people of South Africa.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly affirm their absolute respect for the right of ethnic or religious minorities to protection in particular against the crimes of genocide or any other violation of a fundamental human right.

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(1) The Conference regrets to note that the Pretoria Government's obstinacy in defying the conscience of mankind has been strengthened by the refusal of its friends and allies, particularly some major powers, to implement United Nations resolutions concerning sanctions against South Africa.

(2) The Conference therefore:

(a) calls upon all States to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods, especially arms, ammunition, oil and minerals to South Africa;

(b) calls upon all States which have not yet done so to break off diplomatic, consular and other relations with South Africa;

(c) requests the Governments represented at this conference to deny airport and overflying facilities to aircraft and port facilities to ships proceeding to and from South Africa, and to discontinue all road or railway traffic with that country;

(d) demands the release of all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions on account of their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

(e) invites all countries to give their support to the special bureau set up by the Organization of African Unity for the application of sanctions against South Africa.

IV) PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND THE CODIFICATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Considering the principles proclaimed at Bandung in 1955, Resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations in 1960, the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and numerous joint declarations by the Heads of State or Government on peaceful co-existence;

Reaffirming their deep conviction that, in present circumstances, mankind must regard peaceful co-existence as the only way to strengthen world peace, which must be based on freedom, equality and justice between peoples within a new framework of peaceful and harmonious relations between the States and nations of the world;

Considering the fact that the principle of peaceful coexistence is based on the right of all peoples to be free and to choose their own political, economic and social systems according to their own national identity and their ideals, and is opposed to any form of foreign domination;

Convinced also that peaceful co-existence cannot be fully achieved throughout the world without the abolition of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism;

Deeply convinced that the absolute prohibition of the threat or use of force, direct or disguised, the renunciation of all forms of coercion in international relations, the abolition of relations of inequality and the promotion of international cooperation with a view to accelerating economic, social and cultural development, are necessary conditions for safeguarding peace and achieving the general advancement of mankind,

The Heads of State or Government solemnly proclaim the following fundamental principles co-existence: the principles of peaceful co-existence:

1. The right to complete independence, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized immediately and unconditionally as pertaining to all peoples, in conformity with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; it is incumbent upon all states to respect this right and facilitate its exercise.

2. The right to self-determination, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized as pertaining to all peoples, accordingly, all nations and peoples have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance.

3. Peaceful co-existence between States with differing social and political systems is both possible and necessary; it favours the creation of good-neighborly relations between States with a view to the establishment of lasting peace and general well-being, free from domination and exploitation.

4. The sovereign equality of States must be recognized and respected. It includes the right of all peoples to the free exploitation of their natural resources.

5. States must abstain from all use of threat or force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States; a situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not be recognised, and in particular the established frontiers of States shall be inviolable. Accordingly, every State must abstain from interfering in the affairs of other States, whether openly, or insidiously or by means of subversion and the various forms of political, economic and military pressure. Frontier disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.

6. All States shall respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human person and the equality of all nations and races.

7. All international conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, in a spirit of mutual understanding and on the basis of equality and sovereignty, in such a manner that justice and legitimate rights are not impaired, all States must apply themselves to promoting and strengthening measures designed to diminish international tension and achieve general and complete disarmament.

8. All States must cooperate with a view to accelerating economic development in the world, and particularly in the developing countries. This cooperation, which must be aimed at narrowing the gap, at present widening, between the levels of living in the developing and developed countries respectively, is essential to the maintenance of a lasting peace.

9. States shall meet their international obligations in good faith in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, a declaration on the principles of peaceful co-existence. This declaration will constitute an important step towards the codification of these principles.

V. RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES AND THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY: PROBLEMS OF DIVIDED NATIONS

1. The Conference of Heads of State or Government proclaims its full adherence to the fundamental principle of international relations, in accordance with which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, great and small, are inviolable and must be respected.

2. The countries participating in the Conference, having for the most part achieved their national independence after years of struggle, reaffirm their determination to oppose by every means in their power any attempt to compromise their sovereignty or violate their territorial integrity. They pledge themselves to respect frontiers as they existed when the States gained independence; nevertheless, parts of territories taken away by occuring powers or converted into autonomous bases for their own benefit at the time of independence must be given back to the country concerned.

3. The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of all peoples to adopt the form of government they consider best suited to their development.

4. The Conference considers that one of the causes of international tension lies in the problem of divided nations. It expresses its entire sympathy with the peoples of such countries and upholds their desire to achieve unity. It exhorts the countries concerned to seek a just and lasting solution in order to achieve the unification of their territories by peaceful methods without outside interference or pressure. It considers that the resort to threat or force can lead to no satisfactory settlement, cannot do otherwise than jeopardize international security.

Concered by the situation existing with regard to Cyprus, the Conference calls upon all states in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular under Article 2, paragraph 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus and from any efforts to impose upon Cyprus unjust solutions unacceptable to the people of Cyprus.

Cyprus, as an equal member of the United Nations, is entitled to and should enjoy unrestricted and unfettered sovereignty and independence, and allowing its people to determine freely, and without any foreign intervention or interference, the political future of the country, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference, considering that foreign pressure and intervention to impose changes in the political, economic and social system chosen by a country are contrary to the principles of international law and peaceful co-existence, requests the Government of United States of America to lift the commercial and economic blockade applied against Cuba.

The Conference takes note of the readiness of the Cuban Government to settle its difference with the United States on an equal footing, and invites these two

Governments to enter into negotiations to this end and in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation.

Taking into account the principles set forth above and with a view to restoring peace and stability in the Indo-China Peninsula, the Conference appeals to the Powers which participated in the Geneva Conference of 1954 and 1962:

1. to abstain from any action likely to aggravate the situation which is already tense in the Peninsula;
2. to terminate all foreign interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region;
3. to convene urgently a new Geneva Conference on Indo-China with a view to seeking a satisfactory political solution for the peaceful settlement of the problems arising in that part of the world, namely:
    a) ensuring the strict application of the 1962 agreements on Laos;
    b) recognizing and guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia;
    c) ensuring the strict application of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, and finding a political solution to the problem in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people to freedom, peace and independence.

VI. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES WITHOUT THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

1. As the use of force may take a number of forms, military, political and economic, the participating countries deem it essential to reaffirm the principles that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. They consider that disputes between States should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter on the bases of sovereign equality and justice.
3. The participating countries are convinced of the necessity of exerting all international efforts to find solutions to all situations which threaten international peace or impair friendly relations among nations.

4. The participating countries gave special attention to the problems of frontiers which may threaten international peace or disturb friendly relations among States, and are convinced that in order to settle such problems, all States should resort to negotiation, mediation or arbitration or other peaceful means set forth in the United Nation Charter in conformity with the legitimate rights of all peoples.

5. The Conference considers that disputes between neighboring States must be settled peacefully in a spirit of mutual understanding, without foreign intervention or interference.

GENERAL, AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT; PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, PROHIBITION OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS, ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES, PREVENTION OF DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ABOLITION OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Conference emphasises the paramount importance of disarmament as one of the basic problems of the contemporary world, and stresses the necessity of reaching immediate and pratical solutions which would free mankind from the danger of war and from a sense of insecurity.

The Conference notes with concern that the continuing arms race and the tremendous advances that have been made in the production of weapons of mass destruction and their stockpiling threaten the world with armed conflict and annihilation. The Conference urges the great powers to take new and urgent steps towards achieving general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Conference, regrets that despite the efforts of the members of the 18 Nation Committee on Disarmament, and in particular those of the non-aligned countries, the results have not been satisfactory. It urges the great powers, in collaboration with the other members of that Committee, to renew their efforts with determination with a view to the rapid conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The Conference calls upon all States to accede to the Moscow Treaty partially banning the testing of nuclear weapons, and to abide by its provisions in the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity.

The Conference urges the extension of the Moscow Treaty so as to include underground tests, and the discontinuance of such tests pending the extension of the agreement.

The Conference urges the speedy conclusion of agreements on various other partial and collateral measures of disarmament proposed by the members of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The Conference appeals to the great powers to take the lead in giving effect to decisive and immediate measures which would make possible substantial reductions in their military budgets.

The Conference requests the great powers to abstain from all policies conducive to the dissemination of nuclear weapons and their by-products among those States which do not at present possess them. It underlines the great danger in the dissemination of nuclear weapons and urges all States, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to conclude non-discrimination agreements and to agree on measures providing for the gradual liquidation of the existing stock-piles of nuclear weapons.

As part of these efforts, the Heads of State or Government declare their own readiness not to produce, acquire or test any nuclear weapons, and call on all countries including those who have not subscribed to the Moscow Treaty to enter into a similar undertaking and to take the necessary steps to prevent their territories, ports and airfields from being used by nuclear powers for the deployment or disposition of nuclear weapons. This undertaking should be the subject of a treaty to be concluded in an international conference convened under the auspices of the United Nations and open to accession by all States. The Conference further calls upon all nuclear powers to observe the spirit of this declaration.

The Conference welcomes the agreement of the great powers not to orbit in outer space nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction and expresses its conviction that it is necessary to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the utilisation of outer space for military purposes. The Conference urges full international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Conference requests those States which have succeeded in exploring outer space, to exchange and disseminate information related to the research they have carried out in this field, so that scientific progress for the peaceful utilization of outer space be of common benefit to all. The Conference is of the view that for this purpose an international conference should be convened at an appropriate time.

The Conference considers that the declaration by African States regarding the denuclearization of Africa, the aspirations of the Latin American countries to denuclearize their continent and the various proposals pertaining to the

denuclearization of areas in Europe and Asia are steps in the right direction because they assist in consolidating international peace and security and lessening international tensions.

The Conference recommends the establishment of denuclearized zones covering these and other areas and the oceans of the world, particularly those which have been hitherto free from nuclear weapons, in accordance with the desires expressed by the States and peoples concerned.

The Conference also requests the nuclear powers to respect these denuclearized zones.

The Conference is convinced that the convening of a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations to which all countries would be invited, would provide powerful support to the efforts which are being made to set in motion the process of disarmament and for securing the further and steady development of this process.

The Conference, therefore, urges the participating countries to take, at the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, all the necessary steps for the holding of such a conference and of any other special conference for the conclusion of special agreements on certain measures of disarmament.

The Conference urges all nations to join in the cooperative development of the peaceful use of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind; and in particular, to study the development of atomic power and other technical aspects in which international cooperation might be most effectively accomplished through the free flow of such scientific information.

VIII) MILITARY PACTS, FOREIGN TROOPS & BASES

The Conference reiterates its conviction that the existence of military blocs, great power alliances and pacts arising there from has accentuated the cold war and heightened international tensions. The Non-Aligned Countries are, therefore, opposed to taking part in such pacts and alliances.

The Conference considers the maintenance or future establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops on the territories of other countries, against the expressed will, of those countries, as a gross violation of the sovereignty of States, and as a threat to freedom and international peace. It furthermore considers as particularly indefensible the existence or future establishment of bases in dependent territories which could be used for the maintenance of colonialism or for other purposes.

Noting with concern that foreign military bases are in practice a means of bringing pressure on nations and retarding their emancipation and development, based on their own ideological, political, economic and cultural ideas, the Conference declares its full support to the countries which are seeking to secure the evacuation of foreign bases on their territory and calls upon all States maintaining troops and bases in other countries to remove them forthwith.

The Conference considers that the maintenance at Guantanamo (Cuba) of a military base of the United States of America, in defiance of the will of the Government and people of Cuba and in defiance of the provisions embodied in the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, constitutes a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Noting that the Cuban Government expresses its readiness to settle its dispute over the base of Guantanamo with the United States on an equal footing, the Conference urges the United States Government to negotiate the evacuation of this base with the Cuban Government.

The Conference condemns the expressed intention of imperialist powers to establish bases in the Indian Ocean, as a calculated attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Africa and Asia and an unwarranted extension of the policy of neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The Conference also recommends the elimination of the foreign bases in Cyprus and the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country except for those stationed there by virtue of United Nations resolutions.

IX. THE UNITED NATIONS: ITS ROLE IN INTERATIONAL AFFAIRS, IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDIMENT OF ITS CHARTER

The participating countries declare:

The United Nations Organization was established to promote international peace and security, to develop international understanding and cooperation, to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedom and to achieve all the purposes of the Charter. In order to be an effective instrument, the United Nations Organization must be open to all the States of the world. It is particularly necessary that countries still under colonial domination should attain independence without delay and take their rightful place in the community of nations.

It is essential for the effective functioning of the United Nations that all nations should observe its fundamental principles of peaceful co-existence, cooperation, renunciation of the threat or the use of force, freedom and equality without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

The influence and effectiveness of the United Nations also depends upon equitable representation of different geographical regions in the various organs of the United Nations and in the service of the United Nations

The Conference notes with satisfaction that with Resolution 1991 (XVIII), the General Assembly has taken the initial positive step towards transformation of the structure of the United Nations in keeping with its increased membership and the necessity to ensure a broader participation of States in the work of its Organs. It appeals to all Members of the United Nations to ratify as speedily as possible the amendments to the Charter adopted at the XVIIIth Session of the General Assembly.

The Conference recognises the paramount importance of the United Nations and the necessity of enabling it to carry out the functions entrusted to it to preserve international cooperation among States.

To this end, and the Non-Aligned Countries should consult one another at the Foreign Minister or Head of Delegation level at each session of the United Nations.

The Conference stresses the need to adopt the Charter to the dynamic changes and evolution of international conditions.

The Conference expresses the hope that the Heads of State or Government of the member states of the United Nations will attend the regular Session of the General Assembly on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Organisation.

Recalling the recommendation of the Belgrade Conference the Conference asks the General Assembly of the United Nations to restore the rights of the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the member states of the United Nations to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and to render all assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its role in maintaining international peace and security.

X) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The Heads of State or Government participating in this Conference, Convinced that peace must rest on a sound and solid economic foundation, that the persistence of poverty poses a threat to world peace and prosperity, that economic emancipation is an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of political domination; that respect for the right of peoples and nations to control and dispose freely of their national wealth and resources is vital for their economic development;

Conscious that participating States have a special responsibility to do their utmost to break through the barrier of underdevelopment;

Believing that economic development is an obligation of the whole international community, that it is the duty of all countries to contribute to the rapid evolution of a new and just economic order under which all nations can live without fear or want or despair and rise to their full stature in the Family of Nations, that the structure of world economy and the existing international institutions of international trade and development have failed either to reduce the disparity in the per capita income of the peoples in developing and developed countries or to promote international action to rectify serious and growing imbalances between developed and developing countries;

Emphasizing the imperative need to amplify and intensify international cooperation based on equality, and consistent with the needs of accelerated economic development;

Noting that as a result of the proposals adopted at Belgrade in 1961 and elaborated in Cairo in 1962, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva in 1964;

Considering that while the Geneva Conference marks the first step in the evolution of a new international economic policy for development and offers a sound basis for progress in the future the results achieved were neither adequate for; nor commensurate with, the essential requirements of developing countries .

Support the Joint Declaration of the "Seventy-Seven" developing countries made at the conclusion of that Conference; and PLEDGE the cooperation of the participating States to the strengthening of their solidarity;

Urge upon all States to implement on an urgent basis the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in particular to cooperate in bringing into existence as early

as possible the new international institutions proposed therein, so that the problems of trade and economic development may be more effectively and speedily resolved;

Consider that democratic procedures which afford no position of privilege, are as essential in the economic as in the political sphere; that a new international division of labour is needed to hasten -the industrialization of developing countries and the modernization of their agriculture, so as to enable them to strengthen their domestic economies and diversify their export trade; that discriminatory measures of any kind taken against developing countries on the grounds of different socio-economic systems are contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and constitute a threat to the free flow of trade and to peace and should be eliminated;

Affirm that the practice of the inhuman policy of apartheid or racial discrimination in any part of the world should be eliminated by every possible means, including economic sanctions;

Recommend that the target of economic growth set for the development Decade by the United Nations should be revised upwards, that the amount of capital transferred to developing countries and the terms and conditions governing the transfer should be extended and improved without political commitments so as to reinforce the efforts of these countries to build self-reliant economics, that a programme of action should be developed to increase the income in foreign exchange of developing countries and, in particular, to provide access for primary products from developing countries to the markets of industrialized countries, on an equitable basis and for manufactured goods from developing countries on a preferential basis, that the establishment of a Specialized Agency for industrial development should be expedited, that members of regional economic groupings should do their utmost to ensure that economic integration helps to promote the increase of imports from the developing countries either individually or collectively, that the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt an International Convention to ensure the right of landlocked countries to free transit and access to the sea be implemented by the United Nations early next year, and that the principles of economic cooperation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in relation to the transit trade of landlocked countries be given consideration;

Call upon participating countries to concert measures to bring about closer economic relations among the developing countries on a basis of equality,

mutual benefit and mutual assistance, bearing in mind the obligations of all developing countries to accord favorable consideration to the expansion of their reciprocal trade, to unite against all forms of economic exploitation and to strengthen mutual consultation;

Call upon the members of the "Seventy-Seven" developing countries, who worked closely together at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 1964 in Geneva to consult together during the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consolidate their efforts and harmonize their policies in time for the next Conference on Trade and Development in 1966.

Convinced that progress towards disarmament increase the resources available for economic development;

Support proposals for the diversion of resources now employed on armaments to the development of underdeveloped parts of the world and to the promotion of the prosperity of mankind.

XI) CULTURAL SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR THIS PURPOSE

The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference:

Considering that the political, economic, social and cultural problems of mankind are so interrelated as to demand concerted action;

Considering that cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science is necessary for the deepening of human understanding, for the consolidation of freedom, justice and peace, and for progress and development;

Bearing in mind that political liberation, social emancipation and scientific advancement have effected fundamental changes in the minds and lives of men.

Recognising that culture helps to widen the mind and enrich life; that all human cultures have their special values and can contribute to the general progress; that many cultures were suppressed and cultural relations interrupted under colonial domination; that international understanding and progress require a revival and rehabilitation of these cultures, a free expression of their identity and national character, and a deeper mutual appreciation of their values so as to enrich the common cultural heritage of man;

Considering that education is a basic need for the advancement of humanity and that science not only adds to the wealth and welfare of nations but also adds new values to civilisation;

Appreciating the work of the international and regional organisations in the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural cooperation among nations;

Believing that such cooperation among nations in the educational, scientific and cultural fields should be strengthened and expanded;

Recommend that international cooperation in education should be promoted in order to secure a fair opportunity for education to every person in every part of the world, to extend educational assistance to develop mutual understanding and appreciation of the different cultures and ways of life through the proper teaching of civics, and to promote international understanding through the teaching of the principles of the United Nations at various levels of education;

Propose that a free and more systematic exchange of scientific information be encouraged and intensified and, in particular, call on the advanced countries to share with developing countries their scientific knowledge and technical knowledge so that the advantages of scientific and technological advance can be applied to the promotion of economic development.

Urge all states to adopt in their legislation the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

Agree that participating countries should adopt measures to strengthen their ties with one another in the fields of education, science and culture.

Express their determination to help, consolidate and strengthen the international and regional organisations working in this direction.

LUSAKA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 3rd Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, Issued on 8-10 September 1970.

(Lusaka Declaration on peace, independence, development, cooperation and democratisation of international relations)

1. They exchanged views on the significance of non-alignment and the role of non-aligned countries in the present-day world with particular reference to safeguarding and strengthening world peace and security; ensuring national independence and full sovereignty of all nations on a basis of equality, the need to realise the right of all peoples to self-determination; the democratisation of international relations; the promotion of rapid economic growth in the developing countries and to considering possibilities for greater consultation and cooperation among the non-aligned countries and to the strengthening of the United Nations.

2. Two and a half decades ago, the peoples of the United Nations inscribed in the Charter their desire to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; to reaffirm their belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of nations, large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social justice and progress for all. The intervening period has confirmed the historic merit of these ideals and aspirations but, it has likewise demonstrated that many expectations have not been fulfilled and many problems have not been solved, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned countries.

3. The policy of non-alignment has emerged from the determination of independent countries to safeguard their national independence and the legitimate rights of their peoples. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers, is an integral part of significant changes in the structure of the entire international community. It is the result of the world anti-colonial revolution and of the emergence of a large number of newly liberated countries which opting for an independent political orientation and development, have refused to accept the replacement of centuries-old forms of subordination by new ones. At the root of these changes lies the

ever more clearly expressed aspiration of member-nations for freedom, independence and equality, and their determination to resist all forms of oppression and exploitation. This has been the substance and meaning of our strivings and actions; this is a confirmation of the validity of the Belgrade and Cairo Declarations. At a time when the polarisation of the international community on a bloc basis was believed to be a permanent feature of international relations, and the threat of a nuclear conflict between the big powers an ever-present spectre hovering over mankind, the non-aligned countries opened up new prospects for the contemporary world and paved the way for relaxation of international tension.

4. Our era is at the crossroads of history; with each passing day we are presented with fresh evidence of the exceptional power of the human mind and also of the dangerous paths down which its imperfections may lead us. The epoch-making scientific and technological revolution has opened up unlimited vistas of progress but at the same time, prosperity has not come to everybody, and as a result, a major section of mankind still lives under conditions unworthy of man. Scientific discoveries and their application to technology have the possibility of welding the world into an integral whole, reducing the distance between countries and continents to a measure making international cooperation increasingly indispensable and ever more possible. Yet the states and nations comprising the present international community are still separated by political, economic and racial barriers. These barriers divide countries into developed and the developing, oppressors and the oppressed, the aggressors and the victims of aggression, into those who act from positions of strength, either military or economic, and those who are forced to live in the shadow of permanent danger of covert and overt assaults on their independence and security. In spite of the great achievements and aspirations of our generation, neither peace, nor prosperity, nor the right to independence and equality, have yet become the integral and indivisible attributes of all mankind. Our age, however, raises the greatest hopes and also presents the greatest challenges.

5. The immediate danger of a conflict between the super powers has lessened because their tendency to negotiate for the improvement of their mutual relations is strengthening. However, it has not yet contributed to the security of the small, medium-sized and developing countries, or prevented the danger of local wars.

6. The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and

subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in the Middle East and in Indo-China and are being prolonged in South Vietnam and have been extended to Cambodia. The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and to international peace and security. The continued oppression and subjugation of the African peoples in Southern Africa by the racist and colonial minority régimes, apart from being a blot on the conscience of mankind, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation is becoming dangerously explosive as a result of the collusion between certain developed countries of the West and the racist minority régimes in that part of the world. The continuing arms race is causing alarm and concern; it is rendering the possibility of a nuclear *détente* extremely precarious and is serving as a spur to limited wars. The balance of terror between the superpowers has not brought peace and security to the rest of the world. There are, however, welcome signs of a growing *détente* between the power blocs but the abatement of the cold war has not yet resulted in the disintegration of the military blocs formed in the context of great power conflicts.

7. International relations are entering a phase characterised by increasing interdependence and also by the desire of States to pursue independent policies. The democratisation of international relations is, therefore, an imperative necessity of our times. But there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some of the big powers to monopolise decision-making on world issues which are of vital concern to all countries.

8. The forces of racism, apartheid, colonialism and imperialism continue to bedevil world peace. At the same time classical colonialism is trying to perpetuate itself in the garb of neo-colonialisma less obvious, but in no way less dangerous, means of economic and political domination over the developing countries. These phenomena of the present-day world tend not only to perpetuate the evils of the past but also to undermine the future. They retard the liberation of many countries still under colonial domination and jeopardise the independence and territorial integrity of many countries, especially those of the non-aligned and developing countries, thereby hampering their advancement, intensifying tension and giving rise to conflicts.

9. The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is increasingly widening—the rich growing richer and the poor remaining poor. The developing countries are being denied their right to equality and to effective participation in international progress. The technological

revolution, which is now the monopoly of the rich, should constitute one of the main opportunities for the progress of developing countries. World solidarity is not only a just appeal but an overriding necessity; it is intolerable today for some to enjoy an untroubled and comfortable existence in exchange for the poverty and misfortune of others.

10. Concerned by this state of affairs in the world, the participants in this Conference have agreed to take joint action, and to unite their efforts towards the eradication of these ills.

11. The participants in the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm, and attach special importance to, the following principles; the right of the peoples who are not yet free to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and active participation in international affairs; the right of all sovereign nations to determine, in full freedom, the paths of their internal political, economic, social and cultural development; the right of all peoples to the benefit of economic development and the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution; refraining from the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.

12. The Conference declares that the following continue to be the aims of non-alignment: the pursuit of world peace and peaceful co-existence by strengthening the role of non-aligned countries within the United Nations so that it will be a more effective instrument against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any country; the fight against colonialism and racialism which are a negation of human equality and dignity; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means; the ending of the arms race followed by universal disarmament; opposition to great power military alliances and pacts; opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression; the universality of, and the strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations; and the struggle for economic independence and mutual cooperation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

What is needed is not redefinition of non-alignment but a rededication by all non-aligned nations to its central aims and objectives.

13. The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in

their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures:

(a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to cooperate with and consult each other as and when necessary;

(b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country;

(c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratisation of international relations;

(d) to offer determined support to the intensification of the work of all international bodies concerned with problems of disarmament, particularly in the preparations for and implementation of the programme of the Disarmament Decade as an integral part of general and complete disarmament;

(e) to intensify and unite efforts among the developing countries and between them and the developed countries for the carrying out of urgent structural changes in the world economy and for the establishment of such international cooperation as will reduce the gap between developed and developing countries

(f) to intensify joint efforts for the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination; to this end to pledge their utmost possible moral, political and material support to national liberation movements and to ensure the implementation of international decisions, including measures by the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;

(g) to continue their efforts toward strengthening the role and efficacy of the United Nations, to promote the achievement of the universality of the United Nations and to realise the urgent need for giving the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the organisation and the admission of other countries. While at the same time examining

the modalities of enabling countries outside the United Nations, including those which are divided, to participate in the activities of the Organisation and its Agencies;

(h) to strengthen steadily, and expand the domain of mutual cooperation within international, regional and bilateral frameworks;

(i) to ensure the continuity of action by holding periodic consultations of representatives of non-aligned countries at different levels and by convening summit, conferences more frequently depending on the prevailing international situation;

14. The Heads of State or Government and leaders of participating countries resolve that this Declaration as well as the statements and resolutions issued by this Conference shall be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the member States of the World Organisation. The present Declaration shall also be forwarded to all other States.

15. The participants in the Conference appeal to all nations and governments, all peace and freedom-loving forces and to all people the world over for cooperation and joint efforts for the implementation of these objectives. At the same time, they declare that they shall support all international actions that are initiated in the interests of the progress of mankind.

NAC/CONF. 3/RES. 14 DECLARATION ON NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries, united by common political and economic aspirations,

Expressing the determination of the non-aligned countries to achieve economic emancipation, to strengthen their independence and to make their contribution to world peace and to economic and social progress for the benefit of all mankind;

Reviewing the lack of progress in the implementation by the international community of the policies and objectives declared by them at Belgrade and Cairo and those enshrined in the Charter of Algiers;

Disturbed by the rapidly widening gap between the economies of the rich and the poor nations, which constitutes a threat to the independence of developing countries and to international peace and security;

Noting with concern the negative trends which exclude developing countries, in particular the decline in the share of developing countries, from the

mainstream of world economic life despite their endeavour to participate in contemporary progress;

Noting in particular the decline in the share of developing countries in world export trade from one-third in 1950 to one-sixth in 1969;

Noting further with regret the decline in financial flows in terms of percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) from developed to developing countries and the increase in financial flows from developing to developed countries by way of payments on account of debts, dividends, and royalties, and financial and commercial services;

Believing that the poverty of developing nations and their economic dependence on those in affluent circumstances constitute a structural weakness in the present world economic order;

Convinced that the persistence of an inequitable world economic system inherited from the colonial past and continued through present neo-colonialism poses insurmountable difficulties in breaking the bondage of poverty and shackles of economic dependence;

Realising that the occupation of parts of territories of non-aligned developing countries and dependent nations by aggressors or minority governments deprives these groups of their natural resources and constitutes a hindrance to their development;

Considering that the gap in science and technology between the developing and developed countries is widening and the need for preventing the emergence of technological colonialism is pressing;

Recognising that the massive investments in the economic and social progress of mankind can be made if agreements are reached to reduce expenditure on armaments;

Conscious of the increase since the meeting in Belgrade, in the capability of non-aligned countries to plan, organise, and manage their own economic development, both individually and within a multi-national cooperative framework, and the progress made by them during the sixties;

Convinced that the second United Nations Development Decade provides an opportunity to bring about structural changes in the world economic system so as to meet the pressing needs of poor nations, to strengthen their independence, and to provide for a more rapid and better balanced expansion of the world economy;

HEREBY

A. PLEDGE THEMSELVES

(i) to cultivate the spirit of self-reliance and to this end to adopt a firm policy of organising their own socio-economic progress and to raise it to the level of a priority action programme;

(ii) to exercise fully their right and fulfill their duty so as to secure optimal utilisation of the natural resources in their territories and in adjacent areas for the development and welfare of their Peoples;

(iii) to develop their technology and scientific capability to maximise production and improve productivity;

(iv) to promote social changes to provide increasing opportunity to each individual for developing his worth, maintaining his dignity, making his contribution to the process of growth and for sharing fully in its fruits;

(v) to promote social justice and efficiency of production, to raise the level of employment and to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare;

(vi) to ensure that external components of the Developmental process further national objectives and conform to national needs; and in particular to adopt so far as practicable a common approach to problems and possibilities of investment of private capital in developing countries;

(vii) to broaden and diversify economic relationships with other nations so as to promote true inter-dependence;

B. DECIDE

(i) to foster mutual cooperation among developing countries so as to impart strength to their national endeavour to fortify their independence;

(ii) to contribute to each other's economic and social progress by an effective utilisation of the complementarities between their respective resources and requirements;

(iii) to intensify and broaden to the maximum extent practicable, the movement for cooperation and integration among developing countries at sub-regional, and inter-regional levels for accelerating their economic growth and social development and take into account the necessary measures required to guarantee that the

peoples of developing countries concerned receive the benefit of the integration and not the foreign companies operating within the integrated area;

(iv) and to this end, to adopt the following Programme of Action in the field of:

I. Planning and Projection

(a) to identify products and countries in which production can be stimulated and expanded with a view to increasing existing income and trade exchange;

(b) to identify projects and programmes for which import requirements capable of being met from developing countries are likely to arise; and

(c) to define as closely as possible financing and technological requirements to secure increases in production and to support expansion of trade flows amongst developing countries.

II. Trade, Cooperation and Development

(a) to organise exchange of information in regard to products of export interest to developing countries;

(b) to provide adequate access to products of export interest to other developing countries, especially by preferential reduction of import duties;

(c) to negotiate long-term purchases and sales agreements in respect of industrial raw materials and to orient policies of official procurement organisations in favor of developing countries;

(d) to evolve payment arrangements to support expansion of trade exchanges amongst developing countries;

(e) to facilitate transit traffic for the diversification and the expansion of the external trade of landlocked countries;

(f) to facilitate international borders amongst developing countries; and

(g) to encourage travel and tourism amongst developing countries.

III. Industrial, Mineral, Agricultural and Marine Production

(a) to exchange information on needs and resources of different developing countries in respect of technical know-how, research, consultancy services, experts and training facilities;

(b) to institute and intensify programmes of cooperation at bilateral, regional and inter-regional levels to combine needs and resources of developing countries for furthering one another's production programmes and projects; and

(c) to coordinate through policies and measures for the utilisation in their national interest their mineral and marine resources and for the protection of the maritime environment.

IV. Development of Infrastructure

(a) to facilitate mutual cooperation in preparing preinvestment surveys and in executing projects for the development of one another's infrastructure in the field of road and rail communications, irrigation and power; and

(b) to take concerted measures for transforming the prevailing systems of communications, transport and commercial services previously designed to link metropolitan countries to their dependent territories so as to promote direct commerce, contact and cooperation amongst developing countries.

V. Application of Science and Technology

(a) to organise means and measures to share one another's experience in the application of science and technology to processes of economic and social development;

(b) to institute schemes of cooperation for the acquisition of skills relevant to their situation and in particular to promote exchange of trainees and experts and thus provide for optimum use and efficiency of their specialised technological and scientific institutions; and

(c) to devise programmes for adoption of technology to the special needs of countries in different stages of development, and to provide for its widest possible diffusion to developing countries and for the conservation of their technical skills and personnel in consonance with their needs and conditions.

VI. Mechanism

To facilitate contact, exchange of information coordination and consultations among Governments, and among competent organisations and institutions, in order to further mutual cooperation and integration for implementing programmes of action.

C. URGE THE UNITED NATIONS

(i) to fulfill the objectives enshrined in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

(ii) to employ international machinery to bring about a rapid transformation of the world economic system, particularly in the field of trade, finance and technology so that economic domination yields to economic cooperation and economic strength is used for the benefit of the world community;

(iii) to view the developmental process in a global context and to adopt a programme of international action for utilisation of world resources in men and materials, science and technology, benefiting developed and developing countries alike;

(iv) to adopt at the forthcoming Commemorative Session a Declaration on an international strategy providing for the following:

I. Goals and Objectives

(a) International cooperation for economic development is not a one sided process of donor-donee relationship, the development of developing countries is a benefit to the whole world, including the more advanced nations;

(b) The aim of international economic cooperation should be to provide a dynamic combination of the world's production, market and technological factors to promote a rational division of labour and a humane sharing of its fruits; international cooperation should strengthen the capability of developing countries to exercise fully their sovereignty over their natural resources;

(c) A rapid transformation of the world economic system should be achieved through the adoption of convergent and concomitant policies and measures so that the developing and developed countries become partners, on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, in a common endeavour for peace, progress and prosperity;

(d) The essential purpose of development is to provide equal opportunity for a better life to everyone; the aim should, therefore, be to accelerate significantly the growth of gross product per head so that it is possible to secure for everyone a minimum standard of life consistent with human dignity;

II. Policies and Measures

(a) Since primary commodities constitute a preponderant source of foreign income for most developing countries, provision should be made for maximising their consumption, diversifying their utilisation, securing for producers a fair and equitable return, organising their production on the basis of endowment factors, and securing for developing countries an increasing share of the growth in consumption; unfinished action to conclude commodity agreement should be completed by 1972;

(b) International action should be taken to promote processing of primary products in areas of production and to provide access to consuming markets of processed products, free from all tariff and non-tariff barriers;

(c) The scheme of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferences in favour of products of developing countries is implemented without further delay;

(d) Other measures should be undertaken to secure for developing countries an increasing share of international trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, especially through adjustment of production structures in developed countries;

(e) A distinction should be made between transfer of resources intended to promote development of developing countries and commercially motivated investments;

(f) The net flow of financial transfers from developed to developing countries should correspond, by 1972, to a minimum of 1 per cent of the GNP of each developed country, three-quarters of which should be from official sources.

(g) Financial transfers for development should be untied and provided on terms and conditions compatible with the efficiency of the developmental process;

(h) Appropriate measures should be adopted to alleviate the burden of debts on developing countries;

(i) A link between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be established by 1972;

(J) Steps should be taken to enable developing countries to extend their merchant marines, to develop their shipbuilding industries, and to improve and modernise their ports. Urgent action is needed to restrain the alarming increase in freight rates and to eliminate

discriminatory and restrictive elements from it. Consultation machinery for the soultion of difficulties of shippers from developing countries needs to be improved to increase its efficiency;

(k) Concerted measures should be undertaken to bridge the widening gap in the technological skills between developing and developed countries, to facilitate diffusion of technology, patented and non-patented, on reasonable terms and conditions, and to ensure that transfers of technology are free from illegitimate restraints. An appropriate international mechanism should be devised to implement these measures;

(L) Provision should be made to expand research and development on materials with which developing countries are endowed. Arrangements should also be made for their nationals and institutions to build up scientific capabilities;

(m) Within the framework of international development strategy, special measures should be taken to improve the productive capacities and develop the infrastructure of least developed, including land-locked countries so as to enable them to derive full benefit from convergent and concomitant measures; and

(n) Mutual contact and cooperation amongst developing countries is an indispensable element in the global strategy. The developed countries should support the initiatives of developing countries in this regard and pay special attention to concrete proposals that may be put forward by them to this end.

D. DECLARE THEIR DETERMINATION

(a) to undertake sustained and continuous endeavors within the United Nations system to secure faithful implementation of international development policies and programmes;

(b) to further the unity and solidarity of the Group of seventy-seven at all levels including the convening of a ministerial meeting to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) III;

(c) to review and appraise periodically, the progress of mutual cooperation in the field of development in pursuance of the programme of action;

(d) to seek ways and means for strengthening the capabilities of the United Nations system, to fulfil its commitments to social and economic progress,

Algeria Declaration

The Declaration of the 4th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 5-9 September 1973.

1. The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973. The following countries were present: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya (Arab Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Algeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Vietnam (P.R.G), Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria (Arab Republic of), Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates Upper Volta, Yemen (A.R), Yemen (P.D.R), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia. The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as

Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola (M.P.L.A, and F.L.N.A.), Guinea-Bissao (P.A.I.G.C.), Mozambique (F.R.E.L.I.M.O.), Principe and Sao Tome (C.L.P. Sao Time), Zimbabwe (Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.), South Africa (A.N.C. and P.A.C.), Namibia (S.W.A.P.O.), Seychelles Islands (S.P.U.P.), Comoros Islands (M.O.L.I.N.A.C.O), Somalia (F.L.C.S. and M.L.D.), Palestine (O.L.P.), Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of).

The following attended the Conference as Guests

Austria, Finland, Sweden, United Nations Organization,

Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), Arab League,

Solidarity Organization of Afro-Asian Peoples (O.S.P.A.A.)

2. The participants observed that more than half of the member states of the international community representing the majority of the world's

population took part in the Conference. The number and the level of the participants, as well as the general quality of the work, are indicative of the vitality and dynamism of non-alignment.

3. The participants exchanged views on the world situation and the role of non-alignment.

4. Mankind has always aspired to freedom, well-being and peace. Such ideals are no longer unattainable or solely within the reach of a minority. All the peoples of the world can now aspire to them. The creative potentials of our age make this possible; the pressing necessities of peoples make it an historical necessity.

5. The force of national and social emancipation movements which are constantly shaking the worn-out structures of a world undergoing complete change, combined with the uninterrupted progress of the scientific and technical revolution, open up ways towards the total liberation of the whole of mankind.

6. But the past decades have shown that unless this scientific progress is used in the service of peace, it can lead mankind to enslavement and even destruction. It was the dawning of a keen awareness of such realities which inspired the ever expanding movement of non-aligned countries. The Conferences held successively in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown forcefully expressed the aspirations of peoples for peace in a new world based on independence, progress and justice.

7. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction that the evolution of international relations had confirmed the vitality and lasting validity of the aims, principles and practice of the policy of non-alignment. They were unanimous in the appraisal that the policy of non-alignment, together with other peace loving, democratic and progressive forces, constitutes an important and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of peoples and countries, for general peace and equal security for all States, for universal application of principles of active and peaceful co-existence, for democratization of international relations, for all-round equitable cooperation, for economic development and social progress.

8. Examining the contemporary international developments, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries consider that there have emerged profound changes in the general balance of forces in the world, as a result of the growing forces of peace, independence and progress.

9. Since the Lusaka Conference, the evolution of the international situation has been marked by the strengthening of trends towards peace in the developed world, whereas in other areas centers of tension and war still exist and are aggravated by the increasing deterioration in economic conditions of developing countries.

10. The present strengthening of *détente* between East and West and the progress towards the settlement in Europe of problems inherited from the Second World War represent important achievements by the forces of peace in the world. The fears created by the nuclear threat as well as the determination of peoples increasingly tend to give primacy to dialogue rather than confrontation.

11. This trend has also been reflected in the intensification of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States and the United States and the People's Republic of China.

12. The essential aim of the East-West rapprochement, of the negotiations of all kinds currently in progress and of the agreements recently concluded or about to be concluded is to establish cooperation within the framework of a system of collective security based on principles which, surmounting ideological differences, aim to regulate international relations. It was within this context that the proposal for a European Conference on Security and Cooperation was translated into reality.

13. The non-aligned countries, which have worked unceasingly to establish peace and eliminate tension through negotiation and recourse to international bodies, welcome all these efforts and initiatives and regard them as a positive step towards the establishment of peace.

14. While considerable progress has been made towards East-West *détente*, the fact that peoples are in direct confrontation with colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, alien domination and foreign occupation, neo-colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, remains an indisputable reality of our age.

15. Peace is far from being assured in all parts of the world, as evidenced by the situation prevailing in Indochina despite the Paris Agreements, and the cessation of American bombardments in Cambodia, in the Middle East where the situation continues to deteriorate, in Africa where there is a renewed outbreak of colonial wars of extermination and of aggression of all kinds against the independent States, and in Latin America, where colonial situations still remain and where there is an increase in imperialist plots against the sovereignty and security of States.

16. As long as colonial wars, apartheid, imperialist aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation and power politics, economic exploitation and plunder prevail, peace will prove limited in principle and scope. In a world where, besides a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries, it would be dangerous to increase such division by restricting peace to the prosperous areas of the world while the rest of mankind remained condemned to insecurity and domination by the most powerful. Peace is indivisible: it could not be reduced to a mere shifting of confrontation from one area to another, nor should it condone the continued existence of tension in some areas while endeavoring to eliminate it elsewhere. *Détente* would remain precarious if it did not take into consideration the interests of the other countries.

17. In this respect, the non-aligned countries are simply expressing the aspirations of the majority of peoples, as illustrated by the Bandung, Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown Declarations. What these peoples want is to get rid of the colonial yoke where it still exists, eradicate apartheid, Zionism and all forms of racial discrimination and segregation, and put an end to the régimes which are inspired by them and find in them their *raison d'être*.

18. It is also a question of establishing a genuine independence by eliminating foreign monopolies and assuming control over their national resources and exploiting them for the benefit of their peoples. The peoples of the non-aligned countries wish to safeguard their own personality, to revive and enrich their cultural heritage; and to promote in all fields their authenticity which had been seriously alienated by colonialism. They finally strive to consolidate their independence through effective exercise of their national sovereignty against any hegemony, in other words to reject any form of subordination or dependence and any interference or pressure, whether political, economic or military.

19. In this respect, international security cannot be achieved if it does not include an economic dimension which guarantees to all countries the right to implement their development programmes free from economic aggression and any other form of pressure.

20. The non-aligned countries pledge to reinforce their common action in order to promote the principles of economic security in international relations.

21. Furthermore, the rejection of military alliances which are part of the pattern of great power rivalry and the dismantling of bases on which

such alliances rely, constitutes a fundamental principle of national independence and the policy of non-alignment. It is also necessary to create conditions for promoting the accelerated development of developing countries.

22. The Conference reaffirms the determination of the non-aligned countries to observe strictly the principles of respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States; to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle their disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and calls upon all States to act likewise.

23. The evolution of the international situation fully confirms the validity of the principles and motivations of the policy of Non-Alignment and necessitates its reinforcement.

24. In Asia, Africa and Latin America more and more countries are demonstrating their desire for emancipation and their readiness to face up to the trial of force imposed by neo-colonial tutelage and imperialist monopoly.

25. Accordingly, non-alignment has continued to grow in scope and acquire a wider acceptance by expressing, at the international level, the aspirations of an increasing number of States, of national liberation movements and of all the forces for emancipation and progress throughout the world.

26. In order to assume fully their international responsibilities and contribute to the solution of the problems of our times which involve the fate of all the peoples of the world, the non-aligned countries must continue to work together with all forces striving for peace, liberty and progress, with a view to bringing about a change in international relations towards democracy and equality of all States, and to ensure that decisions which could affect big and small countries are not taken without their full participation on an equal basis.

II

27. In this context, the Conference emphasizes the need for more resolute action by non-aligned countries in order to find an urgent solution to the conflicts of which the Third World is the arena and where the policy of force of imperialism and colonialism clashes with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples.

28. In the Middle East, the situation continues to give rise to deep concern. Israel's obstinate persistence in its policy of aggression, expansion

and annexation, as well as its policy of oppression directed against the inhabitants of the territories occupied by force, is a challenge to the international community, the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a threat to international peace and security.

29. Drawing renewed attention to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, the Conference calls for immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied territories, and pledges itself to assist Egypt, Syria and Jordan in liberating their occupied territories, by every means.

30. In this connection, the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people is a basic prerequisite for the establishment of an equitable and lasting peace in the area. The struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their usurped homeland is an integral part of the struggle of all peoples against colonialism and racial discrimination and for self-determination. Member countries of the Conference call upon all States, and in particular the United States of America, to abstain from providing Israel with arms or any political, economic or financial support which may enable it to continue its aggressive and expansionist policy.

31. Israel's persistence in its defiant attitude towards the international community and the United Nations will lead non-aligned countries between them and, within the framework of the United Nations, in conjunction with the member States of that organization, to take individual and collective measures against it in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

32. The Conference gives its firm support to and expresses its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their sore trial and the heavy sacrifices they are making to recover their national dignity and entity.

33. The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the signing of the Paris Agreements on Vietnam, and considers them as a common victory for the Vietnamese people and the peoples of non-aligned countries, as well as all peace and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world. The Conference expresses its concern at the refusal of the United States of America and the Saigon Administration to observe strictly the Paris Agreements.

34. The Conference calls for the immediate cessation of any commitment and interference by the United States of America in the domestic affairs

of the peoples of Indochina, and respect for the free exercise of the right of the Indochinese peoples to self-determination, which is a prerequisite for the establishment of real peace in the area.

35. The Conference of Heads of State or Government invites member countries to give their diplomatic support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which is the sole authentic representative of the population of South Vietnam, and to contribute to the reconstruction of war-devastated Vietnam.

36. The Conference hails the victory of the Cambodian people in stopping the US bombing of Cambodia, and condemns the stubborn US policy of aggression as at present evidenced by widely based US support for the Phnom-Penh régime.

37. It condemns the military intervention of the USA and its allies in Cambodia and its interference in Cambodian domestic affairs.

38. It declares the only legal and rightful government of Cambodia to be the GRUNK, under Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State; and urges all non-aligned countries to recognize it immediately.

39. The Conference welcomes the signature of the Vientiane Agreement and hopes that the parties will sign protocols to set up a national coalition government in Laos.

40. Strict implementation of the Vientiane Agreement is essential for an effective and lasting restoration of peace and national harmony corresponding to the legitimate aspirations of the people of Laos.

41. In particular, the Conference welcomes the determination of the countries of this region to continue to follow a policy of non-alignment.

42. The Conference supports the action of independent and peaceful reunification undertaken by the Korean people; requests the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and considers that the Korean problem must be solved without foreign interference.

43. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have studied very carefully the situation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, which are experiencing the most serious forms of exploitation, oppression and destruction at the hands of the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism with the political, economic and military support of some Western Governments and international capitals. The colonial and racist régimes

in this region are in addition a direct threat to the free development of all African countries, and more particularly Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

44. The collusion of the colonialist, segregationist and illegal minority régimes respectively of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and the many forms of aid which such régimes receive from certain NATO countries, reflect the strategic aims of imperialism in the region.

45. The Heads of State or Government note that colonial, neo-colonial and racist powers have continued their policy of aggression, domination and apartheid since the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa was approved. The Conference reiterates that armed struggle is the only way of ending colonial and racial domination in this region.

46. In this connection the Conference hails the heroic struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and that of all peoples fighting for their freedom. It pays tribute to the courageous struggle waged under particularly difficult conditions, by the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

47. The Conference considers it urgent to put an end to the colonial presence in the so-called Spanish Sahara; so-called French, Somaliland (Djibouti), the Comoro Islands and the Seychelles.

48. The Conference supports the programme of action adopted at the Oslo International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid and calls for its effective implementation.

49. The Conference invites the Governments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to condemn Portuguese colonialism and all other forms of colonialism and racism, to reaffirm the United Nations declarations and resolutions on decolonization and not to allow Portugal, which is waging colonial wars in Africa, to obtain protection on account of the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe.

50. The Conference stresses the need for cooperation on the part of the non-aligned countries with all countries and forces opposed to colonialism and neo-colonialism, so as to provide active and material support to the armed struggle of African liberation movements.

51. The Conference stresses the necessity of putting an end to colonial domination where it still survives in Latin America. It reaffirms the

complete solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the peoples of the region still subjected to colonialism and demands that their inalienable right to national independence be recognized. It supports the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for their national independence and supports the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

52. It requests that the United States Government refrain from doing anything likely to affect directly or indirectly the exercise by the people of Puerto Rico of their right to independence.

53. The Conference demand that the military bases of the U.S.A. on Cuban, Panamanian and Puerto Rican territories be restored to the countries which are their rightful owners.

54. It supports the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for the affirmation of their sovereignty, the restoration of their natural resources and implementation of the structural changes essential for their development, and condems the imperialistic aggressions and pressures to which these countries are subjected.

55. The Conference considers that the struggle for the liberation of Latin America is an important factor in the struggle of its peoples against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and is a contribution towards achieving and strengthening peace and international security.

56. The Conference hails the Government and people of Chile, who in their struggle to consolidate their independence and build a new society are facing the combined aggression of reaction and imperialism. It expresses its solidarity with Chile in its efforts to achieve the economic and social transformations already started, to avoid civil war and preserve its national unity.

57. It hails Government and people of Peru in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty, win back the wealth of their country and change its economic, social and political structures.

58. It hails the victory of the Argentine people in their struggle for true independence and social progress.

59. It supports the Government and people of Panama in their efforts to recover their sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

III

60. The non-aligned countries stress the need for the *détente* initiated between great powers, already hailed by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to lead to the effective breaking up of the military alliances stemming from the cold war.

61. It reaffirms the objective set in the Declaration of the Third Summit of non-aligned countries regarding the dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all parts of the world.

62. It gives its support to countries struggling for the removal of military bases established on their soil under unequal treaties and maintained against the wishes of their peoples.

63. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries emphasize that the strengthening of international security forms an integral part of the programme and actions for achieving peace and progress for all peoples and all countries. This aim can be reached only by constructing an international security which would cover all parts of the world and which would be equal for all peoples and all countries.

64. It considers that the creation of zones of peace and cooperation in the various regions of the world, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, is calculated to reduce tension, eliminate foreign military presence and to promote peaceful cooperation among the countries concerned.

65. The Heads of State or Government welcome the adoption by the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the setting up by the United Nations of an ad hoc committee to consider the measures aimed at implementing the Declaration. They consider that action designed to promote the objectives of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. They urge all powers to cooperate in order to achieve the objectives of the implementation of this resolution.

66. The Conference expressed its concern at the growing tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and the deployment of foreign naval forces.

67. The Conference supports the efforts exerted by the Arab States and peoples in the Arabian Gulf to safeguard the stability, security and well-being of the region and to preserve its independence as well as resist any foreign interference in its affairs, whatever the sources.

68. Drawing attention to the link between European security and security in the Mediterranean, the Conference supports the lawful rights of non-aligned countries in this area to participate in decisions relating to their security. Furthermore, the Conference upholds those countries' endeavors to establish an area of peace and cooperation on the basis of respect for the interests of the countries concerned and of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

69. The Heads of State or Government welcome the Kuala Lumpur Declaration aimed at the creation of an area of peace, freedom and neutrality free from any form of interference by powers from outside the region, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation and in the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration. They consider it to be a positive contribution to the establishment of international peace and security, and appeal to all States to respect its principles and objectives. They express the hope that military presence in this region, including foreign bases, will be eliminated.

70. The participants devoted particular attention to the strengthening of the security and to the defense of the non-aligned countries against all dangers from outside. They expressed their countries determination to increase their mutual solidarity and assistance in the case of threats to their independence and territorial integrity.

71. The Conference noted with concern that the flow of conventional arms to non-nuclear states, which is a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and which gives rise to tension in some regions, is continuing. It demands that an end be put to the flow of such armaments.

72. The Conference declares itself in favour of general and complete disarmament, and especially a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of atomic weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the total cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments and all regions of the world.

73. In this connection, the Conference demands the suspension of the French nuclear tests being programmed and carried out at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

74. The Conference also declares itself in favor of the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons.

75. The Conference demands that a world conference on disarmament, with the participation of all States, shall be convened as soon as possible.

76. The Conference further emphasizes the enormous benefit to the well-being of all peoples and to the social and economic development of developing countries which could ensue from the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the releasing of resources resulting from disarmament.

77. The Conference recalls the Declaration on the United Nations adopted by the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and reaffirms its devotion to the principles and objectives of the Charter. It considers that the United Nations could be an effective instrument for fostering international peace and security, increasing cooperation and safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

78. The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connection, it welcomes the restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.

79. The Conference supports the admission into the United Nations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a full and sovereign member of the family of non-aligned countries. It took note in this connection that the conclusion of the recent agreement in New Delhi on 28 August 1973 has opened the way for the solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems for the establishment of durable peace in the South Asian continent.

80. However, current operational conditions in the Organization are not always in line with the new realities of international life and do not fully permit it to perform its mission of peace and development.

81. Disregard for United Nations decisions and the tendency of great powers to monopolize the Organization's activities, to render it inactive or to divert it to their own private interests, contradict the universal nature of the Organization and reduce its standing and prestige.

82. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the

Organization. To this end, the Security Council the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.

83. They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the Charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.

IV

84. The Conference expresses its concern at the constant deterioration of economic conditions in developing countries, with an ever-widening gap between them and the industrialized countries. The efforts made in the context of the First United Nations Development Decade and the first years of the Second Decade have failed to achieve any substantial results.

85. The increase in cases of infringement of the sovereignty of States, the neo-colonial exploitation of developing countries, particularly by transnational companies, the continued inadequacy of the internal structure of the United Nations and the fact that same industrialized countries have expressed reservations and imposed limitations regarding the implementation of the International Development Strategy, are the reasons for the constant deterioration of the situation in developing countries. Furthermore, the non-aligned countries consider that improved economic relations and increased trade between developed countries should in no instance impair the fundamental interests of developing countries, especially by reducing those countries' participation in world trade and international cooperation.

86. Finally, with regard to the monetary situation and in the light of current negotiations, the Conference notes the lack of sufficient political will on the part of the industrialized countries to consider, within the envisaged system, the specific needs of the developing countries as regards their foreign trade and the financing of their development.

87. With a view to establishing conditions for real development, the Conference reaffirms the need to put an end to all forms of foreign

domination and exploitation. It proclaims the right of states to recover their natural resources and develop them for the benefit of their peoples, within the framework of a freely chosen development programme.

88. The Conference considers that sub-regional, regional and international cooperation, on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, is an appreciable contribution to development policy.

89. The Conference invites non-aligned countries to intensify concerted action among themselves in all fields in order to participate actively in the solution of international economic problems, especially in view of the forthcoming monetary and trade negotiations and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

90. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recalled the Statement on the Sea-bed and the Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress adopted at Lusaka, and reviewed the progress made since then. They noted with satisfaction that the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 was in harmony with the principles set forth in the Lusaka Statement on the Sea-bed, and that those principles had continued to guide the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed. They also noted with satisfaction that the suggestion made at Lusaka for the convening of a conference on the Law of the Sea to deal with all the questions relating to the marine environment in a comprehensive manner had been accepted by the international community.

91. The Heads of State or Government agree to support the adoption of zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles, measured from base lines, within which the riparian State would exercise its rights to exploit natural resources and to protect the other related interests of its peoples, bearing in mind the special rights and interests of developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked or geographically handicapped, without prejudice either to freedom of navigation and over flight, where applicable, or to the régime concerning the continental shelf.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm the vital importance of a rational exploitation of the resources of the seas and oceans, in the interests of economic development and the promotion of the well-being of peoples.

93. The participants reaffirm their adherence to the basic principle that the area and resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national

jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind and recommend the setting up of an international authority, possessing wide powers which would be responsible for administering this area for the benefit of the international community as a whole, and especially the developing countries.

94. The participants urge all interested parties to abide by the moratorium banning the exploitation of the resources of the international zone until such time as a régime is established.

95. They stress that the new rules of the Law of the Sea must effectively contribute to the elimination of threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

96. The participants recommend that the legislation on utilization and exploitation of ocean space include appropriate measures for ensuring the preservation of the sea environment.

97. The Heads of State or Government proclaim the urgency of holding the Conference on the Law of the Sea at Santiago, Chile, in 1974, as well as the need to ensure its success by proper preparation, and consider that prior consultation among non-aligned countries is essential in order to coordinate their positions and actions concerning problems of substance and procedure with a view to arriving rapidly at satisfactory results.

98. In closing the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government, in order to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the policy of non-alignment, the justice and rightness of which have been confirmed by recent developments in the international situation, decide to reinforce their action and coordinate their efforts.

99. This is a necessity which is rendered all the more imperative by the fact that the principles of non-alignment have been adopted as a basis for action by many organs of regional and international cooperation.

100. The major changes now taking place at the political, economic and technological levels in a world that is becoming even more highly organized, the urgency and acuteness of the problems of liberation and development, as well as the necessity for true peace, are factors which today induce the non-aligned countries to intensify their activities and organize mutual cooperation in order to give a new content to their solidarity, and to guarantee their participation in the settlement of major international problems.

101. It decides that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries shall be held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1975.

DECLARATION ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers, from 5 to 9 September 1973.

Having made a thorough study of the problems of decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination still affecting the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, has adopted the following declaration:

The confrontation of peoples with colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and imperialism, remains a fundamental reality of our era, continually emphasizing the common destiny and the indivisible nature of the struggle of the peoples of the Third World.

The policy of non-alignment, one of the main aims of which is the struggle for independence and the safeguarding of national sovereignty, fully identifies with the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The close ties between the national liberation movements and the non-aligned countries are not purely historical in origin, but draw their strength from their association with the commons ideals of freedom, justice and peace, they are the expression of the solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the face of the continuous threats and attempts of systems of domination to subject the newly independent countries to other forms of political and economic domination.

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government emphasizes that the Third World continues to be the favorite battlefield for colonial wars and imperialist plots. The situation in this part of the world is characterized by armed resistance to colonial systems and imperialist aggression and by the struggle for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence and the economic and social advancement of peoples.

The process of *détente* and cooperation taking place in certain parts of the world will continue to be limited in effect and incapable of meeting the aspirations of peoples to freedom, security and peace as long as it tolerates with the continued existence of colonialism and racism, and foreign exploitation and aggression in other areas of the world.

The national liberation movement is confronting the increasingly accentuated action and political, economic and military mechanisms that tend to freeze the

existing situation and to introduce new forms of oppression and exploitation aimed at checking the process of Third World emancipation.

In fact, colonialism continues to flourish in various forms all rooted in political subjection and economic exploitation.

The situation in countries still under foreign domination and the threats that this situation pose to neighboring countries are a clear indication of the designs of imperialism and of the vulnerability of young independent States.

The aims of imperialism are to exploit the immense riches of these regions and to hinder the evolution of independent neighboring countries by resorting to armed aggression and economic pressure with a view to gaining complete control of the area as part of its global strategy.

It is a fact that the coalition of systems of domination is being continually strengthened, with the encouragement of monopolies and foreign economic and financial interests which are expanding their activities in the colonized territories and whose ventures are supported by capital supplied by most of the western countries.

In Southern Africa, the oppressors are intensifying their settlement policy. They are strengthening their military alliance, as is shown by the frequent intervention of South African troops in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. They are making intensive efforts, in close collaboration with the large monopolies, to achieve coordinated economic exploitation of the whole of Southern Africa, thus further aggravating the dangers which threaten the future of the African continent.

Apartheid in South Africa is not just a system of racial discrimination; it is above all a form of colonialism based on fascist oppression of the people by a minority of alien settlers who exploit the people and deprive them of their fundamental rights, denying the most elementary human values. In Zimbabwe, Namibia, and the countries under Portuguese domination, the racist minorties are pursuing a systematic policy of settlement and are bent on changing the ethnic composition of the peoples of these countries, destroying their cultural heritage and exploiting the wealth of these countries for their exclusive benefit.

In this connection, the case of Palestine, where Zionist settler-colonialism has taken on the form of a systematic uprooting of the Palestinian people from their homeland and represents a very serious threat to their survival as a nation, is exactly the same as the situation in Southern Africa, where racist segregationist minorities use the same method of colonial domination

and exploitation to the requirements of a single imperialist strategy. In Latin America the peoples of Puerto Rico and Panama are confronted with an anachronistic colonial system and are struggling for complete recovery of their independence and the safeguarding of the integrity of their territories against the same American imperialists who, in those countries, practice open racial discrimination against the black population. Their struggle, like that of the Indochinese and Arab peoples to free their occupied territories, are an integral part of the liberation movement of the peoples of the Third World and deserve the support and active solidarity of all peoples of the world.

Having exhausted all peaceful means, and faced with the obstinacy of the colonial powers and the complicity of their protectors, in particular some member States of NATO, namely the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, the oppressed peoples have no alternative but the legitimate recourse to armed struggle in order to impose respect for their right to self-determination and independence.

Since the Lusaka Conference, the liberation movements have achieved significant successes.

Vast areas, where a new way of life is being established, have been liberated in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. In other parts of Africa, namely in Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as in South Africa, political and military struggles are being intensified and strengthened.

Despite the maneuvers of French and British colonialism, the peoples of the Comoros, the so-called French Somalia (Djibouti) and the Seychelles continue their march towards freedom, overcoming all obstacles and attempts at territorial dismemberment and confounding the strategic designs of the colonialist powers in the Indian Ocean, as evidenced by the transfer of the French base from Diego Suarez (Madagascar) to Djibouti. Despite the repeated attempts to exterminate the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Movement is steadfastly continuing its fight for the liberation of its country.

The people of the Sahara still under Spanish domination have registered a great success with the recognition of their right to self-determination and independence by the relevant resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

The people of Puerto Rico have also recorded a great success with the recognition by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization of its right to self-determination and independence. The historic victories achieved by the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are a major contribution to the liberation of the peoples of the world.

In the international arena, the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle waged by peoples striving for national liberation and the growing recognition of the liberation movements as the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples, constitute a significant achievement.

In this connection, the decision of the United Nations and some specialized agencies to accord observer status to the liberation movements is particularly welcome.

Colonialism has reacted to these successes with renewed savagery and brutality, even going so far as the large-scale use of methods of genocide as they did at Wilyamu in Mozambique and making terrorism and political assassination State institutions. The cowardly assassination of the great African leader, Amilcar Cabral, like that of Eduardo Mondale, the founder President of FREIMO and the murder, of the three Palestinian leaders, Kamal Adwan, Abu Youssef and Kendal Nassir, bear witness to the desperate situation and dilemma in which colonialism finds itself.

The increased military assistance which the régimes of oppression and exploitation continue to receive from some western powers, in defiance of world public opinion, and massive capital investments contribute to the strengthening of their power and their capacity for internal repression as well as the increase in their potential for aggression. The patent reinforcement of the Pretoria-Salisbury-Lisbon axis, now increasingly being extended to Tel Aviv, highlights the identical objectives pursued by these régimes and calls for coherent and appropriate action on the part of the non-aligned countries, the national liberation movements and all the other forces which defend liberty, justice, progress and peace in the world.

In the face of the renewed aggressivity of imperialism and colonialism, concrete material aid to the liberation movements should be greatly increased in all fields in order to enable them to face up to the requirements of the situation with which they are confronted.

The non-aligned countries are increasingly conscious of the importance of the state which the Third World represents for the forces of hegemony. The many difficulties they encounter in their desire to consolidate their sovereignty and ensure their development strengthens their conviction that the safeguarding of their independence is inseparable from the attainment of the aspirations of all oppressed peoples to freedom and independence.

The sustained struggle and solidarity of the peoples of the Third World is a deciding factor in the establishment of new international relationships capable of guaranteeing international peace and security.

In this connection, the encouragement of a policy of *détente* and peace in Europe must not be interpreted or used as a factor designed to encourage or give respectability to Portuguese fascism and colonialism.

Détente cannot mean either acceptance of situations of oppression in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, or the transfer of zones of tension from the European continent to the countries of the Third World. Such developments heighten the challenge to the non-aligned countries and the national liberation movements. So long as colonialism in any of its forms continues to exist, the non-aligned countries should join forces with the liberation movements in a common struggle to end it. No independent country will remain free while imperialist bases and institutions remain in even one colony. Consequently, the assistance and support that the non-aligned countries provide to the peoples fighting for their freedom are based on the unity of the fight which they are waging and on their common aspirations.

Fully aware of the need to assume, in all circumstances, their duty of solidarity with struggling peoples, the non-aligned countries, in the face of the coalition of the systems of domination and exploitation,

- Undertake to increase their military, material, political and moral assistance to the liberation movements and to take all necessary steps to enable them successfully to pursue their fight, especially by:

(1) the creation of a support and solidarity fund to increase the effectiveness of the struggles of national liberation movements. They appeal to all peace and justice-loving States, as well as to all political, social and humanitarian institutions to assist them;

(2) the opening of offices in the capitals of the non-aligned countries;

(3) the granting of means to facilitate travel by representatives of the liberation movements.

- Undertake to pursue sustained action to mobilize public opinion in favour of the just cause of the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and to strengthen their solidarity with them.

Decide to do everything in their power to isolate the colonialist, racist and apartheid régimes, *inter alia* by:

(1) the severance or suspension or freezing of all relations with Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel;

(2) the denunciation of these régimes in all international political, economic, cultural and social forums;

(3) the organization of campaigns to inform world public opinion especially in the western countries, and to denounce the support that some of the Governments of these countries provide to Portuguese colonialism and to the régimes in South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel. These western powers must choose between the friendship of the non-aligned countries and the support they give to colonialist and racist régimes,

- The implementation of effective measures in the economic and trade fields against countries which blatantly violate every decision of all major international organizations in order to isolate colonial and racist régimes
- Endorse the recommendations of the Oslo Conference and decide to support their adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, while at the same time stressing the need to take concrete action on those recommendations. In particular, they support the proposal for the convening of a conference of representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and liberation movements against colonialism.
- Call for the immediate implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973

Seriously disturbed by the intensification of repressive measures by the racist minority régime in South Africa against the South African people,

Deeply concerned at the large-scale deploying of military power by South Africa throughout the territory, constituting a threat to peace and security in Africa and throughout the world,

Alarmed at the increasing intervention by the South African authorities for the purpose of supporting other racist colonialist régimes in Southern Africa,

Noting with abhorence the adoption and implementation of the fraudulent Bantustan Policy by the racist régime at an alternative to full and unfettered political and economic rights for the people.

Deploring the economic, financial and military assistance that certain NATO powers continue to allocate to the racist régime in South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in popular resistance in the face of savage repression,

Viewing with deep concern on continued incarceration, for over ten years, of leader of the liberation movement such as Nelson Mandela, Water Sisulu and others,

Disturbed by continuous investment in South Africa by many Western countries, especially the United State, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany in defiance of resolutions to the contrary by the United Nations,

Welcoming the programe of action relating to South Africa, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid held in Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973.

1. Reaffirms its full support for South African people in their legitimate national liberation struggle against racial discrimination to recover their sovereignty;
2. Commends the determination of the South African people in their just struggle to achieve their national liberation;
3. Pledges itself to increase its financial, paternal and political assistance to the South African liberation movement;
4. Pledges constant economic, diplomatic and moral support to the independent States in the areas which are subjected to economic threats and subversive acts by the white racist minority régimes in Southern Africa;
5. Condemns the Bantustan policy aimed at balkanising the territory and dividing the people along ethnic lines as being abhorrent to the concept of true Africanism;
6. Further condemns the continued economic, financial and military assistance given to South Africa by certain NATO powers, in particular the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, thereby enabling the Government in Pretoria to maintain and reinforce its policy of repression and apartheid;
7. Invites all States and especially the major Western Powers and Japan to suspend all scientific collaboration with South Africa, in particular with regard to arms and atomic power, and to refrain from granting patents and licenses to that country.
8. Calls on all non-aligned countries to take all steps, including diplomatic and, where possible, economic steps, both through the United Nations

and unilaterally, to bring countries which encourage investments in South Africa to withdraw their investments;

9. Urges all non-aligned governments to take every opportunity to demand the release of all South African political prisoners.

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE–EAST SITUATION AND THE PLAESTINE ISSUE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the non-aligned countries concerning the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's persistence in occupying the territories of three non-aligned countries, which constitutes a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people against colonialism, Zionism and racism to recover in their entirety their national rights, a struggle which forms an integral part of the liberation movement throughout the world,

Reoffering the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, which is in flagrant contradiction of the principles of the United Nations Charter and constitutes a grave danger to world peace,

Deeply concerned by Israel's policy of aggression and expansion which constitutes a serious infringement of the sovereignty of the Arab peoples of the Middle East as well as a threat to their security and territorial integrity,

Considering that Israel's continued policy of aggression against and occupation of Arab territories deprives the countries of the region of their right to exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources, which is in contradiction of the objectives of the non-aligned countries and of the United Nations Development Strategy, as well as United Nations resolutions affirming the right of States to exercise sovereignty over the natural resources contained in their territories,

Denouncing Israel's persistent recourse, since its creation, to methods of violence and terrorism,

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and demanding its strict application by the Israeli occupation forces,

Convinced that the military, economic, political and moral support given by certain Western countries, particularly the United States of America, enables Israel to continue to implement its policy of aggression and to consolidate its occupation of Arab territories;

1. Demands the immediate and unconditional evacuation by the Israeli forces of all Arab territories occupied since June 1997;

2. Reaffirms its total and effective support to Egypt, Syria and Jordan in their lawful struggle to regain, by all means, all their occupied territories;

3. Calls upon the non-aligned countries to pledge their support for the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle against Zionist racist and colonialist settlements for the recovery of their full national rights, emphasizes that the recovery of these rights is a fundamental prerequisite for a just and lasting peace, and declares its recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of their just struggle;

4. Demands that all States forbid emigration to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories;

5. Denounces all those powers and in particular the United States of America, which afford military, economic, political and moral support to Israel, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from such aid;

6. Affirms the necessity for strict application of the Geneva Convention, and considers that all the illegal measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change the geographical and demographical aspects of those territories and the consequences of such measures are null and void, and should under no circumstances be recognized;

7. Condems Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, further condems the Israeli policy of changing the nature of the occupied territories, and considers that such actions constitute war crimes and a challenge to humanity stated in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

8. Welcomes the decision of member countries to break off relations with Israel, and requests the other member countries to take steps to boycott Israel diplomatically, economically, militarily and culturally, as well as in the field of sea and air transport, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

9. Invites the Foreign Ministers of member States to present the views of the non-aligned countries on this question to the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA, GUINEA BISSAU, THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS MOZAMBIQUE AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the Summit Conferences of Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka and at the Georgetown Conference;

Recalling the resolutions, recommendations and declarations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regarding the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1972;

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde islands, Mozambique Sao Tome e Principe, and the legitimacy of their struggle;

Noting the great successes achieved by the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique in their heroic armed struggle for national liberation, as evidenced by the continued development that of armed struggle and by the liberation of vast areas of their countries;

Noting with satisfaction that PAIGC is about to proclaim the State of Guinea Bissau;

Noting Portugal's obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Noting that NATO is continuing to supply Portugal with arms, thus enabling it to pursue the war of colonial repression;

Noting once again with deep concern that foreign economic and financial interests in these territories continue to increase, hindering the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the African countries under Portuguese colonial domination.

1. Strongly condemns the colonialist policy of the Portuguese Government and its obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Condemns the member countries of NATO, such as the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as Japan which continue to provide assistance to Portugal in its colonialist war, and invites them to put an end to such assistance;

3. Condemns the foreign financial interests which operate in the countries under Portuguese colonial domination and exploit the human and material resources of those countries;

4. Condemns the plans to build the Cabora-Bassa dam in Mozambique and the Cunene dam in Angola, which are colonialist and imperialist ventures intended to strengthen the fascist and racist colonial régimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and to perpetuate the supremacy of a minority in Southern Africa;

5. Reaffirms its unqualified support for and complete solidarity with the peoples struggling against Portuguese colonialism, and undertakes to step up its political, military, financial and material support to this just cause;

6. Welcomes the successes achieved by the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and, Sao Tome et. Principe;

7. Requests member of the Non-Aligned Movement to give political and diplomatic support to the State of Guinea Bissau as soon as it is proclaimed by the Popular National Assembly of that country;

8. Pledges itself to take political, diplomatic, economic and trade measures against those Western countries and Japan which continue to give their political, military and economic support to the fascist colonial régime of Portugal;

9. Urges member to secure through diplomatic channels the expulsion or suspension of Portugal from membership of NATO until it:
   (a) Terminates its colonial war in Africa;
   (b) Withdraws all its troops from African soil; and
   (c) Grants independence immediately to the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome e Principe.

10. Invites the United Nations specialized agencies which have not yet done so to give assistance to liberation movements for the achievement of their programmes of rehabilitation in the liberated regions, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions;

11. Invites the Security Council to impose on Portugal the economic sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

12. Pledges to give constant support to all States, particularly Tanzania, Zambia, Congo, Zaire, Guinea and Senegal, which are the victims of repeated acts of aggression by Portuguese colonialism.

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka Summit Conferences and the Georgetown Conference as well as the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming further the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to exercise effectively their right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible, as the administering power for bringing down the illegal racist minority régime and for ensuring the effective transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal suffrage,

Considering past and present appeals by anti-imperialist, national and international organizations to the British Government to convene a truly representative constitutional conference on Zimbabwe,

Considering the adamant refusal of the British Government to convene such a conference and that instead the British Government has opted for concluding settlements with the racist minority régime to the total exclusion of the Zimbabwe people,

Considering the clandestine negotiations currently taking place between the envoys of the British Government and the Smith régime,

Noting the rejection by the people of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposals" agreed between the Government of the United Kingdom and the illegal racist minority régime,

Reaffirming that all attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Strongly deploring the arbitrary and illegal detention of Zimbabwe political leaders and patriots by the illegal racist minority régime,

Deeply concerned at the presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory to assist the illegal régime in maintaining its domination,

Deploring the fact that the measures adopted by the Security Council have not succeeded in bringing down the illegal régime because of the constant collaboration of the Western Powers with it, thus preventing the application of economic sanctions,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the Government of the United States of America continues to import chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe in violation of Security Council decisions,

Reaffirming its conviction that sanctions will be effective only if they are wide ranging, mandatory and effectively supervised and enforced,

Further reaffirming that such sanctions should be extended to Portugal and the South African régime because of their support for the illegal Salisbury régime,

Convinced that appeals to the United Kingdom to settle the Zimbabwe question are a sterile exercise in view of its vetoes in the Security Council of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its full support for and complete solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle for national independence and the exercise of their right to self-determination on the basis of universal suffrage;

2. Appeals to all its member states and their national organizations to provide and increase all-round material and other assistance to the liberation movement of Zimbabwe;

3. Undertakes to increase its material, financial and moral support for the Zimbabwe liberation movement;

4. Strongly condemns the refusal of the administering power to employ all means, including force, to bring down the illegal racist minority régime;

5. Condemns the continued presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory and calls upon the administering power to secure the immediate removal of all such forces from the territory,

6. Condemns non-application of the economic sanctions against the illegal régime decided on by the Security Council, such as the United States Government continued importation of chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe,

7. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or grant any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, in any circumstances, to the illegal racist minority régime and to ensure Zimbabwe's progress towards independence in accordance with the true aspirations of its people,

8. Invites the Security Council to extend the scope of the economic sanctions to include the full force of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, against the illegal régime and to impose similar sanctions on Portugal and South Africa,

9. Urges all government and the United Nations and its specialized agencies to give their full moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe,

10. Pledges its constant support to all States, especially Zambia, which are subjected to economic and military threats and provocative acts of aggression by the racist minority régimes in Southern Africa,

11. Calls upon the United Kingdom, as the answering power in Southern Rhodesia to ensure the immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restricted persons and the resumption of political activity in the territory.

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of the armed struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO,

Noting with encouragement and appreciation the effective political mobilization of the Namibian people by SWAPO that resulted in the overwhelming rejection of the machinations and intrigues of South Africa's illegal administration attempting to fragment the territorial unity of Namibia,

In view of the constant attempts by the imperialist powers, especially the United Kingdom and France, two of the permanent members of the Security Council, to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Considering the inalienable right of the Namibian People to self-determination and independence and the continued illegal presence of the South African régime in Namibia,

Noting with alarm the presence of the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in Namibia in violation of United Nations General Assembly and

Security Council resolutions and the decision of the International Court of Justice which terminated South Africa mandate over Namibia and demanded that all countries sever all relations entered into by South Africa concerning Namibia;

Vehemently condemns the alarming increase in killings, arrests, torture and imprisonment of SWAPO members and leaders by the illegal racist administration of South Africa in Namibia;

Pledges itself to increase concrete material, moral and diplomatic support to the fighting people of Namibia through SWAPO;

Further Pledges itself to live up to Resolution NAC/CONF.3/Res.15 on Namibia adopted at the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Lusaka (Zambia);

Recognizes SWAPO as the legitimate representative and spokesman of the Namibian People in conformity with the decisions and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Conference on Namibia (Brussels) and the Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid (Oslo);

Supports the termination of the dialogue between the UN Secretary-General and the illegal South African régime in Namibia, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Namibia expressed through SWAPO, the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the resolution adopted at the last OAU Summit Conference;

Pledges itself to render effective support to the United Nations Council for Namibia so as to ensure a smooth and effective hastening of freedom and independence for Namibia;

Unreservedly condemns the presence of South African military bases, troops and police on Namibian soil;

Demands the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the territory;

Demands a clear position on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany before its entry into the United Nations Organization;

Further demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian prisoners, both in Namibia and Robben Island in South Africa;

Also demands that captured Namibian freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war;

Expresses alarm at the continued exploitation of the natural resources of the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil thereof in the waters off the coast of Namibia;

Calls upon the international community to recognize the sole right of the Namibian people, as represented by SWAPO acting through the Council for Namibia, to exclusive possession of the rights and benefits from such activity.

RESOLUTION ON SPANISH SAHARA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the attitude and intentions of the Spanish Government as regards the decolonization of the Sahara under its domination,

Recalling resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African Unity and of the Non-Aligned Countries concerning the question of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

1. Denounce the dilatory maneuvers whereby the Spanish Government seeks to evade its obligations and the decisions of international bodies, in order to prolong a situation the maintenance of which involves serious risks of tension in the area;

2. Expresses its complete solidarity with the populations of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

3. Reaffirms its unshakeable attachment to the principle of self-determination and its concern to see it applied under conditions that would ensure to the people of the Sahara under Spanish domination the free and authentic expression of their will, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding this territory.

RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALI COAST (DJIBOUTI)

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned

Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the very serious situation in the so-called French Somali Coast;

Reaffirms the right of the people of the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) to self-determination, and independence in accordance with Resolution 1514(XV) of the United Nations General Assembly;

Condenms the transfer of French troops previously stationed in Madagascar to the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti);

Requests the French Government to end repression in the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) (deportations, electrified barrier systems and anti-personnel mines) and to grant the territory independence without further delay.

RESOLUTION ON THE COMORES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Having considered the persistence of colonialism, especially in the African continent,

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

Taking account of the unanimous desire of the people of the Comoros archipelago to obtain their independence as soon as possible, as they clearly declared on 3 December 1972 at the legislative elections in the Comores,

Condemning any dilatory action aimed at retarding the Comores' accession to independence and infringing their political and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Comores archipelago to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. Calls upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to ensure the accession of the territory of the Comoros to complete and immediate independence in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;

3. Strongly reaffirms the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comores, archipelago and condemns any attempt, to partly or completely destroy them or to delay its full independence;

4. Deplores the French Government's refusal to heed the appeals from international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Group and cooperate with them in order to expedite the complete independence of the Comores archipelago;

5. Requests all member states of the Non-Aligned Group to provide the moral and material aid necessary to the National Liberation Movement of the Comoros (MOLINAOO) in its efforts to achieve the immediate freedom of the Comores.

RESOLUTION ON VIETNAM

The fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resoutions adopted at the Lusaka Summit Conference and at the Georgetown Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the cease-fire agreement and the restoration of peace in Vietnam, as well as the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam and the Joint Communiqué of 13 june, 1973,

Deeply concerned at the violations of the clauses of the Agreement and the Act of the lnternational Conference on Vietnam which have been committed by the United States of America and the Saigon administration and which have seriously aggravated the situation in that part of the world since the Agreement came into force,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the ceasefire agreement and the restoration of peace in Vietnam and the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam and regards the victory of the Vietnamese people as a common victory for the great family of non-aligned countries and for all peoples struggling against colonialism and neo-colonization for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;

2. Express further satifaction at the extensive effort made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and regards the victory of the Vietnamess. People as a common victory for the great family of non-aligned countries and for all peoples struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo colonization for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;

3. Demands that the United States of America and the Saigon administration immediately and definitively cease to violate the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, and genuinely implement the said Agreement, particularly the clauses relating to the cease-fire; the freeing of hundreds of thousands of political detainees and the guaranteeing of democratic freedom for the people;

4. Calls on non-aligned countries to intensify their support for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam at all political, moral and diplomatic levels in its just struggle to build a peaceful, independent, neutral and democratic South Vietnam as a step towards the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland, and to provide all material assistance for the rehabilitation of Vietnam.

RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolution on Cambodia adopted at the Georgetown Conference and its full support for the Five-Point Declaration of 23 March 1970 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the settlement of the Cambodian problem;

Recalling that independent and non-aligned Cambodia, formerly an oasis of peace, has been dragged into the United States war of aggression in Indochina, since March 1970, as a result of the anti-national *coup d'état*.

Recalling the legality and legitimacy of the Royal Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, victim of the *coup d'état* against Cambodian neutrality,

Considering that by its collective recognition of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia it has provided the Cambodian people with the most valuable support in their rightful struggle for independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

1. Demands that the United States Government desist from all acts of aggression against Cambodia and interference in its internal affairs, and in particular stop all aid to the Phnom Penh régime, and that its military personnel and the foreign armed forces it has engaged in Cambodia be withdrawn calls;

2. Calls upon all peace and justice-loving countries to give official recognition to the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal Government of Cambodia;

3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in its struggle at the international level and its unwavering support within the United Nations and other international organizations.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF KOREA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that Korea has remained divided for almost 30 years,

Noting that tangible progress was achieved in 1972 towards the peaceful reunification of Korea, but that since that time obstacles have arisen,

Mindful of the fact that the continuation of this division constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in Asia and in the world,

Demanding that foreign interference in Korea be brought to an end and that the right of the Korean people to self-determination be guaranteed in order to allow them to manage their own affairs themselves and to settle the question of the reunification of Korea by peaceful means,

Bearing in mind the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and their unanimous opposition to the proposal for membership of Korea in the United Nations in the form of simultaneous membership by two Koreas which would make it possible to perpetuate the division of the country,

1. Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea and an end to foreign interference in all its forms in the domestic affairs of Korea;

2. Further calls on the United Nations General Assembly, at its Twenty-Eighth Session, to consider the question of Korea and to decide on the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag and on the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea with a view to facilitating the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea;

3. Declares that Korean membership in the United Nations can only be achieved in the name of a single State, after the complete reunification of the country or after the establishment of a confederation of North and South.

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the statements and resolutions approved by the Summit Conference in Cairo in October 1934 and the Georgetown (Guyana) Conference in August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico,

Considering that Puerto Rico is a Latin American country which has never been able to exercise its right to self-determination or to enjoy independence, because it has been stifled by foreign intervention, and that at the present time it is one of the main enclaves of colonialism in Latin America,

Apprised of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization on 30 August 1973 reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), calling on the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the exercise by the Puerto Rican people of their right to self-determination and independence and their economic, social and other rights, and in particular to prevent any violation of these rights by corporations under its jurisdiction, and deciding to keep the matter under permanent review.

Conscious of the fact that new forms of colonialist economic exploitation are being conducted in Puerto Rico by the oil and petrochemical industry, and that plans are currently being made to escalate such measures to a degree that would convert the territory of Puerto Rico into a gigantic oil depot of the United States,

1. Expresses full support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and requests the United Nations General Assembly to endorse those resolutions;

2. Demands that the Government of the United States of America refrain from carrying out, directly or through transnational companies, any investment project that would involve an irreversible change in the physioznomy, structure or ecology of Puerto Rico, or which would affect the territorial integrity and/or the national unity of that territory.

3. Requests the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and other appropriate bodies to expedite and extend measures to help the Puerto Rican people to achieve full sovereignty and independence and the recovery of their national heritage.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that the Non-Aligned Countries, at the Lusaka and Georgetown Conferences, formulated important principles concerning the Law of the Sea which have influenced the position of the United Nations General Assembly

as wall as the preparations for the next Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2749(XXV) which contains a statement of the principles relating to the sea-bed and ocean floor based on the declaration adopted in September 1970 at Lusaka,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3016 (XXVII) which reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, both in territories included within their international frontiers and in the sea-bed and ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof within the limits of their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters,

Recalling further the principles, recommendations and declarations adopted at the meetings of the Asian-African Legal Advisory Committee (Colombo 1971, Lagos 1972 and New Delhi 1973), at the second ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (Lima 1971), at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Caribbean (Santo Domingo 1972), at the regional seminar of African States on the Law of the Sea (Yaounde 1972), at UNCTAD III (Santiago de Chile 1972) and at the Conference of the Organization of African Unity (Addis Ababa 1973),

Reaffirming the vital importance of the rational exploitation of marine and Ocean resources for the economic development and promotion of the well-being of peoples,

Considering finally, the need for further coordination between the Non-Aligned countries to ensure international recognition of these principles at the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974 and which, according to resolution 2750 C (XXV), is to consider the various subjects and questions of the juridical régime governing oceanic spaces, having regard to the political and economic polities as well as to scientific and technological progress in the last decade, the

1. Welcome the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolutions 2740 (XXV) and 30I6 (XXVII);
2. Supports the recognition of the rights of coastal States in seas adjacent to their coasts and in the soil and sub-soil thereof, within zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles measured from the baselines, for the purposes of exploiting natural resources and protecting the other connected interest of their peoples, without prejudice either to the freedom of navigation and over flight, where applicable, or to the régime relating to the continental shelf;
3. Stresses the need to establish a preferential system for geographically handicapped countries, in respect indicated developing countries,

including land-locked countries in respect both of access to the sea and of the exploitation of living resources in zones of national jurisdiction;

4. Recommends that the new Law of the Sea take into account the particular conditions in each region;

5. Reaffirms the principles that the zone and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the Iimits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind;

- the need to take the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as a basis for establishing a system for administering that zone;

- the need to set up an international authority to undertake, under its effective control either directly or by any other means on which it might decide, all activities related to exploration of the zone and exploitation of its resources, having due regard to the economic and ecological repercussions of such activities on the special needs and interests of developing countries whether coastal or land-locked and distributing equitably the benefits and other advantages resulting from such activities;

6. Recommends also that the new rules governing the use and exploitation of ocean space should take into consideration the conservation of the marine environment;

7. Considers that the new rules should effectively help to remove threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

8. Stresses the urgency of the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974 and the need to ensure its success through adequate preparation and the adoption of rules of procedure permitting the rapid achievement of positive results and ensuring the maximum possible degree of agreement;

9. Reiterates that, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil thereof Outside the Limits of National Jurisdiction, as adopted under resolution 2749 (XXV), and with the provisions of resolution 2574 (XXIV), no State or persons, physical or juridical, may exploit the resources of the area pending the establishment of the international régime agreed on;

10. Recommends that the representatives of the non-aligned countries at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and at the

Conference on the Law of the Sea, should hold prior meetings to coordinate their positions and actions on matters of organization and substance relating to that Conference with a view to ensuring the establishment of a new régime governing ocean space which is based on the principles of justice, security, peaceful co-existence, development and well-being for all peoples.

RESOLUTION ON DRUGS

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the constant increase in the ravages caused by drugs and narcotics which particularly affect the youth and which, in the medium-term, represent a definite threat to the health and economy of Third World countries,

Solemnly appeals to all member countries and recommends that they undertake to carry out emergency measures in their own territories to combat that scourge,

Urges them to coordinate their efforts by co-operating closely in the adoption and implementation of legislation designed to stamp out trafficking in drugs, narcotics and other harmful products or substances.

RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE ENTRUSTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973.

Recalling that non-aligned countries have made constant efforts towards progress, justice and peace as well as for the eradication of tension factors in the world, through negotiation and recourse to international forums in order to promote universal *détente*, and peaceful co-existence,

Considering the concern expressed in the statements of Heads of State or Government in the course of the debates of the Fourth Conference held in Algiers, to reinforce and ensure the continuity of the role of Non-Aligned countries in international relations and particularly in international organizations,

Entrusts the current Chairman with the task of presenting the deliberations and decisions of the present Conference to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Twenty-Eighth Session.

COLOMBO DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 5th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 16-19 August 1976.

1. The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries was held in the context of an international situation characterized by an intensification of the struggle of the peoples of the world for their political and economic independence and for peace and progress, and for an international political and economic order based on the principles of self-determination, justice, equality and peaceful co-existence between peoples and nations of the world. The Conference noted with gratification that since the policy of Non-Alignment was first advanced more than two decades ago it had demonstrated its growing impact on the developing international situation and that the Non-Aligned have played a constructive and progressively effective role in world affairs. Non-Alignment had proved to be one of the most dynamic factors in promoting the genuine independence of States and peoples and the democratization of international relations and in creating conditions more conducive to peace, justice, equality and international cooperation in the world.

2. The Non-Aligned countries have at their Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers and by their concerted action made a major contribution towards the positive transformation of international relations and the promotion of world peace. The Conference considered that the Fourth Summit constituted an important landmark in the development of the Non-Aligned Movement, reinforcing its unity and solidarity in its efforts to promote international peace and security giving a new impulse to the struggle of peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other forces against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of alien domination.

3. Examining the international scene during the period since the Fourth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the principles reaffirmed and the programmes adopted at that time have been vindicated by facts.

4. The Conference welcomed the triumph of the struggle of the peoples of Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against United States' imperialist aggression,

the success of the liberation struggle of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe which has led to the final extinction of Portuguese colonialism and the emergence of these independent states.

The Conference particularly welcomed the humiliating defeat of the invading forces of imperialism and Apartheid by the Angolan people. It welcomed with equal satisfaction the successful struggle against Zionism and the striking demonstration of the capacity for struggle of the Arab people in their liberation war of October 1973, against Israeli forces of aggression. The Conference further welcomed the growing international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people considered that these developments were the most momentous achievements since the Fourth Summit Conference.

II. INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

5. From 25 at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961, the membership of the Movement increased to 47 at the Second Summit in Cairo, 53 in Lusaka and 75 in Algiers. At this Fifth Summit held in Colombo the number has increased to 86 and its membership represents not only all continents but a diversity of economic, social and political systems. The increasing adherence to the Non-Aligned Movement is due undoubtedly to a growing appreciation of its efficacy.

III. POLICY AND ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMEMT

6. The Conference examined the profound changes that have occurred during the last fifteen years since the First Summit Conference in 1961 and considered the present time opportune for an assessment of the role of Non-Alignment. The Conference considered that the growing role and importance of Non-Alignment made it imperative that its members exercise unceasing vigilance to preserve intact the essential character of Non-Alignment, maintain unswerving fidelity to its principles and policies and show full respect for its decisions as the best safeguard against any threat to the integrity and solidarity of the Movement.

7. Non-Alignment symbolizes mankind's search for peace and security among nations and the determination to establish a new and equitable international economic, social and political order. It is a vital force in the struggle against imperialism in all its forms and manifestations, and all other forms of foreign domination. Non-Alignment upholds the right of all peoples to freedom and self-determination and of all nations to pursue

their own independent strategy for development and for participation in the resolution of international problems. It strengthens resistance to the politics of pressure and domination from whatever quarter.

8. The Non-Aligned have always considered that world conflict is not inevitable. They affirm that newly-independent countries have an important role to play in easing tensions and safeguarding international peace. They have rejected the view that international peace can be based on a balance of power or that security can be ensured by countries joining power blocs and military alliances with great powers. The Non-Aligned have consistently upheld the principle of international cooperation as the basis for a secure world order and have opposed the notion that confrontation can be the only course for the comity of nations.

9. The Non-Aligned Movement's unfaltering support for the principles of true independence and of international cooperation transcending the divisions imposed by power blocs has resulted in the acceptance of these principles by an overwhelming majority of nations. These principles have begun to command increasing respect from the rest of the world.

10. The solidarity of the Non-Aligned and the growing cooperation among them constitute an essential contribution to the evolution of a new international order founded on national independence and international cooperation based on equality, mutual trust and justice.

11. The Conference emphasized the role the Movement has played in the struggle for national liberation which has led to the attainment of independence and freedom by millions of people and the emergence of a great number of now sovereign States. It hailed the victories of these peoples over colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and all other forms of foreign domination.

12. The Conference welcomed the fact that Non-Alignment continues to spread to all parts of the world. It had contributed significantly to the relaxation of tensions and the solution of international problems through peaceful means. It noted the contribution that the Non-Aligned Movement had made towards preventing the division of the world into antagonistic blocs and spheres of influence.

13. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the principles of peaceful co-existence advocated by the Non-Aligned Movement as the basis for international relations had won widespread recognition from the world community. The timely initiative taken by Non-Aligned countries had led

to the decision of the world community to create a New International Economic Order based on equity and justice.

14. The Conference affirmed that the policy of Non-Alignment had established itself as an independent and vital force for the creation of a new and just system of political and economic relations providing for the solution of major international problems. The participation of Non-Aligned countries had become a determining element in the solution of most international problems.

15. As a result of recent developments, the importance of ensuring the genuine and complete independence of States as distinct from merely formal sovereignty had been enhanced. The problem of unequal relations between states, often amounting to domination, continues to be a disturbing phenomenon even negating the hard won freedom of some States. Today, one of the principal tasks of the Non-Aligned remains the combating of unequal relations and domination arising from neo-colonialism and similar forms of domination.

16. The Conference noted that the Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was the first to be held in the Continent of Asia. The occasion was, therefore, one of historic importance having regard to Asia's experiences and her rich cultural heritage. The history of Asia had been marked by successive periods of foreign conquest and colonial domination, which had created in the peoples of Asia a determination to preserve and defend their freedom by eschewing involvement in military blocs and alliances. Asian commitment to Non-Alignment first found expression in the Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi in 1947. The concept of Non-Alignment itself was given concrete expression at the Bandung Conference in 1955. In the last three decades Asian nationalism and the desire of Asian peoples for sovereignty and independence had been repeatedly challenged and frustrated by the intervention of foreign powers.

17. The struggles of the Asian peoples for freedom, justice and equality have been victorious. A resurgent Asia enters the last quarter of the twentieth century with its peoples united in their determination space to overcome the problems of under-development and the adverse consequences, economic, technological and cultural, resulting from long subjugation to colonial rule.

18. The Conference paid tribute to the impressive contributions made by Asian, African, Latin American and some European countries to

the development of Non-Alignment with its positive impact on the international scene. It expressed the hope that increasing adherence to Non-Alignment will help consolidate peaceful relations in all continents and thereby vastly enhance the prospect of international peace and security. The Non-Aligned countries participating in the Conference pledged themselves to act in unison to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and, faithful to its principles to extend their fullest cooperation towards the establishment of a new International Political and Economic Order based on equity and justice throughout the world.

III (b). AFRICA

19. The Conference noted that the identification of the African continent as a whole with Non-Alignment was a development of major significance in the history of Non-Alignment. Africa gave numerical strength to the Movement which contributed to making it a powerful force in the U.N. Africa gave a firm anti-colonial and anti-racist content to the Movement. As a continent which has suffered from big power deals, and from the worst ravages of slavery and colonialism, it brought out most sharply the prerequisites of a new international order. As the continent with the largest number of least developed countries, and one which suffered the enormous Sahel famine, it gave impetus to the demands for a New International Economic Order.

20. In Africa, in short, is the acid test of the success of international efforts towards a new order based on human dignity and human well-being the world over. Africa must, therefore, remain a special concern of the Non-Aligned Movement.

21. The emancipation of Africa, the ending of racial discrimination against people of African origin all over the world, the protection of Africa from the rivalries of external powers, the de-nuclearization of Africa, and international cooperation for the economic and social development of Africa should not be merely regional or continental concerns but the priorities of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the United Nations.

IV. RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

22. The Conference considered the international situation and took note of the positive changes which have taken place in international relations thereby creating more favorable conditions for the resolution of major international problems. At the same time, the Conference expressed its deep concern that many crises remained unresolved and have even

been aggravated resulting in serious threats to international peace and security.

23. The underlying cause of international tensions, which imperiled world peace and security was attributable mainly to the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism and other forms of alien domination which endeavor by pressure or threat or use of force to hinder the political and economic emancipation of nations and maintain the existing pattern of unjust and unequal relationships in the international community, thereby denying peoples their inalienable right to freedom and self-determination.

In this context, the Conference noted that several Non-Aligned countries have been subjected to various forms of pressure and have been exposed to threats or acts of aggression and that the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole have been the target of organized campaigns of vilification and intimidation designed to deter them from pursuing a united and independent role in international relations.

The Conference stressed that there was now, more than ever before, a vital need for the Non-Aligned countries to maintain the closest unity among themselves. In addition, they should continue to endeavour to cooperate with all peace loving and progressive forces throughout the world and thus strengthen their capacity successfully to combat imperialism in its desperate efforts to recover the ground it has lost in recent years.

24. The Conference welcomed the progress so far achieved in the relaxation of tension between the great powers. It took note of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and expressed the hope that it would lead to further relaxation of international tensions and to progress in the field of disarmament.

Détente, as proclaimed in official declarations, does not seem however to have reduced the struggle for influence which is going on in all continents or to have extinguished the hotbeds of tension.

The persistence of the struggle for influence makes it necessary that Non-Aligned countries should redouble their efforts and be on their guard to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great Powers. The Non-Aligned should derive the strength they need for the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty from active solidarity and friendship, cooperation and mutual respect among the Non-Aligned States.

25. The Conference emphasized that *détente* was still limited both in scope and geographical extent, that tensions and conflicts exist in other areas and that aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference and racial discrimination, Zionism and Apartheid, as well as economic exploitation continued unabated in various parts of the developing world. They also stressed that relaxation of international tension could not be secured through the policy of balance of power, spheres of influence, rivalry between power blocs, military alliances and the arms race.

The Conference called for the global relaxation of international tension and for the participation of all countries on an equal basis in the solution of international problems.

26. The Conference, convinced that a relaxation of international tension cannot be secured without the active participation of the Non-Aligned countries, re-affirmed its determination to play a more direct and effective part in the search for just and equitable solutions to outstanding world problems.

26. (a) The Conference expressed its concern at the growing tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and, despite the undertakings contained in the Mediterranean Document of the Helsinki Final Act, the increasing deployment of foreign naval power.

26 (b) The Conference also pointed out that the security of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East is closely inter-related and that it is imperative that renewed efforts be made to remove the causes of tension and to reach just solutions to the existing conflicts in order to ensure peace and security in the region. Accordingly, the Conference urged the States Parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to proceed without delay to the full implementation of the Mediterranean Document of the Helsinki Final Act. The Conference also called upon the Non-Aligned countries of the Mediterranean to act in concert in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of Non-Aligned Conferences, in order to remove all obstacles that prevent the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation for the benefit of the countries concerned and in the interest of international peace and security. With this in mind the Conference invited the Non-Aligned countries of the Mediterranean to consult among themselves with a view to arriving at a common position, reflecting the aspirations

of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole to be presented to the CSCE Review Conference in Belgrade in 1977.

V. IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEO- COLONIALISM & DECOLONISATION

27. The Conference reviewed the success achieved in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Apartheid, Zionism and other forms of alien domination and hailed the victories against imperialism in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and the attainment of their Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, the Comoros and Seychelles.

28 The Conference noted that the process of decolonization had reached its final and decisive phase. Imperialists, however, continued in their attempts to devise new methods designed to perpetuate their domination and exploitation of peoples. Imperialists are reacting to the reverses they suffered from the success of struggles for liberation elaborate policy of vicious repression in those countries over which maintain direct control in a desperate effort to regain their lost positions and they still maintain their domination.

29. The Conference welcomed with satisfaction the intensification of the struggle of peoples still under the direct domination of imperialism and colonialism, racism, Apartheid and Zionism, especially in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Palestine, the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and other territories. In many cases a relentless armed struggle was being waged by the oppressed masses against the most vicious manifestations of imperialism, Apartheid and Zionism. The Conference noted, however, that in some instances new problems had been created. A case in point was the dismemberment of the Comoros by the former colonial power in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people to secure independence for the former colonial territory as a single entity. The Conference condemned French agression against an independent State recognized by the international community. The Conference took the view that the continued French presence in Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Comoros constitutes a dangerous precedent and demands the withdrawal of France from Mayotte. The Conference asserted that as long as the slightest vestige of colonialism remained there should be unremitting vigilance against machinations of colonial powers.

30. The racist régimes in Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia established by alien colonial settlers combine the ugly features of colonialism and racism as they all practice racism and subject the indigenous population to every form of discrimination, oppression, occupation and alien domination. These régimes form a racist axis aimed at the elimination of the liberation movements in Southern Africa and Palestine and the domination of Africa and the Arab world.

31. The tactics of the imperialists are being practiced with unabated intensity in Southern Africa where under the pretext of the "outward looking policy" the imperialists are endeavoring to create divisions in the anti colonialist fronts and liberation movement, with the evil intention of establishing spurious independence in Namibia, Zimbabwe and in some parts of South Africa through Bantustans. The Conference resolved that these tactics of the imperialists should be met by an intensification of efforts for the consolidation of the newly acquired independence of countries in all continents through a concerted strategy for the economic emancipation of every country of the Non-Aligned Movement and unwavering support, political, material and moral, for all liberation movements in their struggle for independence from colonial rule. The Conference reiterated its call for greater solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement and for more effective action against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

32. Although colonialism, as traditionally understood is coming to an end, the problem of imperialism continues and can be expected to continue for the foreseeable future under the guise of neo-colonialism and hegemonic relations. The Non-Aligned have to be alert against all forms of unequal relations and domination that constitute imperialism.

33. The Conference noted also that the international trend is against power blocs and notions of international order based on balance of power and spheres of influence, all of which imply unequal relations between nations which could amount to domination. The Non-Aligned will continue to oppose the principle of polarization around power centres as it is inconsistent with true independence and the democratization of international relations, without which a satisfactory international order cannot be realized.

34. The Non-Aligned identify themselves with national liberation movements in their struggle for independence from colonial rule all attempts to destroy unequal relations and domination of any sort, and will pursue

action towards these ends through every means in accordance with the UN Charter.

35. The Conference taking note of the decision of the Organization of African Unity to hold an Extraordinary Summit on the Question of Western Sahara and the situation which has resulted in the region, expressed its hope that this meeting would lead to a just and durable solution to this question.

36. The Conference affirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self determination in accordance with United Nations General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions.

37. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the critical situation prevailing in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti).

It reaffirmed the inalienable and sacred right of the people of the territory to self-determination and the immediate accession to genuine and unconditional independence.

The Conference endorsed Resolution 480 of the 27th Session of the O.A.U. Council of Ministers as approved by the Summit on the so-called French (Djibouti) and called on all parties concerned to urgently undertake steps for the implementation of the above Resolution as well as Resolution I of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference at Lima.

The Conference demanded that France urgently take the necessary measures for the creation of a conducive atmosphere for ensuring a peaceful, just and democratic process leading to immediate and unconditional independence and to that end to allow the return of the National Liberation Movements recognized by the O.A.U. in accordance with the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3480 (XXX) before a referendum in order to freely participate in the political life inside the territory.

38. The Conference demanded the restoration of the sovereignty over Guantanamo, the Panama Canal Zone and the Malians respectively to Cuba, Panama and Argentina who are the rightful owners of these territories.

39. The Conference welcomed the historic and far-reaching changes that have taken place in Southern Africa since the Algiers Summit. The decisive victories of the liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe over Portuguese colonialism and the crushing defeat of the South African aggression

against Angola have provided new horizons for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. The Conference took note with satisfaction that the liberation of Mozambique and Angola in particular have provided for the freedom fighters invaluable additional rear bases.

40. This changed geopolitical situation has given a new impetus to the struggle for freedom, justice and human dignity in Africa as evidenced by the escalation of the armed struggle in both Zimbabwe and Namibia. It has also further inspired and steeled the determination and resistance of the oppressed black masses of South Africa against the inhuman and criminal system of Apartheid and racial discrimination. The degree of resistance by the oppressed black people has escalated to the new level of a national uprising.

41. The Conference considered the struggles in Zimbabwe and Namibia as well as the uprising in South Africa as being developments of great significance. They constitute the final and decisive phase in the liquidation of the tyrannical racist minority régimes.

42. The Conference considered the desperate and ruthless measures being adopted by these régimes as an attempt to maintain the *status quo*. Massacres of civilian populations in Zimbabwe; cold blooded and indiscriminate murders of school children, women and innocent by-standers in Soweto, Langa and other South African townships by the ruthless South African armed forces; massive repression including arbitrary arrests and detentions in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa as well as constant acts of aggression against the front line African States of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana have all become part of the arsenal of the racist minority régimes.

43. The Conference particularly recalls with indignation the unprovoked and criminal invasion of Angola, on the eve of its independence, by the Apartheid régime of South Africa in an effort to reverse the tide of liberation, and extend racist oppression beyond the borders of South Africa and Namibia. It condemns the Defense Amendment Act of 1976 enabling the racist régime to dispatch troops beyond the borders of South Africa.

44. The Conference congratulated the Government and people of Angola for their heroic and victorious struggle against the South African racist invaders and their allies, and commended the Republic of Cuba and other States which assisted the people of Angola in frustrating the expansionist and colonialist strategy of South Africa's racist régime and of its allies.

In the same context, the Conference requested that the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council calling on the racist régime of South Africa to pay compensation for the material and human losses caused by the war of aggression conducted by its regular armed forces against the People's Republic of Angola (No.S 387 of 31 March 1976) should be respected and implemented. It recommended further that economic and technical aid should be provided to moot the problems of the national reconstruction of Angola and appealed to its members to support this request in all the international organizations.

46. It denounced the continuing campaign of defamation and hostile acts against the People's Republic of Angola and requested all States which have not yet done so to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries and to put a stop to any aid or assistance to individuals or groups of individuals whose activities are directed against the peace and internal and external security of the People's Republic of Angola, thereby impeding the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

47. Taking into account these developments the Conference expressed its deep concern that the situation in Southern Africa continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security notwithstanding the favorable conditions that now exist for the complete elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and Apartheid in the region. The Conference vehemently condemned the repeated and wantonly criminal acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique and by the racist régime of South Africa against Zambia and Angola. It drew the attention of the international community and in particular the United Nations Security Council to the urgent need to take effective measures to put an end to these constant acts of provocation and aggression, recalling in this regard Security Council resolution 387 (1976) condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola and recalling resolution 393 (1976) condemning South Africa's aggression against Zambia.

48. The Conference declared its firm commitment to the complete elimination of colonialism, Apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa. The Conference noting that the racist minority régimes have rejected the offer for peaceful change contained in the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa reaffirmed its support for an intensification of the armed struggle against the forces of colonialism, Apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa, in order to obtain early compliance with the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in April 1975,

and the relevant United Nations resolutions on the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

49. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of that right by all means at their disposal. The Conference further reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory must be worked out with the full participation of the African National Council of Zimbabwe. In expressing firm support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle, using all means at their disposal including armed struggle to achieve majority rule, the Conference called for the consolidation of their unity under the leadership of the African National Council of Zimbabwe. The Conference called upon all Non-Aligned countries and other peace and freedom-loving countries to give political, moral, material and diplomatic assistance in order to enable the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their right to self-determination and independence.

50. The Conference recognizing the importance of concerted international action against the Smith régime calls for the total isolation of that régime in all fields. It particularly stressed the significance of scrupulously enforcing existing mandatory sanctions as well as expanding them to include such areas as communications.

51. To this end, the Conference expressed its support for the decision taken in March 1976 by the Government of Mozambique to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and to apply in full the sanctions as required by the United Nations against the illegal régime there. The Conference called on the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it meet the economic needs arising out of its actions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

52. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and called for renewed efforts to ensure that the racist régime of South Africa is made to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 385 of 1976. The Conference strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its maneuvers to consolidate its illegal occupation by its policy of Bantustans or the so-called Homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia. The

Conference strongly condemned the so-called Windhoek constitutional talks as calculated to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian peoples defy the international community and perpetuate South Africa's domination of the territory.

53. The Conference declared that any so-called constitutional talks undertaken by the South African régime with unrepresentative chiefs and individuals of their own choice and which failed to take into account the legitimate interest of the Namibian people as represented by SWAPO could only be calculated to prolong the struggle in Namibia.

54. The Conference took the view that if the South African régime was really interested in a just solution it should meet immediately under the auspices of the United Nations, with the legitimate representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of power. After natively, South Africa should scrupulously and unequivocally comply with the decisions of the Security Council as contained in its resolution 385 of 30 January 1976. The Conference underscored that this resolution, *inter alia* stipulated that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity. The Conference categorically rejected any attempt to circumvent these decisions of the Security Council. It declared that any such maneuvers calculated to sidetrack the legitimate struggle of the Namibians to self-determination and independence could only lead to the escalation of violence with all its attendant consequences. The Conference declared its total opposition to any spurious independence for Namibia and called upon all States to refrain from according recognition to any puppet régime which may be created by the South African régime.

55 The Conference in reiterating its firm support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO their national liberation movement, called upon the world community to render every form of assistance to them in their just struggle for independence. Furthermore, the Conference called upon the Security Council to live up to the terms of its own resolution 385 by taking all effective measures including those provided under Chapter VII of the Charter if South Africa failed to comply with the provisions of that resolution.

56. The Conference reaffirmed that the minority racist régime of South Africa was not only unrepresentative of the people, but had been declared by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 3411G (XXX), to be

illegitimate. The policy of Apartheid practiced by it is an international crime. It is the bastion of racism and colonialism in Southern Africa and a grave menace to peace in the region. In this respect the Conference hailed the timely and valid decision taken by the General Assembly at the 29th Regular Session excluding the South African delegation from participating in the Assembly proceedings.

57. The Conference recognised that the total eradication of Apartheid and the exercise by the people of South Africa of their inalienable right of self-determination is an urgent and imperative need at the present time. The Conference categorically demanded the immediate release of the 1,000 African school children, students, journalists and other opponents of the South African racist régime who have been detained under the notorious Terrorism and State Security Acts since 16 June 1976 and further demanded that all political prisoners held by the Apartheid authorities be unconditionally released forthwith.

58. The Conference therefore reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle and called upon all States which have relations with the Pretoria régime and which have economic interests operating in South Africa to desist from supporting South Africa and instead to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to eradicate Apartheid.

59 In this respect the Conference was particularly concerned at the growing nuclear and military collaboration of certain Governments with the Apartheid régime. It condemned the deal recently concluded by the French Government to provide nuclear reactors to South Africa. It denounced with equal force any form of agreement providing military equipment to that régime, and in this connection noted, in particular, the recent decision by France to sell submarines and by Israel to sell missile-equipped corvettes to South Africa. The Conference called upon the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. Further the Conference called upon member states to separately and collectively impose such sanctions including an oil embargo against France and Israel for persistently violating United Nations General Assembly Resolutions against the supply of arms to the South African Apartheid régime.

60. The Conference considered that at this critical period in the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa, all efforts be made to effectively support their liberation struggle. At the same time a campaign should be conducted for the total isolation of the Apartheid régime.

61. The Conference recognized the important role played by the United Nations, especially the Special Committee on Decolonization, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Council for Namibia, in support of the cause of liberation in Southern Africa. However, the effectiveness of the United Nations has been limited because of the attitudes of a few Western Powers which continue to collaborate with the minority fascist régimes. While continuing by all available means to persuade these Powers to cease such collaboration, the Non-Aligned Movement must, at this stage of the people's struggle, assume its full responsibility by increasing practical support to the liberation movements, since any delay in effective action is bound to encourage the minority racist régimes to precipitate wider conflicts and resort to massive violence.

61. The Conference endorsed the Resolution of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU which categorically rejected the so-called Bantustans including the Transkei whose sham independence is scheduled for 26 October 1976. It called upon all Non-Aligned States to withhold recognition from the puppet state. It further called upon all Non-Aligned States to intensify their vigilance against these maneuvers aimed at consolidating the obnoxious system of Apartheid.

62. The Conference recognized that the current situation in Southern Africa provided for the Non-Aligned Movement both a challenge and an opportunity. It recalled the Movement's contribution to the victory so far scored in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and considered it imperative that decisive practical assistance, material and financial, be given in support of the liberation struggle in order to accelerate the liquidation of colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa. To this end, the Conference bearing in mind the decision of the Fourth Summit Conference in Algiers to establish a Support and Solidarity Fund for Liberation in Southern Africa in order to increase the effectiveness of the struggle, called upon all Members of the Movement to provide practical assistance for the liberation movements. It also called upon them to provide active and effective support for the Frontline and enclave States, namely, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland who are victims of constant harassment, provocation and in some cases repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority régimes.

63. The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing support for the cause of liberation in Southern Africa by the Non–Aligned and Socialist States, as well as a number of Western States, particularly the Nordic countries and Netherlands which have made generous contributions to humanitarian and other assistance to the oppressed people and their

liberation movements. It deplored the fact that a few major Western Powers, especially France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America continue to give moral support and encouragement to the racist régimes by their economic, military and other types of collaboration with those régimes and by the continued refusal to support the Liberation Movements in their legitimate struggle.

VII. COMBATING RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

64. The Conference recalled and fully endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 1963, affirming that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous.

65. The Conference expressed its total support for the Programme for the Decade of Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination and called on all States for the fullest cooperation with United Nations in the achievement of its objectives and in particular for the implementation of the pertinent United Nations Resolutions concerning Racism and the elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and the Liberation of peoples subjected to colonial and foreign domination.

66. The Conference endorsed the UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX the Session) which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

67. The Conference recommended that all States that have not already done so take prompt measures to scribe to the International Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on Repression and Punishment for the Crime of Apartheid as a means of reinforcing international action against racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and Apartheid.

68. The Conference expressed its satisfaction with the results of the International Seminar Against Apartheid held in Havana in May 1976, which denounced the growing military, political and economic collaboration between the South African racist régime and Israel. The Conference condemned the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the régimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel and drew the attention of the international community to the sinister and dangerous implications of the collusive actions of the three régimes in this regard.

69. The Conference welcomed the decision to hold a World Conference to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in Ghana in 1977, and urged coordinated action by the Non-Aligned to ensure the total success of this forthcoming World Conference.

VIII SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

70. The Middle East situation continues to pose a grave threat to international peace and security. About nine years following its 1967 aggression, Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and violate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Israeli aggressors persist in their policy of expansion, annexation, mass expulsion and repression of the Arab population, in violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, and the principles of humanitarian and international law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention. Moreover, Israel continues to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories and take measures aiming at the alteration of the political, demographic and cultural features, and religious character of Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories

71. Dependent on the United States political, economic and military support, Israel persists in its dilatory tactics and efforts to prolong its occupation in a bid to obstruct the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

72. In view of the above, the Conference deemed it necessary that all Non-Aligned countries play an effective role and make positive contribution to the maintenance of world peace by exerting sustained and stronger pressure and adopting a clear stand in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

73. The international community is fully convinced that a just and lasting peace can only be established through an over all settlement based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's recovery and exercise of their inalienable national rights. Such an over all settlement can only be reached through the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people on the basis of General Assembly Resolution 3375(xxx).

74. The Conference called upon all countries:

    (a) To give all-out support and military, moral and material assistance to the Arab States and the Palestinian people under the leadership

of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the struggle to end the Israeli aggression.

(b) To desist forthwith from any action which could contribute to Israel's financial, military or human potential or give moral support to its policy.

(c) Not to recognize any alterations made by Israel in the geographic, demographic, economic, cultural or historical characteristics of the occupied territories, and hold it responsible for the exploitation of these territories' wealth and resources.

(d) To stress the Non-Aligned countries' support for the preservation of the national, religious and spiritual values of Jerusalem and regard all annexation measures taken by Israel as null and void.

(e) To condemn the racist and hostile collusion between South Africa and Israel which aims at creating a racist and expansionist axis to wage war against peoples and deprive them of their national rights.

75. The Conference expressed deep satisfaction at the United Nations resolutions which stress the establishment of a just and lasting peace in consonance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

76. The Conference, gravely concerned over the stagnation of efforts to establish a just peace, is confident that Non-Aligned countries will bring stronger pressure to bear in order to create the impetus necessary for overcoming the obstacles which Israel attempts to force on the international community.

IX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

77. The Palestine and Middle East situation continues to pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

78. Israel's continued usurpation of Palestine, its flagrant denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people as recognized by the United Nations, its persistence in its hostile expansionist and racist policy and its repressive practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories constitute a defiance of the international community and a violation of the Principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

79. The Conference believed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established through the solution of the Palestine question, the root cause of the conflict in the region, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions which recognized the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

80 The Conference after considering the Report of the United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People established in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3376 (XXX) endorsed the Report and requests the respective representatives of the Non-Aligned countries at the United Nations to support the Report in the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly and urges the competent bodies of the United Nations to take immediate action in accordance with the programme of implementation recommended by the Committee.

81. Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine People set up by the Thirtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with United Nations Resolution 3236 (XXIX) is a new indication of Israel's persistent defiance of the will of the international community and attempts to prevent the Palestinian People from exercising their inalienable national rights. This only serves to escalate the conflict and tension in the Middle East and creates an explosive situation which poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

82. In view of the obstacle laid by the United States to block any condemnation of or sanctions against Israel by using the veto in the Security Council against relevant draft resolutions, the Conference urged the need to take the most adequate measures in order to strengthen their pressure on Israel in the United Nations and specialised agencies, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its membership in these institutions.

83. The Conference noted with deep satisfaction the United Nations resolutions which invite the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all international efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under United Nations auspices, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of Resolution 3236 (XXIX).

84. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the United Nations resolutions which condemns Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

X CYPRUS

85. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and recalled General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX) - endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974) - which continues to provide the principles and the valid framework for the solution of the problem. It also recalled Security Council Resolution 367 (1975) and General Assembly Resolution 3395 (XXX) as well as the Lima Declaration, which embody principles and conditions advocated by the Non-Aligned Countries through the Contact Group of Five. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Resolutions called upon all States to respect the Non-Aligned status of Cyprus.

86. In urging the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions, the Conference called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and Non–Alignment of Cyprus; demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces and other foreign military presence from Cyprus; and, called for the initiation of urgent measures to ensure the safe return of all refugees to their homes. The Conference supported the continuation of meaningful and constructive negotiations between the representatives of the Greek–Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities freely conducted on an equal footing, which should lead to a mutually satisfactory and freely acceptable agreement and emphasised the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary–General of the United Nations.

87. The Conference further emphasized that all parties should refrain from taking unilateral action in the situation and deplored such action already taken, more particularly arbitrary actions to enforce a change in the demographic structure of the island in whatever way. The situation brought about by such actions should not be allowed to influence the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

88. The Conference considered that the United Nations should take effective measures to ensure the implementation of its resolutions with regard to Cyprus.

89. The Conference warmly saluted the glorious and historic victory gained by the People of Kampuchea on 17 April 1975 over the war of aggression of the American imperialists. It welcomed this great and unprecedented victory of a small country, sparsely populated and poor, independent and non–aligned, over the world's largest imperialistic power.

90. The Conference reaffirmed its unfailing support for the struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to restore the economy, to build up a now truly democratic and prosperous society, and to defend what has been acquired by victory independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, against any foreign interference. It warmly acclaimed the considerable and rapid results achieved by the people and the Government of Kampuchea in these fields.

91. All these victories and successes are the results of immense sacrifices on the part of the People of Kampuchea and of its determination to maintain, in independence and sovereignty, its self-reliance and its right to control its own destiny. They are also the results of the practical solidarity of all Non-Aligned and Third World peoples, of all those countries which love peace and justice in the world. They make a vast contribution to the spread and reinforcement of the principles of non-alignment and to the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and any act of aggression and foreign interference.

92. The Conference congratulated Democratic Kampuchea on having remained faithful to the principles of Non-Alignment and paid tribute to its constant determination to defend them.

XII LAO PEOPLÉS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

93. The Conference warmly acclaimed the total victory of the Lao people in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The defeat of neo-colonialism in Laos and the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are not only a victory which ushers in a new era of progress for the Lao people but also a common victory of the national liberation movement and of all progressive and peace-loving forces over imperialism; they help to safeguard peace in South-East Asia, to give fresh impetus to the struggles for national independence and to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement.

94. Nevertheless, the acts of sabotage perpetrated by aggressive imperialism against the young Lao People's Democratic Republic are still continuing.

95. The Conference, therefore, appealed to all the Non-Aligned countries to unite their efforts in order to put an end to these activities forthwith, and to the United States to help to heal the war wounds in this country.

96. The Conference also appealed to all the non-aligned countries to come to the aid of the Government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in their efforts to achieve post-war economic recovery.

XIII THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

97. The Conference acclaimed the historic and total victory achieved by the people of Vietnam in their struggle against aggressive United States imperialism. This great victory has ushered in a new era for Vietnam, one of building up a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam.

98. This victory is also a victory of militant solidarity and effective cooperation between the peoples struggling for independence and freedom and the non-aligned countries and other progressive forces in the world.

99. The victorious struggle of the people of Vietnam constitutes a great contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of the Non-Aligned countries and other progressive peoples in the world against the common enemy, namely imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

100. The Summit Conference acclaimed the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and called upon the international community to cooperate actively in the reconstruction of the Vietnamese economy, wrecked by the war, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its fifty-eighth session.

101. The Conference further declared that the commitment entered into by the United States under article 21, Chapter VIII, of the "Agreement on ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam", signed on 27 January 1973, should 'be honored and called upon the United Nations Security Council to give prompt and positive consideration to the application of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for admission to membership of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 3366 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

102. The Conference expressed deep concern over the grave situation in Korea created by the imperialists, a situation in which a war may break out at any moment. The Conference strongly demanded that the imperialists immediately stop their manoeuvres to provoke war and remove nuclear weapons military installations and all other means of war they have introduced in the area.

103. The Conference called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, for the closure of foreign military bases, for the termination of

the "United Nations Command" and for the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by a durable peace agreement.

104. The Conference supported the struggle of the people in the North and the South of Korea to reunify their country peacefully and without outside interference on the basis of the three principles of reunification stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972.

XV. LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

105. The Conference noted with satisfaction the increasing participation of Latin America in the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist struggle for full independence and sovereignty within the Non-Aligned Movement. Tangible proof of this reality is that new countries in the region have incorporated themselves into the Non-Aligned Movement in recent years and the important Ministerial Conferences of Georgetown and Lima and the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana were held in the continent. The convening of the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana (Cuba) in 1979, for the first time in Latin America, is a true reflection of the increasing role this region is playing.

106. Latin America is one of the areas of the world that has suffered most intensely from the aggression of colonialism and United States imperialism. The Conference has examined, in particular, the situation of certain Non-Aligned countries in the area that are the target of pressure, coercion and intimidation. The Conference especially took note of the statements by the Prime Ministers of Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados concerning attempts to "destabilize" their governments. The so-called "techniques of destabilization" that are used include, among others, deliberate and well-orchestrated attacks through the mass media, selective sales of arms and alleged defense services, intensification of inter-regional conflicts, fanning of internal problems and manipulation of servile support. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and active commitment among the Governments and Peoples of Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and other countries in the region subjected to these or similar pressures, and in particular condemned and denounced energetically all threats against the territorial integrity of Guyana.

107. The Conference denounced threats and new aggressions against Cuba made by United States imperialism and also reiterated its condemnation of the blockade imposed by United States imperialism in an effort to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and demands that it be

immediately and unconditionally lifted. It also recognized that the people of Cuba have suffered extensive economic losses due to the blockade and that these must be rectified.

108. The Conference called on the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to make every effort to speed up the Puerto Rican people's decolonization process and to offer them their solidarity and support in achieving self-determination and independence. In this respect, it reaffirmed previous decisions taken by the Non-Aligned Movement on this issue, and also asked the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization to recommend to the General Assembly effective measures for the implementation in respect of Puerto Rico of its resolution 1514 (XV) and demanded that the Government of the United States of America halt all political or repressive maneuvers that tend to perpetuate Puerto Rico's colonial status.

109. The Conference welcomed the participation of Belize whose aspirations for independence continue to be frustrated by territorial claims. It expressed its unconditional support for the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. In urging the strict implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3432 (XXX), the Conference called upon the parties concerned to pursue the negotiations in conformity with the principles laid down therein.

110. The Conference noted with satisfaction the unanimous Latin American support for the legitimate aspirations of the republic of Panama, and associated itself with the desires expressed by the countries of the Western Hemisphere that a settlement of this question be achieved during this year of the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Amphictyonic Congress Of Panama convened by the Liberator Simon Bolivar.

111. The Conference reiterated its firm support and solidarity with the Government and people of Panama in their fair struggle for their effective sovereignty and total jurisdiction over the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

112. The Conference reaffirmed the support of the Non-Aligned countries for the Panamanian control of the Panama Canal and reiterated their firm support for all efforts that the Republic of Panama will make before international forums, in particular the United Nations bodies.

113. The Conference praised the progress made by the Panamanian people under the Revolutionary Government headed by General Omar Torrijos

Herrera, offering any support that they may require when facing any action which may cause its destabilization.

114. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Peruvian people and with the Government of the Armed Forces of Peru in their valiant and just effort to consolidate and deepen the gains of the Peruvian revolution, to affirm their sovereignty and promote economic, political and social transformation for the benefit of their people.

115. The Conference expressed its conviction that the Lima Ministerial Conference has been a landmark in the history of the Movement and that the "programme of Solidarity and Mutual Aid" approved at that mooting contains many basic elements of special significance to the Non-Aligned Movement.

116. The Conference paid homage to the Latin American leader, Salvador Allende, and expressed its deep concern over the aggression and presence of imperialism in Chile, which is reflected in the reversal of the process of recuperating natural resources and making economic and social transformations in the country; in the flagrant violations of human rights there and the fact that the Military Junta has not allowed the United Nations Human Rights Commission to visit Chile. They expressed their solidarity with the resolutions to this effect passed during the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth United Nations General Assembly Sessions, with the pertinent decisions of various United Nations specialized organizations, particularly the ILO and UNESCO, as well as those passed at the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the World Conference for International Women's Year, the Human Rights Commission in February 1976, and reiterated the decisions previously passed by the Non-Aligned Countries on this matter, reaffirming their solidarity with the Chilean people.

117. The Conference also ratified the decision to keep the situation in Chile under its permanent observation and to promote solidarity with its people.

118. The Conference stated that the presence of United States military bases in Latin America, such as those existing in Cuba and Panama, represents a threat to the peace and security of the region and renewed its demand that the Government of the United States of America immediately restore to these countries the inalienable parts of their territories occupied against the will of their governments and peoples and also demands dismantling of the military bases that exist in Puerto Rico.

119. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the Conference firmly supported the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urged the United Kingdom to actively pursue the negotiations recommended by the United Nations for the purpose of restoring that territory to Argentine sovereignty, thus ending that illegal situation that still prevails in the extreme southern part of the American continent.

120. The Conference expressed its support for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their efforts to develop and strengthen exclusively Latin American mechanisms for regional and sub-regional cooperation or integration, and affirmed that these efforts contribute to the solidarity, independent development and strengthening of the sovereignty of the countries in the region. It expressed its unrestricted backing of the initiation of the efforts of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) aimed at achieving these ends and, at the same time, condemned every kind of maneuver or pressure that seeks to block their development.

121. The Conference backed and encouraged the nationalist and independent measures adopted during the period since the Fourth Summit Conference by Ecuador, Venezuela, Columbia, Panama, Mexico and other countries towards recuperating their natural resources and condemns every attempt at coercion or aggression such as the United States Trade Law passed by the United States Congress which particularly affects the Latin American countries, among others.

XVI. INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

122. The Conference recalled that at the Lusaka Summit, Non-Aligned nations gave special attention to the situation in the Indian Ocean and called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace from which great power rivalries and competition as well as bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition be excluded.

123. The Conference noted that the cardinal principles of Non-Alignment are invoked in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) which seeks to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States of the region and calls for the elimination from the Indian Ocean of foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalries.

124. The Conference assured all nations that the proposal for the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean does not limit the right to free and unimpeded use of the Indian Ocean by their vessels in conformity with international law as long as such vessels pose no military or strategic threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States.

125. The Conference condemned the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign and imperialist military bases and installations, such as Diego Garcia, by the great powers in the pursuit of their strategic interests as well as the continuing escalation of great power military rivalry and tension in the Indian Ocean as they constitute a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of States of the regions.

126. The Conference recalling UNGA 2832 (XXVI) invites the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to refuse to grant facilities to warships and military aircraft which may be used for any purpose liable to prejudice the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of States in the region in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations.

127. The Conference called on them to dismantle existing foreign bases and military installations which are or may be endangering the territorial integrity and the peaceful and progressive development of other States in the region; or are being used to hamper self-determination for the peoples of the area.

128. The Conference expressed its concern that as a result of recent developments, the Indian Ocean area could become the main focus of great power rivalry in Asia. Such a development would load to tension and conflict in the Indian Ocean through growing great power competition for naval superiority in the area. In these circumstances, it is imperative that the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Proposal be implemented with the least possible delay as a contribution to international peace and security.

129. The Conference condemned the existence of South African military bases in the area and the close military cooperation between the Pretoria régime, Israel and certain Western powers in the region. The Conference condemned in particular the existence of the Simons town and Silverman bases as well as Project Advocate whose objectives included surveillance over African national liberation movements.

130. The Conference recalled UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) and called upon

the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to promote the objectives of establishing a system of universal collective security without military alliances and to strengthen international security through regional and international cooperation.

131. The Conference further called upon littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to desist from membership in military alliances or pacts conceived in the context of great power rivalry or which are detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the region.

132. The Conference deplored the un cooperative attitude adopted by the big powers and maritime nations, with notable exceptions, towards the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and urged them to enter into consultations with the Committee with a view to early implementation of the United Nations resolutions on this subject.

133. The Conference called upon Non-Aligned States in the region to take concerted action in consultation with other littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean with a view to convening a Conference on the Indian Ocean, as soon as possible, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 3259 (XXIX) and 3468 (XXX) to adopt measures for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

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

XVII DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY.

135. The Conference expressed its conviction that universal peace and security can be assured only by general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and that essential measures to that end should include the complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests pending the conclusion of a test ban treaty, an unequivocal renunciation of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons as well as chemical, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction and the elimination of arsenals of all such weapons.

136. The Conference declared that the arms race is inconsistent with efforts aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order in view of the urgent need to divert the resources utilised for the acceleration of

the arms race towards socio-economic development, particularly of the developing countries.

137. The Conference urged all states to accelerate negotiations, with a view to securing, as rapidly as possible and within the context of the Diplomatic Conference which will hold a meeting in Geneva next year, the prohibition of certain conventional weapons of an indiscriminate or cruel nature, particularly the prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons.

138. The Conference reiterated the urgent need to adopt effective measures leading to the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

139. The Conference also recommended in the meantime, that Members of the Non-Aligned movement request the holding of a Special Session of the General Assembly as early as possible and not later than 1978. The Agenda of the Special Session should include:-

    a. a review of the problem of disarmament,

    b. the promotion and elaboration of a programme, of priorities and recommendations in the field of disarmament,

    c. the question of convening a World Disarmament Conference.

140. The Conference emphasized the necessity to strengthen international peace and security and ratified their firm decision to reinforce solidarity and mutual assistance anong the Non-Aligned Countries in order to confront more effectively threats, pressures, aggressions and other political or economic actions directed against them by imperialism.

141. In this sense, the Conference recalled that Resolution No. 3 concerning economic security and collective action adopted at the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers remains fully in force as do the measures indicated in the strategy of the Lima Programme, whose aim is to guarantee full exercise of their sovereignty and independent development processes particularly in the case of aggressions, pressures or coercion.

XVIII. INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

142. The Non-Aligned commitment to the principle of the true independence of States, as distinct from merely formal sovereignty, means that the Non-Aligned are opposed to any form of interference in the internal affairs of States. The Bandung Declaration of 1955, and the principles affirmed by the Non-Aligned Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and

Algiers, have been emphatic that interference in the internal affairs of States is totally unacceptable.

143. Such interference is inconsistent with the obligations assumed by Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations. This principle has been re-affirmed in the "Declaration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

144. The Conference expressed alarm at the increasing evidence of the resort to forms of aggression by foreign powers and other political and economic agencies or institutions, official as well as private, such as transnational corporations, aimed at preserving and protecting their special interests and dominant influence in order to obstruct and thwart the processes of political, economic and social transformation. These policies of aggression are for the most part being implemented by a wide range of indirect and highly subtle and sophisticated techniques such as economic aggression, subversion and defamation of Governments directed at destabilization of States and their institutions. The Conference recognized that for Non-Aligned nations the problems posed by such interference in the internal affairs of states were a matter of grave concern. Although the process of decolonization had made significant headway, there were several cases where the true independence of States had not been safeguarded. Politics of pressure and domination were continuing to seriously threaten the independence of States. Measures calculated to cause disruption and destabilization were threatening internal security and creating political confusion and economic chaos. Non-Aligned countries should act more resolutely against threats of foreign pressure and dominion, subversion and interference in their internal affairs. Resistance to pressure and infiltration was indispensable for the preservation of independence of the Non-Aligned countries of the world.

145. The Conference resolutely rejected any attempts to justify foreign interference under any pretext whatsoever from any source.

146. The Conference recognized that interference could assume multifarious forms political, economic and military, as well as through the information media. One of the most recent manifestations of such interference is the use of mercenaries to undermine the independence of sovereign States and obstruct the struggle of national liberation movements against colonial rule The Conference denounced all such forms of interference and emphasized the need for unremitting vigilance on the part of the Non-Aligned in this regard.

147. The Conference noted with serious disappointment the failure of the United Nations Security Council to condemn the Israeli military aggression against Uganda on 4 July 1976. The Conference expressed grave concern at the tragic loss of human life, damage and destruction of the Ugandan property caused by the Israeli aggression.

148. The Conference strongly condemned Israel's flagrant violation of the Republic of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the deliberate and wanton destruction of life and property at Entebbe Airport and further condemned Israel for thwarting the humanitarian efforts by the President of Uganda to have all the hostages released.

149. The Conference demanded that Israel meet the just claims of the Government of Uganda for full compensation for the damage and destruction caused during the invasion.

XIX. THE UNITED NATIONS

150. The Conference recognized the importance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, developing cooperation and establishing equitable economic relations between States, and promoting fundamental rights and freedoms. The Conference, therefore, reaffirmed the adherence of Non-Aligned countries to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

151. The Non-Aligned countries welcomed the progress made towards the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations through the admission to the Organization, since the Algiers Summit, of a number of countries most of which are members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Conference noted that the responsibilities and obligations that accompany the veto power in the Security Council continue to be ignored by certain permanent member states. In this context, it deplored the abuse of the veto power by a permanent Member of the Security Council on the question of recommending the admission to the United Nations of countries such as Angola and Vietnam which are fully qualified for such status.

152. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the strength of the Non-Aligned and of the developing countries as a whole at the United Nations has increased appreciably in recent years, and expressed the determination of the Non-Aligned Movement to employ this strength

for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. More particularly the Conference urged the full application of the Charter provisions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and also the effective discharge of the functions of the Security Council through the implementation of its decisions.

153. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session decided by resolution 3499 (XXX) to reconvene an enlarged Special Committee on the United Nations Charter and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization. The Conference requested all Non-Aligned States to coordinate their views and to make proposals to the Committee with the objectives of promoting action to enhance the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purpose.

154. The Conference expressed the conviction that the progress made towards the attainment of the goal of universality of membership in the United Nations has enabled Non-Aligned countries, in pursuit of the objectives of the democratization of international relations, to play a greater role in the decision-making process and justified the adjustment of the United Nations system, including specifically the revision of the Charter, to the new realities on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty and equality of States. Such adjustment would further require the orientation of the United Nations system in all decision-making processes to accomplish the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

XX. POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

155. The Conference noted with satisfaction that Non-Aligned meetings are giving increased importance to economic affairs. This is a reflection of the fact that the great majority of the Non-Aligned States are poor or under-developed. Economic affairs must, therefore, be their primary concern if political independence is to have real meaning.

156. It is incontestable that there is an integral connection between politics and economics, and it is erroneous to approach economic affairs in isolation from politics. A complete change of political attitude and the demonstration of a new political will is an indispensable pre-requisite for the realisation of the New International Economic Order.

157. The increased importance given to economic affairs at Non-Aligned meetings does not imply acceptance of the view that the political aspects of international affairs should be left to the rich and powerful States, while the poor and weak should mainly concern themselves with

economic affairs. That view has to be regarded as part of an imperialist strategy aimed at preserving an international order favorable to the rich and powerful. It is appropriate for the Non-Aligned to be concerned with the political as well as economic aspects of international affairs. The importance given to economic affairs does not diminish the importance given to political affairs at Non-Aligned meetings.

158. It is of supreme importance that the Non-Aligned, along with other developing nations, strive vigorously for the establishment of the New International Economic Order which would end the exploitation of the weak and poor by the powerful and rich. The Non-Aligned realise that the efforts of the developing nations to ensure cooperation in establishing the New International Economic Order have so far failed to secure a satisfactory response from the developed countries. It is significant that the oil producers in securing better prices for their oil were prepared to resort to a confrontation as their appeals for cooperation were rejected. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to make every effort in association with other developing countries, to strive for international cooperation in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Should they fail in their efforts, the responsibility for creating a situation of confrontation between the developed and the developing countries would fall squarely on the developed world.

159. The Conference political the vast potential for economic cooperation amongst the Non-Aligned and the developing countries of the world. The appreciable surplus of capital at the disposal of the Non-Aligned, the considerable technological expertise as well as the rich reservoir of human resources available to them enable the nonaligned and other developing countries to engage in effective cooperation to their mutual advancement and benefit. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to cooperate more actively amongst themselves and with other developing nations to improve their economic status and increase their bargaining power as they could thereby enhance the poetical effectiveness of the Third World.

XXI PRESS AGENCIES POOL

160. A New International Order in the fields of information and mass communications is as vital as a new international economic order.

161. Non-Aligned countries noted with concern the vast and ever growing gap between communication capacities in non-aligned countries and in the advanced countries which is a legacy of their colonial past. This has created a situation of dependence and domination in which the

majority of countries are reduced to being passive recipients of biased, inadequate and distorted information. The fuller identification and affirmation of their national and cultural identity thus required them to rectify this serious imbalance and to take urgent steps to provide greater momentum in this new area of mutual cooperation.

162. The emancipation and development of national information media is an integral part of the over all struggle for political, economic and social independence for a large majority of the peoples of the world who should not be denied the right to inform and to be informed objectively and correctly. Self-reliance in sources of information is as important as technological self-reliance since dependence in the field of information in turn retards the very achievement of political and economic growth.

163. Non-Aligned countries must achieve these objectives through their own efforts as well as by more active cooperation on a bilateral, regional as well as inter-regional basis and by coordinating their activities in the United Nations and other international forums. It is particularly necessary for non-aligned countries to strengthen their existing infra-structure and to take full advantage of the scientific and technological breakthrough already made in this field. This would facilitate more complete dissemination of objective information amongst their own public as well as the world at large about developments in non-aligned countries in the social, economic, cultural and other fields and their growing role in the international community.

164. The Conference welcomed the Declaration adopted and the important decisions taken in this field at the Conference held in New Delhi from 8 - 13 July 1976 at the high political level of Ministers of Information of non-aligned countries and urged their earliest possible implementation.

CONCLUSION

165. The Conference noted that international trends are distinctly favorable to Non-Alignment. In this connection it is particularly important to take account of developments consistent with the leading objectives of Non-Alignment, the true independence of States and peaceful co-existence.

166. The process of decolonization is nearing completion, and resistance to unequal relations which could amount to domination is becoming stronger. The bi-polar world, in which there were only two important centers of power, disappeared over a decade ago and since then attempts to establish a multipolar world have proved futile as the majority in the international community are against polarization around power centre.

The majority also reject the notions of international order based on power blocs, balance of power, and spheres of influence, as all such notions are inconsistent with aspirations towards the true independence of States and democratization of international relations. The international trend is therefore distinctly favorable to the Non-Aligned principle of the true independence of States, and all that it implies.

167. The international trend is also favorable to peaceful co-existence, as shown by the resistance to power blocs and other developments such as the greater earnestness on the part of the great powers in trying to achieve *détente.* It is furthermore a fact of great importance that the world is becoming increasingly interdependent, a factor of crucial significance in shaping the world of the future. In an interdependent world the only alternative to international cooperation is international rivalry, tension and conflict, and the human aspiration towards a better world has inevitably to manifest itself through international cooperation. Consequently the trend is favorable to international cooperation in accordance with the Non-Aligned principle of peaceful co-existence.

168. The Conference emphasised that the joint activities of Non-Aligned countries constitute an essential requirement for their successful participation in world affairs as well as for promoting their mutual cooperation. Noting that important results have been achieved, the Conference deemed it necessary that for the realisation of the principles of non-alignment and the implementation of programes adopted by the non-aligned countries, further improvements in the system of coordination for their concerted action are called for. The Conference in that context also underlined the need for the development of various forms of cooperation, continuous consultation and coordination, and decided to adopt appropriate measures to this end, giving due regard to the democratic character of the non-aligned movement.

169. The fact that the international situation is evolving in a direction increasingly favorable to Non-Alignment suggests that it represents an ineluctable historic force that has to be taken into account if a satisfactory international order is to be realised.

170. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries shall be held in Havana, Cuba, in 1979.

HAVANA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 6th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 3-7 September 1979.

1. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Havana, the Republic of Cuba, 3 - 9 September 1979. The following countries, which are full members of the Movement, took part in it: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, the Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Vietnam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Conference granted Belize special status, including the right to speak.

The following countries and organizations and national liberation movements attended as observers: Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, the Philippines, St. Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela, the African National Congress (South Africa), the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations Organization.

The following countries and organizations were also present as guests: Austria, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, ECLA, FAO, OLADE, SELA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, the Committee on

the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

2. In its inaugural session the Conference heard an important and wide-ranging address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz, the text of which was included by acclamation in the records of the Conference.

The speech was an historic contribution to the definition of the objectives of the Movement and of invaluable assistance to the deliberations and final success of the Conference.

3. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Suriname and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe to the membership of the Movement and of Dominica, the Philippines, Costa Rica and St. Lucia as observers, and the attendance of Spain as a guest. They considered that these developments were of outstanding historical importance for the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment as the authentic, independent and non-bloc factor. They expressed their particular satisfaction at the expansion of non-alignment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with particular satisfaction the steady and irreversible growth in the number of non-aligned countries and participants in their gatherings and an ever greater presence and spreading of the policy of non-alignment to all parts of the world. From 25 countries at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961, the membership of the movement had grown to 95 at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana, representing peoples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe and the diversity of economic, social and political systems, thereby confirming the universality of the policy of non-alignment.

5. It has been confirmed that the spread of non-alignment constitutes, for an ever-increasing number of countries, an indispensable alternative to the policy of total division of the world into blocs. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers constitutes an integral part of profound changes in the structure of the international community. The fundamental principles of non-alignment, their universal value and the persistent struggle of non-aligned countries for equitable relations among countries and peoples provide, due to their permanent nature, inspiration to peoples and

countries in their struggle for a world of independence, equality and justice. This is telling proof of the fact that the policy of non-alignment constitutes a true expression of the interests and aspirations of an ever-larger number of countries and peoples of the world, as well as of the appreciation of the significance and effectiveness of the policy and movement of non-alignment in the entire sphere of international relations.

6. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their profound satisfaction at meeting in Latin America for the first time and their appreciation of the special significance of this singular occasion. They recalled that, at the First Summit Conference, held in Belgrade in 1961, when the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was founded, Cuba was the only Latin American and Caribbean country among its members, while Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador were observer. Latin America has been the scene of constant strife as its peoples have sought to win full independence, eliminate colonialism in the region, affirm their sovereignty, recover their natural resources, promote economic and social development, defend their cultural heritage and play an active independent role in international life. That battle has deep roots in the history of Latin America, which initiated its efforts to obtain independence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Marked by victories and setbacks, it has followed an ascending course. In the last few years, Caribbean countries have obtained their independence and have joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The history-making victory of the people of Nicaragua constitutes an encouraging event for the whole region. This has allowed the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to play an increasingly dynamic role alongside their African and Asian brothers and sisters and with all the peoples of the world in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. Eleven Latin American and Caribbean countries are now full members of the Movement, and 10 participate as observers; the Movement's activities evoke attention and respect throughout the area.

7. Meeting in Havana eighteen years after its founding, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is aware of its responsibilities and has confirmed its perspectives set forth in its Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. The Non-Aligned Movement represents countries determined to defend interdependence, free national and social development, sovereignty, security, equality and self-determination and to change the existing system of international relations based on injustice,

inequality and exploitation. The Movement represents an overwhelming majority of mankind which is struggling to eliminate the inequalities between the developed and developing countries to eradicate poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy and to establish a new world order based on justice, equity and peace instead of the present order in which wealth is still concentrated in the hands of a few powers whose wasteful economies are maintained by the exploitation of the labor as well as the transfer and plunder of the natural and other resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world.

8. This contrast means in practice the perpetuation of the old colonial relations in their original form or under various disguises or attempts at the imposition of new relations of dependence and subjugation. The people's freedom and independence will not be truly consolidated until the state of domination, dependency and exploitation is ended. Freedom will not be complete until effective control of resources and natural wealth is assured and independent economic development is ensured; and until the peoples are guaranteed suitable and decent living conditions. Security will not be permanent until principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence are respected and until the full independence of all countries and peoples is ensured.

9. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries represents the hopes, aspirations and will of millions of human beings who have been deprived of freedom and the right to decide their own destiny, who have suffered from a long and painful colonial experience and foreign domination and who for centuries have endured servitude and humiliation, tyranny and poverty, hunger and ignorance. Our peoples have struggled generation after generation, with growing success, to emancipate themselves and open the way to a new, free, worthy and prosperous life. They have advanced along the path towards their total aspirations, but there is still a long way to go. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to continue struggling until they attain a world based on justice and freedom and establish an international political and economic order governed by peace, independence, equality and cooperation against all obstacles and forces which aim at maintaining old or imposing new forms of unequal relationships and domination and which have hindered the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

10. This strong desire reflects the interests of all the peoples and is in accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The Sixth

Conference of Heads of State or Government appealed to all peoples of the world to participate in efforts, to free the world from war, the policy of force, blocs and bloc politics, military bases, pacts and interlocking alliances, the policy of domination and hegemony, inequalities and oppression, injustice and poverty and to create a new order based on peaceful coexistence, mutual cooperation and friendship, an order in which each people may determine its own future, attain, its political sovereignty and promote its own free economic and social development, without interference, pressures or threats of any kind.

THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS INDEPENDENT ROLE.

11. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which emerged in the midst of the breakdown of the colonial system and during the emancipation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War, has been an essential factor in the decolonization process that has led to the achievement of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and the emergence of dozens of sovereign States, and in the preservation of world peace. This struggle for total emancipation received a historic impetus from the emergence of newly liberated countries which have opted for an independent political development and have resolutely rejected polarization on bloc bases, bloc policies, military pacts or military alliances, as well as policies tending to divide the world into spheres of influence or impose any other form of domination. Ever since its inception, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has waged a constant battle to guarantee that the peoples oppressed by alien occupation and domination, may exercise their inalienable right to self determination and independence; it has joined forces to seek the establishment of a New International Economic Order that will permit the peoples to enjoy their wealth and natural resources and achieve a high of standard of living, offering a comprehensive platform for a basic change in international economic relations and for full economic emancipation; and it has played a decisive role in the efforts to maintain peace, promote international *détente* and eliminate focal points of aggression and tension everywhere in the world and in promoting just solutions for international problems, However, there are still dangerous situations and serious obstacles that oblige them to strengthen their unity, cohesion and cooperation to face these common dangers and overcome these obstacles.

12. Taking into consideration the principles on which nonalignment has been based and the elaboration of those principles through the successive Summit Conferences held in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo, the Sixth Conference reaffirmed that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment, in accordance with its original principles and essential character, involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference of hegemony, as well as against great power and bloc policies. In other words, the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependency, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and of all pressures, whether political, economic, military or cultural, in international relations.

13. Recalling these fundamental goals and purposes of the Movement which have guided it since its inception in 1961, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence in particular to the following principles;

National independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, and the free social development of all countries; independence of non-aligned countries from great power or bloc rivalries and influences and opposition to participation in military pacts and alliances arising therefrom; the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; active peaceful coexistence among all States; indivisibility of peace and security; non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of other countries; freedom of all States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance and pressure; establishment of a New International Economic Order and development of international cooperation on the basis of equality; the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination and constant support to the struggle of national liberation movements; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; opposition to the division of the World into antagonistic military-political alliances and blocs and rejection of outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence and balance of terror; permanent sovereignty over natural resources; inviolability of legally established international boundaries; non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force; and peaceful settlement of disputes,

Basing themselves on the above-mentioned principles, the Heads of State or Government considered the following to be the essential objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement,

Preservation of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries; elimination of foreign interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of States and the use of the threat of force; strengthening of non-alignment as an independent non-bloc factor and the further spread of non-alignment in the world; elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; support to national liberation movements struggling against colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation; safeguarding international peace and security and the universalization of the relaxation of international tensions; promotion of unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries with a view to the achievement of the objectives of non-alignment, thus preserving its essential character; ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; the early establishment of the New International Economic Order with a view to accelerating the development of developing countries, eliminating the inequality between developed and developing countries and eradicating poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy in the developing countries; participation on the basis of equality in solving international issues; establishment of a democratic system of international relations based, on the equality of and respect for and the preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the strengthening of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, resolving international problems and struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid and as an important factor, in the development of international cooperation and the establishment of equitable economic relations between States; dissolution of great power pacts and military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising there from, withdrawal of foreign military forces and dismantling of foreign military bases, promotion of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to the achievement of collective self-reliance; establishment of a New international Order in the field of information and mass media for the purpose of forging new international relations in general; and revival, preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned countries and promotion of cultural cooperation among them.

14. The Heads or State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries believed events over the past three decades had demonstrated the validity of the principles of non-alignment. They, therefore, stressed emphatically that adherence to all these principles required action that was consistent with the objectives underlying the philosophy of the Movement.

15. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, accordingly, rededicated themselves to translating these principles into action. They solemnly pledged to undertake all the necessary steps for the realization of the above objectives. They are convinced that only through concerted action can these objectives be attained.

16. They blessed that the commitment to non-alignment entailed respect for and the observance of the above principles as well as the undertaking of concrete measures in order to further reinforce these well-founded principles.

17. In the context of the above principles and objectives, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirmed the following criteria for participation in the Movement as members agreed upon in 1961:

    (i) The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of States with different political and social systems and on non-alignment or should be showing a trend in favour of such a policy.

    (ii) The country concerned should be consistently supporting the movements for national independence.

    (iii) The country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts.

    (iv) If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a great power or is a member of a regional defense pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great power conflicts.

    (v) If it has conceded military basis to a foreign power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great power conflicts.

18. The policy of non-alignment, by acting as an independent global factor, represents an important step in mankind's search for freely established, peaceful and equitable relations among nations, irrespective of their size, geographic location, power or social systems.

19. The Conference considered that unity and mutual solidarity among the non-aligned countries were indispensable for maintaining the independence and strength of the Movement and for the realization of its objectives. Over a period of nearly two decades the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and liberation movements which, despite their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural diversity, have accepted these fundamental principles and have shown their readiness to translate them into reality.

20. The non-aligned countries have demonstrated their ability, through democratic dialogue, to overcome their differences and to find a common denominator for action leading to mutual cooperation.

21. Meeting in Havana, the Conference confirmed that the policy of non-alignment constituted an important and indispensable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries for world peace and security for all States, for the universal application of active peaceful co-existence, for the democratization of international relations, for the establishment for the New International Economic Order and for economic development and social progress. The Conference acknowledged the cooperation received by non-aligned countries from other peace-, freedom- and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States and forces in the achievement of their goals and objectives and expressed its readiness to continue to cooperate with them on the basis of equality.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

22. As the Sixth Summit Conference met in Havana, the world faced a complex situation fraught with dangers but also filled with encouraging possibilities. The assessment of the state of international relations and the situation in the world in general made at the Fifth Summit Conference, as well as the main courses of action charted, has been fully borne out by events. The aspirations of peoples and countries for full emancipation and real equality in international relations continued to grow and have remained the main feature of our times. There has been a further mounting resistance against all forms and tendencies of foreign domination, occupation and oppression. The efforts towards the attainment of genuine peace, equal security for all, universal application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, democratization of international relations and equal cooperation are intensifying.

23. Significant results have been achieved in the resolute struggle of national liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa, as well as in other dependent and occupied territories; strengthening of the solidarity of non-aligned countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination and independence, including their right to a State of their own, and of Arab countries to recover all the occupied territories; firm support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the. Republic of Cyprus; the victory of the people of Panama in the struggle for the restoration of their sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone; the welcome development of the dismantling of the SEATO and CENTO military alliances as an inevitable outcome of the positive trend in international relations; the fruitful efforts of countries of the South Asian sub-region which are all now members of the Non-Aligned Movement, towards increasing cooperation among themselves and contributing positive to peace and stability in the area; the successes achieved on the road to the full national emancipation of Iran and Nicaragua; the new victories in the struggle for the emancipation of the countries and peoples of Latin America in the Caribbean and Central America; the common resolve of nonaligned and other developing countries to take concrete measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order; the ever-stronger demand of the international community, particularly after the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, that the great powers take effective steps in order to reverse the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to participate, together with all other countries, in undertaking effective measures towards general and complete disarmament.

24. However, these positive trends are meeting with the growing resistance of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism including Zionism, expansionism, hegemony and all forces that seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force. Policies of pressure and the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt and covert in internal affairs are continuing seriously to threaten the independence of States, particularly of non-aligned and developing countries, obstructing their political and economic emancipation. Serious threats to the process of international *détente* have appeared, and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has continued unabated; the threat to human survival has never been more acute than it is today. There have been more and more plots to try to hold back the process of decolonization and

to disregard the principle of self-determination of people's under alien and colonial domination in various regions. The imperialists, colonialists and racists constantly employ policies and manoeuvers to prolong oppression, aggression and foreign occupation in southern Africa, the Middle East and other regions. To accomplish their ends, they instigate collusion between reactionary, expansionist and occupation forces in order to divide the non-aligned countries and to isolate and destroy the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine, South Africa and other peoples subjected to foreign domination and occupation; they seek new military alliances linked to the racist régimes of South Africa and Israel. The causes of tension and instability still exist; hotbeds of war and conflicts have not been removed; new crises are being instigated. The new hotbed of conflict in South-East Asia threatens peace and security in the world. In the economic sphere, efforts are still being made to continue the exploitation of other peoples and to increase the privileges of the transnational corporations. The attempts to thwart the establishment of the New International Economic Order persist.

25. The treaties that include the results of SALT II are an important step in the negotiations between the two main nuclear powers and could open prospects for more comprehensive negotiations that should lead to general disarmament and a relaxation of international tensions. However, the negotiations for nuclear arms control and the process of *détente* between the big powers are only a part - no matter how important - of the advance toward a peace that extends to all parts of the world and benefits all countries equally.

The endeavour to consolidate *détente;* to extend it to all parts of the world; and to avert the nuclear threat, the arms build-up and war is a task in which all the peoples should participate and exercise their responsibility and to which the influence and action of the Non-Aligned Movement should be pledged. However, such *détente,* to be meaningful and effective, must lead to the elimination of all hotbeds of tension and to the termination of aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference as well as of political and economic exploitation of the weaker countries.

26. To achieve these objectives, the Conference stressed the need for all non-aligned countries to strengthen their unity and solidarity and to adhere strictly in their foreign policy to the principles that have always inspired the Movement: the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and to active participation in international affairs.

27. The search for world peace and peaceful coexistence among all States is intrinsically linked to our struggle against imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; apartheid; racism, including Zionism; and all forms of foreign occupation, domination, interference and hegemony. It implies political, moral and material support for the national liberation movements and joint efforts to eliminate colonial domination and racial discrimination. To this end, it has been increasingly necessary to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of the international community in its efforts to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament and the dismantling of military pacts and alliances.

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM, RACISM, ZIONISM AND OTHER FORMS OF DOMINATION

28. The Conference reviewed the gains made in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression and hailed the important victories attained by the non-aligned countries since the last Summit Conference.

29. The incorporation of seven States and liberation movements in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since the last Summit Conference is evidence of the advance in this struggle, especially in the case of States that have won their independence and put an end to colonial and alien domination and those whose Governments were, until recently, closely linked to the imperialist powers and their allies or great power military pacts. These peoples' victories represent an important step toward the dissolution of ties of dependency and domination.

30. The Conference noted that the imperialists have continued, to react to the victories of the liberation struggle by a policy designed to maintain their interests in areas that have not yet attained independence, especially in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia, where racist domination prevails. It also warned that the imperialists were using new tactics to divide the Arab countries and support Israel's continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab lands. Finally, the Conference warned that the administering powers in the various colonial territories of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean ignored the peoples' desires for independence.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conclusion, expressed during the Fifth Summit Conference, that the imperialists were stepping up their policy of creating division within the anti-colonialist fronts and liberation movements, with a view to frustrating the will for independence that predominates among the peoples of Africa, Asia

and Latin America. The Conference ratified the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference concerning the need to confront these new imperialist practices by increasing unity with support for the national liberation movements and consolidating recently-won independence through a concerted strategy aimed at economically emancipating and consolidating the sovereignty of every country that belongs to the Non-Aligned Movement.

32. The Conference reiterated its call for greater solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement for safeguarding its independence, of judgment and action, in order to be able to take more effective measures against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism in all their forms and manifestations.

AFRICA

33. The Heads of State or Government analysed in depth the current situation in Africa, reviewing the events that have taken place since the last Summit Conference and recognizing the advance that has been made in the African peoples' struggle for their emancipation. They stressed the urgency of eliminating colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid from the continent, especially from southern Africa.

34. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the colonial and imperialist powers were continuing their aggressive policies with the aim of perpetuating, regaining or extending their domination and exploitation of the African nations, thus giving rise to the conflicts that afflict the continent.

35. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the scheme of destabilization and aggression applied against States whose positions adversely affect imperialist interests and policies. It, therefore, strongly condemned those schemes and urged all States to support the nations that are victims of these manoeuvers and to resolutely condemn these actions.

36. The Conference considered that the struggle of the peoples of the African continent, and especially the peoples of Southern Africa, for their self-determination and independence was closely linked to the battle of the peoples under colonial and neo-colonial domination in other parts of the world, and it emphasized the inseparable tie that links the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolution with the development of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its policy.

37. The Conference also stressed the determination of the peoples in this part of the world to resolutely and bravely combat such imperialist designs. The Conference commended the unswerving struggle these peoples are waging for their full and complete independence and recognized the role that the non-aligned countries, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries, the Scandinavian countries and other democratic and progressive forces play in supporting this struggle, especially in terms of the aid given to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

38. The Conference welcomed the Coordinating Bureau's important, timely initiative of meeting in Maputo at the ministerial level in a special session to analyse the situation in southern Africa, and it endorsed the recommendations arrived at in that meeting that were aimed at increasing solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the front-line States.

39. As a result, the Conference called on all the member countries of the Movement to give special attention to the application of the Action Plan approved in the extraordinary meeting of the Bureau in Maputo and ratified and extended on this occasion, and entrusted the Coordinating Bureau at the United Nations with the responsibility of ensuring that Plan was applied in the international agencies.

40. The Heads of State or Government expressed their understanding of and full agreement with the idea that the noble and laudable aims of the OAU could only be attained when the minority racist and colonialist régimes were eliminated. They also voiced their opinion that Africa's total emancipation, the end of imperialist exploitation and the denuclearization of Africa constituted matters of priority that the OAU, non-aligned countries and the United Nations must tackle with all the force necessary.

41. The Conference congratulated the OAU for its accomplishments in the sixteen years of its existence and recognized the importance of the Organization of African Unity as an effective instrument for promoting peace, security and good relations among its members states. It stressed the importance of the Charter of that regional body and the practical application of its principles as well as the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the OAU.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

42. The Conference reviewed the situation in southern Africa and expressed the opinion that the main reasons for the survival of colonialism and racism - in open defiance of the decisions of the international community, the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations - was the military, technological, economic, political, diplomatic and other forms of aid that imperialism gives the racist régimes.

43. The Conference welcomed the resolution adopted at the Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the OAU which reads: "CONDEMNS the alliance between the Zionist régime and the racist régimes in southern Africa and calls upon all member States to increase their efforts to counter this danger and to strengthen the armed struggle against Zionism, racism and imperialism."

44. The Conference also reiterated that the consolidation of the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe which decisively changed the correlation of forces in the area was an important stimulus for the colonized peoples and that the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, their attainment of national independence and the establishment in those countries of political governments and systems freely chosen by their peoples strengthened the independence of the African States and the secure rearguard for the national liberation movements.

45. The Conference reiterated its firmest support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to achieve full independence and the total elimination of racism and apartheid.

46. The Conference welcomed the Iranian Government's decision to suspend its oil sales to South Africa. It also noted with great appreciation the recent action taken by Nigeria against British Petroleum, whose oil concessions in Nigeria were nationalized for Great Britain's violation of the oil embargo against the racist régime in Rhodesia and its pledge to divert oil shipments to apartheid South Africa from the North Sea oil fields. The Conference called upon all non-aligned oil-exporting countries to prohibit the sale of their oil to South Africa and to institute and/or intensify efforts to monitor the final destination of their oil. The Conference further requested the oil-exporting countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to penalize the oil companies guilty of supplying oil to the racist apartheid régimes.

47. The Conference endorsed the request of the XVI Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, held in Monrovia, to the Secretary-General of the OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid to organize an international conference in 1980 under the joint auspices of the OAU and the United Nations to mobilize world public opinion in support of effective application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

48. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision of the Governments of Iran, Grenada and Nicaragua to sever relations with the racist, apartheid régime.

49. Recalling the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided to take the appropriate measures to immediately strengthen and activate the fund of solidarity and support for southern Africa. In this regard, they urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously so that this fund could effectively serve the liberation of the peoples of that region, and they requested the Chairman of the non-aligned countries to take the necessary steps to ensure that the fund become operative as soon as possible.

50. The Conference concluded that southern Africa is one of the focal points of tension in international relations and the centre of confrontation between the imperialist forces of aggression and the forces of liberation, progress and peace. The so-called Defense Act recently promulgated by the Pretoria régime, under which it arrogates to itself the right to intervene in any African country south of the Equator, is part of this imperialist global strategy which constitutes a serious threat to the entire African continent and world peace.

ZIMBABWE

51. The Conference examined the development of events in Zimbabwe since the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and observed with concern how imperialism and its local allies were persisting in consolidating their manoeuvers aimed at prolonging the existence of the racist minority régime. In this regard, it recalled that the so-called internal settlement and the subsequent bogus election of April 1979, were a mockery of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe and in no way constituted the solution to the Rhodesian problem.

52. The Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana reviewed the situation in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia and reached the

conclusion that it was vital to strengthen the multifaceted support of the international community, especially the non-aligned countries, for the heroic armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front, against the ignominious and illegal minority racist régime of Salisbury, which still exists in spite of attempts to deceive international public opinion and the Zimbabwean people themselves by setting up an alleged majority government.

53. The Conference noted that the armed struggle by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe was gaining in intensity and spreading throughout the country, even to the capital. The Conference also stressed that this battle was being waged with equal intensity on the political and diplomatic levels and that the Patriotic Front was receiving ever greater support in the international arena.

The Conference observed that, in spite of the efforts that the racist régime of Rhodesia was making to reduce the unconditional support that the popular masses were giving the fighters, the people of Zimbabwe were reinforcing that support and were resolutely joining the ranks of the liberation army.

54. The Conference reiterated that Rhodesia was still a British colony, illegally governed by a clique of racists and traitors. It requested all States to continue to refrain from any kind of recognition of the racist and illegal Muzorewa puppet régime, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council decision and the relevant resolutions of the OAU.

The Conference expressed great concern over the steps taken by the British Government and by certain elements in the United States Government and Congress with a view to recognizing the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and unilaterally lifting the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the Security Council of the United Nations. It repeated its conclusions that the installation of the puppet Muzorewa régime in Zimbabwe represented a challenge and an affront to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and requested all its members to adopt all the individual and collective economic and diplomatic measures necessary to discourage any attempt to legitimize that régime and unilaterally lift economic sanctions.

55. The Conference noted that the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, at their meeting in Lusaka in August 1979, rejected the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe and reaffirmed their total commitment to genuine majority rule and independence. It also noted that, arising from the Lusaka meeting; the British Government, as the colonial authority in Southern Rhodesia, was convening a conference

on Zimbabwe in London. The Non-Aligned Conference stressed that international acceptance and recognition of the results of such a conference would be forthcoming only if it established genuine majority rule and independence to the satisfaction of the struggling people of Zimbabwe and was in conformity with OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions.

56. The Conference emphasized its complete support for the Patriotic Front, that has been acclaimed by the Organization of African Unity as the sole legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe, in its heroic struggle for the true liberation and independence of Zimbabwe. It supported and backed the efforts of the Patriotic Front to achieve greater cohesion and unity within its ranks, as well as the decision to intensify armed struggle against the racist and illegal Muzorewa régime.

57. The Conference made an appeal to all States and peoples to increase their political, diplomatic, military and financial support for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe and to give total support to the armed struggle under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the sole, legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

58. In this connection, the Conference insisted that urgent measures be taken:

    (a) To support the armed struggle waged by the Patriotic Front the only liberation movement of Zimbabwe and coordinated action designed to strengthen its unity;

    (b) To deny recognition or any legitimacy whatsoever to the racist minority puppet régime that massacres the people of Zimbabwe and carries out repeated attacks on States that are sovereign members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The puppets who associate with it are an integral part of the racist, illegal régime of the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, a régime that should be completely dismantled;

    (c) To reject and denounce the “internal settlement” sponsored by the illegal racist minority régime of Salisbury and concluded on 3 March 1978 and the so-called government that emerged from that bogus election;

    (d) To immediately prevent and condemn the recruiment, training, transportation and financing of foreign mercenaries in the service

of the illegal Rhodesian régimen and to insist on their immediate withdrawal from Zimbabwean territory;

(e) To halt the direct or indirect supplying of oil and its by-products to Southern Rhodesia by certain oil companies and their subsidiaries (often with State participation) in deliberate violation of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations;

(f) To condemn the illegal and bogus election held by the racist régime;

(g) To promote concerted action by the non-aligned countries, especially those that are members of the Security Council, in support of the resolution adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of African Heads of State, held in Khartoum in July 1978, recommending the adoption of the measures contained in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(h) To reaffirm the relevant United Nations resolutions on Zimbabwe, especially General Assembly resolution 33/38, which condemns the continued support provided by South Africa, certain Western governments and Israel to the minority régime of Salisbury;

(i) To refuse to extend any form of recognition to the illegal régime of Rhodesia and not to allow any functionary of that régime in their territory or anybody to carry out activities to recognize the régime; and

(j) To condemn the lifting of the economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations against the illegal racist Rhodesian régime as an act of complicity with that régime, to which the non-aligned countries will respond appropriately.

59. The Conference urged that military and financial support for the Patriotic Front be expressed in:

(a) The supplying of equipment, financial aid and training to advance the national liberation armed struggle;

(b) Support of other Patriotic Front training programmes

(o) Support for reconstruction programmes in Zimbabwean territory under the direct control of the Patriotic Front and

(d) Support for Zimbabwean refugees driven from their homes to neighboring countries by the brutal barbarity of the oppressive racist régime.

60. The Conference warmly congratulated the Patriotic Front on its admission as a full member in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which is a clear recognition of the heroic struggle the people of Zimbabwe are waging for their independence. It voiced the belief that this unconditional support of the freedom fighters would be translated into increased political, moral and material support so they could achieve the total liberation of their country.

NAMIBIA

61. The Conference reiterated the numerous resolutions and decisions approved by the United Nations, the OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international agencies and organizations demanding South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibian territory. It reaffirmed its total support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity and reaffirmed its unconditional support for the struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people that, using all possible means, is bound to put an end to South African domination of Namibia.

62. South Africa has scorned United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 and 435, using delaying tactics aimed at achieving its objective of imposing a puppet régime in Namibia. The Conference strongly condemned the South African racist régime for its stubborn refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for the manoeuvers that it has been carrying out with the complicity and encouragement of the imperialist powers to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia, violate its territorial integrity, break its national unity and perpetuate the oppression and exploitation of its people.

63. Within this framework, the Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, stated once again that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa constitutes an aggression not only against the people of Namibia but also against all the independent and sovereign peoples and States of Africa and the world and represents a threat to international peace and security and open defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

64. The Conference reiterated its support at SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and warmly congratulated its

top leadership on the occasion of its participation for the first time, as a full member, in a Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It denounced South Africa for the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and members and for other acts of violence against the people of Namibia, as a part of the actions aimed at frustrating the Namibian people's aspirations for true national liberation. It demanded that the racist régime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally free the SWAPO members and leaders.

65. The Conference resolutely backed the decisions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-first session, which denounced the South African Government's conduct in the negotiations to hold a United Nations controlled and supervised election in Namibia and stated that South Africa was thus attempting to exclude SWAPO and impose a puppet régime in Namibia, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

66. The establishment by the apartheid régime of an illegal and arbitrary "National Assembly" in Namibia, with the aim of advancing toward a so-called internal solution, was vigorously denounced by the Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana. The Conference categorically declared that the non-aligned countries would not recognize or cooperate with the illegal "National Assembly," nor would they recognize any puppet régime that South Africa might set up in Namibia against the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

67. The Conference firmly rejected and strongly denounced the manoeuvres of the South African racist régime with the consent, accommodation and approval of international reaction and imperialism aimed at breaking up the territorial integrity of the country by annexing Walvis Bay; legitimizing the 4 December 1978 electoral farce; and setting up in Namibia a neo-colonial régime controlled by Pretoria. These manoeuvers violate the decisions of the United Nations and should be repudiated.

68. The Conference commended the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative, for the intensification and advancement of the armed struggle and reiterated its conviction that this form of the struggle be completely and effectively supported in order to hasten the total liberation of Namibia.

69. In view of South Africa's obstinate and illegal occupation of Namibia - with imperialist support and its schemes to evade and hamper the decisions of the international community demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African colonial administration and its occupation troops, the Conference called on all countries, and especially on all the progressive and peace-loving forces, to immediately increase their material, military and financial support to SWAPO so that it could intensify the armed struggle for liberation and frustrate the imperialists' designs; remain alert to the South African racist régime's manoeuvres; and reject any new attempt by Pretoria to extend its illegal occupation, delay the attainment of real independence and undermine the efforts for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Namibian problem.

This assistance should be concentrated chiefly on political and material aid to SWAPO, especially through:

- Supplies of equipment, financial aid and training for the development of the national armed liberation struggle
- Support for other SWAPO training programmes; and

Support for Namibian refugees driven from their homes into neighboring countries as a result of the criminal repression by the racist occupation forces.

70. In the light of the South African régime's defiant attitude, the Conference urged the Security Council to impose all the economic sanctions against South Africa contained in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to the international community to demand that the United Nations resolutions on Namibia especially General Assembly resolutions 2145 (1966) and 2248 (SV) (1967) and Security Council resolutions 385, 431, 432, 435 and 439 be speedily and strictly implemented.

71. The Conference condemned the Western Powers allied with South Africa that supply the racist régime with war materials and support in various fields, enabling it to persist in its illegal occupation or Namibia, in open defiance of the authority of the United Nations.

72. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Namibian humanitarian aid programme developed by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and other international organizations and condemned the wave of violent repression that the racist forces of occupation have launched against the Namibian population in reprisal

for the people's increasing support of the liberation war. In this way, South Africa seeks to stifle internal opposition and force thousands of Namibians to abandon their country and find refuge in neighboring States.

The Conference expressed its support for the United Nations Council on Namibia, the only legal administrative authority of the territory .

73. In the light of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Maputo, the Conference endorsed the decision that the Non-Aligned Movement established a 'Special Fund for Namibia.' It urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously to this fund so that it could effectively serve the liberation of that country.

SOUTH AFRICA

74. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, declared that the liberation struggle in South Africa had now reached a decisive stage characterized by the intensification of the political and armed struggle within South Africa and international mobilisation for the isolation of the apartheid régime and in support of South African liberation. Faced with this mounting struggle waged by the heroic South African patriots determined to put an end to the hateful apartheid system, the Pretoria régime is resorting to the most brutal repression, using criminal, fascist methods to try to underline and destroy the unity of the struggling people of South Africa and accelerating its plans for tribal fragmentation of the country through the bantustanization programme.

75. The Conference also declared that the imperialist powers particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Australia and Israel, cannot escape blame for the existence and maintenance of racist oppression and the criminal policy of apartheid, because of their political, diplomatic, economic, military, nuclear and other forms of collaboration with the Pretoria régime to deny the South African people their legitimate aspirations.

76. The Conference expressed its serious concern over and resolutely condemned the continuing economic, military and nuclear collaboration of the imperialist powers, particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa. It stressed that this cooperation had not only facilitated the establishment and consolidation of the apartheid régime's repressive and oppressive apparatus but also increased Pretoria's war potential, including its plans for nuclear development, which constitute a

threat to the South African people, independent neighboring states and international peace and security.

77. The Heads of State or Government considered that the complicity of these powers with the apartheid régime had allowed Pretoria to defy world public opinion, contributed to its increasing intransigence and strengthened the racist régime's pretensions of being the defender of "white, Christian Western civilization'' and gendarme of the "free world" in the area, with the right to intervene militarily in any African country south of the Equator.

78. The Conference declared that southern Africa as a whole constituted one single theatre of operations, in which apartheid South Africa was the central strategic issue. Freedom, peace, security and progress cannot be achieved in southern Africa unless the apartheid system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression is crushed and is replaced by a democratic state whose policy will conform to the principles of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. The Conference stressed that the problems of southern Africa could not be dealt with piecemeal, because they are inextricably interlinked politically, economically and militarily and therefore have to be tackled together.

79. The Conference condemned and resolutely rejected the racist authorities programme of bantustanization and all other attempts at dividing the United Front of black patriots in which the Africans, the so-called Colored and Asians are fighting side by side. It recalled the United Nations resolutions that recognize the legitimacy of the confrontation with apartheid by all means necessary, including armed struggle, and reaffirmed its total support for the struggle the South African people, led by their national liberation movement, are waging to end the hateful system of apartheid, seize power and create a democratic state that will guarantee respect for the inalienable rights of the South African people.

80. The Conference denounced the South African authorities for intensifying the repression, especially the waves of arrests, summary trials, political murders, massacres and genocide that have been used against the people's increasing struggle. The Conference also repudiated the systematic aggression against the independent States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia in retaliation for the support those countries have given the freedom fighters.

81. The Conference declared that the apartheid régime's plan to set up what it calls the fortress of southern African States designed to ensure the

perpetuation, of plunder of the subcontinent and the exploitation of its peoples, as well as serving as a base of aggression against the entire continent, is parts of South Africa's global imperialist its strategy.

Conference reiterated the importance of the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by United Nations Security Council resolution 418 and called for an improved formulation of this resolution so as to close the loopholes as well as for improved Security Council machinery and procedures that will ensure strict compliance with the arms embargo.

83. The Heads of State or Government called on all the Western countries to halt all forms of collaboration with the Pretoria régime. They declared that, should such collaboration continue, it would inevitably lead to a response by the non-aligned countries in the form of appropriate individual and collective measures.

84. The Conference called on the people of those Western and other countries that collaborate with South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields to actively mobilise their resources and efforts so as, to confront the apartheid system as a matter of priority.

85. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the plans to defend imperialist interests in the South Atlantic and the Cape route and condemned those designs, in which the South African régime, together with some Latin American countries, would play an important role.

86. The Conference stressed that the apartheid régime has increased its repressive, aggressive and expansionist tendencies since the defeat of Portuguese colonialism. Not only did it continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, but it also invaded and systematically attacked the People's Republic of Angola, in an effort to prevent its consolidation, as an independent State.

87. As a result of this continued aggression against the neighboring States, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and particularly the continued criminal policies of apartheid, the Conference urged the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African régime in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

88. The Conference endorsed and demanded the full implementation of the appeal made to all progressive States and forces at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo and demanded that it be fully implemented. In particular, it stressed the need:

(a) To provide political, economic, financial and military assistance to the South African national liberation movement;

(b) To support training programmes of the South African liberation movement;

(c) To contribute generously with aid programmes for South African refugees;

(d) To strongly condemn in the United Nations and all other international forums the apartheid régime's criminal policy and its programme of tribal fragmentation;

(e) To implement the OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions stipulating that there be no diplomatic or other ties with the bantustans;

(f) To denounce, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/35, the economic, material, financial and military collaboration and the political, diplomatic and moral support that the imperialist Powers provide to South Africa.

(g) To urge all States to strictly enforce and effectively control the arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with Security Council resolution 418;

(h) To demand strict implementation of all United Nations resolutions on South Africa;

(i) To demand a halt to all oil and fuel shipments to South Africa;

(j) To extend maximum pressures on the South African authorities to ensure that full political status is granted to all political prisoners in South Africa and those imprisoned, banned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(k) To demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners; and

(l) To call for the signing and the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid by all states which have not yet done so.

89. The Conference expressed its sympathy with the independent African States in southern Africa which could be adversely affected by the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and appealed to all non-aligned countries to assist these countries. The Conference also

appealed to the non-aligned oil-producing countries to supply oil to such independent African countries as required it.

90. The Heads of State or Government approved the decision contained in the Maputo Declaration that all the non-aligned countries members of the United Nations coordinate and consult with all other member states so that, at its forthcoming thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly will adopt a declaration of solidarity with the South African people's liberation struggle which will commit all States to refrain from participating in direct or indirect military intervention in support or defense of the apartheid régime.

91. The Heads of State or Government paid homage to the heroism of the South African people and their liberation movement. Under extremely difficult conditions of the most brutal repression, these people have consistently made the necessary sacrifices to end the hateful régime of apartheid and establish a new society based on freedom, equality and full réspect for human dignity.

THE FRONT-LINE STATES

92. The Conference fully considered all forms of support and assistance to the front-line States that, in spite of all kinds of difficulties, give their militant solidarity to and serve as the safe rearguard for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. It condemned all acts of armed aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and their imperialist allies against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and reaffirmed that such actions represent an attempt by the enemy to block the support given by the front-line States to the liberation struggle. The Conference reaffirmed that the front-line States are not and will not be alone in their courageous determination to resist the racist enemy and resolutely contribute to its total defeat.

93. The Conference, therefore, called on all States to intensify their aid to these countries and implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 445 (1979), which condemned the acts of aggression of Southern Rhodesia and urged that sanctions against the illegal régime be strengthened.

94. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, agreed that political and diplomatic aid to the front-line States should be forthcoming at the United Nations and in all other international forums by openly denouncing the acts of aggression committed against them and the

complicity of imperialism in those attacks, as well as its attempts to divide them and put an end to their firm support of the liberation struggle. They also agreed that financial and material support for the front-line States should be aimed at strengthening and increasing their capabilities to withstand aggression against them by the racist régimes, allowing them to implement, to the best of their ability, United Nations sanctions against those régimes and to assist the hundreds of thousands of refugees who live in these countries. This aid will also make in possible for the front-line States to promote effective measures for preserving their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for ending the international support received by the racist régimes.

95. The Heads of State or Government also agreed that military aid to the front-line States should be aimed at increasing their defensive capacity, thus permitting them to confront the racist régimes' armed aggression and attempts to destabilize their economies and to promote social and economic development in an atmosphere of peace and stability.

WESTERN SAHARA

96. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the serious situation prevailing in Western Sahara because the decolonization process in this territory has not been carried to its conclusion in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

For this reason, it has recalled the decisions of the non-aligned countries and the United Nations and OAU resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, especially United Nations General Assembly resolution 3331 (XXXIII), which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

97. The Conference viewed with satisfaction the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara, adopted by the Sixteenth OAU Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Monrovia (July 1979),

Bearing in mind that these recommendations have not led to the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination or to any transfer of the sovereignty of this territory, the Conference considered that the creation of the Special-OAU Committee established at the Sixteenth OAU Summit Conference should provide a guarantee that the Saharawi people

can exercise their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible.

98. The Conference welcomes the agreement between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's decision to withdraw its forces from Western Saharan territory. The Conference deplored the extension of the armed occupation by Morocco of the southern part of Western Sahara previously administered by Mauritania. It expressed the hope that all the parties involved will cooperate in implementing the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee adopted in Monrovia by the Sixteenth Summit in order to arrive at a just solution to the question of Western Sahara.

MAYOTTE

99. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which continues to be illegally occupied by France, the Conference expressed its active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate struggle to free that island and safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity. In this connection, it welcomed the action taken by the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros to create a favorable climate for dialogue and for the opening of negotiations between the parties concerned with this question.

MALAGASY ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

100. In relation to the situation of the Glorieuses Juan de Nova, Europe and Bassa de India Islands, which geographically and historically belong to Madagascar, the Conference called for the reintegration of these islands in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from which they were arbitrarily separated in 1960 by decree of the former metropolis.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

101. The Conference reaffirmed that the situation in the Middle East continues to pose a serious threat to world peace and security due to the increasing possibility of a new war as a result of Israel's determination to pursue its policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement in the occupied territories with the support of the United States of America. This support encourages Israel in violation of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement in its refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

102. The Conference, therefore, considered it essential to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions already adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East since its inception, particularly since the Israeli aggression of 1967. It reaffirmed that no just solution to the problem could be found or peace restored in the region until the following basic principles were simultaneously applied in their entirety;

(a) The Palestinian question is the crux of the problem of the Middle East and the fundamental cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) The question of Palestine and the problem of the Middle East are an integral whole; neither can be settled in isolation from the other. In consequence, there can be no partial solution or a settlement that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, just as there can be no separate peace. Peace must be all-embracing, include all the parties, eliminate all the causes of the conflict and be just.

(c) No just peace can be established in the region unless it is based on total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories, and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable national rights, including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State in Palestine, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX);

(d) The city of Jerusalem is an integral part of occupied Palestine, it must be evacuated in its entirety and restored unconditionally to Arab sovereignty;

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone possesses the right to represent the Palestinian people and is entitled to exercise the full and sovereign right to participate on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and forums dealing with the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict with a view to recovering the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to achieving a settlement of the Middle East problem. No settlement to the problem can be comprehensive, just and acceptable without the Palestine Liberation Organization participating in it as a sovereign party and on an equal footing with the other parties concerned;

(f) All measures taken by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since their occupation including all arrangements, constructions, modifications and alterations designed to transform the political, cultural, religious, physical, geographic and demographic features, are illegal and null and void; and

(g) The establishment of colonies (settlements) in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel constitutes an illegal act which is null and void and is an obstacle to peace. For this reason, such colonies must be dismantled immediately and no new ones allowed to be established.

103. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted that the United States' policy in aligning itself with Israel and in supporting it in all areas, particularly in its continued occupation of the Arab territories, at the very time when the United States has opted against, the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, plays a major role in preventing the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Far from working for peace, the United States is trying instead to obtain partial solutions that are favorable to Zionist aims and underwrite the gains of Israeli aggression at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people and the entire Arab nation. For this reason, the Conference condemned United States' policies and manoevres in the region.

104. The Conference affirmed that any departure from the resolutions of the conferences of the non-aligned countries on the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine undermines the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and is prejudicial to the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its fight against colonialism, occupation, racism and Zionism. Such departure also runs counter to the determination of the non-aligned countries to put an end to the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to assist the Palestinian people to achieuve its inalienable national rights.

105. The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considers the cause of Palestine and of the Arab territories occupied since 1967 as the cause of all the non-aligned countries.

106. The Conference endorsed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Arab States to reject and oppose any solution or settlement detrimental to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people

and the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and to foil them through all possible means.

107. The Conference condemned energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, of the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and of forums the resolutions adopted in different international forums on the question of Palestine, which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories.

108. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March, 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, the Conference condemned the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel.

109. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government considered the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions. The Conference decided to entrust the Coordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad-hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement.

110. The Conference vigorously denounced Israel's exploitation of the natural resources of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and its violation of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent any cooperation with Israel which might enable it to continue its illegal exploitation of those resources or obtain illicit profits from such exploitation.

111. The Conference condemned Israel's persistent violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It likewise condemned Israel's persistent

policy of colonization and expulsion of the indigenous Arab population; its alteration of the physical, cultural, religious and demographic features of the occupied territories; the destruction of Arab homes; and the confiscation of Arab property in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). The Conference also condemned Israel's refusal to receive or cooperate with the commission established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979) to investigate the situation relating to settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem; and its rejection of Security Council resolution 452,(1979).

112. The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and reaffirmed the resolutions of the non-aligned conferences which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

113. The Conference denounced the position adopted by certain States, notably the United States of America which continue to supply Israel with advanced weaponry and various forms of aid for the development of an arms industry in Israel.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the escalation of Israeli military strength in both conventional and nuclear weapons, with the aim of establishing Israel as a colonialist and racist base in the third world in general and Asia and Africa in particular, thus posing a threat to world peace and security.

114. The Conference called for the implementation of resolution 33/33 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session concerning military cooperation with Israel.

115. The Conference condemned the cooperation existing between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa for the development of Israel's arms industry so that it can supply advanced weapons to repressive and racist régimes and to be used by the United States of America to use Israel as an intermediary for that purpose.

116. For the sake of safeguarding international peace and security, and in particular to put an end to Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Conference appealed to all member countries to call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary enforcement measures against Israel, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those set forth in Chapter VII.

117. The Conference affirmed its support for the unity of Lebanon, its land and its people and its independence and sovereignty and strongly condemned

Israel's raids and continued aggression in southern Lebanon, its failure to withdraw from parts of Lebanese territory; and its continued and repeated attacks against Lebanon, particularly against peaceful towns and villages in the south using the most advanced aircraft and weapons supplied by the United States of America; killing thousands of innocent people, including women, children and the elderly; and destroying towns, villages and the economic structure of the area; and causing the exodus of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians from their homes in the area.

118. The Conference condemned Israel's attempt to consolidate its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon through its agents, thus disrupting the unity of Lebanon and its people and undermining its sovereignty over all its territory. The Conference further condemned all acts which constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

119. The Conference called upon all States to support the people of Lebanon, who are being subjected to savage Zionist attacks and appealed to them to exert efforts by all means to put an end to those attacks and to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

120. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement all resolutions relating to this question, particularly resolutions 425, 426 and 450 and to take the measures against Israel prescribed in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference further called on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support the Lebanese position in all international organizations particularly at the United Nations.

121. The Conference strongly condemned the action taken by the imperialist States, in particular the United States of America, to increase and consolidate their military presence in the region. It further condemned threats made by the United States of America to use force against the Arab oil-producing countries.

The Conference also denounced threats and pressures against other countries which support the just Palestinian and Arab cause.

122. The Conference commended the active solidarity shown by other peace, freedom, and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States, forces and organizations which support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It invited those States, forces and organizations

to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to recover all their national rights and all the occupied Arab territories.

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

123. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupations and the usurpation of Palestine and of the rights of its people are the core of the Middle East conflict and consequently rendered any solution to that conflict impossible without the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to attain self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State in Palestine.

124. The Conference recalled that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 33/28 declared that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine required that they to within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Conference declared all agreements which did not meet the said requirements as null and void; invited all member States to continue to support the Palestinian people's right to pursue its struggle by all means, including armed struggle, against the Zionist occupation of Palestine, until the recovery by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; and invited all members to intensify their efforts within the United Nations and its specialized agencies in compliance with General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 3236 (XXIX).

125. The Conference noted with deep concern that since the Camp David Agreements among Egypt, Israel and the United States, Israel has intensified the implementation of its policy by confiscating Palestinian lands in occupied territory, establishing Zionist settlements and installing new military posts, in addition to annexing Jerusalem and turning it into a Jewish city; it condemned Israel and demanded the halting of that policy, the immediate dismantling of existing settlements and the restoration of the Arab character of Jerusalem, in compliance with Security Council resolution 452 (1979).

126. The Conference affirmed that the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is an indispensable condition for a durable peace. Israel

should be compelled to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council regarding Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The conference appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement to take firm measures, including severance of diplomatic and economic relations, with countries which formally or by implication recognized the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

127. The Conference expressed its concern at the escalation of the barbaric attacks on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, which have been increasing in scope since the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This aggression, carried out by land, sea and air, is tantamount to genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, with Israel using the most sophisticated weapons supplied by the United States of America, thereby sowing death and destruction, and causing the flight of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including large numbers of women and children.

128. The Conference denounced the Zionist and racist policy pursued by Israel, which is stubbornly continuing to ignore the decisions of the international community and maintaining its military occupation, engaging in terror and brutal oppression against the Palestinian people, thereby demonstrating its racist, expansionist, aggressive and discriminatory nature. That policy is a challenge to world opinion and a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and its resolutions and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

129. The Conference stressed the need for concrete solidarity in every form - political, cultural and informational and in respect of programmes for military aid to the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization - so as to develop the struggle for the liberation of its homeland and also called for the adoption of all measures to ensure further international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

130. The Conference invited the Security Council to meet its responsibilities by imposing on Israel the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference affirmed their commitment, in concert with all paper loving States and forces, to the adoption of all measures within the United Nations and in particular in the Security Council, to confront the continuing challenge by Israel. Those measures should include the application of all necessary sanctions against Israel, as well as a mandatory and total embargo and its

exclusion from the international community. It is essential, also, to study the political, diplomatic and economic measures to be taken against countries that support the Zionist racist régime.

131. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and its positive contribution to the search for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The Conference also reaffirmed its support for the decisions and proposals of the Committee and called upon it to consider the situation as it developed and to make further appropriate recommendations.

132. The Conference expressed its regret that the Security Council has not yet taken any decision concerning the General Assembly recommendations providing for the free exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienble rights. It reiterated its request to the Security Council to study these recommendations and adopt them.

133. The Conference condemned the threat by the United States to use the veto in the Security Council against any resolution concerning the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. In the face of that threat, which was calculated to obstruct Security Council action, the Conference decided that an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly should be convened, should the Security Council fail to act because of lack of unanimity among the permanent members of the Council. It entrusted the Coordinating Bureau in New York, acting in coordination with the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to call for such an emergency special session at the appropriate time. With that in mind, the Conference again stressed the threat to world peace and security should the Security Council fail to meet its obligations under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

134. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the rising tensions and conflicts that have occurred recently in South-East Asia which jeopardize peace and stability in the region.

135. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the earnest aspirations of the countries of the region for peace and stability would be realized on the basis of the non-aligned principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and non-aggression.

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the countries in South-East Asia would continue the consultations on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

137. The Heads of State or Government noted the results of the recent General Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia and the undertaking by all parties concerned to cooperate in implementing the understanding reached at that meeting.

138. They also rioted the understanding reached between the Government of Vietnam and UNHCR for the orderly departure of refugees from Vietnam. They expressed satisfaction that there has been a marked decrease in the number of illegal departures and hoped that every effort will be made to stop illegal departures in the future.

IRAN

139. The Conference warmly saluted the Iranian people's historic victory, which, following long years of heroic struggle against one of the most merciless and repressive régimes mankind has ever known - imperialism's bastion in the Middle East - is of great encouragement to all the peoples of the world.

140. The Conference welcomed the suspension of oil shipments to and the ending of all ties - including diplomatic relations - with the Israeli and South African régimes and recognition of the Palestinian people's struggle and of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative.

141. The Conference welcomed with satisfaction the participation of Iran in the Movement and declared its firm support for the Iranian people in their confrontation of the conspiracies that have been mounted against the Iranian revolution.

It also welcomed the withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan from CENTO and the announcement that bilateral military treaties would be reviewed.

THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

142. The Conference recalled that the non-aligned nations, which at their Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, have since then consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, as contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which

sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from rivalries and competition for influence among the great powers - which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

143. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue to endeavor towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions of foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great power military presence, conceived in the context of great power rivalries constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

144. The Conference reviewed the evolution of the situation in the Indian Ocean since the Colombo Conference and expressed its deep concern at recent developments that have resulted in further intensification of great power military presence and rivalry, thereby leading to the deterioration of peace and security in the Indian Ocean area, hindering the struggle to free the region from foreign domination and seriously threatening the inalienable right of the littoral and hinterland States to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. Despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States, there are indications that, instead of decreasing their military presence, the great powers intend to escalate their competition in the area and are stationing military and naval forces there on a permanent basis. These developments hinder the struggle of the liberation movements to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid. These unfortunate developments constitute a distinct setback to the relaxation of international tensions and contribute to the intensification of the arms race between the great powers. Consequently, contrary to the principles of peaceful co-existence, the great powers continue to seek and enlarge their respective spheres of influence.

145. The Conference, convinced of the desirability of strengthening the concept of the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean through a system of universal collective security without military alliances, called upon the

littoral and hinterland States to refrain from participating in military alliances or pacts and, in that connection, expressed satisfaction that certain littoral and hinterland States have withdrawn from membership in military alliances and pacts conceived in the context of great power rivalries thus contributing to the peace and security of the region.

146. The Conference denounced the existence of the Simons town and Silvermine military bases in South Africa, the Advokaat project and South Africa's stepped up military activity in the area, one of whose aims is surveillance of the African national liberation movements, and condemned also the close military cooperation between Pretoria, Israel and certain Western Powers in the region.

147. The conference urged the dismantling of foreign military bases and installations which are or may be endangering the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area or which are being used to block the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the peoples under colonial and alien domination in this part of the world.

148. The Conference reaffirmed the right of all States to use the Indian Ocean for navigation and other peaceful uses, freely and without hindrance, in conformity with international law and custom, provided no threats are posed to the independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States.

149. The Conference noted that talks were initiated between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean and that the two countries have kept the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the current situation concerning their talks. The Conference further noted that these bilateral talks were limited in scope and were not primarily designed to and did not fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. In this regard, the Conference expressed its regret over the suspension of these bilateral talks and the failure to resume them despite the recent agreement between the two parties to meet promptly to discuss the resumption of the talks. The Conference urged that the talks be resumed at the earliest possible date and expressed the hope that these talks would fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

150. The Conference welcomed the recent holding of the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean as a significant step

forward in the process of implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, noted that it was instrumental in providing an opportunity for the further harmonizing of the common position to be taken by the littoral and hinterland States and endorsed the results of the meeting. It welcomed the meeting's recommendation to the General Assembly to fix the date and venue of the conference on the Indian Ocean as called for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/68 and to entrust the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which should be expanded for this purpose, to undertake the preparatory work for the conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may be ultimately reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as referred to in resolution 2832 (XXVI). The Conference also commended the meeting's request to the General Assembly to invite the Permanent Members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean who have not yet done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee in order to facilitate preparations for the Conference and expressed the hope that conference would be held at an early date.

151. The Conference invited all States concerned, and in particular the great powers and the other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to extend their full cooperation in the context of those and other recommendations of the meeting, with a view to effectively implementing the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

KOREA

152. The Conference noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided and the tense situation there represents a potential threat to peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their rejection of all attempts to divide Korea in two as being contrary to the desires of the Korean peoples.

153. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the Korean people's efforts to achieve independence and the peaceful reunification of their country, free of all foreign interference, on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, established in the Joint North-South Declaration of 4 July 1972.

154. The Conference invited all countries to respect the Korean people's right to peaceful reunification and expressed the hope that the fulfillment of

that desire would be advanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, the dissolving of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations and the replacement of the armistice with a lasting peace agreement that takes into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of their will.

EAST TIMOR

155. The Conference affirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, in accord with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

156. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin American for their independence and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonlalism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States.

In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all States to show the strictest respect for the principles of self-determination, non-intervention and territorial integrity in Latin America and reiterated their unconditional support for the right of their countries to peoples of this region to effect changes in the political, economic and social structures and regain the control and free use of their natural resources and to work for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

157. The Heads of State or Government noted that Latin America is one of the regions of the world that historically has greatly suffered from the aggression of United States and European imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Accordingly, the holding of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the first time in Latin America constitutes recognition of the growing influence of the Movement in this region and confirms the Latin American peoples anti-colonlalist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for the sovereignty and full independence of states and against the policies of hegemony and domination.

158. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their conviction that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries would continue to grow

stronger in this part of the world and, in this Connection, pointed with satisfaction to the fact that four Latin American and Caribbean countries - Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Suriname - had joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as full members and considered that this was an important contribution to the efforts the countries of the region were making to strengthen an independent course free from all pressure and interference in their foreign policies, and expressed their hope that more Latin American members would soon join the Movement. They also recognized the importance of the incorporation of three more Latin American States - Costa Rica, Dominica and Saint Lucia - into the Movement as observer, bringing the number of Latin American members and observers in the Non-Aligned Movement up to twenty one.

159. The Conference condemned the presence of foreign military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Cuba and Puerto Rico, as a threat to the peace and security of the region, and again demanded that the Government of the United States of America and the other colonial powers restore to those countries the inalienable part of their territories occupied against the will of their peoples and eliminate those bases.

160. The Conference expressed the conviction that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations must be eradicated from the Caribbean area and to that and called on all States, especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on the basis of the principle of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, to support the just demands of the peoples of the Caribbean that still remain under colonial domination and dependence for freedom and independence. In that connection, the Conference, cognizant of its adherence to the principles of independence and sovereignty of States, expressed its support for the anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico and Belize. It noted with regret that Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana were still not self-governing. It drew the attention of the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations to those territories and called upon it to consider their situation in the light of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV).

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned the manoeuvres to establish neo-colonial mechanisms in the Caribbean and rejected any attempt to create a so-called “security force” in the region which would perpetuate the presence of the colonial powers, thereby endangering its peace and security.

162. The Heads of State or Government there reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and with their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; they requested that the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly be stepped up and urged the members of the Movement to make all appropriate efforts to speed up the process of decolonization of the Puerto Rican people.

163. The Conference called on the United States Government to refrain from any political or repressive manoeuvres that tend to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico, insisted on full compliance with the resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization, at its meeting on 12 September 1978 and reiterated by it on 15 August 1979 and demanded the transfer of powers to the people of the territory so they can freely determine their future political status.

164. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the unconditioned liberation of the four Puerto Rican political personalities, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Oscar Collazo and Irving Flores who were imprisoned in United States territory for more than 25 years.

It also expressed its support for the Puerto Ricans who face prison sentences because of their resistance to the United States Navy's occupation of the island municipality of Vieques and demanded that the Government of the United States cease this repressive action.

165. The Conference reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; condemned all pressure or threats to prevent full exercise of that right; and supported the Belizean Government and people's right to make the agreements they consider necessary to effectively counteract this threat.

166. The Heads of State or Government demanded full implementation of the resolutions on this question adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

167. The Conference also exhorted all States, and especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to support Belize's speedy progress towards immediate and secure independence, with strict respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

168. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Heads of State or Government firmly reiterated their support for the Argentine Republic's right to the restitution of that territory and sovereignty over it

and requested that the negotiations in this regard be speeded up.

169. The Heads of State or Government recalled that ever since its First Summit Conference, in each of its conferences the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has supported the Cuban people's right to choose their political and social system and their claim to the territory occupied by the naval base at Guantanamo and has condemned the unjust blockade that the United States has imposed on the Cuban Revolution. In view of the continued existence of that situation, the Conference ratified the Movement's denunciation of the hostile acts, pressures and threats against Cuba by the United States, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and which threaten world peace.

170. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed their strong denunciation of the blockade by which the United States Government continues its efforts to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and demanded that it be immediately and unconditionally lifted. They also recognized that the Cuban people have suffered considerable material losses due to the blockade and all types of imperialist aggression and that due compensation must be made.

171. The Conference renewed its total solidarity with Cuba's just demand that the United States return the naval base and territory that it illegally occupies in Guantanamo against the will of the Cuban people and insisted on compliance with that demand.

172. The Conference welcomed the fact that the Panama Canal Treaties of known as the Torri jos-Carter Treaties, concluded between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, which must ensure Panama's effective sovereignty through out its national territory, will enter into force on 1 October 1979.

On that date the port of Balboa in the Pacific Ocean and the port of Cristobal in the Atlantic Ocean, at both entrances of the Canal, will be returned to Panamanian control and the Transisthmlan Railroad will be transferred to Panama, thus starting the process of restoration to the Panamanian State of its jurisdiction over its entire national territory.

The Heads of State or Government also showed concern over the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by the United States, and therefore, expressed their wish that those treaties be respected both in the

letter and the spirit by the United States Government. The Conference decided further to call upon all States of the international community to adhere to the Protocol of the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality of the Panama Canal bearing in mind the sovereignty of Panama and the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

173. The Conference welcomed the decision by Grenada under its new Government to join the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which represents a benefit for the interests of that people, and stressed its positive effect within the regional political context and the framework of the peoples' liberation struggle in other parts of the world.

174. The Heads of State or Government denounced the attempts to destabilize Grenada directly or indirectly promoted by the forces of imperialism and colonialism and urged the member countries of the Movement and all other States to actively and firmly help the Government of Grenada to defend its national sovereignty and independence and counteract any hostile acts against it.

175. After reviewing the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo urging that attention be given to the situation in Chile and that solidarity with the Chilean people be stepped up, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the democratic forces in Chile have intensified their struggle, and they emphasized firm solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the cause of the Chilean people.

They call for strict implementation of the resolutions on the situation in Chile adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and by ILO, UNESCO and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

176. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of all States - especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries - adopting measures to ensure the speedy restoration of democratic rights in Chile. On the eve of another ancestry of the death of Salvador Allende, Chile's constitutional President, the Conference paid homage to his noble and praiseworthy efforts to guide his country toward a new destiny by defending its national sovereignty, recovering control over its natural resources, improving the people's general well-being, following an independent foreign policy and joining the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a full member - efforts that were frustrated by

the United States Government intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

177. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the victory of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), over the Somoza dictatorship, the product of imperialist intervention and imposition, and emphasized the enormous historic significance of this event for the peoples of the Americas and the rest of the world that are struggling to obtain their true and definitive independence. The participants in the Conference welcomed Nicaragua's entry in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

178. The Conference acknowledged the outstanding contribution of the Governments of Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, as well as the member countries of the sub regional Andean Pact - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela - which acted in solidarity and unity in achieving a just solution to the Nicaraguan problem and which in the same way are contributing to the process of Nicaragua's reconstruction.

179. It also acknowledged Cuba's traditional solidarity with the cause of the Nicaraguan people and the support which, to the same end, has been given by other countries of the Caribbean, Latin America and other parts of the world.

180. The Conference urged all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other States throughout the world to offer political and economic support to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction in its task of rebuilding the country, affirming its independence and sovereignty and constructing its future in line with the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

181. The Conference also commended the international agencies - mainly those of the United Nations system - on carrying out emergency projects of aid to Nicaragua and urged that such projects be intensified and increased. The Conference welcomed the decision of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to promote international cooperation for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the manoeuvres that are going on abroad against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and are directed by the most reactionary and aggressive of the deposed Somoza's supporters, promoted by imperialism, and it warned of the need to maintain close international vigilance over machinations directed against the long-suffering and heroic Nicaraguan people.

182. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, gave their backing to the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty and invited the member states of the international community to declare their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. They also reaffirmed that constructive and fruitful security and peace in America demand a solution to the problem and accordingly supported all efforts to achieve that noble aim and the peaceful procedures set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the admission of the Republic of Bolivia to membership in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, noting that that country had been an observer since the foundation of the Movement in 1961. They also welcomed the fact that this coincided with the reintroduction of the democratic and constitutional process whereby the Bolivian people regained their rights and freedoms. The Conference stressed the importance in the regional context of Bolivian measures for strengthening the cause of democracy and called on the members of the Movement to maintain their support and solidarity for the consolidation of the democratic process in Bolivia.

184. In spite of the fact that, ever since the Second Summit Conference, held in Cairo in 1964, the Heads of State or Government have called on all countries to break all their ties with the racist régime of South Africa, the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government confirmed with great concern and energetically denounced the existence of growing political, economic and military links between South Africa and some Latin American Governments, especially Paraguay and Chile, in contradiction to the non-aligned countries' policy, one of whose main objectives has been and is the total boycott of the fascist clique of Pretoria.

The Conference denounced the imperialist manoeuvres and attempts to link southern Africa and some Latin American States in order to protect, imperialist interests in the South Atlantic.

185. The Conference attested to the fact, that the ties between, Israel and some Latin American countries, including Guatemala and El Salvador, have been extended and stepped up; denounced this situation - which, in practice constitutes support for the Zionist State's expansionist and aggressive policy and, expressed its solidarity with those Central American peoples that are subjected to repression and violence. It also condemned the interventionist manoeuvres of imperialism and its neocolonial agents in the area.

186. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Latin American countries have played an important part in the multilateral negotiations on the establishment of more equitable international economic relations, encouraged important initiatives, concerning disarmament and control of armaments and adopted or strengthened measures to use their territorial and maritime wealth for the benefit of their peoples.

They also recalled the long battle of the people of the region for independence and sovereignty and for more effective participation in more democratic international relations.

On the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, taking place for the first time in Latin America, the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that an even greater number of countries of the region would participate in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and that the people of the area would advance and develop through continued cooperation in peace, independence and justice.

187. The Conference of Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the statement made in Havana, on the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, by the countries of the Andean Group, expressing full support for the essential principles on which the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is based; proclaiming their conviction that strengthening and developing those principles constitutes an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and international social justice and affirming that nonalignment is an independent and distinct contribution to the political and economic democratization of the international system.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

188. The Conference welcomed the efforts of the European countries to strengthen their relations and to establish equitable cooperation that will contribute to transcend divisions between blocs and military pacts, thus reducing international tension, in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, hold in Helsinki, and the conclusions of the Belgrade Meeting.

189. The Conference expressed the hope that the lasting orientation of all the participating States to ensure the follow-up to the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, will be fully expressed at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. The Conference noted with satisfaction the fruitful and useful cooperation achieved between the

non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe, which have exerted joint efforts towards the promotion of these ends.

190. The Conference stressed the need for intensification of current efforts to be continued most energetically in order to achieve positive results in the negotiations on the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction and create a more stable situation in Europe at the lower level of military potential and undiminished security and independence of all States particularly those outside military alliances.

191. The consolidation of *détente* and security in Europe can only be lasting if it is extended to other regions, thus contributing to solving such world problems as disarmament, the eradication of colonialism, the development of all countries, the elimination of conflicts and hotbeds of crisis and other factors to help end military blocs and pacts.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

192. The Conference, after recalling the interrelationship between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean, welcomed the positive contribution made by the non-aligned countries of the region at the different stages of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and stressed the need for full account to be taken of the Mediterranean aspect of the conference, particularly at the meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980, through the effective participation of all the non-aligned countries concerned and the full implementation of the declaration on the Mediterranean. It pointed to the need to exert renewed efforts towards the elimination of the causes of tension and finding of just and lasting solutions the conflicts and crises in that area.

193. The Conference ratified the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation and urged all States to cooperate in applying this decision, on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peoples' right to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights.

194. The Conference requested all States to cooperate in implementing these decisions and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations to eliminate the causes of tension in the Mediterranean and, above all, to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question, the Middle East crisis and the Cyprus question.

195. The Conference expressed its concern over the increase in tensions in the Mediterranean region as a result of Israel's constant policy of aggression and the support the imperialist Powers give that country, which fortifies military bases and increases tensions in the area.

196. The Conference stressed the need to strengthen cooperation among Mediterranean countries already initiated through the meeting held in Valletta in February 1979. In this connection the Conference recommended that a meeting be called during 1980 between the Mediterranean States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Mediterranean States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to launch projects of cooperation and to prepare for the Madrid meeting of the Conference.

CYPRUS

197. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with and full support for the people and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, and demanded the immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, especially resolution 3212(XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 365 (1974).

198. The Conference expressed its support for the ten-point agreement reached in Nicosia on 19 May 1979 between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou, and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Denktas, under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General and called for the immediate resumption of the talks between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, in a meaningful, result-oriented and constructive manner, to be conducted without any foreign interference and on an equal footing, on the basis of the above-mentioned agreement and in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.

199. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that part of Cyprus still remains under foreign occupation; called on all States to strictly respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; and demanded the cessation of all foreign interference in its internal affairs as well as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and every other military presence from the Republic of Cyprus.

200. The Conference deplored the arbitrary and unilateral measures and actions taken in the occupied part of Cyprus designed to change the centuries-old demographic character of Cyprus at the same time, it indicated that the *de facto* situation brought about by such actions and the force of arms should not be allowed to influence the solution of the problem. In this regard, the Conference urged that effective and immediate measures be taken to guarantee respect for the human rights of all Cypriots and the safe return of all refugees to their homes as well as tracing and accounting for those who are missing.

201. The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the occupied area of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights.

202. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus and felt that the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council should consider taking all appropriate and practical measures provided for under the Charter of the United Nations to ensure speedy and effective implementation on their resolutions on Cyprus.

203. The Conference reaffirmed the declarations adopted so far by the non-aligned gatherings on the question of Cyprus and in particular the Belgrade Declaration of 1978.

204. The proposal of the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus was welcomed as a significant contribution to the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem, and the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the necessary steps will be taken for the realization of this proposal.

205. The Conference noted the constructive role that the Contact Group of the non-aligned countries continues to play, particularly at the United Nations, and the renewal of the invitation from the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Contact Group to visit the Republic for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, should developments warrant it.

MALTA

206. The Conference saluted Malta's worthy action in eliminating foreign military bases from its territory, effective as of 31 March 1979, in full

exercise of its sovereignty, and pledged the support of the countries to Malta. The withdrawal of military bases from Malta is a victory for the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole and a long-range contribution to the establishment of a zone of security, peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Therefore, the Conference recommended to member States from whom Malta has requested economic, financial and political guarantees, in order to preserve its sovereignty and non-aligned status after 31 March 1979, to take the necessary decisions without further delay and to provide such guarantees as are being requested so that Malta's political independence and its continued commitment to peace and stability in the Mediterranean will be assured.

ACTIVE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, DÉTENTE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

207. The principles of peaceful coexistence should be the cornerstone of international relations. These principles of peaceful coexistence that have been staunchly upheld by the non-aligned countries since the First Summit Conference constitute the basis for the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of tensions and the extension of that process to all regions of the world and to all aspects of international relations, with the participation of all countries on the basis of equality in the solution of all international problems. Active peaceful coexistence remains the sole option of mankind faced with the danger of general military confrontation and the policy of force. The principles of active peaceful coexistence should be universally applied in relations among all States irrespective of their size or socio-economic system. In this regard the conference called on all Governments to implement them strictly and to adhere to them in their mutual relations and in their international activity in general.

208. The conference considered that the application of these principles, which *interalia* include the rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of each country to ensure the termination of foreign occupation and of the acquisition of territory by force and to choose its own social, economic and political system must be the basis for all international relations. The policy of active peaceful

coexistence is an indivisible whole, and it must not be implemented subject to particular narrow interests or criteria of an ideological or any other nature. The principles of non-alignment of active peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment constitution the basis of global *détente* establishment of the now international economic order, peace, independence and equal security for all peoples and consistently. The non-aligned countries should consistently exert joint efforts and take concerted action with in the United Nations and outside towards the realization of these principles and the implementation of decisions based ail.

209. The Heads of State or Government stated their conviction that the strengthening of the struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialism colonialism neo-colonialism racism including Zionism; apartheid exploitation and all forms of foreign occupation, interference, intervention, domination and hegemony was a contribution to strengthening world peace and security. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the legitimate right of peoples to use armed struggle in their fight for national liberation.

210. The conference expressed the need to strive to find ways to establish equal, real and lasting security for all States without exception and once more stressed the fact that the struggle for this security forms part of the effort to modify unequal international political and economic relations and presupposes the solution of the world's basic problems.

211. The Conference insisted that peace and security could not be achieved as long as the arms race continue and military alliances are strengthened, and it stressed the importance of dismantling foreign military bases and dissolving military. It reaffirmed the positions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that the easing of international tensions can not be based on the policy of balance of force, spheres of influence, rivalry between power military alliances and the accumulation of armaments, particularly, nuclear weapons, and that the relaxation of tension cannot be fully ensured without the active participation of non-aligned countries in vital decisions affecting world peace and security on the basis equality.

212. Welcoming and supporting the positive results achieved in the process of relaxation of tensions in the world, the Conference pointed with great concern to the fact that in the period after the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries there was a certain stagnation in the process of

détente which continues to be limited both in scope and geographically. The Conference issued an appeal for a global reduction of international tension, the benefits of which should be extended to all regions of the world.

213. The Conference considered that, in order to strengthen *détente* and make it an irreversible process in favor of a just, lasting and universal peace, it must entail, *inter alia*, the halting and reversing of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the adoption of concrete measures leading to general and complete disarmament.

214. The Conference stressed the need to consolidate international peace and security and reaffirmed its resolute determination to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries in order to confront imperialism colonialism alien domination and foreign occupation racism including Zionism and the threats, pressure, aggression and all other economic or political measures directed against them.

215. The Conference issued an appeal to all States to fully apply the principle of refraining from the use of force in international relations in order to create a climate favorable to world peace and security. In this regard, it welcomed the creation within the United Nations of a committee for negotiating a draft treaty on refraining form the use of force in international relations and expressed its hope that this work would be successfully concluded in the shortest possible time.

The Conference noted that the proposed treaty should reaffirm the right of States to defend themselves and to use force for the purpose of liberating their occupied territories, and the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to struggle for self-determination and against colonialism and apartheid. The Conference stressed that the non-recognition of situations created by the use of force in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations is central to frustrating the designs of the aggressor.

216. The Conference deplored the fact that the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence - which has been used for centuries by the colonial powers and has caused so much damage to mankind - was still being pursued by some powers to try to frustrate the true independence of countries, particularly of the recently emancipated countries, and to foster relations of subordination aid dependency to exploit the natural resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; and to frustrate final victory of the national liberation movements. The Conference

rejected the international order based on spheres of influence as being inconsistent with the aspirations towards true independence of peoples and sovereignty of States and the democratization of international relations. The Conference reiterated the readiness of the non-aligned countries to act persistently for the implementation of the provisions of the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and decided that they will undertake an appropriate initiative during the thirty-fifth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to this end.

DISARMAMENT

217. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the objective of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and their determination to act within the United Nations and other bodies to achieve this objective. It drew attention once again to the fact that the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, convened at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, represents a solid basis for setting in motion the process of real disarmament, relieving mankind from the horrors of war and eliminating the increasing threats to human survival.

218. In this context, the Conference called for the urgent implementation, within a specific time frame, of the Programme of Action, particularly of the nuclear disarmament measures, contained in the Final Document of the special session. The Conference called for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons, and the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to renounce the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear Weapons.

219. The Conference noted with concern the continuation of the arms race, mainly by the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the nuclear arms race and the development, manufacture and increased stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. The Conference recognized, as was noted at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade, the special role and responsibility of the great powers in halting and reversing the arms race and expressed its confidence that peace and security on a lasting basis

could only be ensured by halting this process and through immediate and resolute implementation of disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Conference declared that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States must refrain from any activity in the nuclear field which would jeopardize the security and well being of the peoples of non-nuclear-weapon States. The Conference noted with satisfaction that proposals on this subject have been submitted in the Committee on Disarmament and that there is no objection in principle in the Committee to an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Conference welcomed the establishment of a Working Group to negotiate such a convention. The Conference recommended that negotiations should be continued at the next session of the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate a convention on this subject.

220. The Conference reaffirmed the central role and the increased importance of the United Nations in the realization of the objectives of general and complete disarmament. The Conference noted with satisfaction that non-aligned countries have played an increasingly active role in the machinery created at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connection, the Conference attributed a particular importance to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive programme on disarmament. It also attached great importance to and underlined the responsibility of the Committee on Disarmament, which has been reconstituted at the initiative of non-aligned countries on a more democratic basis, to facilitate the successful conclusion of the negotiations on disarmament. While reviewing the work of the Committee on Disarmament, the Conference expressed its regret over the fact that the trilateral negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have not so far led to a treaty on the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons testing. The Conference called for the urgent conclusion of such a treaty, along with a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction, and of other weapons of mass destruction.

The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to take an active part and contribute to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission

and the Committee on Disarmament and to coordinate their efforts in these bodies.

221. The Conference affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure.

The progress of establishing such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.

With respect to such zones, the nuclear-weapon States in turn are called upon to give undertakings:

(a) To respect strictly the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone and

(b) To refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear-weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

222. The Conference welcomed the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. The Conference noted with regret, however, that the agreement fell short of the expectations of the international community, it expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States of America would urgently conclude a new agreement which would lead to genuine disarmament measures, particularly in the field of nuclear disarmament.

223. The Conference welcomed the decision to hold a second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 and called upon the non-aligned countries to take an active part in the preparation of that session in order to ensure the best results. It supported the proposal to call for a world disarmament conference at the appropriate time with universal participation and adequate preparation.

224. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the big military Powers, participants in the United Nations conference on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, to be held in Geneva this year, to conclude agreements on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons as well as an agreement on the appropriate mechanism for periodical revision of such agreements and consideration of new agreements of this type.

225. The Conference noted that the arms race is incompatible with and contrary to the efforts directed to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It underscored again that increasing material and human potentials were being wasted through investment in armaments, which considerably diminishes the availability of resources indispensable for development. The Conference again urged the immediate reduction of expenditures for armaments, especially by the nuclear-weapon States and their allies, and called for concrete measures of disarmament the implementation of which would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources so diverted to be used for social and economic needs, particularly those of developing countries.

226. The Conference also examined and welcomed the proposal, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session, that the 1980s be proclaimed the Second Disarmament Decade. It appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to support this initiative and to spare no efforts in order to ensure the maximum possible success in the implementation of the programme within the framework of the Second Disarmament Decade.

THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

227. Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the decisions taken at subsequent ministerial meetings and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference stressed the exceptional importance of international cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. This cooperation is of special significance in fields where these countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

228. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for

economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. It deplored the pressures and threats against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

229. All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.

230. It expressed its concern in this respect, regarding the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfers of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing financial and other conditions which are incompatible with the national sovereignty of developing countries and with the criteria of financial viability.

231. Each country's choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing the respective fuel cycle policies or international cooperation, agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

232. The Conference stressed the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their own freely determined priorities and needs.

Noting that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising the right to acquire and develop peaceful nuclear technology, the Conference expressed its concern at the monopolistic policies of nuclear supplier countries restricting and limiting the transfer of technology and imposing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of the developing countries. It called for full observance of the principles above mentioned, for the utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which have been endorsed unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly.

233. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries in drawing up and adopting programmes for joint action within the United Nations and other international bodies to coordinate their action in them and to promote nuclear cooperation. Consequently, they supported the idea of convening an international

conference on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the United Nations General Assembly.

THE UNITED NATIONS

234. The Conference recognized the importance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security and for the solution of all important international problems. It also stressed the great importance of the United Nations in the implementation of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and action programmes of the non-alignment countries, in achieving general and complete disarmament; in developing cooperation and establishing equitable economic relations among States; in struggling against colonialism, racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid; and in promoting human rights and basic freedoms. It stressed the increased importance of the United Nations in the efforts to achieve international economic development and establish equitable economic relations among countries. It reaffirmed the non-aligned countries' adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

235. The non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction the progress the United Nations had made toward achieving universality by admitting such countries as Angola, Vietnam, Seychelles, Djibouti, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Guinea Bissau since the Colombo Summit Conference.

236. The Conference emphasized that the United Nations, as a vital forum of the international community, should be utilized to the fullest extent possible in finding solutions to controversial issues, as well as kept regularly informed about negotiations conducted among States on issues affecting the interests of other States and the international community at large and it should not be bypassed in the conduct of negotiations affecting the world as a whole.

237. The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing strength and decisive role the non-aligned countries were playing in the United Nations and reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's decision to continue working to promote and achieve the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter. The Conference also urged that the provisions of the Charter concerning the maintenance of international peace and security should be fully implemented and that the functions of the General Assembly and

the Security Council should be effectively discharged and their decisions implemented.

238. The Conference supported the work of the Special Enlarged Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the organization and called on the non-aligned countries to coordinate their viewpoints and positions in order to continue to play an active role in the decision-making process and to make significant progress within that Committee toward democratizing international relations and rapidly finalizing the amendments related to the Charter, particularly those referring to the right of veto, in order to safeguard the interests and aspirations, of the peoples of the world and thus contribute to a better adaptation of the United Nations system to new realities on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and equality of States. It emphasized the need to adjust the structures and reorient the policies of the economic and social bodies of the United Nations in order to speed the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

To this effect it called upon the Security Council to fulfill its duties more effectively, to review its method of work and to consider appropriate steps for its more active involvement in direct negotiations aimed at solving the most acute international crisis. At the same time, the Conference called upon the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from misusing their right of veto.

239. The Conference recommended to the member countries that, in order to strengthen the representation of the non-aligned countries in the main bodies of the United Nations, especially in the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, and also keeping the principle of geographic rotation in mind, they give preference to the candidacies of the non-aligned countries and thus strengthen the unity of the Movement and increase its ability to act.

240. The Conference reaffirmed the primary role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasized the need for constant action on the part of non-aligned countries to make efforts for increasing the United Nations' role and effectiveness, and accordingly decided that the non-aligned countries should make every effort to ensure that they act in a united, consistent and dynamic manner within the United Nations.

241. The Conference welcomed the celebration in 1979 of the International Year of the Child, proclaimed by the United Nations in view of the growing

poverty, hunger, squalor, illiteracy and mortality suffered by millions of children under 10 in the developing countries, and it expressed its hope that this proclamation would serve to promote improvement and increase the life expectancy for this important sector of the population.

242. The Conference supported the agreements adopted by the Conference of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on Women's Integration, held in Baghdad in May 1979 within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Women. It also welcomed the convening of the United Nations World Conference in 1980 on the Decade for Women: Equality Development and Peace, with the sub-theme of employment, health and education.

243. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the International Year for Disabled Persons in 1981. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would participate in an effective and suitable manner in celebrating that International Year so as to achieve the set objectives.

244. The Conference supported the candidacy of His Excellency Salim A. Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania in the United Nations, as President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and called on all member countries of the Movement to give him their support in successfully carrying out his task.

INTERFERENCE AND INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

245. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States, which has been one of the basic principles of non-alignment.

It insisted that violation of this principle was totally unacceptable unjustifiable under any circumstances and incompatible with the obligations assumed by the United Nations members under the Charter of the United Nations.

246. The Conference recognized that political, economic, military, mass media and other means of foreign interference deliberately designed to cause disturbances and destabilization, threatened the stability, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and of the peoples fighting for their self-determination and independence and constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

In this regard, it pointed out that such actions of interference and intervention were promoted by imperialism and other forms of subjugation and exploitation, not only through their official mechanisms but also through their political, economic and financial institutions, including transnational corporations and mass media used on a world scale to preserve and protect their interests and influence.

247. The Conference considered the ever more numerous violations of the principle of non-interference registered in recent in the form of infiltrations, subversion, flagrant acts of aggression, foreign military intervention and open provocation, to which should be added the more subtle forms of destabilization. These include the subtle manipulation, instigation and exploitation by foreign pressure groups and lobbies for their own ends, of local and expatriate groups from non-aligned countries whose actions affect the unity and territorial integrity of these countries.

In the most recent period, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana have been victims of direct aggression and infiltrations. Recalling that it had expressed solidarity with Guyana and Jamaica during attempts to destabilize those Governments, the Conference denounced recent attempts at destabilization organized abroad and directed against Grenada. In this regard, the Conference reaffirmed the sovereign and inalienable right of all States to determine the political, economic and social systems they wished to adopt; to administer their internal affairs; to develop their relations with other States freely; and to be assured of the means of defense they may require in ease of aggression or of serious foreign intervention.

248. The Conference noted that considerable progress has been made in the decolonization process, although the colonialist and expansionist powers have never ceased their efforts to undermine the true independence of the new States and to impose new forms of subordination and dependency.

249. The Heads of State or Government viewed with concern the fact that interference in the internal affairs of States is becoming one of the chief forms of aggression against the non-aligned countries. It is of paramount importance that the non-aligned countries, most of which acquired independence from colonial rule in recent years, should not be hindered by any form of outside intervention or interference from pursuing policies aimed at national integration and reconstruction. They solemnly proclaimed their determination to energetically reject any attempt to

weaken the Movement's unity and independence of judgment or to threaten its solidarity.

250. The Conference expressed the view that the non-aligned countries should act even more resolutely against threats; attacks; and acts of pressure domination, subversion and interference in their internal affairs and reaffirmed the need for the non-aligned countries to respond to these problems with courage and solidarity.

251. The Conference strongly condemned all attempts to prevent or restrict the exercise of the sovereign rights of States over their territorial waters.

252. The Conference denounced the revival of the practice of hiring mercenaries to undermine the independence of sovereign States; counteract the process of national liberation; and perpetuate oppression and colonial, neo-colonial and racist exploitation.

In this regard, it urged all States to enact effective legislation making the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory punishable by law, prohibiting mercenaries from traveling through their territory, forbidding their own citizens from serving as mercenaries and punishing their own citizens when they participate in or collaborate with such activities in any way.

253. The Conference took note of the conclusions of the Week of Solidarity with Peoples in Struggle and the International Conference on Mercenary Soldiers, held in Contonuo, the People's Republic of Benin, from 9 to 16 January 1978. The Conference considered the action so far taken on this matter by the United Nations General Assembly and, in the conviction that the observance of the principle of non-interference would be significantly advanced by a declaration on non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, called on all States, in particular the non-aligned States, to work for the early adoption of such a declaration by the General Assembly. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would give their immediate attention to the pursuit of this objective.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM

254. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and especially apartheid constitute crimes against humanity and represent violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

255. The Conference reiterated its support for the November 1973 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which states that all doctrines concerning racial differentiation or superiority are scientifically false, morally censurable and socially unjust.

256. The Heads of State or Government called on the States that had not yet subscribed to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Repression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid to subscribe to them, for this would tend to strengthen the struggle against racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

257. The Conference expressed its support for the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978, which reaffirmed that Zionism was one of the manifestations of racist and racial discrimination.

It also recalled that that Conference had denounced the discrimination to which migrant workers and national minorities were subjected.

258. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to cooperate in order to implement the objectives proclaimed for the Decade of Struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination and to contribute to its success, in line with the programme established by the United Nations to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

259. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the racist régimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel and denounced the increase in the military, political and economic collaboration among them, which constitutes a grave danger for the international community.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES

260. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their pledge to respect and advance individual human rights as well as the rights of peoples in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Conference condemned the massive and systematic violation of the most elementary rights of millions upon millions of human beings who live under colonial or racist domination or who are suffering from the consequences of underdevelopment and economic and social exploitation.

261. The Conference declared that the question of human rights could not be isolated from its national, economic and social context; that personal freedom was inseparable from the peoples' rights; that human rights and the basic freedoms of individuals and peoples were inalienable; and that, to fully guarantee human rights and complete personal dignity, it was necessary to guarantee the right to work, education, health, proper nourishment and the satisfaction in general of basic needs. These aims form part of the struggle for a change in unjust, unequal international relations.

262. The Conference called on the United Nations to continue working towards ensuring human rights in a comprehensive manner to ensure the dignity of human beings. In this regard it reaffirmed its willingness to work actively for the implementation of the steps outlined in United Nations resolution 32/130 in the form which it prescribes, through the existing structures of the United Nations system. The Conference cautioned against the exploitation of human rights issues by the great powers as a political instrument in the confrontation of social systems and for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

263. The Conference deeply deplored the exploitation for political purposes of the right of individuals to leave their country, such as the implementation of the Zionist programme of uprooting Jewish communities from the countries of their origin in order to resettle them in Israel and in the Jewish colonies, being illegally established in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. The Conference affirmed that the right to return, stated in the very same paragraph as the right to leave in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is equally basic and important, especially when a whole nation of refugees, such as the Palestinians, is denied the right to return to its land.

264. The Heads of State or Government demanded the strictest respect for the rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities, which should be especially protected against the crimes of genocide and other violations of basic human rights. They also demanded that the protection of such rights be applied without any discrimination and, in this regard, recalled those who, for economic or social reasons, have emigrated from their countries in search of work.

265. The Conference denounced colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, racial discrimination, foreign occupation and state terrorism as the most extensive forms of violations of human rights and emphasized the inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights.

It emphasized the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full development and protection of the human rights of persons and peoples.

266. The Conference considered that the following steps were essential for the full realization of human rights:

(a) All human rights and fundamental freedoms are inalienable, indivisible and interdependent; equal and urgent consideration should be given both to civil rights and to political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(b) The right to development and to equal opportunity to obtain it, which is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who constitute them;

(c) The absolute necessity under all circumstances to eliminate massive and flagrant violations of human rights and of the rights of peoples and individuals;

(d) The establishment of the New International Economic Order for effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(e) The necessity to examine the questions of human rights as a whole, keeping in mind the general context of various societies in which they exist and the need to promote the full dignity of human beings and the development and well-being of society.

267. The Heads of State or Government emphasized once again the need to create conditions, on the national and international level for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

268. The Conference reiterated its denunciation and total rejection of the policy of the former metropolises, which, in spite of repeated decisions adopted by such specialized international agencies as UNESCO, use the ties established during the colonial period to continue their systematic looting and plunder of works of art and items which are part of the cultural heritage of the countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Conference demanded that all States that have pursued such a policy of plunder return to their countries of origin the works of art and other cultural items they have appropriated.

269. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination to ensure that their coordinated efforts, toward forging new international relations among countries would serve to promote the preservation of the cultural values and identities of the respective member countries They underlined the urgency of the matter, bearing in mind the importance of cultural development, which align with the progress in economic and social fields, should contribute to the improvement, of living conditions and the well-being of nations and people in the process of establishing a new international economic order, as envisaged in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted during the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. They noted with concern that, in this age of ultra-modern technology the penetration of deleterious cultural values which accompany the vastly increasing flow of communication from outside the non-aligned countries, if not properly checked and sorted out could in the long run jeopardize the cultural values and cultural identities of the non-aligned countries as the recipient countries in this context. Mindful of the significance of the concept that in the final analysis, the ultimate objective of the Non-Aligned Movement is to bring about the improvement of the quality of the lives of the peoples in each and every member country in the sense of what is described above, the Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the work of UNESCO in promoting the cause of the preservation and further development of cultural values and in assisting the cooperation between States in this respect.

270. They further called upon the non-aligned countries to assist, in whatever way possible, UNESCO to continue its activities in this field, and, in particular, with reference, to resolution 33/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, to:

(a) Collect information relevant to the preservation and further development of cultural values and carry out interdisciplinary research on the role and place of cultural values in contemporary society;

(b) Encourage the international exchange of information on modern methods used in the preservation and development of cultural values;

(a) Promote and assist international cooperation among States and relevant international organizations, aiming at the preservation and further development of cultural values; and

(d) Include, on a continuing basis, the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values in its medium-term and long-term plans.

271. The Conference welcomed the convention adopted by UNESCO at its sixteenth meeting on 14 November 1970; recalled the provisions of the resolution adopted at the seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences in Istanbul; and reaffirmed its support of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3187 (XXVIII) and 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art and manuscripts to their countries of origin.

272. The Conference also considered that, in line with the principle of the territoriality of archives, the public documents and archives of colonial or former colonial countries are an integral part of the national heritage of those countries and must therefore revert to them by right.

COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

273. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries accentuated the great importance of cooperation in the field of culture, science and education; better cultural acquaintance; and the exchange and enrichment of national cultures for the benefit of over-all social development and progress, for full national emancipation and independence, for greater understanding among the peoples and for peace in the world. In order to be successful and produce results, methods and forms of cooperation in the field of science and culture should emanate from the cultural policy of each country and its plans for social and economic development; reflect national needs and capabilities and in order to serve as a medium for mutual acquaintance, enrichment and dissemination of knowledge, enhance the unity of forces and material and intellectual potentials essential to more rapid development.

274. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed full support for the intensification of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cultural cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries in keeping with the outlined premise, stressing the need for the elaboration and formulation of concrete proposals and action programmes in this field.

275. To this end, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries entrusted the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in New York with the task of studying actual requirements exploring all possibilities for cooperation and informing the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi in 1981, thereon.

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

276. The Conference reiterated the non-aligned countries adhesion to the principles of the use of peaceful means to solve such conflicts as may arise among them and, as a result, of refraining in their international relations from resorting to the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any of the countries, so as to avoid having their conduct endanger international peace and security.

277. The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to abide by the obligation to solve such conflicts as may arise among them exclusively by peaceful means; through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the recommendations of non-aligned conferences in this connection, the Conference noted the working paper circulated by Sri Lanka regarding a commission for the settlement of border disputes within the Non-Aligned Movement and commended it to members for serious and careful consideration as a possible contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes among members.

278. The Conference expressed the advantage and need of having the Movement contribute to prevent and avoid military confrontations between member countries and especially urged the non-aligned countries to cooperate effectively, either individually or collectively, to find peaceful solutions to the conflicts which all parties may submit to it.

279. The Conference took note of the valuable resolution submitted by the delegations of Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia and invited those countries and other interested delegations to carry out further consultations on that matter.

COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA

280. The Conference noted with satisfaction the significant results achieved in the development of cooperation in the field of information and mass communication media among non-aligned countries and the successful implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences.

281. The Conference noted with gratification the fact that non-aligned and other developing countries have made notable progress along the path of emancipation and development of national information media and stressed that the operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries for the creation of new international relations in general and a new international information order in particular. Relying upon their own forces, and on the basis of solidarity and mutual assistance, non-aligned countries have been undertaking significant steps towards the development of national information media and mass communication systems with the aim of greater emancipation and affirmation of national information sources, as well as the realization of active participation in mutual communication and cooperation on a broader international plane.

282. The Conference considered that the building up of national information media and mass communication systems; affirmation of national information sources concerning issues of relevance for social, economic and cultural development of each country and each people and their joint action on the international levels; training of domestic personnel, independently and with the help of other non-aligned countries and the international community through the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and the development of technical and technological bases were essential preconditions for the establishment of a new international order in the field of information and for setting up a multi-dimensional flow of information.

283. The Conference adopted with gratification the resolution on the cooperation and activities of the non-aligned countries in the field of information which was adopted by the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Council for Information at its third meeting in Lome, Togo (April 1979). As a document of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, this resolution defines the principles of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information as well as the perspectives and the programme of action for this cooperation.

284. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the reports submitted by

(a) Tunisia in its capacity as Chairman of the International Coordinating Council in the Field of Information.

(b) India in its capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(c) Yugoslavia in its capacity as Chairman of the Committee for Cooperation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries.

285. The Conference adopted the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and observed with satisfaction that an ever-increasing number of non-aligned countries are taking part in the successful application of action programmes of cooperation and undertaking specific activities and new actions. Concerning planned activities, the Conference called upon all member States to take active part in their realization and, within their possibilities, to work in a concrete manner towards the achievement of their common objectives. The Conference also called upon the Governments of non-aligned countries to accept and implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations contained in these reports, particularly those related to the improvement of infrastructure of communications, lowering of rates for the transmission of information in and personnel training.

286. The Conference noted with satisfaction that important results have been achieved in the development and activities of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries, which, as the broadest form of free exchange of information through new agencies, has contributed to improving the flow of information among non-aligned and other developing countries and to a more rapid development of national information media.

Taking note of the important recommendations of the Coordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies adopted at the meetings in Cairo (1977), Jakarta (1978) and Kinshasa (1979), the Conference welcomed the holding of the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies and Representatives of Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in Yugoslavia in November 1979.

287. The Conference stressed in particular the decisions of the Coordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies and the Committee on Cooperation of Radio Broadcasting organizations of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the following: creating favorable conditions for the provision of technical facilities and the transfer of technology in accordance with national development policies and the granting of facilities when determining national and international rates, broadcasts and loans, and cooperation with international organizations; reducing the high rates for telecommunications at the national and international

levels as part of the struggle against the unfair privileges enjoyed by the news institutions of most industrialized countries; and stimulating news flows among non-aligned and developing countries. The Conference recommended that the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement endorse those decisions the implementation of which is significant from the development point of view and constitutes a basic condition for the elimination of the imbalance in the exchange of information.

288. The Conference noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the development of cooperation in the field of radio broadcasting and the efforts which have been invested in the implementation of the Action Programme of Cooperation adopted at the First Conference of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries in Sarajevo in 1977. The Conference took note of the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at the meetings in Baghdad (1978), Arusha (1979) and Algiers (1979), which are particularly related to the need for the development and strengthening of infrastructure in the field of radio broadcasting at the national level and the rendering of assistance to less developed countries' personnel training, as well as a more comprehensive exchange of radio and television programmes. The results obtained in this area of cooperation are contributing in a most comprehensive manner to the shredding and assertion of the national cultural heritage, the development of systems of education, scientific research, the preservation of national identity and further emancipation and constitute a part of the overall activities of non-aligned countries aimed at the establishment of a new and more just and equitable international information order.

289. The Conference called upon the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries to take the necessary joint and coordinate action in international forums concerning issues of common concern so as to improve the situation in this sphere in favor of non-aligned and other developing countries

290. The Conference particularly welcomed the preparations aerations and agreements of the radio-broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries aimed at harmonizing their positions to achieve common action at the World Administrative Conference on Radio Communication to be held in Geneva in 1979, and called upon the governments of all non-

aligned and other developing countries to cooperate at that Conference. In view of the great importance attached by the non-aligned countries to the subject matter of this Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided that it was essential that its Chairman should come from a non-aligned country.

291. The Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1978, concerning Sri Lanka's proposal to set up a documentation centre of non-aligned countries in Colombo. The Conference welcomed this project, considering that it constitutes an important contribution to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and an appropriate means for facilitating the research into and study of non-alignment in international politics. The Conference called upon all member countries of the Movement to cooperate with Sri Lanka in establishing the documentation centre of non-aligned countries and to render the centre all possible assistance by making available the documents adopted at the conferences and meetings of non-aligned countries held in their territory.

292. The Conference acknowledged with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the field of information at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and underlined the contribution of non-aligned and other developing countries in the adoption of the resolution on the establishment of a new international information order.

293. The Conference noted the positive outcome of the twentieth session of the UNESCO General Conference, at which the Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Contribution of Mass Media to the Strengthening of Peace, International Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and the Struggle against Racism, Apartheid and the Incitement to War was adopted.

294. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognized the positive role played by UNESCO in studying the problem of communication and in working towards a more balanced flow of information between the developing and the developed countries.

295. The Conference requested UNESCO to continue assisting non-aligned and developing countries in setting up appropriate national and regional

structures in the field of communication and in training technical personnel in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/135 A, B and C.

296. The Conference considered that the results achieved by non-aligned countries in the field of information within the United Nations and UNESCO constitute a remarkable success and called upon the member countries to redouble their efforts in order to achieve their common objectives in the United Nations committee concerned with the study of the policies and activities of the United Nations in the field of information, as well as to facilitate the endorsement of their common objectives at the forthcoming UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference.

297. The Conference, fully supporting the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Council in the field of information of non-aligned countries, requested the member countries of the Movement to support, through their information media, the liberation movements, particularly those in South Africa, with a view to putting an end to the negative and biased information about them, and to support the initiative to organize the year of information about their struggle.

298. The Conference noted with satisfaction the creation of a pan-African news agency which will contribute to the promotion of information in Africa and the development of the exchange of news between African and other non-aligned countries and ensure a better knowledge of the just cause of the African liberation struggle, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international information order.

299. The Conference requested the Coordinating Bureau in New York, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council of Information, to proceed to the reconstruction of this Council in accordance with the established criteria, namely balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation. The Conference recommended the consideration of the possibility of enlargement of the Council to increase its efficacy and greater participation in its work by the non-aligned countries.

DECISION REGARDING METHODS OF STRENGTHENING UNITY, SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

300. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the report and recommendations of the Political Committee on Methods of Strengthening

Unity, Solidarity and Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries on the Basis of the Principles of Non-Alignment and with a View to Improving the Functioning and Decision-Making Procedures of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and expressed their satisfaction that this process had culminated in the presentation of recommendations adopted by consensus, in line with the mandate of the Belgrade Ministerial Conference.

301. The Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Political Committee and regarded them as a reaffirmation and evolution of the practices followed by the Movement since its founding. These practices continue to be based on democratic principles and on the need to arrive at consensus decisions.

302. The Heads of State or Government believed that, in order to strengthen unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries, the decisions specifically designed to this end and adopted by this Conference should be translated into practical and concrete measures of implementation.

303. The Heads of State or Government recognized the effectiveness of the Coordinating Bureau, whose mandate has been renewed appropriately in the following list of recommendations as a necessary vehicle for coordinating the activities of non-aligned countries, with the object of ensuring genuine unity and cooperation within the framework of decisions adopted by summit conferences and ministerial meetings of the Movement.

304. The Heads of State or Government decided that the decision regarding methods of strengthening unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries should be included as an annex to the Final Declaration.

CONCLUSION

305. As they completed their work at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government expressed confidence that the policy of non-alignment represents a historical force that must necessarily betaken into account in establishing an international order based on justice and equity that will satisfy the interests of all peoples.

In order to achieve those objectives, they stressed the need to develop solidarity and cooperation among all the member countries and, through continuous consultation and resolute coordination, to carry out the agreed measures for implementing the decisions of this Conference, with due regard for the democratic character of the Movement.

306. The Conference urged the closest and most effective coordination among the non-aligned countries, especially in the United Nations and other international organizations, in order to implement the programmes it has adopted.

307. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in New Delhi, India in 1981.

308. The Heads of State or Government noted that the year 1981 would be the twentieth anniversary of the first Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in 1961 in Belgrade. They agreed that this historic anniversary of the inception of the Movement should be appropriately celebrated. The holding of the ministerial conference of all non-aligned countries offers suitable opportunity for making the anniversary, and they expressed the hope that the Government of India would take steps in its capacity as host country of the Conference so that this anniversary could be fittingly observed. The Conference also recommended that all the Governments of the non-aligned countries, consider instituting programmes for making this historic anniversary nationally, so that this historic anniversary may be appropriately celebrated.

309. Responding with appreciation to the invitation of the Government of Iraq, the Conference decided that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1982.

310. The Conference entrusted Cuba, as current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and host country, with the task of submitting to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the declarations and resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, held at Havana.

II. DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF KAMPUCHEA

The Conference, after discussions held in the Coordinating Bureau in its capacity as Preparatory Committee and at the Ministerial Conference, and after consultations, has studied the problem of the representation of Kampuchea in the organs of the Movement.

The Conference recognized the existence within the Movement of three positions with respect to this problems

1. That of those who uphold the view that this representation devolves on the People's Republic of Kampuchea,
2. That of those who hold that this representation devolves on the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and
3. That of those who propose that the seat should not be occupied by either of the parties.

The Conference decided to refer the question of the representation of Kampuchea to the Coordinating Bureau, which would act as an ad hoc committee; to continue analyzing this question; and to submit a report to a subsequent Ministerial Conference.

As long as there is no decision on which of the parties has the right to the vacant seat, neither of the parties shall claim its alleged rights in any organ of the Movement.

COMPOSITION OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU

The Conference decided that the membership of the Coordinating Bureau should be increased to 36 to permit the following regional distribution:

Africa	17 seats
Asia	12 seats
Latin America	5 seats
Europe	1 seat

The thirty-sixth seat would be shared between Africa and Europe and would be occupied for one and a half years by each of the members chosen.

The following thirty-one members had already been elected:

Cuba, Afghanistan/Bangladesh, Benin, Korea, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, Ghana, Iraq, Iran/Bhutan, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Grenada, Syria, Singapore/Indonesia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda Vietnam, Lao, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The countries that will occupy the five remaining seats for Africa have not yet been elected. The two members for Africa that will share their seats with Uganda and Cyprus must also be designated and the relevant information transmitted to the President of the Movement by the end of September 1979.

In the meantime, the Coordinating Bureau will be constituted in New York on a provisional basis with the existing members.

New Delhi Declaration

The Declaration of the 7th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 7-12 March 1983.

I. Introduction

1. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983.
2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 3 to 5 March 1983.
3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Seventh Conference:

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

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations as well as national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers:

Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. the Holy See, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Council, World Health Organization.

6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address delivered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Her thoughtful and perceptive address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful of outcome of the Conference. The Prime Minister stressed the continuing relevance at the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement in the contemporary international situation, and emphasized the interrelationship between peace, independence, disarmament and development. The Prime Minister of India also made a strong plea for unity, harmony and collective self-reliance amongst non-aligned countries. The text of the address was included by acclamation as a document of the Conference. President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries, delivered a lucid and comprehensive report on the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the Havana Summit of 1979.

7. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu to membership of the Movement, the participation of Antigua and Barbuda as observer and the attendance of the Dominican Republic as a guest.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

8. Conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the growing polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military

alliances and the cold war, the Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the Movement and the policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of non-alignment, its principles and objectives, as a positive, non-bloc independent, global factor in international relations. This policy continues to contribute to efforts to promote peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the just and peaceful solution of international problems and economic development. The Non-Aligned Movement was the inevitable result of the felt need of newly independent countries. In all parts of the world to protect and strengthen their national independence. These countries saw in non-alignment a decisive instrument for exercising their full sovereignty in political and economic matters.

9. The strengthening of non-alignment as a broad international movement constitutes an integral part of the profound changes in the structure of contemporary international relations. The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind, linked together by a shared world vision and perspective that transcend the differences in their social and economic systems. Their common commitment to world peace, justice and cooperation, to the elimination of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the eradication of apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, to the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and to the social and economic development of their peoples, constitutes an irreversible factor in world history.

10. Non-aligned countries over the years have given expression to the legitimate rights and aspirations of their peoples to be free from relations of subordination and dependence and to shape their own destinies in accordance with their national aims and objectives. In expressing their international concerns they have also striven for the elimination of all forms of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality and for the establishment of a new world order based on respect for independence, equality and cooperation and the fulfillment of the aspirations of all peoples for justice, security, development and prosperity in place of the present

order, in which wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers to the detriment of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world. They have launched many positive initiatives such as the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the promotion of universal adherence to the policy of active and peaceful co-existence.

11. The quintessence of the policy of non-alignment has always consisted of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism and against all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Heads of State or Government once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States. They likewise reaffirmed the right of all States to pursue their own economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to be parties to, or to take any action which would facilitate, great power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising there from, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. Reaffirming the criteria for participation in the Movement, as formulated in Cairo and adopted in Belgrade, in 1961, they called for their strict observance. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their lasting commitment to and strict observance of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and of the Movement as defined at their Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. The violation of these principles by any country is unjustifiable under any circumstances and is totally unacceptable.

12. Non-aligned countries have consistently and continuously exerted every effort to bring about a lessening of tensions and to strengthen international understanding. In this context, they have expressed their determination to keep away from power blocs and groupings aligned against one another, the existence of which threaten the world with a

major catastrophe. However, current trends in the international situation give cause for grave concern. There is increasing recourse to the use or threat of force, military intervention and interference in violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. Forces hostile to the emancipation of peoples continue to infringe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and to impede the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. The attempt to erroneously characterize the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation denies them the right to determine their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations. The recrudescence of great power confrontations and the revival of the cold war have been accompanied by competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security. The arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction has escalated to new levels of irrationality and in some cases policy to negotiate from a position of strength is predominant. New doctrines are being advanced to justify the accretion and deployment of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. The vast technological resources and research capabilities of certain developed countries are being diverted to increasing the already awesome destructiveness of existing weapons system and to devising new ones.

13. The unwillingness of certain important developed countries to engage in serious and meaningful negotiations with a view to bringing about adequate solutions to world economic crises has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations. The Heads of State or Government stressed that it is time for those developed countries to demonstrate their political will by looking at the world's economic ills in their totality. Powerful lobbies and vested interests of the arms industry have generated an armaments culture, especially in its nuclear manifestation. The pervasive influence of this culture perpetuates old conflicts and gives rise to new ones, preventing the evolution of healthy national societies in a peaceful international environment. In a world of finite resources, the vast expenditures on the development and manufacture of weapons stand in stark contrast to the poverty, deprivation and squalor in which two-thirds of the world's population live. The economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the bringing about of the New International Economic Order. Durable peace can only be assured through a restructuring of

the world economy with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries.

14. Reviewing these disturbing trends, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that only a thorough reshaping of the international order would ensure the realization of lasting peace, security and prosperity for all peoples of the world. Doctrines of strategic balance and deterrence, the concept of limited nuclear war, the accumulation of nuclear arms and the policies of interference, intervention, pressures, destabilization and occupation directed primarily against non-aligned countries must be abandoned in favour of policies of peaceful co-existence and cooperation on the basis of equality.

15. The Heads of State or Government believed that international relations have entered a phase where decision-making on issues of vital concern to all countries of the world can no longer be the prerogative of a small group of countries, howsoever powerful they may be. The democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity of our times which will lead to the realization of the unfettered development and genuine independence of all States. The peoples of the world increasingly recognize the futility of basing national security on theories and doctrines which, if implemented, would result in the annihilation of humankind. It is this anxiety that has prompted people of different persuasions from all sections of society to come forward in ever-larger numbers to advocate alternative strategies for achieving peace as well as economic and political objectives, rejecting the present policies of the great powers based on the pursuit of military power, which encourage the intensification of the arms race. People all over the world, in both the developed and the developing world, who are concerned with questions like employment, economic planning, environment, public health, etc., are mobilizing public opinion on armament-related issues. Peace movements around the world are increasingly challenging the cogency of decisions to intensify the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field. World solidarity on the vital questions of human survival is today not merely a lofty ideal, it is an overriding necessity.

16. The developed countries of the industrialized world, which are responsible for over three-quarters of global expenditure on armaments, are engaged in an arms race which continues to absorb colossal human, material and technological resources. The phenomenal rise in such expenditures in recent years has accelerated inflation, produced high budgetary deficits

and a further cutback in the already dwindling scale of economic aid to developing countries. Recessionary conditions in the developed countries have led to increasing protectionism, thus reducing their trade with developing countries and aggravating the latters' debt burden, balance-of-payments and other economic problems. The economic and social consequences of the arms race have reinforced these negative trends and militate against bringing about the New International Economic Order. Instability resulting from these conditions constitutes a threat to the security of developing countries by rendering them more vulnerable to intervention and interference.

17. It is increasingly clear that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful co-existence, *détente* and cooperation among States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, size and geographical location. The desire of all States to pursue independent policies is matched today by an awareness of the increased interdependence between nations. As in the political, so also in the economic field the revitalization of the world economy cannot be realized on the basis of autarky at the expense of the developing countries or on the basis of a perpetuation of the present unequal relationships between the North and the South, but rather by recognition of the fact of interdependence, by a sober analysis of complementarities and by negotiations undertaken on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and justice for all. Consequently, the present world economic crisis can be resolved only through measures aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order.

18. The great advances in scientific and technological research and development have opened up virtually unlimited vistas of progress. Yet the fruits of these developments continue to be denied to a large proportion of the world's population, who live in conditions of utter deprivation and backwardness. While the revolution in communications has compressed physical distances around the world, political, economic and racial barriers continue to widen the gulf between the developed and the developing and between the affluent and the poor. The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is widening and the latter are being denied effective and equitable participation in the benefits of international development.

19. Unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries are all the more necessary in the present crisis in international relations. They are indispensable to the independence and strength of the Movement and the realization of its objectives for over two decades now the Movement

of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and national liberation movements bound by certain fundamental principles. These nations have demonstrated their ability to overcome their differences through democratic discussion and to find a common platform for action. At the same time, they have rejected any attempt and all kinds of pressures by outside forces to weaken the unity of the Movement and divert it from its original principles and objectives.

20. The aspirations of peoples and countries to achieve full political, social and economic independence and true equality in international relations are opposed by forces which are seeking to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges. The efforts of the non-aligned countries to promote international peace and security for all, based on justice, disarmament, the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence, the completion of the process of decolonization and the democratization of international relations and cooperation on an equal footing are being intensified. The Heads of State or Government consider that problems affecting peace, security, development, freedom and independence require solutions through endeavors on the part of the entire international community. The policy of non-alignment and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to find just solutions to these problems are acquiring ever greater importance. The non-aligned and other developing countries, national liberation movements and democratic and peace-and freedom-loving forces, throughout the world are playing an active role in the struggle for peace, universal *détente* and the general progress of the world.

21. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of devoting special attention to, and persevering in, efforts aimed at finding peaceful solutions to the differences and disputes arising among member States of the Movement. They were conscious that many of these differences and disputes were aggravated by former colonial powers or the outcome of conditions of disequilibrium imposed from outside rather than any deliberate intent on the part of fraternal States of the Movement to fuel animosities among themselves. The effort to eliminate such conditions and to establish equitable international relations between States has been one of the principal motivations for the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that cooperation among non-aligned countries in information and mass communication is successfully contributing to reducing dependency on

transnational information agencies, despite obstacles and opposition to the establishment of a new international information and communication order. They also noted with particular satisfaction that an international consensus is emerging on the concept, which had its genesis in the Non-Aligned Movement, of a now, more just and more effective international information and communication order, aimed at correcting inequalities in the flow of information by ensuring, with due respect for constitutional provisions and applicable international instruments and agreements, a free, wider and better balanced dissemination of information. The quest for a new international information and communication order is integral to the struggle for the New International Economic Order.

23. The Heads of State or Government grant especial importance to cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture and consider that it contributes in a decisive way to development and social progress as a whole and to the consolidation of independence and political equality as well as to the strengthening of world peace and international understanding among nations. They underlined the need for bilateral, international and multilateral cooperation among non-aligned countries in the fields of education and culture.

24. The Heads of State or Government reiterate their commitment to ensure respect for and promotion of human rights of individuals and the rights of peoples in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is essential to assure peace and security in the world.

25. The Conference affirmed that achievement of fundamental freedoms and basic human rights are integral to the struggle for the transformation and democratization of international relations and therefore are also linked with the need for change in present international economic relations. Civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights are inseparable.

26. The Heads of State or Government confirmed the importance of the right to development as a human right and the fact that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals composing them. The right of people under colonial and foreign domination and occupation to self-determination and independence and the freedom of all peoples to choose their own political, economic and social systems as well as their right to permanent sovereignty over their

natural resources must be scrupulously respected. The Conference urged the United Nations to continue working for the achievement of human rights of individuals and peoples in this comprehensive perspective. They also called for respect for rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities as well as of those who have emigrated in search of work.

27. The Conference stressed that since the Sixth Summit four extraordinary meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau had been held - at Algiers in March 1981, in Kuwait in April 1982, in Cyprus in July 1982 and at Managua in January 1983 in order to deal specifically with the questions of Namibia, Palestine and Lebanon and the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean respectively, and that they had been of great importance. It emphasized that they had played an important role in the context of the Non-Aligned Movement's historical support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia, Palestine and Latin America and the Caribbean.

III. DISARMAMENT, SURVIVAL AND CO-EXISTENCE IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

28. The Heads of State or Government consider that the greatest peril facing the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind from a nuclear war. Disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue, it is an issue of human survival. Yet the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war. They are instruments of mass annihilation. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, find it unacceptable that the security of all States and the very survival of mankind should be held hostage to the security interests of a handful of nuclear-weapon States. Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered. They rejected all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances.

29. The qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. New generations of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons with increased lethality and greater accuracy are being

deployed and there is increasing danger of the extension of the arms race into outer space. All these developments have greatly aggravated the dangers to the survival of human civilization.

30. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon States should adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Heads of State or Government, in the name of humanity, demanded an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the speedy finalization of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. They also reiterated that the nuclear-weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to insure all non-nuclear-weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

31. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

32. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear-weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various region of the world.

33. The Conference emphasized that while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty banning chemical weapons. Conventional disarmament must also be pursued within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament. The Heads of State or Government declared

once again that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep disappointment at the failure of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament to achieve meaningful results. Efforts to adopt a comprehensive programme on disarmament and other measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by some of the major powers. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the principles and priorities contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament retained all their validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent a goal to be achieved, for which the non-aligned countries would continue to work untiringly. In this context, they welcomed and fully supported the World Disarmament Campaign launched during the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They also called for the early elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament so as to ensure its adoption at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

35. In order to avoid a further deterioration of the situation, the Heads of State or Government called for urgent consideration by the world community of the proposals advanced by the non-aligned countries.

36. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They called upon the Committee on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its mandate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

37. The Heads of State or Government urged the major nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigor. Bearing in mind the vital interest that all States have in disarmament, they urged these States to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the above-mentioned negotiations.

38. Reviewing the international situation, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing existence and further

aggravation of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world.

IV. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

39. Developments in the southern part of Africa show that apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny continue to resist the forces of change. The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination is an integral part of the wider struggle of the people of the world against all forms of oppression, exploitation, domination, inequality and discrimination. The Heads of State or Government stressed the determination of the non-aligned countries to intensify their joint efforts in support of this struggle.

Namibia

40. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and to the national independence of a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity. They expressed deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions. The situation arising from the Pretoria régime's repressive policies against the Namibian people as well as its policy of intimidation and terrorism against the neighboring countries constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

41. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their solidarity with the Namibian people and their support for the heroic struggle waged under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for the liberation of that Territory and for the establishment of an independent State of Namibia based on the principles of equality, freedom and justice. They commended the activities of SWAPO, in particular of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing, in their struggle against the illegal administration in Namibia and the colonial occupation army as well as other paramilitary forces of racist South Africa.

42. The Conference strongly denounced the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia and stressed that the plundering of these resources by foreign interests under the protection of the occupying administration constitutes a serious violation of the United Nations

Charter and an obstacle to the political independence of Namibia. It called on all countries, transnational corporations and other organizations exploring and exploiting these resources, including the marine resources in the territorial waters of Namibia under the Law of the Sea Convention, which has just been signed by the Council for Namibia, to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the relevant paragraphs of the Algiers Declaration adopted in 1981 in consonance with Decree 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to terminate their activities in the Territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, Penguin and other adjacent offshore islands forthwith.

43. The Heads of State or Government renewed their pledge to render increased material, financial, military, political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance to SWAPO for the intensification of the struggle on all fronts, in particular the armed struggle to secure the total liberation of Namibia. In this connection, they expressed their appreciation for the contributions made to the Non—Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and appealed for increased contributions by all the non—aligned countries.

44. The Conference denounced the detention of SWAPO freedom fighters under the so—called Terrorism Act and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Toivo Herman Ya Toivo and all other Namibian political prisoners in various South African jails, detention centres and concentration camps.

45. The Conference reiterated the demand that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner of war status under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocol thereto.

46. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the year 1982 had been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, which represented a firm commitment by the international community to the struggle against the racist régime. This commitment should be renewed and reinforced in the coming years, specifically in the context of the Namibian question. The Conference welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to hold an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence in Paris in April 1983. It urged all States to participate in the conference in a constructive manner so as to achieve positive results and to examine practical ways and means of increasing support for the struggle of the Namibian people in order to accelerate the freedom and independence of their country.

47. The Conference expressed its deep concern that the Western Contact Group was unable to detach and disassociate itself from the extraneous issue of linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola insisted upon by one of its members. The Conference stressed that the linkage, which was totally incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), constituted an impediment to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia.

48. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that Namibia's independence continued to be obstructed by the intransigence and persistent refusal of the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular resolution 435 (1978). They reiterated the strong view of the non-aligned countries that the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, the Conference most categorically rejected the linkage or parallelism being drawn by the United States Administration between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. This continued insistence constitutes an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference strongly supported the position taken by the Front-Line States in this regard, as contained in the Lusaka Communiqué of 4 September 1982 and the Harare Communiqué of 20 February 1983.

49. The Heads of State or Government called upon the United Nations Security Council to meet, as soon as possible, in order to consider further action on the implementation of its Plan for Namibia's independence thereby assuming its primary responsibility for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Summit designated the Foreign Ministers of the following member States of the Movement to participate in the meeting of the Security Council in New York: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

50. The Conference denounced all so-called constitutional and political schemes through which South Africa has fraudulently attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and urged all States

not to recognise any entity installed in Namibia through an "internal" settlement or any other form of direct administration in contravention of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

51. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the sole legal administering authority of Namibia until independence. They called for the further enhancing of the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its mandate and in developing the basic infrastructure of Namibia's nationhood programme and other related activities.

South Africa

52. The Conference strongly condemned the racist régime of Pretoria for its systematic and barbarous acts of oppression and discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa. It drew attention to the sinister schemes aimed at the perpetuation of colonialism under the guise of bantustanization and thus depriving the people of South Africa of their political, economic and social rights and freedoms in order to keep them under the continued subjugation of the white minority.

53. The persistent efforts of the apartheid régime to acquire a nuclear weapons arsenal were yet another indication of its determination to maintain its dominance. The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with the South African régime in this field as well as the investments and economic assistance being given by them to South Africa have only encouraged that régime in its intransigence. The Conference expressed deep regret that the Security Council has time and again been prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. It urged all Governments and international organizations to sever contacts with the racist régime of South Africa. The Heads of State or Government called for a cessation of all assistance to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund and other United Nations specialized agencies, as the granting of such assistance and credits has been used by the Pretoria régime to meet its increasing expenditure for military and repressive purposes directed against the majority population.

54. The Heads of State or Government called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, six of whom are in

the twentieth year of their life imprisonment, as well as for the granting of prisoner of war status to all captured freedom fighters. They strongly condemned the recent confirmation of death sentences imposed by the apartheid régime on six freedom fighters and called for an intensified world campaign to save their lives.

55. The Conference noted with indignation the introduction by the South African régime of so-called constitutional reforms and unreservedly condemned that act as yet another device to divide the oppressed people of South Africa and consolidate and perpetuate apartheid and white minority rule. Whilst congratulating those of the so-called coloureds and peoples of Indian origin for categorically rejecting the so-called constitutional reforms, it warned the unrepresentative elements in the Labour Party and the South African Indian Council against being party to the bogus constitutional arrangements.

56. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their solidarity with and strong support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa led by their authentic representatives - the national liberation movements - using all means at their disposal. At the same time they condemned the brutal suppression and oppression of the African nationalists in South Africa by the racist Pretoria régime. They congratulated the heroic freedom fighters of the African National Congress on the spectacular victories scored and urged member States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to enable them to further intensify the struggle.

57. The Conference condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which is aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa. The public proclamation of the racist Pretoria régime as friend and ally has encouraged it in its intensified repression of the South African people, its escalating aggression against its neighbours and its determined intransigence over Namibian independence.

58. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern about persistent reports of attempts by some Latin American countries to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) in conjunction with the racist régime of South Africa. They warned that such a military alliance with South Africa would threaten the security of Africa and international

peace and security and would undermine the efforts of the international community to secure the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa. In this connection, they called on the Latin American countries concerned to renounce all attempts to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization with South Africa.

59. The Conference viewed with grave concern the growing number of sports persons and entertainers being lured to apartheid South Africa and hailed the principled position taken by some individual entertainers and sportsmen who have turned down lucrative offers by that régime. It also highly commended those Governments and national sports bodies which have taken punitive measures against cricketers and entertainers who have played or performed in South Africa and calls upon all other Governments and national sports bodies to take similar measures.

Destabilization

60. The Conference noted with great concern the increased acts of military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist régime against the independent neighboring states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Seychelles. It condemned the South African régime for creating, arming, financing and utilizing counter-revolutionary groups, bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army to cause instability in the region. The Conference reiterated that the policies and practices of the South African régime constitute a serious threat not only to regional stability but also to international peace and security.

61. The Conference hailed the creation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) designed to liberate the countries of southern African from South African economic hegemony and exploitation. It condemned South African activities aimed at frustrating these efforts.

62. The Conference strongly condemned the continued military occupation of part of Angolan territory by the South African racist troops in violation of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference considered the occupation of Angolan territory as an act of aggression against the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and decided to increase support for and solidarity with the people and Government

of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

63. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border with and aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique. They strongly condemned the war of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique carried out by the South African racist régime through the use of armed bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army. They reaffirmed that these constant acts of invasion and aggression and sabotage of the economic and social infrastructure of the People's Republic of Mozambique by the South African régime are aimed at undermining the efforts of the Mozambican people to achieve national reconstruction in conditions of peace and security. They, therefore, expressed their full support for the people and Government of Mozambique in their struggle for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty. They called upon all member States of the Movement as well as other peace-loving countries to render maximum diplomatic, political and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability.

64. The Heads of State or Government took note of the continued acts of sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority régime of South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho and strongly condemned the invasion of Maseru by the racist régime. They expressed their deep sorrow at the loss of innocent lives and denounced the wanton destruction of property which resulted from that barbarous act of aggression. They expressed particular concern at the seriously deteriorating security situation around the borders of Lesotho, particularly the sabotage and destruction of the economic infrastructure, including water systems and fuel depots, as well as the dangerous military situation created by the Pretoria régime on the south-eastern sector of the Lesotho-South African border in the Matatiel area. The Conference held South Africa fully responsible for this situation, which poses a threat to the security, independence and territorial integrity of Lesotho.

65. The Conference commended the Government and people of Lesotho for their steadfast opposition to apartheid, including the Pretoria régime's policy of Bantustans. It also expressed its support for and solidarity with the Kingdom of Lesotho in the face of the premeditated acts of aggression, sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority régime of South Africa. It strongly warned the racist régime

against any invasion of the Kingdom of Lesotho either directly or through its proxies. The Conference further recalled Security Council resolution 527 (1982), took note with appreciation of the measures already taken by the United Nations Secretary-General to implement that resolution and appealed to the international, community, particularly the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to urgently extend to the Kingdom of Lesotho the necessary assistance in order to enhance its capacity to withstand the undue pressures and threats by the racist régime and to fulfil its international obligations towards the South African refugees.

66. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their horror over the unprovoked perpetration of acts of subversion, invasion and aggression by the South African racist régime against the Republic of Zimbabwe. They strongly condemned the South African-sponsored acts of sabotage against the social, economic and military infrastructure of Zimbabwe. They equally denounced the South African racist régime for preparing for war against Zimbabwe by training and financing subversive groups and infiltrating them into that country.
The Heads of State or Government commended Zimbabwe for having effectively contained and foiled several attempts by South African agents and infiltrated armed bandits aimed at destabilizing its peace. They, therefore, called upon all member States of the Movement and other peace-loving countries to provide maximum diplomatic, political and material assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable it to defend its independence and sovereignty and to strengthen its defence capability.

67. The Conference condemned the mercenary attack aimed at the overthrow of the Government of Seychelles. It demanded that all countries take effective measures to prevent their nations from joining mercenary forces and not to allow them facilities for their nefarious activities.

68. The Heads of State or Government commended the Front-Line States and other neighboring States for their courage and determination in the face of brazen intimidation by South Africa and called upon the world community to provide all possible assistance and support to these countries to strengthen their defences as well as to create conditions to avert bloodshed in the whole of southern Africa.

V. WESTERN SAHARA

69. Recalling earlier Declarations of the Movement on the problem of Western Sahara as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution

36/45 and decision 36/406 and resolution 37/28 and decision 37/411, the Conference reiterated support for the implementation Committee's efforts to resolve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the Eighteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

70. The Heads of State or Government felt concern over the risks to the peace and stability of the region in any foreign intervention and internationalization of the problem.

71. The Heads of State or Government appeal to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara in accordance with the United Nations Charter, United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

VI. MAYOTTE

72. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. They also expressed their active solidarity with the people of Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover that island and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Comoros. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the overall results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 in the entire territory of Comoros and rejected all proposals for a new referendum in Mayotte.

VII. MALAGASY ISLANDS

73. In relation to the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan De Nova, Europa and Bassas De India - in the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this question, the Heads of State or Government urged the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Malagasy Government with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

VIII. THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

74. Ever since the Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, non-aligned States have consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities and the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from any manifestation of rivalries and competition for influence among the great powers, which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

75. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of Littoral and Hinterland States of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. It reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries, constitute a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace.

76. It viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion of the existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command structures of the great powers against the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area.

77. It noted with concern that the quest for spheres of influence undermined the objective of establishing universal collective security without military alliances and the security interests of the non-aligned countries. It also noted and condemned the development of strategic concepts conceding to the South African racist régime a regional role which it was using

as a pretext to maintain the apartheid system by force, to occupy the international territory of Namibia illegally and to destabilize neighbouring independent States.

78. The non-aligned countries are determined to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1984. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate. They welcome and support the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the said Conference despite unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some great powers, which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They also urged all great powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and in the meanwhile to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area.

79. The Conference called for the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which should result in the reduction and the eventual elimination of the military presence of the powers concerned and thereby contribute to the implementation of resolution 2832 (XXVI) on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

80. The Conference reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in suggesting the convening of a summit conference on the Indian Ocean to be held at Tananarive. The Conference requested the non-aligned countries of the region to hold consultations on the elaboration of an international convention on the Indian Ocean as proposed by Madagascar.

I*X. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA*

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the

sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

X. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole has undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

83. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the usurpation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Conference affirmed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by it since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty, including the right to establish the Palestinian Independent State in its homeland, Palestine.

84. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it has the right to participate on an independent and equal footing in all endeavours, international conferences, activities and international bodies, organs and agencies on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine with a view to ensuring the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Consequently the Conference rejects all plans, arrangements and agreements which are not in conformity with the provisions referred to above.

85. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the sixteenth session of the Palestinian National Council, held in Algeria from 12 to 22 February 1983, which reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the unity of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative. The Conference also affirmed its full solidarity

with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has confronted Zionist aggression courageously and come through that ordeal stronger, more resolute and determined to fight until the rights of the Palestinian people are realized.

86. The Conference stressed the urgent need to undertake endeavours to achieve a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of the principles enunciated above in this Declaration. No action should be taken which is inconsistent with these principles or would adversely affect the struggle of the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland, Palestine, and the exercise of their inalienable rights therein.

87. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its persistent acts of repression against the Palestinian people, and demanded the United Nations Security Council invoke the powers vested in it with a view to imposing on Israel the relevant sanctions prescribed in the United Nations Charter until Israel withdraws from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, demolishes all Israeli settlements established in these territories and complies fully with the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

88. The Conference especially condemned Israel for the acts of genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian people in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanese territory under occupation by Israeli armed forces.

89. The Conference also decided to request the international community to set up a war crimes tribunal in order to try Israel under international law for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people in all the territories which it has occupied since its establishment in 1948.

90. The Conference referred to the responsibility of the Government of the United States of America for violating the commitments it had undertaken to guarantee the safety and security of Palestinian refugees.

91. The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to the policy and practices of Israel in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and sharply condemned them. It condemned in particular and viewed as illegal the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories since this constitutes a serious obstacle to a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis.

92. The Conference reaffirmed in this context its total rejection of all the Israeli policies designed to modify the geographical characteristics, demographic composition or legal status of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The Conference decided not to recognize any change made by Israel in the above territories and called on all States not to recognize such changes and to refrain from any cooperation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in 1981 which had firmly condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America towards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization and towards the total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem. That attitude violated the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly resolutions on the questions of Palestine and the Middle East and was an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region.

94. The Conference condemned the policy which the United States is striving to impose in the region and which is prejudicial to the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

95. The Conference also condemned the support given by the United States of America to the Israeli entity in all fields, especially the military and the political fields. The Conference affirmed that the pursuit of this policy harmed the relations and interests which linked the non-aligned countries on the one hand with the United States on the other.

96. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the search for a just solution to the question of Palestine. The Conference welcomed the measures taken by the Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/66 to organize the International Conference on the Question of Palestine to be held in Paris in August 1983. The Conference also declared its conviction that this Conference would make a positive contribution to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference called upon all members to take an active part, and to be represented at a high level in the International Conference and in the

regional preparatory meetings so as to contribute to the success of that Conference.

97. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the question of Palestine, and in particular resolution 37/66 (D and E). It called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 37/120 (I and J) as soon as possible.

98. The Conference decided to set up a Committee at the level of Heads of State, to cooperate with the seven-member Arab Committee to support the rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with international law and the will of the non-aligned countries and their peoples. The Committee would work with the various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights in freedom and sovereignty in their independent homeland. The Committee would comprise the following members: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India (Chairman), Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

XI. QUESTION OF LEBANON

99. Having considered the grave situation confronting Lebanon, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region and the world, the Conference

    (a) Declares its solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government;

    (b) Reaffirms its support for the safety of Lebanon, for its territorial integrity, independence and right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries;

    (c) Calls upon all States to support Lebanon in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982) in order to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory;

    (d) Calls upon all States to endorse Lebanese efforts to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces whose presence in Lebanon does not have the support of the Lebanese legal authority;

    (e) Reaffirms its support for Lebanon in its efforts to reconstruct its economy and strengthen its public institutions in order to attain its national aspirations.

XII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

100. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's habitually aggressive and expansionist policies in the region. They were of the view that this situation threatened a new Israeli aggression and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. They reaffirmed the solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Arab people.

101. The Conference considered it necessary to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions previously adopted by the Non–Aligned Movement in regard to the question of Palestine and the Middle East situation and especially since Israel's aggression of 1967. It reiterated that the question would not be resolved and that peace would not be established in the region unless all the following principles were observed simultaneously:

(a) The question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab–Israeli conflict.

(b) The question of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole and cannot be dealt with or resolved separately. In view of this, a partial solution or a solution confined to some aspects of the conflict to the exclusion of others is not possible. Nor is it possible to establish a partial peace. Peace should be just and comprehensive.

(c) A just peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of all the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self–determination without foreign interference and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State in their national territory on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.

(d) West Jerusalem is part of the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from it and restore it to Arab sovereignty.

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it alone has the full right to represent this people and to participate fully

in all international conferences, activities and events relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab–Israeli conflict, in order to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to solve the Middle East problem. No solution can be considered comprehensive, just or acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration and acceptance.

(f) All the measures taken by Israel in the Arab and Palestinian territories since their occupation covering installations and all changes affecting political, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features are null and void and illegal.

All settlements set up or to be set up by Israel in occupied territories are null and void and illegal and are considered as an obstacle to peace. They should, therefore, be pulled down immediately and no new settlements should be set up and the proliferation of existing settlements should not be allowed.

102. (a) The Conference expressed its support for and adopted the Arab Peace Plan proclaimed at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, Morocco, and emphasized that this Plan, being based on international legitimacy and on the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

(b) The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considered that the question of Palestine and of the territories occupied since 1967 is a common cause to all non-aligned countries. The Conference, therefore, resolved that any deviation from the resolutions of the Conferences of non-aligned countries relating to the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine would affect the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its struggle against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and Zionism. It would also be considered as swerving from the determination of the non-aligned countries to bring to an end the occupation of Arab-Palestinian territories by Israel and to help the Palestinian people to secure its inalienable national rights.

(c) The Conference condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, and in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the

occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of, and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

103. (a) The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to and condemnation of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. It especially condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories, considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem.

(b) The Conference condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces, such as killing and destruction, in this non-aligned country.

(c) In this respect, the Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of all Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, the demographic character or the legal status of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. The Conference resolved not to recognize any changes made by Israel in the aforesaid territories and called upon all States not to recognize them and to refrain from any cooperation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

104. (a) The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures taken to implement its decision are null and void and without any legal validity. They have no legal effect and are not recognized.

(b) The Conference called upon all States members of the United Nations that have not yet taken any measure to implement General Assembly resolution ES-1/9 of 5 February 1982 to do so in order to join in the just struggle of the Syrian nationals in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference invited the Security Council to take the necessary action to compel Israel to implement resolution 497(1981).

(c) The Conference expressed the full support of the members of the Non—Aligned Movement for and their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab nation against Israeli occupation, aggression and threats and for the attainment of the national inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the liberation of the occupied

Arab and Palestinian territories. On this occasion the Conference denounced the attack launched by Israel and the United States of America against the right of Syria to secure the means to defend itself. The Conference noted that that attack could be considered as the prelude to a premeditated assault against Syria and other Arab States.

105. (a) The Conference strongly denounced the exploitation by Israel of the natural resources and wealth of Palestine and the occupied Arab countries in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all countries to take the necessary action in order to refrain from any cooperation that would enable Israel to continue to exploit such wealth and resources unlawfully.

(b) The Conference condemned Israel for its intention to cut a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It affirmed that this project constitutes a dangerous activity among the aggressive actions undertaken against the legitimate rights and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as well as a threat to global peace and security. The Conference invited all countries to denounce this project and refrain from providing any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.

(c) The Conference declared that the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and in particular Convention No. 4 regarding the protection of civilians in time of war and the Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the Conventions adopted in 1977, should be applied to all the occupied Arab territories and Palestine, including Jerusalem. The Conference condemned Israel for its persistent violation of those Conventions and of the basic rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the territories mentioned in having displaced them, destroyed their homes and confiscated their property. The Conference condemned the refusal of Israel to receive the tripartite committee set up under Security Council resolution 446(1979) to inquire into conditions in settlements in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 452(1979).

(d) The Conference condemned all those policies, and particularly the policy of the United States of America, which help Israel to continue its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and which jeopardize the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights. In this connection the Conference noted that the United States of America was continuing to support Israel in several fields.

(e) The Conference also noted that the United States of America, by exercising its right of veto in the Security Council in a manner Contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, prevents the Security Council from taking steps to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of acquisition of territories by force and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable rights. The Conference, therefore, calls on the United States of America to abandon its abuse of the right of veto.

(f) The Conference expressed its profound concern at the establishment of a strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel and affirmed that the alliance strengthened the aggressive role of Israel, which threatens the stability of the countries of the Middle East and global peace and security and encourages Israel to pursue its policy of annexation, aggression and racial discrimination.

(g) The Conference expressed its deep concern at the build-up of conventional and nuclear weapons in Israel, which is designed to reinforce Israel's situation as a base for colonialism and racism in the third world in general and in Africa and Asia in particular. By taking such measures Israel imperils global peace and security. The Conference called for the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 33/71 of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear cooperation with Israel and 37/82 of 9 December 1982 on Israeli nuclear armament.

(h) The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing its policy of aggression and annexation against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and called on all countries, including the United States of America, to put an immediate end to their military, political and economic assistance and to the provision of human resources to Israel. The Conference called on all countries to refrain from providing assistance and facilities for implementing Zionist plans for the immigration of Jews from all over the world to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. The Conference condemned all imperialist or colonialist forces of military intervention which have constituted or constitute a threat to the security and independence of Arab countries and interference in their internal affairs. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the increase in collaboration between the Zionist entity in Palestine and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields. It strongly condemned this collaboration and solidarity and called on all countries of the

Movement to sever relations with the above two régimes in all fields and to isolate them completely.

106. (a) The Conference called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and its right to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine, and to facilitate the achievement of these rights. The Conference also called upon the Council to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, by taking the necessary measures to achieve the withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. The Conference called upon the members of the Security Council to play their role and discharge their responsibilities so that the Council may take appropriate measures in conformity with the United Nations Charter to establish and guarantee peace and security in the Middle East.

(b) After reviewing the history of the Middle East since the establishment of Israel in Palestine in 1948, the Conference considered that Israel's aggressive, expansionist and colonialist policies and practices in the occupied territories against the Arab nation in general and the Arab people of Palestine in particular, its continued violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and international agreements and treaties and its persistent refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions relating to the Middle East demonstrated that Israel is not a peace-loving member and does not fulfil the requirements of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of international organizations. The Conference therefore considered that it is high time for the United Nations to take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Conference called upon the Security Council to convene to take the measures referred to against Israel for not carrying out the resolutions of the Security Council and for imperiling international peace and security by its conduct.

(c) The Conference called upon all countries that support the liberation of occupied countries and the Palestinian cause to take all appropriate measures against the countries that encourage Israel to pursue its policy and practices, especially the United States of America.

(d) The Conference recalled the decision taken by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Algiers, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic,

military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air traffic in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Considering the reasons that led to the adoption of this resolution, the Conference stressed the need to continue to implement it and urged member countries of the Movement to adhere to it and apply it strictly.

107. (a) The Conference affirmed the commitment of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen their support for the confrontation Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to enable them to fulfill the requirements imposed on them by the liberation struggle and to defend their lands and their independence against Israeli aggression and threats. The Conference urged friendly countries and the organizations that have participated in the national liberation struggle to continue to give it their support.

(b) The Conference expressed appreciation of the effective solidarity offered by all States and powers that support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, especially the countries of the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Conference also praised the advanced European stand on the problem of the Middle East and Palestine. The Conference called upon those countries and powers to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to re-establish all their national rights and recover all the occupied Arab territories.

XIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

108. The Conference categorically condemned the outrageous Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes as an act of state terrorism and an unprecedented act of aggression whereby a nuclear reactor came under armed attack for the first time in history.

109. The Conference called on the Security Council and all countries as well as international organizations and agencies to take the effective necessary

measures to deter Israel from threatening and the repetition of such acts of aggression which gravely endanger international peace and security.

110. Noting that the same attendant effects and consequences would follow from an armed aggression with conventional weapons on a nuclear installation as from the use of a nuclear weapon, the Conference called for the early consideration of the conclusion of an international agreement to prohibit military attacks on nuclear installations.

111. The Conference expressed solidarity with Iraq and all other developing countries in exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for their development programmes.

XIV. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

112. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active cooperation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

114. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

115. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the United Nations Secretary-General. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XVI. KOREA

116. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the

three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

117. The Conference expressed the hope that the fulfillment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XVII. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

118. The Conference took note of the report submitted by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who had been mandated by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Delhi in February 1981 to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the implementation of the principles of non-alignment with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. They expressed appreciation of the work done by the Group aimed at finding a just and honorable solution to this unfortunate conflict.

119. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the intensification of tension in Europe, and the dangerous, growing stockpiling of weapons on the continent, which further aggravates bloc confrontation and endangers international peace and security. They considered that the neutral and non-aligned countries increasingly are becoming positive factors in European relations, complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement.

120. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the contribution of the neutral and non-aligned countries within the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and their efforts to ease international tension in Europe, on the basis of the Final Act of that Conference, including the convening of the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

121. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the close interconnection between the security problems of Europe and the Mediterranean and supported the view that, with regard to questions relating to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, non-aligned members in the Mediterranean region should be allowed to participate in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

XIX. MEDITERRANEAN

122. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the initiative of Malta in the CSCE to convene a meeting to discuss questions relating to security in the Mediterranean, as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act.

123. In this connection, they again stressed the need to strengthen cooperation in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, they called for a meeting of the non-aligned Mediterranean members, to be held as soon as possible, in order to concert views and devise initiatives for cooperation and strengthening security in the Mediterranean region.

124. They noted with concern the increased tensions in the Mediterranean mainly due to Israel's persistent policy of aggression and the further accumulation of arms in the region. They reiterated the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and supported the United Nations resolution directed towards the reduction of tension and the solution of problems so as to transform the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from confrontation and conflict.

125. They urged renewed efforts to find just and lasting solutions to crisis situations in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They stressed the need to reverse the arms race, reduce confrontation and tension, to promote cooperation in all fields of mutual interest and to advance other objectives of non-alignment. They supported the further involvement of the United Nations in the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

126. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for Malta's contribution to the establishment of a zone of peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. They considered Malta's assumption of a status of neutrality, strictly founded on the principles of non-alignment, as an effective contribution to peace and stability in the Mediterranean region. They pledged their support for this status, and urged all other countries to do so.

127. They considered the fact that Mediterranean and other States have not only expressed recognition for Malta's status but have also undertaken not to act in any way which would jeopardize it as an effective means of lessening tension and strengthening security in the Mediterranean, which could be further extended in future.

XX. CYPRUS

128. The Conference reiterated its full solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed its respect for that country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment.

129. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

130. The Conference stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus. It considers that the *de facto* situation created by the force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

131. While hailing the intensification of the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General and the accelerated continuation of intercommunal talks, the Conference noted with concern the lack of progress in those talks and expressed the hope that they would be carried out meaningfully and constructively so as to lead to a speedy, mutually acceptable solution of the problem, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, starting with General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), endorsed by Security Council resolution 365(1974), the decisions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement, which it reaffirmed, and the High-Level Agreements of 12 February 1977 and of 19 May 1979.

XXI. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES

132. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their independence and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States. In this regard they noted with satisfaction that since the Sixth Summit ten Latin American and Caribbean countries had become members of the Movement. They also expressed satisfaction at

the efforts of the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and cooperation through the various processes of regional integration and supported the aspirations for the creation of a regional organization representative of the interests of all the countries of the region.

133. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Final Communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983 to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean once again confirmed the universal applicability of the principles and policies of non-alignment. They further recalled that the Meeting was convened taking into account the grave situation existing in the region, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

134. The Heads of State or Governments took note with great concern of the continuing tension in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. Furthermore, having analysed the situation in the region, they considered that Central America faced a serious political, social and economic crisis brought about for the most part by the traditional repressive power structure and by national economic structures that produce poverty, inequality and misery and aggravated by the interference and intervention to which those countries have been subjected since the end of the last century.

135. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the processes of change in Central America could not be attributed to or explained by an East-West ideological confrontation. They also observed that although the crisis situation prevailing in the region could not be viewed in isolation from the adverse developments in the global context characterized by great power confrontation, it has been aggravated by the intensification of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the States of the region.

136. The Conference denounced the new and increasing threats and acts of intimidation and the growing seriousness and increased number of acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the violation of its air space and territorial waters, utilization of the territory of foreign countries, in and outside the region as bases for aggression and the training of counter-revolutionary forces, the commission of terrorist actions and sabotage, particularly the attacks of armed groups of ex-Somoza guards through its northern border, which had resulted in considerable loss of life and property, as well as measures of economic pressure at the international

level. These were considered part of a deliberate plan to harass and destabilize that country, as has been acknowledged by a foreign power.

137. In reviewing the prevailing tense situation in Central America, the Conference commended the peace initiatives presented by Mexico, France, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama; welcomed the positive response of Nicaragua and called on all States concerned to adopt a similar attitude.

138. The Conference requested the Coordinating Bureau to closely monitor the events in the subregion and made an appeal for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua. The Conference called on the Governments of the United States and Honduras to adopt a constructive position in favour of peace and dialogue in conformity with the principles of international law and called on all States to avoid any act or policy that might increase tensions in the region.

139. The Conference expressed the view that the cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstrations of force will reduce tension and facilitate the necessary dialogue for the achievement of political and negotiated solutions of the problems of the region. The right of any State to freely choose its own political, social and economic system was considered to be of paramount importance in this context.

140. The Conference also expressed the view that all States in the region should deploy maximum efforts to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference, and help to generate a situation of peace and tranquility.

141. Recalling the resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern that another dangerous focus of tension exists in the region in Guatemala, whose régime is pursuing a repressive and expansionist policy which is reinforced by the use of its special military ties with the Zionist régime of Israel and with imperialism and which constitutes a threat to other States in the region, especially Belize.

142. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the situation in El Salvador had continued to deteriorate owing to unsolved social and economic problems and to continuing repression and imperialist intervention, which constituted a threat to the peace and security of the region. They, therefore, called for the immediate unconditional cessation of such intervention. They further expressed

their concern at the growing involvement in the conflict of the army of Honduras, which would contribute to the expansion of the conflict. The Heads of State or Government also urged the Government of the United States of America to adopt a constructive position which would contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem. In this context, they recognized the need to promote a negotiated solution, with the participation of all the representative political forces, one of which, the FDR/FMLM has made a welcome proposal for a dialogue without preconditions. They also welcomed the peace initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela and France and Mexico as well as all other initiatives pursuing the same objective. They rejected any attempt to prevent or obstruct such negotiations.

143. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent events in Suriname and the measures taken by certain Governments in response to these events. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for Suriname's sovereignty and independence. They further expressed the hope that the future development of Suriname will be in accord with the interests and well-being of its people, free from any external interference or pressure.

144. The Conference recalled the solidarity offered to Cuba by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its inception and reiterated its appeal to the United States Government for an immediate and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression and threats and the lifting of the economic blockade, which has been maintained against Cuba for twenty-two years and has recently been intensified with the adoption of the Syms Amendment and by new restrictive measures against Cuba's financial, credit and trade relations. It also urged the cessation of the violation of Cuba's air space and territorial waters and reiterated its full support for the just demand that the United States should return the territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and pay compensation for the considerable material loss caused to the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and other aggressive measures.

145. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to scrupulously refrain from all acts of aggression, recourse to the use or threat of force, and intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States as well as other forms of pressure including economic or military blockades. They reaffirmed the right of all peoples of the region to national self-determination, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and their right to choose their own political, economic and social systems and pursue their own economic development free from any type of external interference or pressure.

146. The Heads of State or Government were glad to note that since the Sixth Summit Belize, Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda had become independent and are now members or observers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They also reaffirmed their conviction that colonialism must be eradicated in the region. They urged all States, and especially non-aligned countries, to support the legitimate demands for freedom, peace and independence of those Latin American and Caribbean peoples which are still subject to colonial domination and dependence, and called for the early implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in those territories.

147. Recalling the previous decisions of the Movement and reaffirming the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV).

148. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decisions adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its foundation to the effect that the establishment of foreign military bases against the will of the countries in which they are installed constitutes a violation of their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and pointed out the danger represented by the existence of military bases and the conduct of military manoeuvres directed against the countries of the region.

149. The Conference noted with satisfaction the entry into force on 10 October 1979 of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, known as the Torrijos -Carter Treaties, between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, ensuring the effective exercise of Panama's sovereignty over its entire national territory by means of a process of restoring to Panama its jurisdiction over the areas previously designated as the Canal Zone, and of increasing participation by Panama in the administration and defence of the Canal, culminating on 31 December 1999 in the complete elimination of any vestige of colonialism in the Republic of Panama.

150. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that that process had been going through its various stages, but expressed their concern at the persistence of the United States of America in carrying out policies and practices in the Canal area that hindered the strict application of the Panama Canal Treaties and, in particular, at the introduction of discriminatory wage scales and the passing of Public Law 9670 of the

United States Congress, which were incompatible with and violated the aforementioned Treaties.

151. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian people and Government, called upon the United States of America to put an end to all policies and practices that might interfere with the full application of the Treaties and called for absolute respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal. Furthermore, they decided to reiterate their appeal to all States of the world to accede to the protocol of the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal with due respect for the sovereignty of Panama and for the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

152. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern for the continuing colonialist policies and the increasing economic pressures, threats and aggressions in the Caribbean Region. These facts constitute a real threat to the peace, security and development of the region.

153. The Heads of State or Government condemned the covert and overt actions and the political and economic pressures being exerted by imperialist forces against Grenada. Mindful of the adverse effects of such pressures on economic development efforts, they expressed support for the inalienable right of the Government and people of Grenada to pursue their own political, economic and social process free from all forms of external pressures and threats. The Heads of States or Government express support for the Government and people of Grenada and called on all countries to respect Grenada's independence and sovereignty.

154. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and denounced all pressures and threats against its sovereignty. In this regard, they supported the right of the Belize Government to take whatever initiatives they consider pertinent consistent with the principles of non—alignment and the United Nations Charter to effectively confront any threat and emphasized that the threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable. They also urged all States to contribute to the economic development of Belize.

155. Recalling the many initiatives that the countries of the region have taken in their efforts to attain peace, safeguard independence and consolidate development, the Conference supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

156. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restituted through negotiations. They urged that these negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom be reopened with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9.

157. The Conference recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are an integral part of the Latin American region and accordingly expressed its satisfaction with the solidarity and firm support given by the Latin American and other non—aligned countries to the Republic of Argentina in its efforts to settle the sovereignty dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in these islands.

158. At the same time the Conference considered that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands region are a cause for grave concern to the countries of the region and aversely affect stability in the area.

159. The Conference noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. In connection with the claim which Venezuela is advancing to more than two-thirds of the territory of Guyana, they recalled that the Protocol of Port of Spain had expired in June 1982. They called for a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy based on the principles set forth in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, especially those relating to the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

160. The Conference once more reiterated its categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, over which it would have full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest

to the international community and recalling that international peace and security call for such a solution, the Conference urged all States to voice their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. The Conference expressed its hope that an equitable solution to this problem will be found by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

161. Reaffirming their support for the social and economic transformations initiated by the late President Salvador Allende, the Heads of State or Government demanded the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution concerning Chile adopted at the thirty-seventh session. They further affirmed their support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to restore their fundamental freedoms and basic human rights and the non-aligned course set by President Allende.

162. The Heads of State or Government recalled that Latin American countries have made an important contribution to the process of multilateral negotiations aimed at the establishment of more just economic international relations, that they have promoted initiatives of significance in the field of disarmament and arms control and that they have adopted or strengthened measures oriented toward the full utilization of their natural resources for the benefit of their peoples.

163. The Heads of State or Government noted the existence in Latin America of an area in which nuclear weapons are proscribed by the Treaty of Tlatelolco signed by twenty two Latin American States, but they considered that it could not be effected until conditions have been created to enable all Latin American States to sign and ratify it, and all nuclear powers to respect it. They appealed to the States that have international responsibility over non-sovereign territories in the region to ratify the additional Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, so that those territories may receive its benefits.

164. In this connection, the Conference took note of the statements made by the Argentine Republic during the thirty seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the reported introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the region of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich.

165. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the historic visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Central America and the Caribbean with his message of peace and reconciliation.

XXII. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

166. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that full and unrestricted access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, under non-discriminatory conditions, is an inalienable right of every State. They stressed the need to respect the options and decisions of each State in this sphere, without jeopardizing or affecting related policies and programmes regarding the nuclear fuel cycle, or international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

167. The Heads of State or Government deplored the pressures and threats directed against the developing countries to prevent them from accomplishing their programmes for developing nuclear energy. In this connection, it was reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development, in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

168. Likewise, they supported the convening of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, after adequate preparation, with a view to adopting universally acceptable principles of international cooperation in this field on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

XXIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been aggravated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded this development as disturbing since its persistence could adversely effect the efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security.

170. The Conference recalled that the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes remains central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries. They noted the concern expressed

by Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at previous conferences in this regard and considered in particular the working papers presented by Yugoslavia, the working paper on the Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of Border Disputes between non-aligned countries submitted by Sri Lanka and the joint draft resolution on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes presented by Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia, as well as a number of suggestions and proposals made by other member States of the Movement. The Conference requested the Coordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana in order that all proposals be carefully studied and an appropriate report be made to a subsequent Ministerial Meeting of non-aligned countries.

171. Recognizing the need for preserving the unity of non-aligned countries and for advancing the cause of peaceful settlement of disputes among them, the Conference reiterated the following principles: non-aligned States, in particular, should in their mutual relations be constantly guided by the principles of strict mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the inviolability of legally established international frontiers, non-interference and respect for the right of peoples to free national and social development. All disputes should be resolved exclusively by peaceful means in full conformity with the purposes, principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter and the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as within the framework and principles of regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) without interference and without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force. Disputes between neighbouring States should be resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations, mediation or good offices accepted by the parties concerned or other measures embodied in the United Nations Charter without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force and without foreign intervention or interference.

XXIV. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

172. Recalling the relevant decisions taken at the Sixth Summit in Havana, the Heads of State or Government observed with appreciation that the efforts of the member States of the Non-Aligned Movement had culminated in the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in resolution 36/103. They hailed the

adoption of this Declaration as a historic contribution by the Non-Aligned Movement to the task of ushering in a régime of inter-state relations based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence. They noted with concern, however, that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many non-aligned countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration and observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXV. NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

173. (a) The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound sense of satisfaction at the progress recorded by the various agencies that have been established to promote cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and mass media, which is an integral part of their national development process. In particular, they commended the work undertaken by the News Agencies Pool and the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries and urged these agencies to earnestly implement their respective Programmes of Action so as to further develop and diversify the signal contribution they are making to the decolonization of information and to countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements. With a view to assisting them in this endeavour, the Heads of State or Government urged that action be taken:

- to lower communication tariffs, especially in the context of the observance of World Communication Year;
- to advance and accelerate the development of communications infrastructures in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40 on World Communication Year (1983);
- to establish or strengthen national news agencies and broadcasting organizations and to stimulate more frequent contact and exchanges among their media representatives and Governments;
- and to participate actively in the Second Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (SPIN II) to be held in Havana in 1984.

(b) The Heads of State or Government accepted as a formal document of the Conference the Statutes of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool,

(c) The Conference expressed its appreciation of the work of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) in establishing a framework for cooperation at Georgetown in May 1981, and the practical measures of cooperation set out in the Programme of Action adopted at Valletta in June 1982. They endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that Ministers of Information meet in general conference within a period of six months following every Conference of Heads of State or Government with a view to consolidating and developing mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries in conformity with the objectives and principles of the New International Information and Communication Order, and to assess the impact of technological developments in this field. They also endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that the general conference of Ministers of Information should determine the criteria for, and proceed with the constitution of, the Intergovernmental Council which would serve till the next general conference of Ministers of Information.

(d) They requested the Chairman of the IGC to continue consultations with a view to determining where and when the general conference of Ministers of Information would be held.

(e) Reaffirming the importance of the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo, they called upon all members of the Movement to render all possible assistance to the Centre.

(f) The Heads of State or Government called on members of the Movement to give careful consideration to the implications for national sovereignty and the economic development of developing countries of the utilization of the geostationary orbit and the regulation of the electronic magnetic spectrum, which are of critical importance to information dissemination in world trade, commerce and exchange.

(g) The Heads of State or Government recalled the agreement in UNESCO on the need to establish a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information to and from developing countries as also between these countries by strengthening and expanding the mass media and information infrastructures in developing countries. With this in mind, they called upon:

- members of the Movement to continue to coordinate their efforts to achieve common objectives in the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences;

- all member states of UNESCO to generate the additional resources required by the United Nations system to fully bring into being the New Information and Communication Order, in particular by making their full contribution, commensurate with their resources, to UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication and other international programmes for the development of communications infrastructures.

XXVI. THE UNITED NATIONS

174. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the United Nations as the most appropriate international forum for finding solutions to major world issues such as the achievement of general and complete disarmament, the realization of the New International Economic Order, the elimination of colonialism and racism and the promotion of human rights. The Conference noted with satisfaction the increase in the membership of the United Nations consequent on the admission of Belize, Zimbabwe, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia and Vanuatu, new members belonging to the developing and non-aligned world. It considered these admissions a step in the direction of the Organization's universalization.

175. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming the need for continued action in support of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and recalling the appeal made in the Havana Final Declaration to the permanent members of the Security Council, noted with concern that the Council was still being prevented from discharging its obligations in respect of the maintenance of international peace and security. They expressed concern over the systematic attempts to bypass and disregard the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization's inability to deal with threats to international peace and security. The United Nations role and effectiveness in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, in the strengthening of international cooperation on the basis of the sovereign equality of all nations, in promoting economic and social development and in ensuring observance of human rights are indispensable to today's world. They expected the Security Council to fulfill its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by the prompt and effective implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter. They commended the ideas and concrete suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-seventh session for the consideration of all Members of

the United Nations, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to adopting new, more effective approaches within the framework of the Charter to prevent and resolve conflicts. They called for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

176. The Conference also emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening and promoting of the Role of the Organization. In this context, it expressed its support for the efforts undertaken with a view to achieving tangible progress in strengthening the role of the United Nations and in making it more representative of the interests and aspirations of the great majority of the countries which are Members of that Organization.

177. The Conference urged all member states of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to intensify their efforts for the immediate conclusion and adoption by the United Nations of the draft convention of the recruitment, financing, utilization and training of mercenaries and the granting of transit facilities to them, currently under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly.

178. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the growing role of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations and stressed the need to continue promoting the purposes and principles of the Charter and the effective operation of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

179. They recalled the positive initiatives of the Movement, such as the holding of emergency special sessions of the General Assembly, and the need to continue using the mechanisms provided for in the United Nations Charter whenever the situation should so require. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in recent years in increasing the representation of the non—aligned countries in the main organs of the United Nations, particularly in the Security Council, and emphasized the desirability of maintaining and strengthening such representation in the future.

XXVII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

180. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries renewed its commitment to the principles and objectives of their Movement.

181. Non-alignment represents a major dynamic force in contemporary history. It has served as a catalyst in the efforts to transform the structure of international relations from that of imperialist subjugation and colonial dominance and exploitation towards an equitable world order based on independence, equality, justice, cooperation and development. Imperialist and colonialist attitudes and policies, however, still persist in parts of the world: the non-aligned countries are determined to oppose, resist and eliminate them.

182. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of foreign intervention, interference, aggression, occupation, domination or hegemony, and total detachment from power blocs and alliances and their confrontations remain fundamental elements in the policy of non-alignment. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to strive unceasingly to eliminate these policies in relations between States and to build a new pattern of international relations in which the inalienable rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self—determination and independence and the right to equality of all States, big or small, are fully secured.

183. The very ethos of the Movement involves keeping away from power blocs aligned against one another, promotion of their dissolution and rejection of narrow, out-moded doctrines of deterrence, balance of power and spheres of influence which give rise to tensions and polarization, division and conflict among nations. By strictly adhering to its principles and objectives, the Movement can make a constructive contribution to the resolution of outstanding international issues on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and equitable cooperation among nations.

184. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the increased awareness and interest in the Non-Aligned Movement among peoples, parties and organizations of countries which are not members of the Movement. They urged the promotion of this trend and the encouragement of the adoption of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

185. The Movement reiterates its support for the heroic peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa and all the victims of the aggressive policies and actions of Israel and South Africa. It condemns all forms of racism, including Zionism and apartheid and the policies of countries which support them.

186. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative taken by Colombia, France, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to seek negotiated political solutions to conflicts in Central America.

187. Non-alignment rejects the obsession with supremacy and the accompanying suspicion and fear as a basis for international relations. The arms race, especially in its nuclear aspect, is a direct result of great power confrontation. This in turn leads to new attempts at strengthening strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances, attempts to secure and build up military bases and facilities and other interlocking arrangements conceived in the context of great power conflict in various regions of the world which only aggravate insecurity in the international environment. The peoples all over the world, on the other hand, seek harmony and peace and peaceful cooperation, and above all, to lift the spectre of a nuclear holocaust, which has hung over humanity far too long. The greatest peril facing mankind today is that to its very survival. The great powers, therefore, must give up the search for power, dominance and supremacy and pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence. They must resume the process of negotiations in earnestness and sincerity for the settlement of their mutual problems. The Heads of State or Government affirm that agreement between the great powers must not be at the expense of members of the Non—Aligned Movement.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Movement and to enhance its capacity for action in support of peace and cooperation. They expressed concern over conflicts between members of the Movement and their aggravation or exploitation by outside powers to the detriment of the solidarity of the Movement. They urged that differences between members of the Movement must be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. In the interest of world harmony and peace, they demanded that other powers also respect the independence of the Movement and the integrity of its members and scrupulously refrain from all acts of pressure, intimidation, interference or intervention.

189. The non—aligned countries reaffirm their firm adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and fully recognize the need to support and strengthen the world organization in order to make it an effective instrument for the fulfilment of its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security, in developing and

strengthening cooperation among nations, in establishing equitable economic relations between States and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms in the world.

190. In this context, the Conference urged Heads of State or Government of member states of the United Nations to use the opportunity offered by the thirty eighth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to undertake a collective appraisal with a view to finding speedy and just solutions to some of the major problems of the world. The Conference also called on the international community to observe 1985 as the Year of the United Nations.

191. The Conference welcomed the consideration of the question of the implementation of United Nations resolutions at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

192. It is urgently necessary to rapidly promote the democratization of the international system and to usher in the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have agreed on certain steps to promote cooperation in economic, information and other fields with the object of strengthening their independence and also of reinforcing the position of developing countries in negotiations with developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They have adopted a Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Non-Aligned Countries and at the same time they urge the world community as a whole to provide adequate financial and other resources for the advancement of developing countries.

193. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of States. They called for the negotiation of effective and urgent measures for nuclear disarmament which has been accorded the highest priority in the process towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They urged the nuclear weapons powers to agree to an international convention prohibiting the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

194. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, in 1985.

195. The Heads of State or Government recalled that at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in

Havana in 1979, the invitation of Iraq to host the Seventh Summit had been accepted. The Heads of State or Government noted the extensive preparations which Iraq had made for holding the Summit, were glad at Iraq's constructive gesture, for the sake of the unity of the Movement, to defer its invitation to the Eighth Summit. They took note that the overwhelming majority of the member countries had expressed their opinion favouring Iraq as the venue of the Eighth Summit. Iraq, taking into account the interests of the Movement and the fact that the circumstances that made it advisable to transfer the venue of the Seventh Conference still remain, expressed the decision to accept that the final decision would be taken by a Ministerial Meeting to be held not later than 1985. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at this agreed outcome.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN ON THE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Based on the statements made by the Heads of State or Government assembled in New Delhi for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, I should like to make the following statement:

"We express our profound regret at the thirty-month-old Iran-Iraq conflict and the grievous loss of life and destruction of property which it has caused to the two nations and their peoples.

Iran and Iraq are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has amongst its principles that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

We are convinced that an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict would contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Movement.

Therefore we appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war. It is the universal desire that the fighting must stop at once and the two sides come to an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means."

Suggestions and proposals have been offered by many Heads of State or Government. The overwhelming view is that the Non-Aligned Movement should exert every effort to bring about a speedy and peaceful termination of this tragic conflict. This is very much on my mind and, as Chairman, I shall continue consultations and take all possible and appropriate measures towards this objective.

DECISION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE CO–ORDINATING BUREAU

1. The Conference decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau shall comprise the following:

Africa

(36) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Asia (23)

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India*, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen PDR.

Latin *America* (12)

Belize, Bolivia, Cuba**, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

Europe (3)

Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia.

2. The mandate of the Bureau shall continue to be as indicated in Section I, paragraph 1, of the Decision regarding the Composition and Mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo in 1976 and in the Decision regarding Methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Cooperation among Non–Aligned Countries contained in Annex I of the Final Declaration adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979.

3. All meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau shall be open–ended.

II. THE NEW DELHI MESSAGE

1. Our world is increasingly turbulent and insecure. International economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The gravity of the situation is evident in the intensification of the arms race, in the resistance of the strong to the initiatives for change in favour of the weak, in great power involvement in regional conflicts and in the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

2. Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world.

3. We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race which is consuming, at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet, destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits. These should be used to revitalize and restructure the world economy. The resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries.

4. The non-aligned countries, speaking for the majority of the world community, want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well. The nuclear weapon powers must heed this voice of the people of the world. From all indications, 1983 may be a crucial year for nuclear disarmament. We urge the nuclear weapon powers to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. They should agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is also essential that they observe existing arms limitation agreements while seeking to negotiate broader and more effective programmes leading to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under international supervision.

5. The world economic crisis, which originated in some of the major industrialized countries, has now become truly global in character and scope. In developed countries it has led to economic stagnation and rising

unemployment, to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import. All this has brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

6. Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism. They still refuse to recognize that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South. Solutions to these problems must necessarily be global.

7. The present crisis has demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic order to deal with the problems of development.

A thorough-going restructuring of this order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. All hurdles must now be overcome so that these negotiations can be launched without delay. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity.

8. Concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring the world economy back to the path of sustained growth. The activation and stimulation of the growth process in the developing countries must be a key objective of this endeavour. Immediate measures are needed in several areas. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented. It is necessary to put an end to unequal exchange between developed and developing countries. Besides, many developing countries are in a tragic situation because of their inability to meet their debt obligations. This serious problem should be urgently addressed.

9. We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.

10. We are deeply concerned about the tensions and confrontations between the great powers and their disturbing effects on non-aligned countries. We are determined to resist economic and political pressures that might be exerted by any great power against small and vulnerable States.

11. Urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces, their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign State of their own in accordance with United Nations resolutions; the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem, occupied Palestine and Arab territories and from Lebanon; the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the parties concerned, as well as the problems in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas in the world, call for a sincere effort on the part of all countries of the world to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality. No less urgent is the common responsibility of all of us to ensure that our fellow human beings everywhere live in dignity and honour. Many wrongs have been perpetrated on the continent of Africa and its long-suffering people. The people of South Africa are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid. We reaffirm our solidarity with the African people and their noble cause. There are some great powers in a position to help achieve this objective faster and, hopefully, with less suffering all round. We earnestly urge them to do so.

12. We, on our part, are committed to pressing these and other critical issues at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We urge the Heads of State or Government of all countries of the World to join us there. We stand ready to cooperate with them in finding equitable, fair, speedy and just solutions to these problems. Our destiny is common.

13. The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process. The earth belongs to us all - let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man.

HARARE DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 8th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 1-6 September 1986.

1. The Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 28 to 29 August 1986.

3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Eighth Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidbd and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as Observers Brazil, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialists, League of Arab States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Australia, Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Mongolia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Comittee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System, Southern African Development Coordination Conference, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

6. At the inaugural ceremony, the Conference heard a keynote address delivered by The Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R. G. Mugabe. It was decided by acclamation to include the text of the address as a document of the Conference.*

7. The Conference paid tribute to the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, an indefatigable champion of non-alignment whose dynamism and vitality has left an indelible impression on the Movement.

8. The Conference also paid homage to the memory of the late Forbes Burnham, who, as President of Guyana, had made an outstanding contribution to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Conference also paid tribute to the late J. M. G. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, for the contribution he had made to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

9. The Conference further paid homage to the late Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a memorable figure in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

** See appendix II.*

10. Aware of the significance and appropriateness of their meeting in southern Africa, at a critical juncture in the history of the subregion, and convinced that apartheid was not only a crime against humanity but also a threat to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of destabilization, expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemonism.

11. In this context, the Heads of State or Government pledged the full and active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as the Governments and peoples of the front-line and other independent southern African States.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

12. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war. It was the most logical answer to feel the need of all the newly-independent countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world to safeguard and strengthen their national independence and promote their full sovereignty in the political and economic spheres. For the last quarter of a century, many obstacles not withstanding, the Movement and policy of non-alignment have scored significant victories; they have been key elements in the promotion of and support for peace and peaceful coexistence, independence, disarmament, the accelerated economic development of developing countries and the struggle for a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction that throughout its existence, the Movement has proved its abiding appeal and continuing relevance and vitality.

13. The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, as set out and elaborated in successive Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, involves the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonies, foreign aggression, occupation and domination, as well as against apartheid, racism, Zionism, and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as against great power and bloc politics. The recent evolution of the international situation has amply testified to the efficacy of the policy of non-alignment, and

its principles and objectives, as a non-bloc, independent global force in international relations, which rejects all forms of subjugation, overt or covert and all pressures - political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural.

14. As the foremost movement for peace in the world, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has consistently striven for the relaxation of tensions and the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence. In this context, the Heads of State or Government committed the Movement to work for the halftime and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among States. They stressed the importance of working for the elimination of hotbeds of tension, aggression and conflict, the promotion of just and peaceful settlement of international disputes, and working for general and complete disarmament, the maintenance of peace based on justice, as well as the removal of all structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality. They called for the free expression of the authentic national traditions and cultures of peoples and for the establishment of a system of international relations based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, justice and cooperation among all States.

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to. They reaffirmed that violation of these principles is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances, and asserted the right of all States to pursue their own political, social and economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. They were dismayed to note that the security and independence of non-aligned countries were being increasingly threatened by colonialist policies, by great power and bloc rivalries, by imperialist policies of domination and by the quest for spheres of influence, as well as by the persisting unjust economic system, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures and foreign interventions against non-aligned countries. They noted with concern that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures aimed at weakening the unity of the Movement and diverting it from its quintessential principles and objectives. In this context, they appealed for greater unity, solidarity and coordinate action on the part of non-aligned countries to resist

such pressures. They stressed the importance of strictly observing the principles and goals of non-alignment, especially in the present period of crisis in international relations.

16. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their unwavering support for the complete emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other parts of the world, and stressed their total rejection of all attempts to distort the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity by placing them in the context of East-West confrontation. Such erroneous attempts deny the struggling peoples their inalienable right to self-determination and impede the realization of their legitimate aspirations. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government recalled the criteria for membership of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as agreed upon at Belgrade in 1961 and renewed their commitment not to be parties to, nor take action leading to, great power confrontation and rivalry or the strengthening of existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising there from, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts, or between one of these powers and countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

17. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to make every effort to strengthen further the Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete measures to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on international affairs. They emphasized that the effectiveness of that Non-Aligned Movement as directly related to the fidelity of its Members to the principles and spirit of non-alignment, as well as their consistency in opposing injustice, regardless of its source. Bearing this in mind, they reaffirmed their commitment to adhere scrupulously to the principles and spirit of the Movement.

18. The policy and the Movement of non-alignment have been a positive and influential force in one evolution of international political and economic relations by expressing the need for peace, freedom, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the increasing interest in the policy of non-alignment as an authentic factor in seeking solutions to the critical problems in international affairs. They welcomed the growing recognition among other countries of the need for cooperation based on the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

19. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed the necessity for strengthening further the important role played by the non-aligned countries within the United Nations.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

20. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the deteriorating world political and economic situation. Conflicts, disputes and instability persist in many parts of the world. Many non-aligned and other developing countries face an increasingly critical economic situation and the gap between developed and developing countries continue to widen great power policies and practices of domination and intervention, as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, have aggravated the international situation. Forces inimical to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence, and to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned and other developing countries. The resurgence of great power rivalries and policies aimed at the extension of spheres of influence have resulted in the escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, to unprecedented qualitative and quantitative dimensions. These negative developments seriously endanger international peace and security. In spite of the several practical proposals made thus far, including the proposals for the phased and total elimination of nuclear weapons, no appreciable progress has been made in arresting and reversing the nuclear arms race and in preventing the extension of the arms race to outer space. Policies of negotiating from a position of strength continue to be pursued. New and dangerous doctrines are being propagated and public opinion mobilized to justify the development, accumulation and deployment of sophisticated armaments, in particular nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. This has led some developed countries to divert vast amounts of human, material and technological resources from economic and social development towards the creation of new weapons of mass destruction and the perfection of existing ones.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that the world continues to be confronted with increasingly difficult problems

stemming from deep-rooted and interrelated contradictions in international economic relations. This deepening crisis is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing countries, many of which are unable to meet even the most basic needs of their people or realize their development priorities. Prospects for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and sovereign equality continue to diminish. The North-South dialogue is in a state of paralysis and international cooperation for economic and social development through the multilateral process embodied in the United Nations system is threatened. Besides endangering the very existence of humanity, the arms race compounds the crisis by diverting massive amounts of human, material and technological resources away from development, thus further worsening the crisis. Problems confronting the world economic system, in particular increasing protectionism, the continued deterioration in terms of trade, persistent high interest rates and the mounting external debt crisis, which has reached unprecedented political dimensions, imperil the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the unhindered economic development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted that during the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, a United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development was adopted. In this context, they appealed to the international community and financial institutions to make available sufficient resources for the full and effective implementation of the programme.

23. The extension of the East-West confrontation to local and regional disputes complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and endangers world peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the military presence, activities and maneuvers of great powers in the territories, airspace and waters, or in the vicinity of non-aligned and other developing countries, within the context of such confrontation, threaten the sovereignty and independence of these countries. They stressed that these activities endanger world peace and security and demanded that they cease.

24. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major powers and their alliance systems, which are often inconsistent with the concept of collective security enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, heighten their military

and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other States, and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

25. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that dialogue, particularly within the framework of the United Nations system, is the key to a solution of the global crisis that has affected all areas of contemporary international relations. They emphasized that a comprehensive solution to the pressing international problems such as peace and security, disarmament and development, can only be assured through such negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing.

26. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at attempts to erode multilateralism and to cripple the United Nations. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterated their resolve to work energetically for the strengthening of the world organization, and multilateralism in general.

27. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction the Summit Meeting of November 1985 between the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. However, they expressed regret that the Summit did not generate the follow-up efforts necessary for progress in disarmament negotiations. They called upon the two powers to surmount their mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in a spirit of goodwill, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

28. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among States, regardless of their political, economic and social systems, or their size or geographical location. *Détente*, in order to be durable, must be universal and comprehensive and open to universal participation, in the interest of all States. Such *détente* alone can lead to equitable and meaningful solutions to key problems and provide the basis for lasting peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that non-aligned countries should play an active and positive role in this process and participate in it on an equal footing, continuing to make a constructive contribution to it in the interest of the entire international community.

29. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction that 1980 had been declared an International Year of Peace by the United Nations. In this regard, they called on the international community to observe the

Year by adopting positive measures for the promotion and strengthening of peace throughout the world.

IV. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other. They stressed that progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has a negative effect on others.

31. Historically, States have considered that they could achieve security through the possession of arms. The advent of nuclear weapons, has, however, radically changed this situation. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war; they are instruments of mass annihilation. The accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constitutes threat to the continued survival of mankind. It has, therefore, become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament.

32. The Heads of State or Government therefore noted with grave concern the continuing escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity. They reiterated their view that the greatest peril facing the world is the threat to the survival of humanity posed by the existence of nuclear weapons. Since annihilation needs to happen only once, removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not one issue among many, but the most acute and urgent task of the present day. The Heads of State or Government therefore emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting immediate measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament.

33. For approximately 40 years, the survival of mankind has been held hostage to the perceived security interests of a few nuclear-weapon States, in particular the super powers and their allies. To rely on nuclear leverage is to accept a perpetual community of fear that contradicts the Charter of the United Nations, and the approach and principles of the

Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament and those contained in the declarations of the conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The idea that world peace can be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lies at the root of the continuing escalation in the Quantity and Quality of nuclear weapons and which has, in fact, led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations than ever before, is the most dangerous myth in existence.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the rapid acceleration of the arms race, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. They were especially concerned that newly-emerging technologies were producing a new generation of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and non-nuclear whose effects were so similar as to obscure the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and thus legitimize the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In the same vein, new technologies are being applied in preparation for the development of new weapons and weapons systems in outer space, adding a new dimension of grave import to the arms race.

35. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the announcement by the Government of the United States of America that it no longer considers itself bound by the provisions of the Second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) of 1979. They urged the Government of the United States of America to reconsider its position.

36. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space. They strongly reaffirmed the principle that outer space, which is the common heritage of mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purpose, and for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, regardless of their level of economic or scientific development, and that it should be open to all States.

37. They recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their outer space activities. They reiterated their view that the universally accepted objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control demands that outer space should not be transformed into an arena for pursuing the arms race. They, therefore, called on the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations

urgently to conclude an agreement or agreements, an appropriate, to prevent the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space and thus enhance the prospects of cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In particular, they stressed the urgency of halting the development of anti-satellite weapons, the dismantling of the existing systems, the prohibition of the introduction of new weapon systems into outer apace and of ensuring that the existing treaties safeguarding the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems are fully honoured, strengthened and extended as necessary in the light of recent technological advances. The Heads of State or Government invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament to explore the ways and means of bringing satellites for military purposes under international control, particularly when it puts at stake the security of non-aligned countries.

38. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons, including those contained in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI), annex) and the 1972 Soviet Union-United States Treaty on Antiballistic Missiles, and to refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space. Simultaneously, negotiations should be undertaken urgently with a view to concluding an agreement or agreements preventing the extension of the arms race into this area. Measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space could, through a constant chain of action and reaction, lead to an escalation of the arms race in both “offensive” and “defensive” weapons, thus making the outbreak of nuclear conflict more likely. Such a situation would not only result in a quantum leap in the level of resources expended on armaments, but would also frustrate the efforts currently under way to achieve disarmament.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted that in their joint statement issued in Geneva in November 1985, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America agreed to speed up bilateral United States-Soviet-Union negotiations on arms limitations with the declared objective of working

out "effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth with the ultimate goal of achieving the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere". In this regard, the Heads of State or Government called upon the leaders of the two countries to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva, and urged that an early agreement be reached in these negotiations to refrain from extending the arms race to outer space and simultaneously to effect drastic reductions in their existing nuclear arsenals.

40. Noting in particular the statement that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", and its corollary, that neither side would ever wage such a war, the Heads of State or Government hoped that, as a demonstration of the sincerity of their declaration, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with the other nuclear-weapon States, would agree to sign a binding instrument foreswearing the use of nuclear weapons.

41. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their negotiations, constantly to take into account not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world. They should keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament issues, duly informed of the progress and state of their negotiations.

42. The Heads of State or Government recalled the consensual decision of the international community contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly of 1978 for the adoption of a Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament. They regretted that the Conference on Disarmament has been prevented from making progress on this important subject primarily because certain nuclear-weapon States and their allies have refused to agree to specific measures as well as to a time-frame for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament. They called upon the Conference on Disarmament to resume its work in this regard at the beginning of its 1987 session and make all efforts to conclude it during the first part of this session, with a view to submitting a complete draft of a Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament to the General Assembly at that time.

43. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in

a phased, time-bound framework recently put forward by the Soviet Union. The objectives and priorities of this programme, which aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth by all nuclear-weapon States by the end of this century, were largely in line with the stance which the non-aligned countries have consistently taken on these matters.

44. A comprehensive test ban, which has been pursued for the past 25 years, is a matter of the highest priority for non-aligned countries. A ban on all nuclear-weapon tests would de-escalate the nuclear arms race and greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war. The continuance of nuclear-weapon testing fuels the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of nuclear war. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the pressing need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time. The existing means of verification are adequate to ensure compliance with a nuclear test ban. Assertions about the absence of means of verification should not be used as an excuse for the further development and refinement of nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that, owing to the persistent obstruction of a few States, the Conference on Disarmament had been unable to embark upon the multilateral negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament.

45. While negotiations are under way for such a treaty, there should be a moratorium on all nuclear testing and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted the appeal made by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October 1985 and reiterated in February, April and August 1986, to put an end to all nuclear testing, as well as their concrete offer of assistance to achieve adequate verification arrangements to monitor such a moratorium. They welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it a number of times since then, including the most recent extension until 1 January 1987. They called upon the United States of America as one of the two super powers which, together, are responsible for the bulk of nuclear-weapon tests, to join the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the moratorium and upon the Soviet Union to continue it.

46. The Heads of State or Government rejected the view that the negotiation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should wait until issues relating to verification had been resolved. They stressed that the formulation and modalities of a verification system depended on the purposes, scope and nature of the corresponding agreement and, therefore, the requirements of a verification system acceptable to all parties should be considered in the context of negotiations. They were deeply concerned with the view taken by a nuclear-weapon State that a nuclear-weapon-test ban was a long-term objective for it.

47. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons, besides being a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, would also be a crime against humanity. In this regard, they urged nuclear-weapon States to agree, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to the conclusion of all international treaty on the prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They considered an important step in this direction to be the early entry of all nuclear-weapon States into an internationally-binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. They called for a freeze on the development, production, stock-piling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze of nuclear weapons should, *inter alia*, provide for the simultaneous stoppage and discontinuance of any further production of nuclear weapons and for a complete cut-off of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

48. The Movement noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania in their joint declarations of 22 May 1984, 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, in which they called upon the nuclear-weapon States to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed by substantial reductions in their nuclear forces. The six leaders had further urged that this reduction be followed by a continuing programme of reduction of armaments leading to general and complete disarmament and should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to effect the urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race to social and economic development. The Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 had specified two steps which required special and urgent attention: the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the early conclusion of a comprehensive testban treaty. The Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986 reiterated the need to adopt these measures. In addition,

it urged the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union to continue and re-invigorate the dialogue which they started last year, to set a firm date for a new meeting between them, and by an approach of mutual compromise and conciliation to ensure that such dialogue leads to practical results in the field of disarmament. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that these actions were in conformity with the basic approach of the non-aligned countries and showed the relevance of the principles of non-alignment and the positions of non-aligned countries for the international community at large.

49. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their view that the only credible guarantee for non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons lies in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of total nuclear disarmament, however, it is entailed that non-nuclear States be insured against being threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government stressed the obligation of nuclear-weapon States to guarantee non-nuclear-weapon States against attack, or threat of attack, with nuclear weapons by any nuclear power, including themselves. Consequently, they urged that negotiations should proceed without delay for the early conclusion of a binding international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

50. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and taking into account the characteristics of each region, constituted an important disarmament measure. They expressed support for all individual and regional initiatives or proposals which envisage the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in such a manner. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

51. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted in 1964 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), would constitute an important measure for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the preservation of international peace and security. In this regard, they strongly condemned the racist South African régime for the acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability and roundly deplored the collaboration of certain North Atlantic Treaty

Organization (NATO) member states and Israel with the racist régime, which had given that country its nuclear capability. They noted with grave concern that collaboration with the racist South African régime violates many resolutions of the United Nations, including the consensual view of tine international community, expressed in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that "The massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm. It is, therefore, essential for purposes of disarmament to prevent any further acquisition of arms or arms technology by such régimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council". This collaboration also undermines the objectives of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and sabotages the efforts undertaken in the interests of disarmament, peace and security of the region, as well at international peace and security. The Heads of State or Government therefore called upon the Security Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the primary organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take effective and concrete measures to meet the danger posed by the acquisition of nuclear capability by the South African racist régime.

52. The Heads of State or Government stressed that, although nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, sustained efforts should be made in order to conclude without delay a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. They expressed their profound concern at the increased production and use of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons including binary weapons. They condemned the use of chemical weapons by any State and under any circumstances and considered it as a grave violation of international law and human norms. Though the use of chemical weapons is already proscribed by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was their conviction that possession of such weapons leads inevitably to their use. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to undertake negotiations in good faith and to abstain from any action that could impede the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention. Pending this, they called for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that the qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new

dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest conventional arsenals. They urged these States to restrain such development. They emphasized that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament, measures for the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued resolutely within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament. States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in this regard. The adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security, and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the adoption of disarmament measures should be based on full respect for the principles of non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful solution of disputes in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

54. In accordance with the criteria cited above, where the regional situation so permits at the initiative of any or all of the States so concerned and with their concurrence, States should consider and adopt measures as the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the unilateral, as well as recent regional and subregional, initiatives taken by some non-aligned countries to limit the acquisition of conventional arms and reduce military expenditures with a view to allocating the resources so released for the socio-economic development of their peoples.

55. The Heads of State or Government called upon other States, in particular the major arms suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that could impede the achievement of the objectives of such initiatives and by taking measures of positive cooperation for the attainment of this goal.

56. The Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that the limitation and reduction of the military activities and rivalry of great powers and blocs beyond their boundaries would significantly contribute to the strengthening of the security of non-aligned and other countries. They, therefore, called for the military withdrawal and disengagement of

the great powers and their military alliances from positions beyond their frontiers and the elimination of their military bases and facilities from the territories of the non-aligned countries.

57. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They stressed that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in disarmament negotiations, the right to participate on an equal footing in disarmament negotiations affecting national security, and an inherent right to contribute to their success. Bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should mutually facilitate and complement, and not hinder or preclude, each other. The Conference on Disarmament should, therefore be kept informed of all states in bilateral negotiations, and it should be enabled to fulfill its mandate as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular measures for nuclear disarmament and for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

58. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the present world-wide campaign against the nuclear arms race. They expressed their conviction that such movements can play an influential role in promoting nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear catastrophe. They emphasized the extreme importance of encouraging and rendering all possible assistance to that process. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the three objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, namely, to inform, to educate and to develop public understanding of the support for United Nations objectives in the field of disarmament. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for this campaign and the realization of its objectives. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment at Lome, Togo, of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. They further welcomed the offer of the Government of Peru to establish in Lima a Regional Centre for Disarmament, Security, Peace and Development with the responsibility of disseminating in Latin America the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

59. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgent need to decide upon the date for, and convene, the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.

60. The Heads of State or Government regretted that it had not been possible to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between

Disarmament and Development in Paris in July 1986. They emphasized the importance of the Conference as marking the beginning of an intensive consideration of these problems by the entire international community and expressed the hope that the Forty-First session of the United Nations General Assembly would take a decision on the dates and venue of the Conference in accordance with the decision of the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly to convene it in 1987. They considered the Conference an urgent necessity for the appropriate and timely examination of the adverse consequences of steadily increasing arms expenditure on the global economy. They urged all States to participate in it at a high level and contribute to its success. It was essential that a remedy be found for the existing situation, in which hundreds of billions of dollars are spent annually on weapons while two-thirds of the world's population lives in poverty and in some cases, misery. They attached particular importance to the Conference coming out with specific recommendations on the ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures for development purposes, in particular for the benefit of the developing countries. Expressing the conviction that the economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the creation of the international economic order, the Heads of State or Government declared that lasting peace could only be assured through a restructuring of the world economy with the objective of establishing the New Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries. The Heads of State or Government called for a demonstration of greater political will by the developed countries for the attainment of this end.

V. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

61. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decisions of the non-aligned countries, stressed the exceptional importance of international cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This cooperation is of special significance in fields where their countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

62. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. All States should have unhindered access to, and be free to acquire, technology, equipment and materials

on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries. They deplored the pressures and threats directed, against developing countries and aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

63. They also expressed their concern in this respect with regard to the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfer of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of the developing countries. Each country's choices and decisions in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing fuel cycle policies or international agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

64. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

65. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs determined in a sovereign manner.

66. Having considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (23 March to 10 April 1987), the Heads of State or Government were convinced that the Conference would contribute to the realization of the inalienable right of all countries to free and unhampered access to nuclear technology, equipment and material, on a non-discriminatory basis, with a view to developing their national programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is of particular importance for the realization of social and economic development programmes of developing countries in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

67. Proceeding from the positions adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Luanda Ministerial Conference, the Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that non-

aligned and other developing countries should contribute, through their active participation in the preparations, to the successful outcome of the Conference on the Promotion of Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

VI. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

68. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the continuing state of war in southern Africa. They reaffirmed their view. that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has already jeopardized the peace and security of the sub-continent, and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security. The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system was completely eradicated.

69. Rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, apartheid emanates from the same racist and bellicose ideology which provoked the Second World War and caused immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace and security of southern Africa but also to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government expressed their indignation and dismay that certain Western nations, themselves former victims of fascist aggression, continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

70. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for conducting State terrorism against the front-line and other neighboring independent States. In particular, they condemned the recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries by the racist régime of the purpose of destabilizing neighbouring independent States and of overthrowing their governments.

71. The Heads of State or Government condemned the policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the Government of the United States of America which they saw as giving succour and comfort to the racist régime, thus emboldening it in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and encouraging it in its defiance of

international public opinion. Noting that the increased acts of genocide against the defenseless majority of that country by the racist South African régime were the result of the increased arrogance of the régime which is encouraged by the policy of "constructive engagement", the Heads of State or Government welcomed the increasing rejection of that policy, in particular within the United States itself, and called upon the Government of that country to abandon its policy whose disastrous consequences for the region have become so manifest.

72. The Heads of State or Government undertook to support the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in his efforts on behalf of the peoples of southern Africa, in accordance with the general mandate to speed up the liberation process in that subregion that was given to him by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, at its twenty-second ordinary session. They declared their readiness to support these efforts and to participate in any initiative undertaken within the framework of the Statement on the critical situation in southern Africa adopted by that Assembly.

Destabilization

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the *communiqué* issued at the Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the front-line States held at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 18 July 1986, at which South Africa's increasing acts of aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring independent States, as well as other developments affecting the explosive situation in the region, were considered, and a call for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa was made.

74. They strongly condemned Pretoria's policies and acts of State terrorism perpetuated against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. In this context, they agreed with the analysis of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, that racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against independent African States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as against the ships, aircraft and nationals of other countries, its instigation and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States, and its defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for an immediate cessation of such

actions and the payment of compensation to the States concerned constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism." They, therefore, vehemently condemned the destabilization policies and acts of State terrorism pursued by the racist Pretoria régime against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States which endangered not only the peace and security of the region, but also international peace and security. In this context, they called on the international community to exert pressure upon the racist régime in Pretoria to make it stop forthwith its acts of State terrorism and destabilization against the neighbouring independent States.

75. The Heads of State or Government condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its continued military occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and called for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the territory. They also condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its repeated acts of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, including those perpetrated against the commercial port of Namib, and demanded immediate payment of full and adequate compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from these acts of aggression, in accordance with the relevant Security Council decisions and resolutions. They called upon all Members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to extend increased material support to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable it to consolidate its national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

76. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist Pretoria régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the UNITA armed criminal bandits and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage".

77. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled that the Conference of Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries Held in Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985 had condemned the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, and endorsed the Summit Declaration of the Organization of African Unity on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, AHG/Dec1.1(XXII), which, *inter alia*, states:

(a) "The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration that the bandits in Angola would be supplied with United States-made 'Stinger missiles' and the subsequent delivery of these missiles is an affront and a challenge to the OAU and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United States Administration against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola.

(b) The financial and military support that the present United States Administration is giving to the bandits in Angola constitutes a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on friendly relations among States and also a violation of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) The deliberate and overt involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola constitutes a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity."

78. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, firmly condemned the United States Government for its blatant disregard for the solemn calls of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and for its continued sponsorship of terrorism in southern Africa by supplying material assistance to the UNITA criminal bandits who are in Pretoria's service to destabilize the People Republic of Angola. In particular, they were indignant that the United States Government had granted an official welcome to the UNITA criminal bandit leader Jonas Savimbi, and had supplied him with further aid, including Stinger missiles and other lethal weapons. These actions by the United States Administration constituted not only a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's, Republic of Angola, in contravention of established principles of international law regarding acceptable conduct in the relations between States, but also an act of aggression against the OAU and the entire Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. By its disregard of the calls of the OAU and the Movement, by its gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola and by its open collaboration with the racist Pretoria régime in maintaining apartheid at home and aiding bandits abroad, the United States Government has become an obstacle to be removed rather than a mediator and honest broker in the negotiating process leading to the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

79. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and diplomatic

flexibility in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa, mainly through the submission to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 17 November 1984, of a platform for comprehensive negotiations. They welcomed and fully supported this initiative of the Angolan Government, which constitutes an equitable basis for the re-establishment of peace and international security in the region.

80. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its efforts, is accordance with the Lusaka *communiqué* of 16 February 1984 and the Platform for global negotiations, contained in the United Nations General Asembly-Security Council document A/39/688-S/16838 of 26 November 1984, aimed at the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and understanding conducive to the search for a lasting and just peace in southern Africa. The political will manifested by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and its diplomatic flexibility in the search for viable, equitable and durable solutions to the problems of southern Africa stood in marked contrast to the pugnacity, duplicity and irresponsibility displayed by the racist Pretoria régime in its approach to the region's problems. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the constructive attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its intransigence and bad faith.

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the acts of political, economic and military destabilization committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, they reaffirmed their strong condemnation of the continued recruitment training, arming, transportation and infiltration of armed bandits into Mozambican territory by South Africa to kill the defenseless population and cause massive destruction to the economic and social infrastructure in that country. They expressed their firm rejection of this policy of State terrorism, intimidation, blackmail, economic blockade and the systematic use of armed bandits which is contrary to the most elementary norms of international law.

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the people and government of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and they were convinced that in order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict, with disastrous consequences for the whole region and for international peace and security, it was necessary that the international community immediately impose

comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime, and they urged the Security Council of the United Nations to proceed to adopt and impose such sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, without delay.

83. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid, minority rule and foreign occupation in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole to give the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them the better to meet these obligations and to strengthen their defence capabilities.

84. In this context, they called upon member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to begin in earnest the stockpiling of relief materials for appropriate use in support of front-line and other States in southern Africa to assist them to withstand reprisals by racist South Africa as a consequence of the imposition of sanctions by the international community.

85. The Heads of State or Government expressed solidarity with the objectives underlying the creation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) as an expression of the felt need of front-line and other independent southern African States to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, and to achieve economic growth and collective self-reliance, and as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for these objectives of the SADCC and welcomed the important steps the body has taken in the last six years in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

86. **Nambia** The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the

Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian people in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 1314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

87. They emphasized the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle, and reaffirmed their abiding support for the just and heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In this connection, they commended WAPO for the outstanding manner in which it has led the Namibian people since its founding, the constructive manner in which it has responded to diplomatic initiatives, and the cooperation it has shown the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated resolution of the Namibian question. This positive attitude stands in marked contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and bad faith displayed by the racist Pretoria régime.

88. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the settlement of the Namibian question and urged him to commence implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay.

89. They condemned the activities of foreign economic interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with regard to Namibia, and stressed the incompatibility of these activities with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971 and Decree No. 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted in 1974 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

90. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring independent countries and prolonging its illegal occupation of Namibia. In particular, they requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sporting and other relations with the racist Pretoria régime, in conformity with Security Council resolution 283 (1977), so as to hasten the termination of its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

91. They also strongly condemned racist South Africa for its massive militarization of Namibia and its arrogant use of that territory as a springboard for committing acts of State terrorism, including subversion, aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent States, particularly Angola.

92. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the right of the Namibian people to independence must not be made hostage to East-West confrontation and categorically rejected all machinations aimed at diverting attention from the central issue which is the realization of the Namibian people's aspirations to self-determination, freedom and national independence,

93. They endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action adapted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held in New Delhi, India, from 19 to 21 April 1985.

94. They welcomed the Vienna Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985, which they fully supported, and reaffirmed their firm support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the Legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence.

95. The Heads of State or Government demanded once again that all Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons be released immediately and unconditionally and that captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the Geneva Convention and Article 44 of its Additional Protocol.

96. In view of the intransigence of the racist South African régime regarding the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence, and recalling the urgent appeal by the forty-first session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in February 1984 for increased material assistance to the national liberation movements, the Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

97. They also called upon member States, especially those which have not yet done so, to contribute to the Solidarity Fund for Namibia in order to enhance SWAPO's capability to wage the national liberation struggle.

98. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO, the Heads of State or Government commended SWAPO and in particular its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for successes scored in the battlefield against racist South Africa and its occupationist troops in Namibia.

99. The Heads of State or Government, in acknowledging the efficacy of SWAPO's directive which declared 1986 Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory, welcomed the stepped-up mobilization of the Namibian people and further intensification of the armed struggle as evidenced by the recent mass rallies, demonstrations and strikes, and the successful shooting down of racist South Africa's warplanes, helicopter gunships and armed attacks on its military bases in Namibia.

100. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia by non-governmental organizations from 5 to 7 May 1986. They expressed their satisfaction that the Conference constituted a useful vehicle for sensitizing international opinion, particularly in the western countries, on the issues concerning the continued racist South African occupation of Namibia.

101. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening in Vienna of an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia from 7 to 11 July 1986. They expressed their total support for the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference. In particular, the Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation that the Conference urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring independent countries, called on the Security Council immediately to adopt and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against South Africa, and appealed to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, permanent members of the Security Council, which have thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their positions in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa and the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably points to comprehensive mandatory sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation in Namibia.

102. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the appeal made by the Eminent Persons at the Conference for the Immediate Independence

of Namibia for comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa and for assistance to the front-line States and, in particular, agreed with the analysis of the Eminent Persons that those who refuse to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against racist South Africa become a party to that country's defiance of the United Nations, as well as to its suppression and repression in Namibia, and utter disregard for basic human rights.

103. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. In this regard, they urged the Security Council in conformity with the request made by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, solemnly to reiterate that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and should not be the subject of negotiation between South Africa and an independent Namibia.

104. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its intransigence which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They were indignant that the racist régime's proposal of 1 August 1986, for beginning the implementation of the settlement Plan, was only a propaganda gimmick since it was linked to the extraneous issue of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola, which they totally rejected as being incompatible with Security Council resolution 435. They firmly condemned any such obstructionist tactics aimed at prolonging its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia, and reaffirmed their total support for end commitment to the United Nations 'Plan. In this context, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the call, by the recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, on all States "to oppose resolutely, in every available forum, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempt by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations Plan with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola".

105. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim

government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterated their unqualified support for Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, which declared that action to be not only illegal, but also null and void. They urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to the illegal act by the racist South African régime or to any representative or organ of the puppet régime it purports to have established. They endorsed the call by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia demanding the immediate closure of the so-called Namibia information offices which the racist régime has established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

106. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General Assembly on Namibia in 1986 during the first week of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly. They decided to delegate the following Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate in the debate of the special session in order to ensure its success: Argentina, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe ex-officio. In this regard, they urged all States, in particular the Western States, to contribute to the success of the special session by refraining from introducing extraneous issues that would impede the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibian independence.

South Africa

107. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the rapidly worsening situation inside South Africa which was now claiming a daily toll of innocent lives reaching genocidal proportions. With regard to this, they were outraged by the racist Pretoria régime's continued intransigence in the face of international calls for a negotiated resolution of the scourge of apartheid, and noted that the duplicity, bad faith and arrogance of the racist régime had brought South Africa to the brink of a racial conflagration that now threatened to engulf the entire subregion.

108. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid which is the root cause of all violence and instability in southern Africa. They further condemned top racist Pretoria régime for the policy of Bantustanization that serves to perpetuate the colonial situation existing in South Africa.

109. Only the complete elimination of the abominable and criminal system of Apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa can constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, called on the international community to take concrete and substantive steps to compel the racist South African régime to abandon forthwith its reprehensible policy of apartheid.

110. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng, the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and all other political parties, the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures, the removal of the racist troops from townships and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialogue between the régime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people, and enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

111. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for self-determination, freedom and justice. They strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the acts of oppression, repression and discrimination it perpetrates against the vast majority of the population and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and detention to which it subjects those who oppose its abhorrent and indefensible apartheid policies and practices.

112. Convinced that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated and replaced by a non-racial democratic society based on a universal franchise, the Heads of State or Government categorically rejected manoeuvres by the racist Pretoria régime, such as the so-called "Natal Option", aimed at hoodwinking the international community and derailing the liberation struggle in order to prolong the oppression of the voteless majority.

113. They welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. In this

regard, they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilization of the masses within the country.

114. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South African régime, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western States and Israel. They were outraged that some of these States have violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African régime by the United Nations Security Council, the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that these same States gave the racist régime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armaments in the hands of racist régimes and, furthermore, that these States are frustrating the efforts of the United National Committee on Disarmament in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African régime. They emphasized that these actions reinforced the racist régime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the tormented and oppressed people of South Africa, and increased the threat to the peace and security of the region and of the whole world posed by the Pretoria régime.

115. They therefore vehemently condemned the continued military and nuclear collaboration between the racist South African régime and certain NATO member States and Israel and called upon all States and international organizations to stop such collaboration with the criminal and repugnant apartheid régime. They called on the principal trading partners of South Africa - Western Europe, the United States of America and Japan - not to hinder the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom, and to assist in bringing about genuine change and democracy to South Africa.

116. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the increasing cooperation between the racist régimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit practised by both régimes against the peoples of

South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to refrain from cooperation with the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such cooperation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

117. Noting that in spite of the increased brutality of the racist Pretoria régime and the intensification of its reign of terror, the heroic freedom fighters of South Africa have remained steadfast in their struggle for freedom and justice in their country, the Heads of State or Government hailed the courage find fortitude of the South African people and expressed support for the intensification of the campaign through mass united action for the complete elimination of apartheid by rendering it unworkable and making South Africa ungovernable.

118. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the countrywide consumer boycott carried out by the oppressed people of South Africa as a weapon in their campaign for the withdrawal of racist troops from the townships, and welcomed the stand taken by the people of South Africa in calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime.

119. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the growing sentiment and movement against apartheid in Western Europe, North America and the South Pacific, and noted with satisfaction the imposition of selective sanctions against South Africa by several governments in these regions.

120. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding in Paris, France, from 16 to 20 June 1986, of the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa and supported the view of the Conference that governments and peoples of the world held that comprehensive mandatory sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means available to the international community for the elimination of apartheid, the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, and the proposal for a comprehensive programme of action in which mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter

VII of the Charter, must be the central element and which should also include additional actions by governments and the public to isolate the racist régime, and the rendering of all appropriate assistance to those striving for freedom and peace in southern Africa.

121. The Heads of State or Government recalled that in 1981, the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa had made a series of recommendations for international action to avert the growing menace to peace in southern Africa posed by the racist Pretoria régime, but that since then the United Nations Security Council had been prevented from taking the requisite mandatory action recommended by the negative votes of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. They now demanded that the United Kingdom and the United States desist from collaborating with the racist Pretoria régime by impeding the Security Council from fulfilling its role as the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security through the abuse of their veto power against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of states and the world's peoples.

122. The Heads of State or Government decided to mandate the following Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement to visit the key industrial countries, in particular the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States of America, to press them to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa: Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe ex officio.

123. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of Common wealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, agreed to impose or have already imposed a number of economic measures against South Africa. They also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a world-wide, informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

124. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the recently concluded International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and commended the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports for their

efforts in this regard. They urged the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which, have not yet done so to sign and ratify the International Convention as soon as possible so as to bring it into force as early as possible.

VII. WESTERN SAHARA*

125. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara. They considered that the existing situation in that territory posed a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the entire region. They reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara constituted a problem of decolonization and could only be solved when the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

126. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of resolution AHG/104 adopted by the Nineteenth Conference of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly which established the ways and means to reach a just and definite solution to the conflict in Western Sahara.

127. They deplored the fact that all the efforts made to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara had achieved no success and strongly urged the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to hold direct negotiations with a view to reaching a cease-fire and creating the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

128. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the efforts by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General to promote the implementation of these resolutions and urged them to persevere in their efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

129. Noting with satisfaction the process of joint mediation begun by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General on 9 April 1986 in New York with a view to implementing the resolution mentioned above, the Heads of State or Government called upon Morocco and

the Polisario Front to show the necessary political will to achieve the implementation of those resolutions.

VIII. MAYOTTE

130. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros. They regretted that the French Government, despite its repeated promises, had thus far not taken a single step or initiative that could lead to an acceptable solution to the problem of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

131. They took note of the resumption of dialogue with the French authorities aimed at inducing France promptly to restore the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros in accordance with OAU resolution CM/PLEN/RES 1(XLIV).

132. The Heads of State or Government expressed their active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian Island of Mayotte and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

133. They called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be held by France in the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

IX. MALAGASY ISLANDS

134. Regarding the Malagasy Islands Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India - the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the vital need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In this connection, they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/91 and resolution 794 of the thirty-fifth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

X. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

135. The Heads of State or Government fully supported Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

XI. CHAD

136. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity relating to the question of Chad. They gave their full support to the endeavours of the Organization of African Unity and the efforts of some countries to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace which respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. They urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

XII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

137. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

138. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the

exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active cooperation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XIII. KOREA

139. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided; this poses a potential threat to place.

140. They welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to bring this about without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the North and South, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

141. They expressed the hope that the fulfillment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XIV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

142. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation has serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and

called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

143. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation, with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all State to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XV. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

144. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the applicability of the principle of non-use of force in international relations with regard to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

145. In this context, they expressed profound regret at the initiation and continuation of hostilities between the two countries which are important members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

146. The Heads of State or Government therefore appealed once again to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property. They once again pledged themselves to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end to this tragic conflict.

XVI. NEW CALEDONIA

147. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the South Pacific is a region of the world which contains many of the remaining non-

self-governing territories, and they reaffirmed the right of all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or of their territories, to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference.

148. In this context, the Heads of State or Government expressed their support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of all its inhabitants. To this end, they welcomed and supported the decision by the members of the South Pacific Forum, made during their meeting at Suva, Fiji, from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

149. Recognizing that New Caledonia is non-self-governing in terms of United Nations precedents and practice, and beating in mind the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations under the Charter and the positive role which it has played in the process of decolonization, the Heads of State or Government stated that New Caledonia's inclusion in the list of non-self-governing territories would ensure that the United Nations regularly reviews the territory's progress towards self-government and independence. Consequently, they strongly urged the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of non-self-governing territories.

150. The Heads of State or Government agreed to act together in pursuing the objective of reinscription and to use their influence to bring about a just and lasting solution to New Caledonia's present problems. In this regard, they urged the administering power and the Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialists (FLNKS) to renew their dialogue and to commence a speedy and peaceful evolution to independence with due regard being given to electoral reform.

XVII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

151. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories, and the Israeli policy and practices clearly manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region which pose a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

152. They reaffirmed the active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression

and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

153. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to supporting the Arab front-line States and the PLO in the face of Israeli threats and Zionist aggression, as well as their struggle to liberate their territories.

154. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that partial solutions confined to some aspects of the conflict and excluding others can only lead to further complications and a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State on their national territory on the oasis of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, and its relevant resolutions.

155. The Heads of State or Government condemned any accord or treaty that violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, thereby obstructing the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and preventing the Palestinian Arab people from exercising their inalienable rights. They condemned unilateral and partial solutions.

156. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

157. The Heads of State or Government requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter

VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem) occupied since 1967 by Israel.

158. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Israel's decision taken on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan Heights is null and void and is invalid. It is also considered an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

159. The Heads of State or Government condemned anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

160. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Syrian Arab territories. They reiterated their total support for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied lands. The Heads of State or Government hailed the movement of revolt of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation.

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and emphasized that such an alliance strengthened the aggressive role of the expansionist régime of Tel Aviv that seeks to destabilize the region, and encourages that régime to pursue and escalate its aggression, all of which constitutes a dangerous threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East. They also condemned the policy of the United States of America aimed at developing military industries in Israel, including the military aircraft industry, and securing its participation in the so-called "Star Wars" programme.

162. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the conclusions and agreements reached by the Seventh Summit Conference condemning all such policies, and in particular the United States policy that assists Israel to pursue its occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and prevents the Palestinian people from exercising its inalienable right. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government

observed that the United States continues to support Israel in many areas, particularly by establishing a free zone agreement for mutual cooperation within the framework of their "strategic alliance" which threatens the security of the region, and the world, and confirms the total bias of the United States in favour of Israel.

163. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain from recognizing Israel's authority and to refrain from any cooperation with it.

164. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at their Seventh Summit conference held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport, and called upon the Security Council to enforce the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People adopted by the General Assembly.

165. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to organize the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C of 13 December 1983, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the participation in the Conference of all parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict including the PLO and the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council, will be a *sine qua non* for the attainment of the objectives sought by the Conference.

166. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries call on the United Nations Security Council to consider setting up a Preparatory Committee with the participation of the Council's permanent members to examine effective ways and means of holding the International Conference sponsored by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C concerning the Middle East crisis, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

167. The Heads of State or Government stressed the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from this Conference, and condemned the negative United States and Israeli attitudes towards it.

168. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolution S-10/12. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to establish favourable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle East.

169. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's barbaric armed aggression and terrorist attack on 1 October 1985 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. They expressed deep distress at the heavy loss of life among Tunisian and Palestinian civilians and the damage to property resulting from the attack on the premises of the PLO, designed to destroy the heroic Palestinian resistance. Recalling Security Council resolution 573 (1985), the Heads of State or Government urged that immediate measures be taken to compel Israel not to resort to such acts and to pay adequate compensation to Tunisia for the damage it had suffered. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their sympathy, solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

170. The Heads of State or Government condemned the act of piracy by Israel on 4 February 1986 in intercepting and forcibly diverting a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its declared intention of persisting in committing such acts. The Heads of State or Government urged the

international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such terrorist and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation. They viewed the United States of America's use of the right of veto at the Security Council to prevent the latter from condemning Israel as support for Israeli terrorism and piracy.

171. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed to Africa's regional security by Israel, taking into account its close cooperation with the apartheid régime of South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, and the contribution of these to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the strengthening of the aggressive and repressive apparatus of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States. They urged the member States in particular to take all necessary measures to face the danger arising from the implementation of the joint economic plan of the two racist régimes to cancel out the effects of any measures designed to impose global and mandatory sanctions.

XVIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

172. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Heads of State or Government requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation by Israel of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). The Heads of State or Government observed that Israel has not committed itself as yet not to strike or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, requested IAEA to seek additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of the IAEA safeguards system. The Heads of State or Government also stressed their rejection of the Attempts made by some States to delete the item "The armed Israeli aggression on the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations" from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, unless Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487(1981).

XIX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

173. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

174. The Heads of State or Government stressed that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise in Palestine of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence as well as the right to establish a sovereign independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

175. The Heads of State or Government affirm that the persistence of Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories, including Jerusalem, will prevent the Palestinian people from achieving their political, social and economic development; impeding the improvement of their living conditions. They also condemn the United States-supported Israeli policy aiming at linking the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories to that of Israel, thereby impeding the Palestinian people in pursuing their struggle for liberation, independence and in asserting their Palestinian identity.

176. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that the PLO alone has the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an independent and equal footing, in accordance with international law, in all endeavours, international conferences and activities whose objectives are to ensure respect for, and attainment of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

177. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including those of the seventeenth session, held in Amman from 22 to 29 November 1984, which reaffirmed its strict adherence to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people

and the legitimacy of the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO. They made an appeal for additional support for this struggle and towards the escalation and intensification of armed struggle against the forces of Zionist occupation.

178. They further reaffirmed their strict adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of the Palestinian people and the right of the PLO to free and independent decision-making.

179. The Heads of States or Government condemned the United States and Israeli campaign to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO and to "eliminate" the Palestinian freedom-fighters. They equally condemned the armed aggression perpetrated by Israel and supported by the Government of the United States of America against the PLO and the host Arab States, as well as its insidious campaigns aimed at distorting the truth about the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and calling into question the policy pursued by the PLO.

180. The Conference considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and ES-7/2 of 22 November 1974 and 29 June 1980, respectively, and Israel's total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerasalem, would contribute to the re-establishment of legality in international relations and the strengthening of the process of democratization, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East. To this effect, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Conference. The Heads of State or Government condemned the negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards the holding of that conference and expressed the hope that the United States would reconsider this negative attitude. They stressed the need to give full encouragement and support to the United Nations Secretary-General to enable him to continue his consultations and endeavours for the holding of the conference.

181. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. They reiterated the need to provide guarantees to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 581 (1982), and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.

182. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties in Palestine and for preventing them from exercising this inalienable right.

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied territories lacked all forms of legal protection and were victims of repressive legislation, the "iron-fist" policy, arbitrary mass arrests, torture, displacement of persons, expulsion and the destruction of homes, in flagrant violation of their human rights and of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

184.† The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and transfer Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. They reiterated their demand to all nations not to recognize such alterations and to cease and sever any cooperation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

185. Heads of State or Government condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing the influx of new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine which takes place at the expense of the indigenous Arab population who suffer the yoke of Israeli occupation, explusion and the usurpation of their lands on the one hand, and at the expense of the Palestinians' right to return to their homes and property on the other. They further urged all States to refrain in this context from offering Israel or World Zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever as may enable it to persist in pursuing its colonization and expansionist policies.

† *Reservation: Zaire*

186. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries convened from 7 to 12 March 1983 at New Delhi on urgent action by the non-aligned countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Israel. They further urged all States to refrain from any cooperation with the Zionist régime that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and the commission of terrorist and expansionist acts against neighbouring countries.

187. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the aggression committed against the holy places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed anew their support of the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

189. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of the Committee of Eight Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, establish at the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, at the level of Heads of State, comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. They pointed out that this Committee has played an important role in the efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East crisis. Therefore, they decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of non-aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis. They also decided that Zimbabwe, as current Chairman of the Movement, become an additional member of the Committee and its Chairman.

XX. LEBANON

190. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference. They demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), 5GS (1982) and 509 (1982) calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They also declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity, and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territories within its internationally recognized boundaries

191. The Heads of State or Government condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and they expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of Southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation.

XXI. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

192. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

193. The Heads of State or Government viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian

Ocean area, including the expansion and upgrading of existing bases and the search for new base facilities, as well as the establishment of the new military command structures of the great powers against the express wishes of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

194. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and urged its early implementation. They also noted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned States, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, Sri Lanka, had been inordinately delayed because of the obstructionist attitude adopted by some States. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparation for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate.

195. The Heads of State or Government resolved to continue their endeavours to ensure that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would be held at Colombo at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1988. In this context, they called for full and active participation in the Conference by all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users, as well as cooperation by those States with the Littoral and Hinterland States, which was essential for the success of the Conference.

XXII. ANTARCTICA

196. Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, the Heads of State or Government noted the increasing international interest in the continent of Antarctica, as evidenced by the deliberations which took place during the subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, the meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the OAU Summit, as well as by the growing membership of the Antarctic Treaty. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interests of all mankind. Antarctica should be used forever exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

197. The Heads of State or Government noted the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and expressed the hope that

the updated and expanded study by the Secretary-General called for by General Assembly resolution 40/156 would contribute towards a more comprehensive examination of this question at the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to appropriate action, taking into account the concerns of members of the Movement. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that the interest of the international community in the continent can be enhanced by keeping the United Nations fully informed of developments in Antarctica and they noted that the United Nations should remain seized of the question.

198. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their conviction that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment, and should be for the benefit of all mankind in this context, they also affirmed that all member states of the United Nations have a valid interest in such exploitation.

199. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa is a Consultative Party to the Antarctica Treaty, and in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/156C urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that régime from participation in their meeting forthwith.

200. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to resume cooperation with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIII. CYPRUS

201. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic. They deplored the unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November 1983, made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise, they deplored all subsequent separatist actions and other illegal acts, including the so-called “referendum” of May 1985. and the so-called “presidential” and “parliamentary elections” held in June 1985, in defiance of pertinent resolutions.

202. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign

occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for :he solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

203. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus which recently acquired alarming proportions.

204. The Heads of State or Government considered that the *de facto* situation created by force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

205. The Heads of State or Government supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by the Security Council for the finding of a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem based on the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus.

206. Finally, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous declarations and communiqués of the Non-Aligned Movement and demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

207. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, the exertion of military and other forms of pressure on the non-aligned countries in the area, continuous bloc confrontation, increased military presence and concentration of military effectives and arsenals of weapons, including nuclear weapons of great powers, foreign bases and fleets, as well as over the continued existence of hotbeds of crisis, occupation and aggression in this region.

208. They condemned the military exercises and other demonstrations of military power near the territorial water and airspace of littoral States which lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents and endanger the sovereignty and independence of non-aligned countries of the region

and that such a situation is fraught with the danger of uncontrolled developments which may have far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, Europe and the world at large. They emphasized that no motive or pretext can justify the threat or use of force, interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries and the creation of situations that can have such consequences.

209. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security, and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation, and expressed firm support for the objective of strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin in accordance with earlier statements by the Movement and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

210. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decision of the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, which called upon the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to hold a meeting with a view to harmonizing positions and launching initiatives for cooperation and the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, welcomed the agreement embodied in the Declaration for Mediterranean Peace adopted at the meeting in Valletta in September 1984.

211. Supporting the orientation of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries towards making continuous efforts to lessen and overcome tensions and to strengthen all-round cooperation in the interest of all, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the Mediterranean non-aligned members to hold meetings when they deem necessary at the level of Foreign Ministers, the next one to be held in Yugoslavia, and encouraged ministerial meetings of Mediterranean non-aligned members to take place whenever necessary in order to further contribute in a concrete manner both to the stability of the region as well as to the promotion in the region of functional cooperation among the non-aligned Mediterranean members and between them and European countries in various fields.

212. The Heads of State or Government called on all States and in particular other Mediterranean European States to respect the provisions of the Valletta Declaration, especially the need to adhere strictly to the principle of non-use of force or threat of use of force and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and other military facilities against non-aligned Mediterranean States and not to permit foreign forces to use

their territory, waters or air to launch aggressions against non-aligned countries.

XXV. THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA‡

213.§ The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the recent developments in the Mediterranean area resulting from repeated United States aggressions and provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which seriously endangered peace and security in the region and in the whole world. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled the communiqués issued by the Coordinating Bureau on this subject at its meetings in New York on 6 February 1986 and 26 March 1986, as well as the Communiqué issued by the Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi on 15 April 1986, following the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the support and collaboration of the United Kingdom. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes an act of State terrorism and a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the United States to desist forthwith from undertaking such aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which are considered a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean region and hindered the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and cooperation, and called on the United States of America to provide fill and immediate compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it has suffered. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

214. The Heads of State or Government declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations and a crime that is devoid of any political or moral value.

‡ Reservation: Central African Republic
§ Reservation: Zaire

215.¶Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government regretted that the body had been prevented from adopting a resolution condemning this blatant act of aggression by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the misuse of veto power by some of its permanent members. In this context, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries decided to support as appropriate the request for the inclusion of the question of the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in view of the gravity of the subject and its negative and dangerous implications for regional and international peace and security.

XXVI. EUROPE

216. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe, the continent with the highest concentrations of military arsenals and the most marked division of States into rival blocs. They welcomed the resumption of the discussions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the reduction or elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed on the European continent. They assessed that, if successful, these negotiations could constitute a historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

217. The Heads of State or Government also expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe are an important and constructive factor in the relaxation of East-West tensions. The role played by these countries in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, as in the CSCE process as a whole, is complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and constitutes concrete implementation of the principles and policies of non-alignment it Europe.

218. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the results of the Stockholm Conference would contribute towards the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and in the Mediterranean and to the

¶ Reservation: Zaire

establishment of conditions conducive to the opening of a broader and more substantial process of negotiations on disarmament in Europe.

219. They stressed the close interdependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence-building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region. They emphasized that the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the European countries should discuss, on the basis of full equality, all questions affecting security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

220. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that many European countries were taking an increasing interest in the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as in cooperation with non-aligned countries.

XXVII. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

221. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the Latin American and Caribbean region is among those which have been more directly affected by the acts of colonial powers and imperialism. Latin America and the Caribbean suffers the worst economic crisis since the Second World War, and is the most indebted region in the world, facing a growing deterioration of the living conditions of its peoples. In this respect, they referred to the profound historical significance of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to consolidate their national independence and full exercise of their sovereignty, in accordance with the principles and objectives if the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and with their inalienable right to choose their political, economic and social systems free from outside interference. They further expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and cooperation through various regional integration efforts. They noted the emergence of a common Latin American consciousness of the need to find solutions to the grave political and economic problems of the region, in particular, the Central American conflict and the enormous external debt.

222. The Heads of State or Government pointed out with deep concern that the prevailing situation in Central America constitutes one of the major focal points of tension at the international level. They further noted that, in spite of the constant appeals of the Movement of Non-Aligned

Countries, the overwhelming majority of States and the efforts of the Contadora Group of countries in the search for a diplomatic solution, the crisis has worsened because of imperialist policies of interference and intervention which, along with the condition of poverty and oppression from which the region traditionally suffers, represent a real threat to international peace and security. They reiterated that the process of change in Central America is of a socio-economic nature and therefore could not be explained in terms of ideological confrontation between the military blocs and further observed that the danger of direct United States intervention in Nicaragua and other countries in the region had increased alarmingly.

223. The Heads of State or Government condemned the escalation of aggression, military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua's sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability and self-determination. In this context, they particularly condemned the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, the launching of military manoeuvres and the commission of other intimidating acts; threats of seizure and occupation and selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory; the use of neighbouring countries as bases for aggression and the training of mercenary groups; acts of sabotage, air and naval attacks, the mining of the country's main ports; and the imposition of coercive economic measures, including the trade embargo. Sush terrorist practices have caused the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans, resulted in heavy economic losses and hindered Nicaragua's normal development.

224. The Heads of State or Government considered that these acts of political and economic pressure, in addition to the military actions, should be discussed within the framework of the wider plan to destabilize and overthrow the Government of Nicaragua, and that they increase the risk of a regional war and hinder the necessary dialogue being promoted by the Contadora Group for the purpose of securing a negotiated and political solution to the region's problems.

225. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government expressed outrage that the United States Congress had approved the allocation of further funds totalling US$100 million to its mercenary contra army, authorizing the open participation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in its direction and control as well as the participation of military advisers, members of the Special Forces of the United States Armed Forces in the training of the mercenary forces for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua. They strongly

condemned this immoral and illegal act which violates accepted norms of international behaviour and law. They emphasized that this blatant act of aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua not only violates the sovereignty, political independence and self-determination of that country, a Member of the Non-Aligned Movement, but also constitutes an affront to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Charter of the United Nations.

226. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups by the United States Government and coercive economic measures taken against the people and Government of` that country, all of which are aimed at overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua and which increase the risk of a generalized conflict. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the international community, to give solidarity and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right of self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

227. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of Protection and the Judgement of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 1 April 1984 presented by Nicaragua. They further called upon the United States to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice delivered on 27 June 1986, especially the findings of the Court that the United States, by its many hostile acts against Nicaragua, violated international law, that it is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts; that it is under an obligation to make reparations to the Republic of Nicaragua; and that the form and amount of such reparations, failing agreement between the parties, will be settled by the Court.

228. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and fully supported the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group of Countries - Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela-aimed at securing a negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America. They reiterated their conviction that the Group represents in authentic regional initiative for solving the Central American problem by peaceful means and urged all aimed at overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua

and which increase the risk of a generalized conflict. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the international community, to give solidarity and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right of self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

229. They also welcomed the formation of the Lima Support Group for the Contadora Group, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, and were confident that this initiative would contribute significantly to strengthening the efforts for peace in the region.

230. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the message of Caraballeda, issued by the Contadora Group and the Support Group on 12 January 1986, which was endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the Central American States in January 1986 and was reaffirmed at Punta del Este, Uruguay. They expressed the hope that these efforts and the implementation of the simultaneous action envisaged in the Message will lead to the resumption of the process of negotiation and dialogue essential for the peaceful solution of the Central American crisis. They reiterated that the steps referred to must be taken simultaneously in order to strengthen the reciprocal confidence needed to secure peace, it being unacceptable to select some of them to the detriment of others. It should be stressed that each step is valid in itself. Consequently, none of them can be made conditional upon others, since they represent a political and legal duty for each State.

231. If an atmosphere conducive to peace and cooperation in Central America is to be achieved, it is necessary that concrete actions are taken for the purpose of ensuring the security of the Central American States. Observing that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Nicaragua would constitute a fundamental step in the process of achieving that goal, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the United States Administration to resume negotiations with the Government of Nicaragua with the object of normalizing bilateral relations and for the purpose of securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America guided by the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples.

232. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Nicaragua for the constructive steps it has taken in the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis within the Contadora process.

233. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all parties concerned to facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust necessary for achieving a just and durable settlement of the crisis in the region, based on ensuring the security of all States and respect for their sovereignty, national independence and self-determination, by adopting a constructive attitude regarding the simultaneous implementation of the Caraballeda Plan approved by the Central American countries in the Guatemala declaration.

234. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the halting of military manoeuvres and scrupulous adherence to the principle of non-use or threat of force in the relations between States would substantially reduce tension and contribute to the search for a political and negotiated solution to the problems of Central America.

235. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that the United States of America was still preventing the adoption of a negotiated political solution. They called on that country to help in establishing the climate of confidence that was needed in order to achieve a just and lasting solution to the conflict affecting the region, and to respect the principles of international law so as to avoid increasing tensions and thus help to create the conditions for peace.

236. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreements between Nicaragua and Costa Rica to establish the political basis for the formation of a commission of supervision and control of the border area, and they urged the Government of Costa Rica to implement those agreements. They welcomed the willingness of the Government of Nicaragua to establish a similar commission for the border between that country and Honduras and urged the Government of Honduras to respond favourably to this initiative as it would help create an effective mechanism to prevent border incidents and generate increased mutual confidence.

237. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the creation of an institutional framework which will help greatly to strengthen the political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America. In this connection they expressed confidence that the Ministerial Conferences of member states of the European Economic Community, countries of Central America and countries members of the Contadora Group, which began with the Conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1984, which was followed by the Conference held in Luxembourg in November 1985,

as well as the next Conference which it is planned to hold in September 1986 in Guatemala, will continue to help in the search for peace and cooperation for Central America.

238. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the role of the informal Group of Friends of the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in helping the Chairman of the Bureau monitor the evolving situation in Central America and asked it to follow closely events in the region.

239. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their profound concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in Salvador due to the deepening economic, political and social problems and the increased imperialist intervention that has intensified the armed conflict throughout the country. They recalled that through its resolution 39/119 of 1984, the General Assembly of the United Nations requested "all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of supplying arms or helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved". Accordingly, they called upon the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive attitude conducive to the attainment of a political solution that will put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people.

240. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the serious violations of human rights continue to be committed in El Salvador. They expressed their particular concern at the harm being caused to the civilian population throughout the country by the armed conflict, particularly the attacks, bombings and forced removals that the government forces are carrying out against the civilian population in the zone controlled by the insurgents. These violations, in addition to causing innumerable civilian victims, are increasing the already high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, with serious social and economic consequences for the country.

241. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreement by the Government of El Salvador to resume dialogue with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMU/FDR). They noted that the Fronts had presented a peace proposal for a negotiated political solution which should be in conformity with the fundamental principles of non-alignment. In this regard, they reminded both parties of the request to them made by the General Assembly through its resolution 40/139 "as agreed in the meeting of La Palma, to establish as soon as possible appropriate mechanisms to study the

plans and proposals submitted by both parties and to include all sectors of national life in the search for peace". Finally, they reiterated that only through direct negotiations between the parties can a lasting negotiated comprehensive political solution to this crisis be achieved and urged the Government of El Salvador and the revolutionary forces, the FMLN/FDR, to renew immediately their talks and continue them until they achieve the peace based on justice that the Salvadorian people long for.

242. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction that elections had been held in Guatemala and that a new government had been installed in that country. They likewise welcomed with satisfaction the process of democratization initiated by this constitutional Government. They expressed concern at the continued violence affecting the country and their hope that the Government would continue taking the necessary steps to halt that violence and guarantee the broadest possible participation of all sections of the population in the search for a political solution to the conflict which that country has been experiencing in recent years as well as the full exercise of human rights.

243. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at the holding of the historic meeting of the five Central American Presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 25 May 1986, at which they stated that peace in Central America can result only from a democratic, pluralist and participatory process involving promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of all nations to choose, freely and without external interference of any kind, their own economic, political and social system, it being understood that this choice will be the result of the freely expressed will of the peoples.

244. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Lain America and the Caribbean, and they reiterated the non-aligned countries' full solidarity with the peoples of the region which are still in a colonial situation. As a result, they demanded that the colonial powers immediately implement United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in those territories. They also expressed serious concern over the fact that the colonial powers are using territories in the region as bases or ports of call for ships carrying nuclear weapons and for the storage of such weapons.

245. The Heads of State or Government condemned the transit of vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and troops foreign to the region in Latin America and the Caribbean, such

as those existing in Cuba and Puerto Rico and on the Malvinas Islands, and they observed with concern the intention to install new ones, such as the one planned for Easter Island, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

246. The Heads of State or Government demanded the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade and the cessation of all other forms of pressure against Cuba by the United States. They strongly condemned the recent escalation of threats of aggression and violation of Cuba's territorial waters and airspace, especially by espionage vehicles, as well as the blockade in the spheres of finance, credit and trade. They reaffirmed the Movement's solidarity with Cuba and its full support for Cuba's just demand that the United States return the area illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and compensate the Cuban people for the material damage suffered.

247. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in this regard, they reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the above resolution and taking full account of the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985 by the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

248. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at reports pertaining to the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

249. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with and full support for the people of Haiti in relation to their struggle for the full restoration of civil liberties and human, political and economic rights in that country. They expressed their respect for the self-determination of the Haitian people and their concern at, and strong condemnation of all manifestations of, interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which might impede the free exercise by the people of their right to choose their political and economic system. In this regard, they supported the struggle of the Haitian people for the full realization of their human rights.

250. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Grenada and exhorted all States to respect their right to independence and sovereignty and to determine freely their political, economic and social systems. They noted that, in spite of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/7, foreign military personnel are still in Grenada, and they urged that they be withdrawn forthwith in accordance with that resolution.

251. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people and the Government, of the Republic of Suriname in their efforts aimed at preserving their independence and sovereignty. They welcomed the latest developments in Suriname with regard to the process of democratization through national dialogue which resulted in the formation of an interim Government based on the widest representation ever brought together in the country's history.

252. The Heads of State or Government observed that foreign interventionist circles aided by contracted foreign mercenaries and local criminal elements were putting dangerous obstacles in Suriname's way through counter-revolutionary activities and that mercenary activities had taken place in the eastern border area resulting in the loss of lives of Surinamese civilians and soldiers. They condemned these acts and appealed to the Governments concerned to take all steps to avoid their territory being used for the activities of mercenary groups which hindered development, stability and peace in the country and which promoted unrest in the region. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern at measures taken and continuing attempts by certain governments to exert pressures, which had an adverse effect on the political, economic and social development of Suriname. They urged them to stop these measures and expressed the hope that the Governments concerned would engage in a frank, fair and meaningful dialogue, without coercion or any other form of interference in order to arrive at a solution on the basis of mutual respect and in the interest and well-being of the people of Suriname.

253. The Heads of State or Government expressed their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to secure that the United States fully comply with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway. They expressed concern over certain administrative and accounting policies and practices implemented by the United States in the management of the Panama Canal Commission which are contrary to what was agreed upon by both

countries in the said treaties, and in particular over the application of Law 96/70 of the United States Congress which is incompatible with those treaties and violates their letter and spirit.

254. The Heads of State or Government condemned the campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the United States in alliance with reactionary opposition elements, with the aim of destabilizing the country, blocking the full reversion of the Panama Canal to Panamanian property and control in 1999, neutralizing the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Panama and its participation in the Contadora Group, as well as discrediting its international banking centre.

255. The Heads of State or Government renewed their appeal to all countries to adhere to the Protocol to the Permanent Neutrality Treaty for the Panama Canal and to respect the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway.

256. The Heads of State or Government noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to ensure a safe future for its people. In connection with the territorial claim advanced by Venezuela, they noted that both countries had submitted the means for settlement of the dispute for consideration by the United Nations Secretary-General, in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1986. They welcomed the recent improvement in Guyana/Venezuela relations and expressed the hope that this would lead to increased friendship and cooperation between them.

257. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated their call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. They reaffirmed the need that the said solution should duly take into account the interests of the population of the islands and took note with satisfaction of the will expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the use of safeguards and guarantees and statutes that might be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the

Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV), 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

258. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 and commended the Argentine Government for its substantial contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution to the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom. They noted with satisfaction that, after the adoption of resolution 40/21, the Government of Argentina had confirmed its readiness to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly, and they urged the Government of the United Kingdom also to agree to their resumption and to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the sovereignty dispute remains unsettled.

259. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, which include a strategic airport, are a cause for great concern to the countries of the Latin American region, endanger the peace and adversely affect stability in the area.

260. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on dependent territories obstructs the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV)) and is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolution.

261. The Heads of State or Government once more reiterated their categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, with full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government took note with great interest, of the auspicious opening initiated between the Governments of Bolivia and Chile and expressed their hope that through this process the Bolivian maritime problem would be solved, thus expressing the spirit of Latin American brotherhood and contributing to a better understanding among the nations of the region.

262. The Heads of State or Government, noting the high level of unity achieved by the democratic forces in Chile and the intensification of the Chilean peoples' struggle for civil, political and social rights denied them by the military régime in power, reaffirmed their solidarity with them and demanded that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked worldwide repudiation. They reiterated their total support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to recover their freedom, democracy and their basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of non-alignment followed by the late President Salvador Allende.

263. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and their respect for the right of Belize to determine its future as a free and sovereign nation within its land and maritime boundaries. They emphasized that any threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable and also reiterated their commitment to the solution of disputes by negotiations and other peaceful means.

264. The Heads of State or Government observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco establishes a zone in which the development, manufacture, deployment or stockpiling of nuclear weapons are proscribed. For the proper functioning of the Treaty, it is imperative that conditions be created that are conducive to the accession by all States of the region to the Treaty and this is best achieved through respect for the purposes and provisions of the Treaty on the part of nuclear-weapon States. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all nuclear-weapon States to abide by the provisions of the Additional Protocols to the Treaty, and strongly condemned the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region by any nuclear-weapon State.

265. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of new democracies in Latin America consequent upon the decline in military tyrannies in the region, which enable their respective peoples fully to realize their inalienable right to determine their own destinies freely. In this regard, they recognized that it was advisable to find political solutions and to make efforts to consolidate the democratic processes whose stability was seriously and directly undermined by the problem of external indebtedness because of the far-reaching political, economic and social effects of that problem.

266. The Heads of State or Government noted that the defence of human rights and full and effective exercise of political ideological pluralism constitute important factors in the progress of the peoples of the region.

XXVIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

267. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the activities, especially within the United Nations, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

268. Although they welcomed the gains made in implementing the Declaration, the Heads of State or Government were disturbed that the colonial powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

269. They, therefore, firmly condemned the increasing exploitation of the human and natural resources of those territories by colonial powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stockpiling and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

270. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that, as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome. They demanded the immediate implementation of resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions in these cases.

271. They called on the colonial powers to desist forthwith from exploiting these territories or misusing them for military purposes, especially as regards nuclear weaponry, and to facilitate the exercise by their respective peoples of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

272. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means of eliminating colonialism in its many forms and manifestations and urged all States

to increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support to movements of national liberation which are struggling for self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular resolution 2525 (XXV) of the General Assembly.

273. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the work of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

XXIX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

274. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for the non-aligned and other developing countries of the item entitled "Right to development", which is being examined in the relevant bodies of the United Nations, and urged all members of the Movement to pay their utmost attention to this item.

275. The Heads of State or Government, bearing in mind the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, held at New Delhi in April 1986, instructed the Coordinating Bureau in New York to carry out the relevant consultations with a view to promoting the adoption, by the non-aligned countries, of a declaration on the right to development during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXX. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

276. The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms, have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of States. They condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or States, and resolved to counter them by every legal means possible. They called upon all States to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

277. The Heads of State or Government however emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist régimes and

all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements, against their oppressors, and in particular that of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, for self-determination and independence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism.

278. Mercenarism or the activities of soldiers of fortune are a key element of international terrorism, and thus constitute an international crime. In the light of the harmful effects which the activities of mercenaries have had on a number of non-aligned member States, particularly African countries, and which have prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability of such countries, the Heads of State or Government condemned unreservedly the recent intended mercenary attack on Ghana.

279. They recalled in this regard the various resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as the United Nations draft on an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and reminded all member States of the international community, particularly Western countries, to fulfill their obligations under the various international conventions by forbidding the recruitment, use, financing, training, transit and directing the mercenaries and by severely punishing them when apprehended.

XXXI. NON-AGGRESSION AND NON-THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

280. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that in recent years the use of force and acts of aggression have been exacerbated and that many of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and have posed threats to international peace and security, to the progress of their people, and to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They recalled the principles of the Charter of the United Nations outlawing aggression and any threat or use of force in international relations and the obligation to resort to peaceful settlement of disputes, which remain central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries.

281. They recalled the definition of aggression embodied in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States

in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, embodied in General Assembly resolution 2526 (XXV), and maintained that a war of aggression in international relations is considered to be the most serious breach of international law and non-aligned principles, as well as a crime against humanity which gives rise to international responsibility. They also maintained that execution of international collective punitive measures adopted in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis acts of aggression will result in enhancement and respect for the observance of international law.

282. They expressed their full support for adoption of a univeral declaration on non-use of force in international relations and pledged themselves to work towards that end in the United Nations Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. To this effect they pledged themselves to work during the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to expedite the work of the Special Committee along the aforementioned lines.

XXXII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

283. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and the efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. They reiterated the need to abide strictly by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of peaceful co-existence, especially those regarding respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and respect for the obligations arising out of treaties and other sources of international law. They recalled that the principles of avoidance of threat or use of force and of peaceful settlement of disputes remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries.

283. The Heads of State or Government urged that all non-aligned countries should adhere to and implement the decisions of the United Nations

Security Council and General Assembly and fully utilize the procedures for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

285. In this context, they recalled the request made by the Seventh summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, in paragraph 170 of its Political Declaration, to the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana to study proposals and working papers submitted on the subject of peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as any others to be submitted in future, with a view to the preparation of an appropriate comprehensive report and recommendations on the subject for consideration at the Ministerial Conference in 1988. The Working Group would be open-ended.

XXXIII. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

286. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 360103 and for the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as embodied in General

Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV). They reiterated that violation of the principles if non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and extern affairs of States is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. They noted with grave concern that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continue to be pursued against many non-aligned and developing countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They asserted the right of all States to pursue their own economic or political development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure and called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration on non-intervention and non-interference and to observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXXIV. UNESCO

287. The Heads of State or Government emphatically reaffirmed the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the goals and objectives of UNESCO and its role as the predominant and most

appropriate universal forum for international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information. They reiterated that programmes and activities under UNESCO's mandate should reflect the interests, aspirations, and socio-cultural values of all countries.

288. They deeply regretted the action taken against UNESCO by certain countries. This action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral cooperation and democratic functioning within the framework of international organizations and thus posed a threat to the entire United Nations system. They addressed an urgent call to States that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision.

289. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the results of the Twenty-third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Sofia in October and November 1985, and expressed their full support and determination to work for the implementation of all the programmes and activities decided upon at the Conference.

XXXV. RIGHT OF NATIONS TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

290. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the right of non-aligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, which are the cornerstone for upholding their cultural identity. They rejected all attempts at intervention or interference which hamper the free and full exercise of this right. The Heads of State or Government therefore decided to pay more attention to this issue at the United Nations, UNESCO and other related organs as an extension of the process of decolonization.

291. They reaffirmed the right of the non-aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaeological objects and archives, belonging to their national heritage, which have been misappropriated.

XXXVI. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

292. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to further intensify cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the New International Information and Communication Order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and speedily to remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological

advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to democratization of the global information and communication process. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and in particular the significant contribution made by the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool established among non-aligned countries towards the decolonization of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements.

293. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and their outstanding role in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order, as a means of exchange and cooperation among non-aligned countries.

294. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Fourth Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Havana from 17 to 22 March 1986, and endorsed its resolutions and the Havana Programme of Action.

295. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decisions of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, on the development of cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and in furnishing a broad basis for future activities. They noted with satisfaction the finalization at the Jakarta meeting of the constitution and criteria of the Intergovernmental Council called for by the Seventh Summit Conference.

296. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Intergovernmental Council in the implementation of the decisions of the General Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries. In this context, they took particular note of the Ministerial Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council, held in Dakar from 9 to 15 January 1986, which undertook a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the Jakarta Conference, including its recommendations on the non-aligned countries.

297. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with satisfaction the COMINAC's decision adopted in Jakarta in 1984 that the next General Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned

Countries is to be held in Harare in 1987 and invited the governments of the non-aligned countries to contribute actively to the success of the Conference whose task is to identify future strategies for the development of cooperation in all information-related activities.

398. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the important contribution of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool to the flow of information among non-aligned countries and called for further efforts to accelerate this process. They also expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL) which corresponds to the non-aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

399. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to give fresh impetus to the activities of the broadcasting organization of non-aligned countries and underlined the importance of furthering cooperation and programme exchanges among the electronic media organizations in non-aligned countries.

300. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the reduction of telecommunication tariffs envisaged at the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi had been effected by a number of countries; they urged all non-aligned countries to give effect to this significant decision in order to enable information to flow more freely between the non-aligned countries.

301. The Heads of State or Government considered it highly useful and necessary for non-aligned countries through existing institutions like PANA, BONAC and IGC, to secure effective exchange of information among themselves on developments in technology affecting information and communication and to work out means of sharing know-how and expertise in information and communication-related technologies in the spirit of mutual assistance and self-reliance.

302. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the Pan African News Agency (PANA) for its invaluable contribution to the struggle against misinformation and in favour of the decolonization and restructuring of information, with the objective of establishing the New International Information and Communication Order, based on peaceful and just relations, and encouraged PANA to continue working in this direction.

303. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Meeting of Ministers of Information of the Organization of African Unity held in Cairo in November 1985.

304. The Heads of State or Government also noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of cooperation between the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and UNESCO, particularly in the spheres of information, education, science and culture, and congratulated UNESCO for its systematic activities and efforts undertaken in favour of the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order.

305. The Heads of State or Government expressed appreciation for the cooperation extended by UNESCO to non-aligned countries, particularly with respect to the studies on information and communication problems, including those relating to the attainment of a much more balanced flow of information between the developing and developed countries. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the recent moves by certain countries to weaken UNESCO. They urged all States to take all the necessary steps in order to strengthen the role of UNESCO.

306. The Heads of State or Government agreed on the need to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system, with a view to applying the principles of the New International Information and Communication Order and agreed to support the United Nations Department of Public Information so that it could increase printed and audio-visual information, enhance public awareness of the issues of interest to non-aligned countries and ensure more coherent coverage and better knowledge in areas which have priority, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, Palestine, Namibia, the promotion of human rights, the right of people to self-determination, apartheid, and racial discrimination, economic and social development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. They commended with deep appreciation the positive role played by the United Nations and UNESCO in fostering cooperation among the non-aligned countries in this sphere.

307. The Heads of State or Government condemned the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda by one State against another, be it a member of the Non-Aligned Movement or not, because it is an act that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the New International Information and Communication Order, and because it violates international rules and standards in the field of radio

broadcasting as provided for by the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

308. They also demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasting aimed at non-aligned countries.

309. The Heads of State or Government renewed the call to members of the Movement to forward complete sets of authenticated documents of all future non-aligned meetings held in their respective countries to the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo as the repository of documents relating to the Conference and Meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement.

310. The Heads of State or Government urged that there should be continuous and regular interaction and exchange of experience among the media and training personnel of the non-aligned countries.

XXXVII. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

311. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 40/3, of 1986, as the International Year of Peace, providing a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace and offering an opportunity to governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace. They reiterated the view expressed by the United Nations General Assembly during its fortieth session that the International Year of Peace is not only a celebration or commemoration, but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote, on the basis of the principles and policy of non-alignment, positive action by States and peoples aimed at the prevention of war and the removal of various threats to peace.

XXXVIII. THE UNITED NATIONS

312. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that faith in the United Nations was central to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Even as the United Nations gave impetus to the process of decolonization, the newly-emergent States, the vast majority of which are members of the Movement, brought greater richness and diversity to the Organization. They helped transform it into a truly universal body representing the free

association of States on the basis of sovereign equality and reflecting the hopes and aspirations of people all over the world. They reiterated their resolve to play an active role in the forums of the United Nations system for the attachment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself.

313. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the United Nations represented the most appropriate international forum with the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises; in the achievement of the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation; in the strengthening of international cooperation in all fields on the basis of sovereign equality of States; and in the establishment of equitable and just economic relations as well as the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, universal *détente*, disarmament and development. They acknowledged that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had achieved significant results in many areas of international relations and had contributed to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples. The members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, who constitute almost two-thirds of the membership of the United Nations and are firmly wedded to its principles, are determined to preserve and build upon the achievements of the World Organization. The capacity of the United Nations to identify and respond to potential and emerging problems in the political as well as economic, social and humanitarian fields should be developed on a systematic basis.

314. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the fact that an unprecedently large number of Heads of State or Government of member States, particularly from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, participated personally in the commemorative activities to mark the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations held at New York. This was a testimony to the faith and confidence reposed in the United Nations by the international community and its desire to strengthen multilateralism. The Heads of State or Government, however, regretted that, despite the flexibility displayed by the non-aligned countries and others, a declaration could be adopted on that occasion owing to the intransigent attitude of some States.

315. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role of the United Nations system and to erode the principle, of sovereign equality

and democratic functioning on which it was based. They considered that the present crisis has its origins in the erosion of the commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The democratization of international relations, sought by the non-aligned countries in their active involvement with the United Nations, has been resisted by some who seek to preserve privileged positions of power. The failure to accept this natural process lies at the heart of the crisis of multilateralism, and more specifically the concerted attack from these quarters on the United Nations and its specialized agencies. At the same time, decisions and resolutions of these organizations have been increasingly ignored, thus weakening the role of the United Nations as a forum for deliberation and negotiation of important political and economic issues. The Heads of State or Government noted that this process has been exacerbated by the use of financial power to impair the functioning of the Organization. The non-aligned countries were firmly of the view that any withholding from assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation of obligations under the Charter, which was a universal Treaty freely entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of international order. In particular, they condemned the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the basic character and purposes of the United Nations.

316. The Heads of State or Government rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and specially that of the sovereign equality of States. They emphasized that the current financial crisis of the United Nations should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. They called upon all Member States responsible for the situation to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a long-term solution.

317. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries pledged to continue to abide strictly by the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to all States to respect the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

318. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly through resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, had concluded its work and urged all Members of the United Nations to give due consideration to its report and recommendations and to work

constructively during the forty-first session of the General Assembly in search of the common goal of improving the overall administrative and financial efficiency of the organization.

319. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the purpose of promoting the role of the United Nations and recommended, in this respect, that the Committee undertake a study of the veto record of the permanent members of the Security Council.

320. The Heads of State or Government paid a warm tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his wholehearted endeavours in promoting the role and efficiency of the United Nations.

XXXIX. STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

321. The Heads of State or Government noted the serious deterioration of the international situation, reaffirming the historic responsibility of the policy of non-alignment for countering this negative trend and strengthening peace, *détente*, collective security and the democratization of international relations. They decided to strengthen the measures for collective action in order to increase the influence and role of non-alignment in world affairs, especially with reference to upholding full observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as the foundations of peaceful co-existence between States. They also stressed the need to make utmost efforts to ensure that the commitments made in the present Declaration are duly implemented within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums.

322. The Heads of State or Government again stressed the usefulness and validity of the measures approved, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and non-aligned policies at the Algiers Summit Conference and at the Lima, Peru, Ministerial Conference in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

323. They also reaffirmed the usefulness of the measures for collective action established by resolution no. 3 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers.

324. The Heads of State or Government invited the Coordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen coordination and mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and coordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies.

XL. FURTHER GATHERINGS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

325. The Heads of State or Government, recalling that at the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in New Delhi, the Ministers had taken note of the offer by the Government of Nicaragua to host the Ninth Summit Conference, received the offer with satisfaction. They expressed the solidarity of the Movement with Nicaragua in her defence of her sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of her people to decide their own destiny in the face of foreign aggression. They condemned the United States contempt of the judgement of The Hague International Court of Justice which constitutes defiance of International Law.

326. The Heads of State or Government further took note with appreciation of the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Ninth Summit.

327. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the final decision on the date and venue of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries be taken by a Ministerial Conference to be held not later than 1988 in Cyprus.

328. The Heads of State or Government decided that an extraordinary ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation would be held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1987.

XLI. COMPOSITION OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU

329. The Heads of State or Government decided that the Coordinating Bureau would be open-ended and noted that the candidatures would be submitted in New York.

SPECIAL DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in our Eighth Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September

1966, and having examined the explosive situation in southern Africa, express our grave concern over the further deterioration of the situation since our last meeting in New Delhi. The primary cause for the aggravation of the situation is the continued existence of apartheid which has been declared by the international community as a crime against humanity.

We have also taken into account all the initiatives taken by many States and organizations to have the problem resolved through negotiations but which have been rejected by the racist régime in Pretoria. Instead of heeding the call of the international community to eradicate apartheid, the racist Pretoria régime has stepped up its oppression and subjugation of the disenfranchised and dispossessed people of South Africa through the imposition of a state of emergency and other repressive measures. We have also noted with grave concern that several thousand people have been murdered in cold blood by the racist security police and thousands more have been hurled into jails without trial in a blind fury to stem the tide of the popular uprising of the oppressed.

In an effort to subject the front-line and the other neighbouring States to its domination, the racist régime has also intensified its campaign of intimidation, blackmail, economic sanctions and naked acts of aggression against the independent States in the region. We recall in particular the repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, the support for the armed bandits in Mozambique and Angola and the armed raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, causing considerable damage to both life and property.

Taking into account all these factors and also bearing in mind the inescapable responsibility of the international community to combat apartheid, which is the root cause of violence and instability in the region, we, the Heads of State or Government, have agreed and commit ourselves to the measures specified under each of the following sub-headings:

Namibia

We, the Heads of State or Government, having noted with grave concern the lack of progress towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as a result of the continuing occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and the insistence by the Reagan Administration and the racist Pretoria régime on linking the independence of Namibia to the irrelevant and extraneous issue of the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, a linkage which has already been rejected by the United Nations Security Council, and bearing in mind the anguish and yearnings

of the oppressed people of Namibia for their inalienable right to freedom and independence, have resolved and committed ourselves individually and collectively to the effective pursuit of the following measures to hasten the independence of Namibia.

we:

(a) reaffirm once again that United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, we vehemently reject and condemn the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia;

(b) reaffirm the unshirkable responsibility of the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia without further delay:

(c) request the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

(d) call upon all member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and urge the international community to exert maximum pressure, including the imposition of sanctions towards the removal of all obstacles to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(e) call upon all member countries to step up bilateral assistance to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and to contribute to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia;

(f) appeal to all support groups and anti-apartheid movements in the United States and in the western world to intensify their activities for the immediate independence of Namibia;

(g) condemn once again the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urge the international community to continue to reject it and not to accord it any form of recognitions;

(h) renew our call to the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to compel it to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(i) call upon all the member States of the Movement to participate actively in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Namibia, scheduled to be held from 17 to 20 September 1986. To demonstrate the importance we attach to the issue, we mandate the Chairman of the Movement to convey personally our concerns and determination to the Special Session.

South Africa

Having reviewed the events and developments in South Africa, we, the Heads of State or Government, hereby renew our abiding commitment to the eradication of the evil system of apartheid through the adoption of special measures designed to hasten its total elimination.

We have also taken note, with deep appreciation, of the rising tide of resistance and defiance by the South African classes. The escalation of the armed struggle both in Namibia and South Africa is a clear indication of the determination of the people of Namibia and South Africa to make the supreme sacrifice in their efforts to secure freedom and independence and to achieve the enshrined objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as those of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

We have further noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of Commonwealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from our Movement, have agreed to impose or have already imposed, a number of economic measures against South Africa, and hope that other members of the Commonwealth would enforce similar sanctions against the apartheid régime. We have also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a worldwide, informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

We, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirm our decision and conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, remains the only peaceful option to compel the racist Pretoria régime to abandon apartheid. Consequently, we endorse the call of the Organization of African Unity for the early convening of the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (CM/Res.1952/XL of the OAC). Pending the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions we,

the Heads of State or Government, endorse the following measures that have been adopted by certain countries and organizations and commend them to the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation:

(a) prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;

(b) cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, and of any cooperation with South Africa's oil industry;

(c) cessation of further investments in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to the racist régime;

(d) an end to all promotion of or support for trade with South Africa, including governmental assistance to trade missions;

(e) prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and any other coins minted in South Africa;

(f) prohibition of imports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel etc.;

(g) encashment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with United Nations Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974;

h) termination of any visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(i) termination of air and shipping links with South Africa; cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;

(k) suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa, such as agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation;

(l) the termination of Double Taxation Agreements with South Africa;

(m) a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies

Moreover, we urge all non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the information campaign to sensitize international public opinion on the realities of apartheid.

We also urge all States to increase material and financial assistance to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa through their national liberation movements to enable them to step up their struggle against apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial and representative government in South Africa.

We also take note of the resolution of the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity which recommends to all governments and educational institutions to devote the first lesson of the 1986/87 academic year to apartheid, and to write on this occasion on the blackboards and comment on the theme, "Apartheid is a crime against humanity". We recommend that this resolution, aimed at sensitizing the youth on the question of apartheid, be seriously considered, during the 1986/87 academic year, by all our States and the world at large.

Front-line and other neighbouring States

We, the Heads of State or Government, have reviewed and noted with grave concern the exceedingly serious and volatile situation in southern Africa resulting from the policies of State terrorism, military occupation, blackmail, and the use of armed bandits by the apartheid régime to destabilize, sabotage and destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the front-line States and other countries neighbouring it with the aim of weakening and subjugating them. Consequently, we recognize more than ever before, the urgent need for concerted international action, both short-term and long-term, to provide relief to the front-line and other States in the region, to enable them to withstand the effects of retaliatory sanctions by the racist Pretoria régime.

We reject the policy of "constructive engagement" and any attempt from whatever quarters to engage in any dialogue with the racist régime outside the framework of a categorical and irreversible process designed totally to eradicate apartheid and to accomplish the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia.

We fully endorse the statement by the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity of Heads of State and Government (AHG/ST5)(XXII) on the critical situation in southern Africa as well as the measures contained therein, in particular the following:

(g) provision of necessary resources to front-line States to enhance their defence capacity;

(h) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage, economic blackmail and economic aggression by the racist régime;

(i) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions."

In this connection, we decide to establish a Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa to which we shall contribute generously. The Fund shall be used to provide emergency assistance as well as long-term assistance for infrastructural development in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa. The Fund shall be administered by a Committee consisting of Zambia and Zimbabwe from southern Africa and Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru and Yugoslavia, Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

We appeal to the wider international community to contribute generously to the Fund.

ACTION FOR RESISTING INVASION, COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID FUND

1. The objectives of which are:

   (a) to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States to fight the apartheid régime of Pretoria and to support the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia in their unrelenting struggle against racist and colonialist oppressions;

   (b) to assist the front-line States to enforce sanctions against South Africa and to cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime.

2. To achieve these objectives, the following measures will be taken.

   (i) to relieve shortages of essential commodities consequent upon enforcement of sanctions against South Africa, including establishment of a strategic relief reserve;

   (ii) to strengthen transport and communications affected by the struggle against racism;

   (iii) to respond effectively to the negative trade effects of action against the South African régime;

   (iv) to assure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy;

(v) to assist in ensuring safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks;

(vi) to develop human skills for effective management of national economies;

(vii) to mobilise international public opinion and financial resources for fulfilling the objectives of the Fund.

The FUND Committee will consist of the following member States:

1. India - Chairman
2. Zambia - Vice-Chairman
3. Zimbabwe
4. Nigeria
5. Algeria
6. Congo
7. Yugoslavia
8. Peru
9. Argentina

SPECIAL APPEAL BY THE EIGHTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, having reviewed the present situation in Namibia and having considered the urgent appeal addressed to this Summit Conference by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, express our indignation over the continued illegal occupation of that territory and the brutalization of its people by racist South Africa.

Two decades ago, the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia and assumed direct responsibility over the Territory. A United Nations Plan to grant independence to the inhabitants of the Territory adopted in 1978 as Security Council resolution 435 was accepted by the concerned parties and subsequently by the international community. To date, however, efforts to implement it have been frustrated by the obduracy of the racist Pretoria régime and the ill-conceived policy of "linkage" pursued by the United States of America.

Conscious of the persisting scandalous situation, we do hereby urgently call upon:

(i) the present United States administration to abandon the linking of Namibian independence to a withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola;

(ii) all members states of the non-aligned movement and other countries as a matter of urgency to take up the issue of Namibia in all international forums as well as in their bilateral relations with the United States administration in order to impress upon it the need to abandon its "linkage" policy and to cooperate fully forthwith with the United Nations Secretary-General in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of 1978;

(iii) the United States of America and the United Kingdom, as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council not to use the veto to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa as the most effective peaceful means of forcing that régime to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia;

(iv) the United Nations Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence now that all outstanding matters have been settled;

(v) the world mass media to expose the plight of the Namibian people and to explain their struggle in an effort to break the news and information blackout imposed by the occupying régime in Namibia; and

(vi) the international community to render all-round material, political and diplomatic support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO.

The time for Namibian independence is long past. To delay it any longer is immoral. We therefore appeal to all men and women of goodwill firmly to oppose any delay, for any reason and under any circumstance, of Namibian independence.

HARARE APPEAL ON DISARMAMENT

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986 wish to convey to Your Excellency on behalf of our Governments and peoples, our profound concern

and anxiety about the continuing nuclear arms race. Never before has humanity been so near self-destruction. In fact, the alternative today is not between war or peace, but between life and death. This makes the struggle for peace and for the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times.

This state of affairs, if allowed to continue, heighten the risk of a nuclear holocaust and the real possibility of the destruction of civilization. We are most preoccupied to this grave peril and would wish to see it averted for the sake of all mankind.

Exactly twenty-five years ago, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries at their First Summit Conference in Belgrade felt compelled to make an appeal to Hi Excellency the President of the United States of America and His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet of Socialist Republics to undertake negotiations so as to remove the danger of war in the world and enable mankind to embark upon the road to peace.

Two and a half decades have passed, and the deterioration of the international situation from the economic, political and security points of view has place humanity in a situation as serious as, if not worse than, the one which inspired the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to take action in 1961.

The prospect of war represented by the appearance of ever more sophisticated and destructive weapons makes the political and strategic environment much more dangerous than ever before.

We have, therefore, been moved, out of continuing concern for the avoidance of war and the promotion of peace, *détente* and peaceful co-existence to address this appeal to Your Excellency, urging you to use your best efforts to reduce the prevailing tension and to promote a climate of confidence in the world, in order to facilitate the settlement of major international issues by peaceful means.

We urge the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as all other nuclear-weapon states, to take immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war.

As the leader of one of the two most powerful nations on earth, it is within your grasp, we believe, to arrest the trend toward confrontation and conflict. We therefore urge you to cooperate fully with your counterpart in the pursuit of the dialogue which has been initiated to put an end to the arms race with a

view to reaching substantive agreements in the field of disarmament, including an early agreement on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

It is our hope that at your next Summit meeting, both parties will agree of a moratorium as a first step towards a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Such a step would be greatly welcomed by the peoples of the world and would make a major contribution to halting the nuclear arms race and encourage progress in other areas of disarmament.

Convinced that you share both our fear and aspiration, we ask that you give earnest consideration to this appeal so that the possible drift to nuclear warfare may be averted and the prospects for peace and cooperation enhanced.

The Non-Aligned Movement is committed to the search for global stability and the development of equitable international cooperation in solving the main political and economic problems affecting the world today. We, its members, are prepared to continue to play an active part in the task of creating a secure international environment.

A letter, in identical terms, has been sent to His Excellency, Mikhail Gorbachev., General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We hope that this Appeal will encourage your own efforts to go forward to the meeting and reach conclusions which will take into account the best interests of the States and peoples of our planet. Humanity must be saved from the scourge of war. We must recognize our common destiny, and strive with determination for a future of peace, dignity, development and progress for all.

HARARE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

We the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

- Recognizing the special vulnerability of all developing non-aligned countries to political and economic policies of pressure and coercion arising from structural constraints and in some cases capricious environments, particularly in the case of land-locked developing countries, island developing countries, least developed countries, the front-line States and other independent States in southern Africa.
- Determined to preserve the non-aligned member countries' independence,

sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of all States to equality and effectively to participate in international affairs and to abide by the principles and policies of non-alignment with a view to enhancing the role of the Movement as an authentic and independent factor in international relations.

- Reiterating our commitment to strengthen our capacity for collective action established by the Lima Programme of Mutual Assistance and Solidarity of August 1975, spelled out and approved in the document on collective action of resolution No. 3 of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers in 1973.

Resolve to empower the Coordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen the measures for coordination and mutual cooperation, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and coordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies; and also declare that,

(i) any threat of use of force and aggression against a non-aligned country will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;

(ii) any measure against a non-aligned country which impedes the effective exercise of its full and free sovereign rights will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;

(iii) non-aligned countries will thereupon be ready to lend mutual assistance to the threatened country upon request.

BELGRADE DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 9th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 4-7 September 1989.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their Ninth Conference held in Belgrade, September 4-7, 1989,

Aware that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Bearing in mind the role and responsibility of non-aligned countries to make their maximum contribution towards safeguarding peace and promoting cooperation for the development of all countries and thus paving the way for the well-being of nations and peoples, based on peace, equity and justice,

Inspired by the principles and objectives of non-alignment, reaffirming their lasting validity, drawing upon the Movement's experience, aware of its invaluable contribution to international developments and of its even greater potentials today,

DECLARE:

1. The world is at a crossroads: tension is no longer at breaking point but neither is peace stable; stagnation is not general but neither is development. While there may be reason for hope, there is no cause for undue optimism. The world must decide which way to turn, as we face new challenges as well as new opportunities.

2. Scientific and technological advances, as well shared tribulations, increase global interdependence. But they have yet to quench aspiration towards freedom, independence and national identity. Equality rather than domination and subordination should form the basis of interdependence. The irreversible and encouraging integration processes now asserting themselves ought to be in the interest of all and not aimed at establishing new hegemonies. The present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations.

3. The world political climate has improved, although not sufficiently. Encouraging progress has been made towards finding solutions to regional and global problems wherein the non-aligned countries have rendered a substantive contribution. There has been a ferment of new economic and political areas in many parts of the world. These provide a propitious setting for fresh initiatives. On the other hand, if economic imperatives, and particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony. A *détente* devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure.

4. Many countries in the world are undertaking wide-ranging policy reforms in an effort to adapt to the realities of a rapidly changing world. A greater degree of openness and cooperation is vital for the success of the trend towards global integration.

5. The pursuit of complete disarmament, especially in weapons of mass destruction is imperative since it is necessary for securing the very existence of the human race on our planet. The somber contrast between enormous military expenditure and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development. Given enhanced disarmament prospects, new opportunities are opening for all countries, especially those possessing the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals, for rechanneling additional financial resources, human energy and creativity into development. The close relationship between disarmament and development must be seen as a contribution to the wider efforts to give precedence to economic development over the priorities imposed by the dangerous and irrational race for military might .

6. The non-aligned countries do not pretend, nor are in a position, to change the world by themselves; but neither can the world be reshaped without them. The non-aligned favour concordance rather than confrontation, regardless of whether common problems or mankind of issues of regional interests are involved. The non-aligned countries stand ready to take active part in their accommodation and resolution, proceeding from the policy objectives of non-alignment and from the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, which are making's historical legacy and the imperative of humanity.

7. The major military-political alliances, the chief protagonists of the war are still present, though the cohesion and continuing relevance are being

seriously questioned. Although the threat of bloc confrontation has receded, no stable peace is yet in sight.

8. The Soviet Union and the United States have embarked upon the path of reducing their huge military arsenals and armed forces. They are also engaged in a wide-ranging dialogue designed to improve their mutual relations which leads to the easing of world tension. The resulting *détente* is a window of opportunity for the international community. It is above all based on the realization of the impending danger to the survival of human species posed by the nuclear arms raced, by other military and non-military threats to security such as armed conflicts, use of force, gross economic inequality both within and among nations, poverty, hunger, deprivation, debt burden, disease, drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, as well as by the degradation of the environment. The solution of such vast and complex problems calls for a concerted and coherent approach within a multilateral framework.

9. Some focal points of crisis in the present-day world are of a long-standing nature. These conflicts which more often than not have deep-lying regional causes are aggravated and acquire new dimensions by interference, intervention and involvement of outside powers. The resultant conflicts undermine international relations, cause great human suffering and prevent the international community from addressing the major problems of today. That is why the Non-Aligned Movement is determined to participate actively in all efforts towards a successful resolution of hot beds of crises in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes ensuring that solutions are not imposed by outside powers to the detriment of the interests of the parties directly concerned. In this context, the Non-Aligned conuntries particularly express their solidarity with all those peoples who have not yet exercised their right to self-determination.

10. Economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically especially in the least developed ones. They suffocate under the outflow of capital and their diminishing purchasing power. Accelerated economic and social development of developing countries is not only an imperative necessity for them but also in the interest of the world. Even fifteen years after its proclamation, the New International Economic Order remains a difficult but valid goal. The fruits of development in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of developing countries. In order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, specially the technology of

tomorrow. The developed countries, for their part, should not overlook the fact that their affluence is not assured once and for all nor can it remain stable in an overall impoverished global environment. We appeal to the developed world to face, with maximum will and determination and without prejudice, the conflict which is older and deeper than the cold war and bloc confrontation the conflict.

11. Growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind, testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations. We all suffer the consequences of environmental degradation. There is no doubt that the advanced countries have contributed the most to the dramatic increase of that threat. These countries have also the resources and technology to cope with in developing countries, protection of the environment has to be seen as an integral part of the development process. Initial, albeit insufficient, international efforts are being made to study and remove the menace to the environment. Our Movement and our countries ready to make their fullest possible contribution to this end. It is important, however, that such international cooperation should be based on full respect for the sovereignty of States.

12. The important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged most of whom are members of the Movement today is entering a decisive stage. While expressing our satisfaction with this epochal achievement to whose inevitable but dearly paid triumph we have contributed a great deal, we cannot but be acutely conscious that not all forms of dependence and that there are still peoples suffering under colonial bondage or barely disguised neo-colonialism. The total eradication of colonialism and strengthening their political independence, remains a priority task of our Movement.

13. Racism and discrimination based on color, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practiced in this age which has all the possibilities to become an era of true reason, human dignity and freedom. Racism and discrimination have always been regarded by the Movement as historical anachronism and a disgrace to our civilization. In the vision of a more humane and more democratic world, there can be no room for any form of racism and of national, religious or any other form of intolerance.

14. It is a truism that all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism, violate the fundamental rights of the individual, threaten stability within and among nations and deserve to be universally condemned and countered by every legal means possible.

15. Illicit drug trafficking, unabated production, demand for drugs and increased terrorism the principle of shared responsibility is a fundamental element in the struggle against this curse.

16. Notwithstanding all the challenges, the United Nations system has stood the test of time. Even those who tended to ignore the United Nations as a forum for collective action by States increasingly realize that the World Organization is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems that concern all. Without the United Nations, it would not be possible to realize the fullest and broadest possible democratization of international relations, which has always been of the primary objectives of the Movement. Our countries and our Movement have contributed towards expanding the activities of the United Nations aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting development and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Peace and harmony among peoples and nations require strict observance and further enhancement of international law. In this context the outcome of the recent meeting of non-aligned countries at the Hague and its initiative for the Decade of International Law represents an important contribution.

17. In the endeavors to formulate a strategy that will enable our Movement to exert a more active influence on the world situation and on international relations and to create the best possible conditions for the development of our countries on the eve of the 21st century, the collective vision of the great founding fathers of non-alignment continues to serve as a perennial source of inspiration. Strong support for the validity of our action can be found in the contribution we have made to changing the world and in the uninterrupted continuity from Belgrade in 1961, Cairo in 1964, Lusaka in 1970, Algiers in 1973, Colombo in 1976, Havana in 1979, New Delhi in 1983, Harare in 1986, to Belgrade in 1989.

18. We opposed bloc divisions and confrontation which carried the risk of nuclear annihilation and impedes the struggle of peoples for nation. At the time of sharp ideological division, we created a movement based on the principle of ideological pluralism and advocated peaceful co-existence in international affairs, which today constituted the basis of negotiations and accommodation between the great powers and other major actors in international relations. The call given by our Movement to halt and reverse the arms race has in no small measure led to the current action and efforts at establishing a more stable and peaceful world. Without our historic contribution to the successful implementation of

the decolonization process, the emerging multipolarity of the world characterized by growing interdependence of all members of the international community, all members of the international community, would be inconceivable. Our faith in the power of negotiations and cooperation is today being brought to bear on the undoing efforts to resolve focal points of crisis through respect for the legitimate interests of all parties involved countries to progress, acting as a driving force in their quest for a better world, cannot countenance inequities and discrimination of any kind, anywhere still less can they reconcile themselves to enormous differences in economic development and prosperity becoming the tragic and persisting destiny of mankind.

19. Following the example of our great predecessors had the capacity to anticipate and the courage to change, we set ourselves the formidable task assess critically and comprehensively our position and role in the present day world of transition and change and to identify a realistic order of priorities in pursuing, on the basis of our principles, the objectives of our Movement.

20. Guided by the vital interest of our countries to safeguard the freedom of action and to bring about fundamental changes in the existing system of international political and economic relation, our credo during the period of the cold war not to take part in the divisions that were being imposed.

Now that the world is becoming multi-polar and is increasingly integrating, our basic interests and the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Movement, demand that we play an active and direct role in the management of world affairs. Only in such a way can we partake fully in the process of economic and technological advancement leading towards greater independence and integration of the world.

21. Our active participation in and comprehensive contribution to the ongoing development processes and trends at the global, regional and subregional levels, and our widening association, with all countries or groups of countries sharing with us basic perceptions of and aims regarding these processes and trends, will also further expand the scope and concept of non-alignment.

22. In responding to the challenges of a changing world, are not be burdened with prejudice or dogma. That was never a trait of our Movement. We were the first to draw attention to the untenably of the postulates of the cold war. Our approach to the contemporary phenomena and

development is going to be realistic, far-sighted and creative so the we can live up to the historical mission of our Movement and act as the authentic interpreters of the interests of our countries.

23. This also calls for more effective actions on our part improved functioning. In the past, the non-aligned countries shunned the false notion that their action would be strengthened by the creation of a third bloc. They never accepted anything that would endanger the democratic character of the Movement and the relationships of equality inherent in it. It is of vital importance, however, of constantly explore new avenues and improve methods of action in order to enhance the efficiency of our Movement.

Strengthened by our past achievements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and all form of domination, inspired by the challenges and demands that we face today as nations and as a Movement, and guided by the principles and concept of the policy of Non-Alignment in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, cooperation and well-being for all, we have agreed to act in conformity with the following priorities in our joint endeavor.

First until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, achievement of disarmament and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, continue to be our first and foremost task.

We have contributed to the creation of international conditions conducive to the elimination of the causes and the horror of war. The general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace. We are encouraged by the positive development in the field of disarmament brought about by the INF treaty. We are, however, concerned by the recent loss of moment in nuclear disarmament. The history of disarmament negotiations abounds with the instance of missed opportunities. The world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals which are being further refined and added to. The only hope for nuclear lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear weapon power embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We are also fully aware of the fact that both nuclear and conventional disarmament cannot be accomplished without the participation of all international factors.

Second, we are desirous, to engage in joint search for effective and acceptable solutions to the outstanding problems in international community relations.

We are prepared to establish a constructive and productive dialogue with the developed world on economic issues affecting not only the interest of our countries but the international community as a whole. There can be no stability nor better prospects for the world without reducing the disparities in the level of global development.

The task facing us will become much easier if it is undertaken in the context of an expanding and growing world economy. The major challenge is to work out a package of policy which would be ensured the return of the world economy to higher rates of growth only if all its constituent parts grow in harmony. Sustained growth in the world economy can be ensured.

Accelerating development requires above all a substantial increase in the net transfer of resources to developing countries, especially to the least developed ones, a lasting and comprehensive solution to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, liberalization of world trade by the removal of protectionist barriers and remunerative commodity prices and stable monetary conditions.

We are not unmindful of our own responsibility for the efficient functioning of the economies of our countries. Our efforts cannot succeed without strengthening our mutual cooperation. To this end, supportive international economic environment is vital. Also, without establishing ties and dialogue with the developed world there can be no solution to economic problems facing our countries. We are looking forward to the contribution of the South Commission on all these issues.

Rapid advances in science and technology are having an enormous impact on overall world developments. Hence it is paramount importance for the Movement to seek and ensure closer cooperation in this field in the South-South as well as North-South context. Transfer of technology has become imperative for securing rapid economic development.

The management of the world economy needs to be more broad –based so evolve policies which can be supported by all. The current economic and social groups and needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation. The call for a collective effort based on a mutuality of interest. Regular North-South consultations at the summit level on international economic issues are essential for ensuring equitable and collective management of global interdependence.

The Non-Aligned Countries strongly support the efforts exerted in coordination with other developing countries, expressed in the Caracas Declaration of 23

June 1989, for integration of the world economy and their commitment to engage in a serious and constructive dialogue with the aim of strengthening international solidarity and cooperation for development. We strongly urge the developed countries to respond positively to this initiative.

Third, we reaffirm our support for the right of all peoples living under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, to self-determination and independence. It is inconceivable that at the dawn of the 21st century, over twenty territories and millions of people still live under those conditions. Through our Movement's initiative, the United Nations has declared the last decade of the present century as the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, a goal which we consider to be a moral obligation for all mankind. We further reaffirm the need to strengthen our solidarity with non-aligned and other countries facing aggression, intervention or interference in their internal affairs.

Fourth, as we approach the 21st century, protection to the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world. This calls for urgent co-operative measures and global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development. Such cooperation should take place within the overall framework of the objective of reviving growth, creating a healthy, clean and sound environment and meeting the basic needs of all. Multilateral approaches need to emphasize supportive measures, while seeking to resources for environmental cooperation and facilitate developing countries' access to environmentally safe technologies.

A grave danger to our eco-system comes from indiscriminate dumping of toxic and other hazardous waste on our territories carried out without any regard to their consequential devastating effect on the environment. We demand an immediate halt to such practices. No one should dispose of nuclear nor any other toxic waste on the territories of other countries or in the open seas.

In the conviction that the very future of mankind hinges on the protection of the environment, we are ready to do our own share to check and prevent the pollution of water, land and air. Land degradation, deforestation, water and air pollution, desertification, result from, among other causes, excessive pressure on natural resources, and because of poverty, ignorance and rising population. There exist broad possibilities for joint action aimed at protecting and promoting the environment at the level of the entire international community within the context of a comprehensive developmental effort. We shall make our contribution to that end.

Fifth, it is only in this century, through the process of decolonization, the effort within the United Nations to apply democratic norms in state relations, and the creation of adequate economic conditions, that prerequisites for realizing fundamental human rights and freedoms have been provided. In implementing the principles and objectives of our Movement, we have contributed significantly to the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of human rights in the contemporary international society. We consider the right of every individual to fully enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to be the source of the greatest inspiration to our Movement. We reaffirm the valuable contribution to all women, and strongly support their aspirations towards the recognition of their rights. We particularly underscore the need for greater efforts for the full integration of women in our development processes. The promotion of human rights and freedom is one of the basic objectives of our Movement.

Sixth, our countries and our Movement will continue to contribute towards having the United Nations serve as truly democratic representative of the entire international community, towards expanding its activities aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting growth and prosperity and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Together with other member countries, we pledge to strive for the strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations so that it can fully discharge its legitimate reasonability of resolving all major problems, including those of the rising dangers of drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, facing the world today. For this purpose, we shall endeavor to ensure that the machinery of the United Nations is reinforced, and its activities effectively coordinated. Multilateralism, of which the United Nations is the centre-piece has a growing role to play both at the global and regional levels.

Inspired by their great vision, the leaders of the Non-Aligned Countries defined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1961 the fundamental goals of the Movement which they founded at that time as a transition from the old order based on domination, to a new order based on freedom, equality and social justice and the promotion of the well-being of all. To these goals of non-alignment we, Heads of State or Government, assembled once again in Belgrade after almost three decades, have nothing to add or subtract. We have been striving and will continue to strive for a world of peace, freedom, justice and prosperity for all. We have never assumed to hold the monopoly of these aims. We have never believed that we should be satisfied with what we have accomplished. We have never held the view these noble goals and ideals can be achieved without dialogue and cooperation with countries outside our Movement. We

shall seek every opportunity to engage in such dialogue and cooperation for the realization of the cherished goals of our Movement and indeed of entire humankind.

The world must become a common home in which all will have rights, their obligations and responsibilities.

We are aware of ours.

To achieve these goals, we adopt the following political and economic documents which, together with this Declaration, constitute the final documents of the Conference and a framework for future action.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

Confirming the positions adopted at previous Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, reaffirming the validity of the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and recalling the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the first one exclusively devoted to disarmament, held in Havana in May 1988, at which the situation in disarmament was thoroughly examined and the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries in the field further elaborated,

1 The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment. The Movement has constructively contributed to the process of disarmament by promoting dialogues between the two Great Powers, by attempting to shape a consensus in multilateral disarmament for and by increasing public awareness of the threat of war, particularly nuclear. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as a response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement. They also expressed their strong expectation that future Great Powers negotiations would also be geared towards the well-being of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the United Nations Charter.

2 They noted that since the last Summit Conference in Harare significant events have taken place with bearing on international security, establishing new trends in international relations. Conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiation understanding and cooperation in a number

of instances. The responsibilities and obligations of all states to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, was underlined lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the entire international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality.

3 They noted that super-power *détente* will not by itself resolve the conflicts which exist in various parts of the world. Indeed, such conflicts could become aggravated unless they are speedily resolved on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

4 Disarmament, the relaxation on international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other.

5 The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavor of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in the regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively en courage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restaurants of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motive of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of *détente* and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and

practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

6 The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armaments and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament and of halting and reversing the arms race.

7 The Heads of State or Government were further underlined universal peace and security are unattainable without economic and social development of the entire international community. The aggravation of development problems, particularly in the developing countries, could jeopardize the positive achievements in international relations and is emerging as the greatest single potential threat to world stability. Stressing the close link between disarmament and development, they reaffirmed the Action program adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987, and considered that it provided a valuable framework for future action.

8 They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favorable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and the USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, in that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date process should be the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that legitimate expectations of the entire international community.

9 The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are

achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament, They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative five aspects.

10 The Heads of State or Government underlined that the immediate suspension and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament. They noted that the world has become increasingly aware that the issue has to be settled once and for all. They welcomed the action taken by more than forty States, parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty requesting the convening of an Amendment Conference to convert the Treaty into a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They, therefore, supported the view that consultations among interested states parties and Depositary States should begin immediately with the view to convening a preparatory session of an Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in early 1990 and the Amendment Conference itself as soon as possible in 1990.

11 The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT régime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation régime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

12. They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.

13. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitated, *inter alia*, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral validation system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.

14. They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

15. The Heads of State or Government appreciated the research work conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions. Similarly, they underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in training officials of the developing countries.

16. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia, and of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, and their contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament, development and security.

17. The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament. This is an area of multilateral disarmament where concrete progress towards a convention has been achieved. In this connection they welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Use, bringing together the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other interested States in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 and endorsed the final Declaration of the said Conference. They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. Any interim measures for non-proliferation will not be effective and should therefore be rejected.

18. They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and sub-regional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.

19. The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous

conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.

20. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the negative implications for international peace of arms supplies in the areas of tension, particularly illegal arms trafficking, a phenomenon that further aggravates tensions, undermines internal security in some States and regional security and strengthens forces opposed to the disarmament process. The issue of international arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of reducing international tensions, enhancing confidence, promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts, checking the arms race and realizing disarmament under effective international control.

21. They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed *inter alia*, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

22. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979. They reiterated the positions previously adopted at Summits and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success of the Conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.

23. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, including the adoption by the UN GA Resolutions 42/16 and 43/23 on this issue. In this regard they reiterated their support to the actions of the states of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the Declaration, in particular through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes,

24. They recalled that on a number of occasions the Movement has called on the Great Powers to undertake military disengagement from the territories of other countries, to renounce from undertaking military manoenvres in the vicinity of Non-Aligned Countries, and dismantle military bases on foreign territories. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe which in view of their political as well as military implications should have a positive impact, particularly on the adjoining regions and on international relations as a whole. They expressed the hope that this would result in the dismantling of the two major military alliances.

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conferences and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/ 84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the OSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.

26. The Heads of State or Government wished to stress that the world has the rare opportunity to expand and strengthen the positive aspects of present-day international relations. They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process. They stressed in particular that the world of today necessitates realistic and constructive universal action. They declared that the time has come for the arms race to be replaced by competition in furthering common objectives which carry the promise of a safer future for all.

JAKARTA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 10th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 1-6 September 1992.

We the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Tenth Summit Meeting of our Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 1 to 6 September 1992 have received with grave concern news of the famine, violence, death and destruction in the sister country of Somalia. Having received and thoroughly discussed all available information on the current situation in that country, we are even more astounded and saddened at the tragic proportions of the political and social anarchy that has engulfed the country, entailing untold human misery and degradation for the millions of ordinary men, women and children. Of particular concern and empathy is the plight of women, children and the aged who constitute the most vulnerable group.

True to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations Charter as well as those of the various social and humanitarian instruments of the world body, therefore, we consider the high daily casualty rate in Somalia as an unacceptable human condition and a blight on our common civilization. We are determined, therefore, to play a critical role in the search for a solution to the present crisis despite the difficulties that many of our member countries are currently facing.

We thus consider our Movement and its respective countries as under moral obligation to play a leadership role in the prompt and effective response to the on-going tragedy. Our collective response, particularly in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance would, in the short-term, constitute a fitting complement to the individual efforts of member countries and the Organization of African Unity which are already in train.

In the face of the daunting challenge, we are hereby resolved to institute immediate initiatives along the following lines:

Firstly, to create an Ad-Hoc Committee/Task Force under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Movement and in consultation with the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity for the purpose of following-up our decisions and coordinating emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia. In this regard, we urge all member countries to immediately institute national processes for collecting and forwarding such humanitarian aid;

Secondly, to give full and urgent support to United Nations initiatives, particularly those under the direct auspices of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

Thirdly, to actively participate in the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations in Somalia, especially to restore the law and order condition required for a return to political, economic and social normalcy. In this context, we request the Chairman of the Movement to convey our readiness to assist to the Secretary-General for consideration;

Fourthly, to energetically support and assist current efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its member states in bringing the various factions in the country to the negotiating table; and

Fifthly, to encourage and assist Somalia to return to constitutional rule and sustainable democracy without which the raising of living standards and general development of the country would be impossible.

Sixthly, to spare no effort in ensuring that all obstacles particularly those created by the feuding parties are removed.

In setting ourselves the above-listed goals, we are conscious of our individual limitations but are determined to be in the vanguard of the search for a durable solution. In this context, we wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the effort so far deployed by the international community, especially by the United States and the European Community. We urge them in the name of our common humanity to continue to offer and increase such critical assistance to the suffering people of Somalia so as to lessen the pain and helplessness of the dying and the living.

We also hereby mandate the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement to be convened soon in New York on the occasion of the Forty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to review and conclude necessary arrangements for extending emergency humanitarian assistance to Somalia by the Non-Aligned Movement and to re-convene at suitable date in January, 1993 to receive and assess a report of the Ad-Hoc Committee/Task Force on the implementation of the present decisions.

In conclusion, we the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries consider in all sincerity that this is the time to demonstrate our common humanism and generosity towards the people of Somalia. We urge all States and peoples to set aside grudges, differences and reservations so that we can together provide the urgently needed assistance to the ordinary people of Somalia who, no doubt, count on the international community, especially the

Non-Aligned Movement, for survival, succour and their general well being. We, at the same time, address a special plea to the leaders of the various factions in the country to immediately cease hostilities, to desist from placing obstacles in the way of the United Nations and other efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, and to help create the atmosphere in which critical assistance can reach all people of Somalia without distinction.

It is our fervent hope and prayer that our sincere request will find immediate and substantial response among the international community as well as in Somalia itself.

TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

DECISION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH LEVEL WORKING GROUP FOR THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Conference considered the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology presented by its Chairman, Foreign Minister George Iacovou of Cyprus. The Conference decided to establish immediately a High Level Working Group of Non-Aligned Movement for the Restructuring of the United Nations.

The High Level Working Group is mandated to elaborate concrete proposals and suggestions for the restructuring, democratization and enhancing of the effectiveness of the United Nations; as well as the effective participation of the Non-Aligned Movement in the shaping of the New International Order.

In pursuing this task, the High Level Working Group will have continuous liaison and coordination with the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Security Council, and all other countries and groups of countries in this common endeavour.

The composition of the High Level Group should be determined as soon as possible by the Chairman of the Movement after consultations with member states of the Movement.

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 11th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 18-20 October 1995.

We the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Eleventh Summit Meeting of our Movement in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, are mindful that the United Nations has to play a crucial role in achieving widespread and equitable development by promoting an appropriate international environment for development and coordinating the broad contours and directions of international economic relations.

We stress that the issue of development remains the predominant concern of the international community specially in view of the challenges and opportunities offered by globalization and liberalization, and the need to eradicate poverty, reduce disparities and redress imbalances in the world economy.

We are also desirous of bringing development back to the centre stage of international deliberations, promoting a constructive dialogue for development, and ensuring concerted international efforts to address the principal problems facing developing countries through a renewed sense of common purpose.

We, therefore, reaffirm the central role of UNCTAD as the primary economic organization under the United Nations and as a universal forum for intergovernmental deliberations and negotiations; policy and consensus building; monitoring, implementation and follow-up; and technical cooperation, with a view to accelerating economic growth and development, particularly that of developing countries.

UNCTAD, in view of its expertise and mandate, plays a cardinal role in providing the development perspective to international trade deliberations and offers an appropriate forum for building consensus on new and emerging issues and preparing the groundwork for negotiations of further trade agreements in the appropriate fora.

We, in this regard, welcome the appointment of the new Secretary General of UNCTAD with the conviction that this will lead to the further strengthening of UNCTAD.

We reaffirm our support for the mandate of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues including trade, commodities, finance, investment, external debt, services, technology and environment.

We also stress the critical importance of enabling UNCTAD to discharge its mandate fully, making it a more effective instrument for promoting development, particularly that of developing countries

UNCTAD, in the context of preparations for UNCTAD IX, is urged to give increased focus to priority issues for development and identify ways of maximizing the development impact of globalization and liberalization while minimizing the dangers of instability and marginalization.

UNCTAD is also being requested to study trends and issues in the world economy, particularly those that have an impact on developing countries, and propose policies and measures, both international and national, that can address projected problems.

We urge UNCTAD to strengthen its think-tank role for developing countries in the context of a changing world economic environment and to identify, examine and present alternative paths to development.

We further urge UNCTAD to perform the following tasks in the developmental context:

- undertaking conceptual work through objective analysis and forecasts; audit of ideas and concepts with a view to identifying their implications for developing countries and suggesting corrective measures;
- reviving the strengthening its role in the field of trade and development and related issues such as investment rules, competition policy, financial flows, environment, promotion of services sectors in developing countries, science and technology, transfer of technology and regional cooperation and integration;
- assessing the impact of the implementation of Uruguay Round agreements, identifying market access opportunities and suggesting measures to mitigate possible negative effects,
- reinvigorating its role in the areas of Generalized System of Preferences and trade facilitation; and
- supporting developing countries in formulating policies and strategies in specific areas including infrastructure development and development of small and medium enterprises.

XI Summit Cartagena

(Colombia) 18-20 October 1995

Basic Documents: Declaration on UNIDO and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions

Declaration of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions at the Eleventh Summit Meeting held in Cartagena De Indias, Colombia, 18-20 October 1995

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Eleventh Summit Meeting of our Movement in Cartagena de Indias. Colombia, express serious concern regarding the proposals and suggestions that UNIDO and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions have served their purpose and should therefore be closed down.

UNIDO plays a crucial role in economic and social transformation and industrialization and development especially of developing countries.

We note that without industrialization, developing countries will not be able to eradicate poverty, provide adequately for the basic needs of their people, generate jobs with rising wage levels, and achieve economic advancement in an integrated and balanced fashion.

The United Nations Regional Economic Commissions play a vital role in decentralizing the United Nations and in enabling developing countries to focus on their problems in a regional context and to link these to global processes.

We, therefore, reaffirm our vital interest in the continued existence of a strong and dynamic UNIDO, as an essential institution of the United Nations system to provide a policy forum, support for institution building and other forms of technical cooperation and assistance in the field of industrialization.

We further reaffirm our vital interest in the continued existence of the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions as critical institutional mechanisms that are responsive to the views and specific needs of the various regions of the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries and which provide an important means of ensuring the democratic and pluralist character of the United Nations.

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 12th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 2-3 September 1998.

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries who have met in Durban, South Africa, on 2 and 3 September 1998:

At the dawn of the new millennium, aware of the symbolism of being on a shore where we get the first glimpse of the sun rising over the Indian Ocean, now pronounce ourselves as follows:

Our Movement embodies the aspirations, the hopes and the combined yearnings of the peoples of the South to live in peace and security.

We are the ones who have endured centuries of colonialism, oppression, aggression, exploitation and neglect. We have been the invisible people of the world. In recent times, spurred by our Movement and progressive forces, we see our rapid emergence from that condition. This despite vast obstacles deliberately placed in our way and new, totally unexpected, challenges facing humankind.

Indeed, our time has come.

In four and a half decades, the world has changed vastly from the days of the Bandung meeting. Yet the principles laid down by the founders of NAM remain valid, and the ideas, goals and vision articulated then, continue to guide our Movement.

The period has seen the break-up of the old international order based on superpower rivalry, and colonial domination. These were rooted in the North yet impacted globally.

We now stand on the threshold of a new era. An era that offers great opportunity yet poses special danger for the developing world.

The Non-Aligned Movement spread so widely and so representative of the majority — with such abundance in commodities and biophysical diversity — has a central role to play in regulating the advance of humanity. Tested over 43 years of experience, with a proud history of achievement and made wiser by our setbacks, the Movement is emerging as the power of the new

millennium — striving to be open, democratic and a forward-looking group of nations.

The Cold War is over. The age that is at hand can, given the will and the focus, be a new age — the age of the emergent nations, the age of the South, the age of renewal and renaissance, the age of justified hope.

However, it is also a time where transnational phenomena and perils to sovereignty, independence, stability and economic development are prevalent dangers representing challenges that the Movement has to face and overcome.

This can be the age of the once downtrodden when the time for the South has come — as the old millennium bows to the new. The opportunities are there to grasp. The threats are there to contain.

We emerge from the XII Non-Aligned Movement meeting acutely aware of the real difficulties ahead, not the least those threats, old and new, facing humankind such as drugs, AIDS, transnational crime, famine, terrorism and environmental degradation. We see dramatic evidence in the world at large, and in the developed world in particular, of exaggerated ethnicity, of chauvinism and xenophobia. These evils are subtly replacing the more formal racism that exists.

We see powerful processes that continue to marginalise many countries of our Movement. We see the twin forces of globalisation and liberalisation having adverse social and economic consequences, which add to the burdens of everyday life in much of the South.

Whilst globalisation holds out the promise of prosperity, it brings with it severe challenges for the developing countries. This promise of prosperity has not touched the vast majority of the world's population, especially in the least developed countries. In this lies the seed of a dangerous new process of uneven development.

We must take up the challenge to fundamentally transform international relations, so as to eradicate aggression, racism, the use of force, unilateral coercive measures and unfair economic practices, foreign occupation and xenophobia in order to achieve a world of peace, justice and dignity for all.

This revolution in waiting can bring delivery to the destitute and diseased, justice to the oppressed, relief to impoverished debtors, equality to women, succour to children, an end to discrimination and foreign occupation – and a burgeoning and dignified partnership, as full equals, with the North.

Unity of purpose and strategy among the nations of the Movement is of critical importance. Globalisation can be a threat to newly acquired freedoms, unless the interests of the South are carefully protected and promoted.

We must guard against forms of globalisation which impose solutions that ignore the historical, cultural and psychological elements peculiar to national or local economies. Globalisation must not sweep all before it. It must not mean uniformity. Its impact must be channelled, not just by the large and powerful nations, but by the representatives of the majority of humankind.

Liberalisation must not provide a cover for the protectionist policies of the rich and powerful, securing their vital interests while the weak are beggared beyond description by being forced to "open up" to the world.

We must act positively to shape our future, advocating a new system of international relations that is both democratic and representative of all - particularly including developing countries - based on respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the sovereign equality of nations.

The creation of a multilateral rules-based system is fundamentally an advance, but to be successful it must carry the endorsement of an active participation by developing countries. If there is confidence in the system all parties will feel comfortable. That confidence flows from real involvement, and respect for the interests of all countries, large and small, rich or poor, weak or powerful. Developing economies must negotiate their specific needs within this framework.

South-South cooperation, is a major concern of this Summit. It is a central strategy for creating a new global environment and speeding up the eradication of poverty. The evolving international economic order offers a new, enhanced opportunity for greater cooperation, at different levels, among developing countries. We should resolutely incorporate regional economic affairs in our national agendas. And regional trade cooperation and economic integration should be an essential part of this, such cooperation and integration should be fostered through our own structures.

South-South cooperation does not imply ignoring dialogue with the North. The world is interdependent, as never before. The security and prosperity of the North will disappear if there is endemic poverty and deprivation in the South and there are societies of the developed world which see, with growing unease, deepening inequality, refugee and alien distress, growing unemployment and social dislocation.

South-South solutions, if they are to be successful, require effective involvement of Governments and their citizens as partners in development.

Our Movement should reaffirm its philosophy of development assistance that moves beyond relations bound by charity and subservient dependency. Client states benefit only the master states. We must address the financing of development, capital flows and their stabilisation, resource mobilisation and trade restrictions faced by developing countries. It is imperative that we secure swift action on debt relief.

To achieve these objectives we have to ensure the democratisation of international institutions, with effective representation for the formerly excluded in the top councils of the world. The wind of democratic change must blow in the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, the World Bank, the IMF and all other international and regional organisations in order to meet the needs of the world's majority.

Our Movement has played a heroic role in the struggle against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and exploitation, and in support of self-determination. We need to ensure our contribution to a new, just world order free from unilateral coercive measures, free from weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, a world based on tolerance and genuine co-existence, a world based on respect for the United Nations Charter and the full observance of its principles and purposes.

As we mark the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, nothing should be used as a convenient mask to hide genocide, gross violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, nor should human rights be used as a political instrument for interference in internal affairs. We must seek a world order of compassion for the weak, of human rights and development for all.

We recognise that human rights and democracy do not, of themselves, automatically bring a better world. They require an environment of peace and development, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Socio-economic rights, including the right to development, are inextricably part of real human rights.

We must act to achieve this state of affairs as part of the public trust that we owe our people. We must do this in a united, clear-headed way.

Finally, it is poverty that, more than any other of the devastating threats facing the world, must be ended. Eradicating poverty is a practical possibility, and an economic imperative for global well being. Looking at the hugely different

worlds of Bandung and Durban it is gratifying to note that the numbers of people escaping the net of poverty have improved dramatically. This must spur us on to get rid of poverty in the 21st century. Let this be the challenge and let the spirit of Durban be our determination to succeed.

Durban must mark the turning point where the formerly dispossessed, the majority, enter into their inheritance.

KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 13th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 24-25 February 2003

We the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 24 – 25 February 2003 for the Xlll Summit Conference, reaffirmed our abiding faith in, and strong commitment to, the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, as laid out at the Bandung Conference of 1955, and the Charter of the United Nations, in our common and continuing pursuit of establishing a peaceful, prosperous, and a more just and equitable world order.

The Movement had played an active, even central role, over the years, on the issues of concern and vital importance to its members, such as decolonisation, apartheid, the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, disarmament, poverty eradication and socioe-conomic development, among others.

After more than forty years of its founding, and having undergone many challenges and vicissitudes, it is timely and appropriate to comprehensively review the role, structure and work methods of our Movement in keeping with the times and the new realities, aimed at the further strengthening of our Movement.

With the end of the Cold War, the emergence of unipolarity, the trend towards unilateralism and the rise of new challenges and threats, such as international terrorism, it is imperative for the Movement to promote multilateralism, better defend the interests of developing countries and prevent their marginalisation.

With increased globalisation and the rapid advance of science and technology, the world has changed dramatically. The rich and powerful countries exercise an inordinate influence in determining the nature and direction of international relations, including economic and trade relations, as well as the rules governing these relations, many of which are at the expense of the developing countries. It is imperative, therefore, that the Movement respond in ways that will ensure its continued relevance and usefulness to its members.

Globalisation presents many challenges and opportunities to the future and viability of all states. In its present form, it perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries.

We must ensure that globalisation will be a positive force for change for all peoples and will benefit the largest number of countries and not just a few. Globalisation should lead to the prospering and empowering of the developing countries, not their continued impoverishment and dependence on the wealthy and developed world.

The revolution in the Information and Communications Technology is changing the world at a rapid speed and in a fundamental way, and is already creating a vast and widening digital divide between the developed and developing countries, which must be bridged if the latter are to benefit from the globalisation process.

This new technological innovation must be made more easily available to the developing countries in their efforts to modernise and revitalise their economies in pursuit of their developmental goals.

The achievement of these developmental goals requires an enabling international environment and the honouring of commitments and pledges made by states, including our partners in the developed world.

The future presents as many challenges and opportunities as the past and the Movement must continue to remain strong, cohesive and resilient. The continued relevance of the Movement will depend, in large measure, on the unity and solidarity of its members as well as its ability to adapt to these changes. In this regard, the process of the revitalisation of the Movement, begun at its previous Summit Meetings, must be given further impetus.

Consistent with our desire to translate our rhetoric into action, and in rededicating ourselves to the fundamental principles, purposes and goals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, we resolve to make every effort to:

Enhance our unity, based on our common interests and history of shared struggles, and persevere with our efforts to ensure that these interests are continuously promoted and our concerns are fully addressed.

Uphold and adhere to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the Charter of the United Nations in the preservation and promotion of world peace through dialogue and diplomacy among states and the avoidance of the use of force to resolve conflicts.

Promote and strengthen the multilateral process as an indispensable vehicle in safeguarding the interests of member states of the Movement as well as those of the United Nations.

Promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision making.

Be proactive, rather than reactive, to international developments, especially those that impact on the members of the Movement, so as to ensure that the Movement is not sidelined but be at the forefront of the international decision making processes.

Strengthen our national capacities in order to enhance our individual and collective resilience.

Enhance South-South Cooperation in all areas of our relations, particularly in the political, social, cultural, economic and scientific fields.

Promote a more dynamic and cooperative relationship with the developed and industrialised countries, based on constructive engagement, broad partnership and mutuality of benefits.

Promote closer interaction and cooperation with organisations of our civil society, the private sector and parliamentarians on the recognition that they can play a constructive role towards the attainment of our common goals.

In pursuit of these goals, Member States of the Movement shall strive to implement the following concrete measures:-

Undertake a sound review and analysis of the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to consolidating the common denominators among member states by focusing on issues that unite rather than divide us, thereby strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Movement.

Review and redefine the role of the Movement and improve its structure and methodology, including the need for a more focused and concise documentation, in order to make it more effective and efficient.

Enhance our coordination and cooperation through regular meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, as well as in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and other centres, if necessary, with a view to responding, on a timely basis, to international developments affecting the Movement and its members.

Utilise fully and effectively all exisiting mechanisms and institutions, such as the Troika, the Coordinating Bureau and all existing working groups, committees, the Non-Aligned Caucus of the Security Council, and establish new ones, as appropriate.

Utilise more effectively the regular NAM Foreign Ministers Meetings through more interactive sessions as well as encourage the interaction and involvement of other relevant Ministers towards enhancing the effectiveness and profile of the Movement.

Strengthen the role of the Chair, as spokesman of the Movement, through the establishment of appropriate mechanisms as part of the necessary backup system.

Strengthen coordination and cooperation, and formulate common strategies on socio-economic and development-related issues, with the Group of 77 through regular and more frequent meetings of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC).

Follow up on decisions made at the United Nations Millennium Assembly and other international fora, such as the Doha Meeting on international trade, the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development as imperatives in addressing the urgent concerns of developing countries, such as poverty eradication, debt relief, capacity building and HIV/AIDS.

Expand, deepen and enrich South-South cooperation through enhanced regional and inter-regional cooperation, undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South.

Promote and develop mechanisms, including at relevant conferences, for international cooperation and solidarity in efforts to bridge the digital divide based on a partnership involving states, civil society and the private sector.

Continue to strongly support international programmes for Africa, particularly through NEPAD, as well as the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Countries.

Promote constructive dialogue and interaction with our development partners, particularly the G-8, through existing and appropriate new mechanisms, including institutionalised contacts, so as to bring about greater understanding between the North and South and to ensure that the views of the Movement are fully taken into account before important decisions affecting developing countries are made.

In realizing our goal of revitalizing the Non-Aligned Movement, we must exert every effort towards the promotion of a multipolar world through the strengthening of the United Nations, as an indispensable international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of human rights, social and economic development and respect for international law, as enshrined in its Charter.

HAVANA DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 14th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 11-16 September 2006.

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), meeting in Havana, Cuba, on the 15th and 16th of September 2006, on the occasion of the XIV Summit, reaffirmed their commitment to the ideals, principles and purposes upon which the Movement was founded and with the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

2. They affirmed their full conviction that the XIV NAM Summit takes place against the backdrop of an extremely complex international situation. On a political level, there is a need to promote the goal of creating a multipolar world order, based on respect for the application of the principles of International Law and the UN Charter and the reinforcement of unilateralism. On an economic level, underdevelopment, poverty, hunger and marginalisation have intensified within the ongoing process of globalization, aggravating the structural imbalances and inequalities that affect the international economic order. The security and wellbeing of our nations are being challenged as never before.

3. They reaffirmed the mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights while stressing the right of people to live in dignity and well-being.

4. They reiterated that the principles and purposes of the NAM continue to be effective and valid. They stated their firm belief that the absence of two conflicting blocs in no way reduces the need to strengthen the NAM as a mechanism for the political coordination of developing countries. Now more than ever it is essential that our nations remain united and steadfast and are increasingly active in order to successfully confront unilateralism and interventionism.

5. They also agreed that due to the existence of quantitatively and qualitatively more complex challenges than those facing the Movement when it was formed, all members must adopt measures to revitalise and strengthen the purposes, principles, structures, mechanisms and working methods of the Movement. In this regard they acknowledged that it

remains imperative to strengthen and revitalise the NAM, as was agreed during the XIII Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003. The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Continuing the Revitalisation of the NAM continues to be completely effective and valid and represents a fundamental frame of reference for the furtherance of this process.

6. They reaffirmed their political will to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement. One of their main aims is to ensure that the Movement is a dynamic and effective mechanism to coordinate, support, represent and defend the interests and priorities of its members. To do so, they agreed to strengthen concerted action, unity and solidarity between all its members, based on respect for diversity and sovereignty, factors which are essential for the reaffirmation of the identity and capacity of the Movement to influence international relations.

7. They stressed the need to promote actively a leading role for the NAM Movement in the coordination of efforts among Member States in tackling global threats such as transnational organised crime, the world drug problem, including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and terrorism, through the development of successful strategies in accordance with relevant United Nations instruments.

8. Inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the Belgrade Summit in 1961, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, meeting in Havana, stated that the Purposes of the Movement in the present international situation are:

   a. To promote and reinforce multilateralism and, in this regard, strengthen the central role that the United Nations must play.

   b. To serve as a forum of political coordination of the developing countries to promote and defend their common interests in the system of international relations.

   c. To promote unity, solidarity and cooperation between developing countries based on shared values and priorities agreed upon by consensus.

   d. To defend international peace and security and settle all international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and the purposes of the UN Charter and International Law.

e. To encourage relations of friendship and cooperation between all nations based on the principles of International Law, particularly those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

f. To promote and encourage sustainable development through international cooperation and, to that end, jointly coordinate the implementation of political strategies which strengthen and ensure the full participation of all countries, rich and poor, in the international economic relations, under equal conditions and opportunities but with differentiated responsibilities.

g. To encourage the respect, enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, on the basis of the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, avoiding politicization of human rights issues, thus ensuring that all human rights of individuals and peoples, including the right to development, are promoted and protected in a balanced manner.

h. To promote peaceful coexistence between nations, regardless of their political, social or economic systems.

i. To condemn all manifestations of unilateralism and attempts to exercise hegemonic domination in international relations.

j. To coordinate actions and strategies in order to confront jointly the threats to international peace and security, including the threats of use of force and the acts of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation, and other breaches of peace caused by any country or group of countries.

k. To promote the strengthening and democratisation of the UN, giving the General Assembly the role granted to it in accordance with the functions and powers outlined in the Charter and to promote the comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council so that it may fulfil the role granted to it by the Charter, in a transparent and equitable manner, as the body primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

l. To continue pursuing universal and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament, as well as a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and in this context, to work towards the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons

within a specified framework of time to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

m. To oppose and condemn the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of a doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular, the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament and to further condemn and oppose unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned countries.

n. To encourage States to conclude agreements freely arrived at, among the States of the regions concerned, to establish new Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in regions where these do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD.1) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission, including the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. The establishment of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a positive step and important measure towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

o. To promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to facilitate access to nuclear technology, equipment and material for peaceful purposes required by developing countries.

p. To promote concrete initiatives of South-South cooperation and strengthen the role of NAM, in coordination with G-77, in the re-launching of North-South cooperation, ensuring the fulfilment of the right to development of our peoples, through the enhancement of international solidarity.

q. To respond to the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from globalization and interdependence with creativity and a sense of identity in order to ensure its benefits to all countries, particularly those most affected by underdevelopment and poverty, with a view to gradually reducing the abysmal gap between the developed and developing countries.

r. To enhance the role that civil society, including NGO's, can play at the regional and international levels in order to promote the purposes, principles and objectives of the Movement.

9. In order to realize the aforementioned Purposes, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, equally inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the First Summit in Belgrade, agreed that the actions of the Movement will be guided by the following Principles:

   a. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

   b. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.

   c. Recognition of the equality of all races, religions, cultures and all nations, both big and small.

   d. Promotion of a dialogue among peoples, civilizations, cultures and religions based on the respect of religions, their symbols and values, the promotion and the consolidation of tolerance and freedom of belief.

   e. Respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the effective implementation of the right of peoples to peace and development.

   f. Respect for the equality of rights of States, including the inalienable right of each State to determine freely its political, social, economic and cultural system, without any kind of interference whatsoever from any other State.

   g. Reaffirmation of the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

   h. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly, whatever the motive, in the internal affairs of any other State.

   i. Rejection of unconstitutional change of Governments.

   j. Rejection of attempts at régime change.

   k. Condemnation of the use of mercenaries in all situations, especially in conflict situations.

l. Refraining by all countries from exerting pressure or coercion on other countries, including resorting to aggression or other acts involving the use of direct or indirect force, and the application and/or promotion of any coercive unilateral measure that goes against International Law or is in any way incompatible with it, for the purpose of coercing any other State to subordinate its sovereign rights, or to gain any benefit whatsoever.

m. Total rejection of aggression as a dangerous and serious breach of International Law, which entails international responsibility for the aggressor.

n. Respect for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

o. Condemnation of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and systematic and gross violations of human rights, in accordance with the UN Charter and International Law.

p. Rejection of and opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this context, terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation.

q. Promotion of pacific settlement of disputes and abjuring, under any circumstances, from taking part in coalitions, agreements or any other kind of unilateral coercive initiative in violation of the principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

r. Defence and consolidation of democracy, reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social, and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their life.

s. Promotion and defence of multilateralism and multilateral organisations as the appropriate frameworks to resolve, through dialogue and cooperation, the problems affecting humankind.

t. Support to efforts by countries suffering internal conflicts to achieve peace, justice, equality and development.

u. The duty of each State to fully and in good faith comply with the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as to honour the commitments made in the framework of international organisations, and to live in peace with other States.

v. Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

w. Defence and promotion of shared interests, justice and cooperation, regardless of the differences existing in the political, economic and social systems of the States, on the basis of mutual respect and the equality of rights.

x. Solidarity as a fundamental component of relations among nations in all circumstances.

y. Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.

10. Guided by these Purposes and Principles, the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement acknowledge the pressing need to act as one in a resolute and supportive manner in order to achieve the sustainable development of our peoples, as well as to promote regional and international peace and security.

11. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned movement, while acknowledging the importance of global partnership, stressed the importance of developing innovative mechanisms of cooperation for the attainment of sustainable development.

PART 2- POLICY GUIDELINES

12. With the aim of creating the proper framework to achieve the aforementioned purposes in accordance with the proclaimed principles, the Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement have agreed the following concrete measures and actions:

i. To focus on issues that unite, rather than divide, the members of the Movement, thereby strengthening its unity and cohesion.

ii. To continue making progress in the process of revitalising and strengthening the Movement, including the implementation of specific agreements and measures adopted in the context of the

"Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Continuing Revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement".

iii. To promote multilateralism in international fora, and the priorities and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

iv. To revitalise and reinforce the Movement and its ability to achieve concerted positions and to respond efficiently to the various events and issues affecting the interests and priorities of its member countries. To this end, the Movement's permanent mechanisms should be revitalised and strengthened so that they may function in both a dynamic and effective manner, as agreed to in the Havana Document on Methodology.

v. To promote concerted actions of the Movement within the system of the United Nations, including, whenever possible, joint draft resolutions to be presented to the UN General Assembly, as well as to other relevant specialised bodies and agencies within the system, on issues of common interest to the Non-Aligned countries, which are consistent with the principles and priorities outlined by the Movement and in line with its agreed positions.

vi. To systematically update the scope and content of the documents to be adopted in the Summits and Ministerial Conferences in order to produce comprehensive and action-oriented texts. The political statements must be concise documents that forcefully put forth the positions of principles of the Movement in fundamental issues of interest to its member countries.

vii. To implement the agreed Plan of Action of the Movement. This Plan of Action must be the object of a continuous follow-up in order to evaluate its implementation and take measures in order to improve and update it.

viii. To identify and promote a political agenda in global economic issues of priority interest to developing countries. To revive Ministerial Meetings devoted to development and economic issues, including trade and finance. Given that the Group of 77 basically carries out the functions of coordinating and planning the positions of the developing countries on economic and social issues, the Movement must not overlap, duplicate or try to replace the work of G-77 on these issues, but act as a mechanism aimed at supporting and ensuring political definitions for the activities of the G-77.

ix. To expand and strengthen relations and exchanges, as appropriate, with other regional and sub-regional organisations, in order to ensure that the views of the Movement are heard and duly taken into consideration in the various fora and levels where discussions are carried-out and decisions are taken, regarding issues of interest and priority to the Non-Aligned countries. Thus, it is of fundamental importance to form closer relations with other organisations that represent the interests of the South in order to ensure that developing countries are coherent and cohesive in promoting and defending their legitimate interests in the international arena.

x. To coordinate the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague, in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon identifying their respective priority areas of concern and competence, bearing in mind the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement

13. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, while acknowledging the important role that the Movement has played since its inception, expressed their firm conviction that they would continue to make progress towards the attainment of the goals and purposes outlined by the developing countries. Our unity and solidarity is only relevant if the NAM continues to play an active, important and constructive role in international relations, so that a more just and equal world order may be achieved.

14. The Non-Aligned Movement, faced with the goals yet to be reached and the many new challenges that are arising, is called upon to maintain a prominent and leading role in current international relations in defence of the interests and priorities of its Member States. The developing countries will be marginalized if they are unable to define their priorities, share their concerns and efficiently design their own actions so as to ensure that their interests are taken duly into consideration. Thus, it is imperative that the Movement continues to be in the front-line in the struggle to change and transform the present unjust international order.

Havana, 16 September 2006.

SHARM EL-SHEIKH DECLARATION

The Declaration of the 15th Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement Issued on 15-16 July 2009.

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, gathered in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, on the 15th and 16th of July 2009 in the XV Summit of the Movement;

Reiterating our strong commitment to the purposes and the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Determined to revitalize and reinvigorate the role and influence of our movement as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral fora, in particular the United Nations,

Determined also to preserve and act in keeping with the Bandung principles, and the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the present international juncture, adopted by the XIV NAM summit in Havana in 2006,

Expressing sincere appreciation to H.E. Raul Castro Ruz, the President of the Republic of Cuba, for the significant progress achieved in the process of strengthening and revitalizing the Non-Aligned Movement, since the XIV NAM summit held in Havana,

Desirous to enhance the strengthening and revitalization process of the Movement through concrete measures, at all levels, and in the different multilateral fora,

Inspired by the city of Sharm El-Sheikh, that has overcome the challenges of war and became the CITY OF PEACE, providing a vivid example of the strong determination of the people of Egypt and its leadership to turn a conflict into a success story, and sincerely congratulating H.E. Mohammed Hosny Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for this success and for assuming the chairmanship of the Movement,

Having adopted the Final Document of the XV summit of Heads of State and Government the Non-Aligned Movement held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt 11th to 16th July, 2009,

Welcoming the Initiative by Egypt to convene the NAM first Ladies Summit on "the Role of Women in Crisis Management", which laid the ground for a fruitful and valuable exchange and lessons learned, reflecting the importance attached by NAM to the active ad equal participation of women in addressing the current global crises and challenges,

Declare that within the implementation of the Sharm EI Sheikh Final Document, and the documents of the previous NAM summits and Ministerial Meetings, due consideration should be given to maximizing the ability of NAM to deal with the current rapidly evolving global situations, crises and challenges, including but not limited to the following:

Disarmament and International Security: Continue to promote disarmament and international security and stability on the basis of equal and undiminished security for all, bearing in mind that total and complete Nuclear Disarmament remains the only route to establish a word free from Nuclear Weapons, taking into consideration related issue of Nuclear Non-Proliferation in all its aspects and the inalienable right of all states to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We will thus engage constructively with concrete actions towards the implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear Weapon States, as well as the recent statements made by leaders of some Nuclear Weapons States to eliminate their nuclear arsenals and work towards realizing a World Free of Nuclear Weapons, including through the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Peacekeeping and Peace building: to ensure that the current comprehensive review of Peace Keeping Operations takes duly into account the position of the Movement, in particular the demands of Troop Contributing Countries, and to ensure that the review processes of the Peace Building Commission and the Peace Building Fund will achieve their objectives to support all countries emerging from conflict, based on the principle of national ownership and coordinated activities within the United Nations system;

Human Rights and Democracy: Reinforce and build new momentum in addressing human rights issues based on a cooperative and balanced approach focused on constructive dialogue and capacity building, while taking duly into account the diversity of societies, political, economic, social and legal systems, cultures and religion, and avoiding selectivity, double standards and any attempt to exploit or use human rights as an instrument for political purposes, with a view to reinforcing the commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular the right to development,

Self Determination: Continue to uphold the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples, including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self-determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

The Situation on the Middle East, the Core of Which is the Palestine Question: Demand achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions, Madrid Terms of Reference, land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative in its entirety;

- Firmly support the inalienable rights of the Palestine people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent, contiguous and viable State in Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a just and agreed upon solution to the Palestine refugee question on the basis of resolution 194, through the termination of Israeli occupation that started in 1967 and a just and comprehensive approach encompassing all six core issues. In this regard, we will stand firm against all settlement activities illegally undertaken by Israel, the occupying power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and against Israeli measures and actions aimed at changing the legal status, character, and demographic composition of the City of Jerusalem.

- Continue to demand Israel to comply with relevant Security Council Resolutions and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and to withdraw fully from the remaining Lebanese occupied land in the Shabaa Farms, the Kafrashuba hills and the northern part of the Al Ghajjar village.

Reform of the United Nations: To restore the balance between the Principal Organs of the United Nations and reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly, while asserting its fundamental role in international peace and security and in promoting multilateralism. The expediting reform of the Security Council through its expansion and improvement of its working methods should continue to be priority for NAM taking duly into consideration the views of all NAM Member States;

Sanctions: Reject the unilateral sanctions imposed on some NAM countries, which adversely affect the economies and peoples of those countries in contradiction with international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The world financial and economic crises, its causes and implications: In view of the fact that the Non Aligned and other developing countries are and will increasingly by the most adversely affected by the crises, more than industrialized countries, where it originated as a result of the structural imbalances and deficiencies of the prevailing international economic and financial systems, we commit to stand together, in coordination with the Group of 77 and China through the Joint Coordinating Committee, to achieve the fundamental reform of the international economic and financial systems and architecture so as to address its flaws. We commit further to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic and decision making and norm setting, including in international financial institution, with a central role of the United Nations and its member states through the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, including in mitigating the impact of the crises on developing countries and in materializing the right of developing countries to a legitimate policy space. To achieve these objectives, we will utilize fully the follow up action decided in the outcome of the United Nations High Level Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crises and its impact on development, and ensuring that measures taken to respond to the effects of the crises are in on case taken at the expense of developing countries as well as rendering full support for initiatives taken at the regional level to respond to the crises;

The Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the MDG's: Ensure the full implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conference and summits in the economic and social fields, including the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as well as utilizing the high-level meeting organized by the United Nations Secretary General in 2010; and comprehensively evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the MDGs and to develop a strategy to help developing countries to achieve MDGs by 2015, taking fully into account, *inter alia*, the United Nations Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs adopted during the 63rd session of the General Assembly, as well as the special needs and vulnerabilities of LDCs, and SIDS in line with the related declarations of various United Nations conferences;

Food Security: To ensure Food Security for all peoples of the members States of the Movement and other developing countries, we will enhance cooperation and coordination with the United Nations, FAO, IFAD, WFP and other multinational form, in order to decisively deal with the short, medium and long term actions needed, including the need to address trade and agricultural related aspects within the current negotiations in the Doha round;

Special Needs of Africa: Continue to promote the full implementation of all commitments by the international community to address the special needs of Africa as contained in the United Nations political declaration on Africa's Development Needs adopted during the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, especially in the area of conflict resolution, peace and security, development and poverty eradication, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, strengthening of cooperation with regional organizations and programs including NEPAD, enhancing homegrown democracy, and rule of law, ensuring strict and fair adherence to international law and non abuse of the principle of universal jurisdiction.

Pandemics: To enhance solidarity with and support to the governments and peoples of countries affected by the outbreak of H1 N1 and other pandemics, to maximize the support given by the World Health Organization, international financial institution and other relevant entities to assist developing countries, in building their response capacity to confront pandemics as well as to combat diseases at times of crises and to provide full logistical and financial support for those governments and peoples;

Civil Society: Encourage and enhance the role of Civil Society, including NGOs and the Private Sector in supporting the implementation of national development and human rights priorities and programmes, while adhering to the norms and principles of corporate responsibility;

Climate Change : Strengthen the political momentum in preparation for the Copenhagen conference in a manner that duly reflects the views of NAM countries with regard to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and shared vision in accordance with the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, and fully utilize the high level meeting to be convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the beginning of the 64th session of the General Assembly to highlight the concerns of the NAM countries;

Energy : To shape a comprehensive United Nations Energy agenda, including the creation of an effective mechanism to transfer advanced energy technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and dealing effectively with the challenge of climate change;

Trafficking in Persons : Participate actively in the process launched by the President of the General Assembly and accelerate the consideration of a global action plan to be adopted by the General Assembly on combating trafficking in persons, through enhancing international and regional cooperation and

partnership to supplement and support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto . In this respect, express appreciation to the leading efforts of the "Suzan Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement" in gathering the support of the international civil society, NGOs and private sector through the "End Human Trafficking Now" initiative along with her efforts through the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) and commit to support such efforts in the future .

International Terrorism : Strengthen NAM solidarity in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestation, wherever and by whomsoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and relevant international conventions. In this context, stress that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group . Further progress is required, taking into account the positions and views of NAM member States, including through the early finalization of the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, in strengthening the application of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and in convening a high level conference under the auspices of the United Nations, to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as proposed by President Mohammed Hosny Mubarak at the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, in 1986 .

Enhancing dialogue among Civilizations and Religions : Utilize fully the efforts made at the international level towards reducing confrontation, enhancing dialogue, promoting respect for diversity based on justice, fraternity and equality, and oppose all attempts of uniculturalism or the imposition of particular models of political, economic, legal or cultural systems, and promote dialogue among civilization, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace, security, stability and development .

Sharm EI sheikh, 16 July, 2009

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